

SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1902.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress, MARTIN MAGNINIS.

For Representative, W. Y. PEMBERTON.

For Senator, EUGENE SULLIVAN.

For Senator, H. B. CLARK.

For Senator, J. J. WALCH.

For Senator, L. E. MAILLET.

For Senator, CALEB R. IRVINE.

County Commissioner, WILLIAM KINGSLEY.

County Commissioner, JOSEPH H. HARPER.

County Commissioner, H. B. HINGOLING.

County Commissioner, DR. JAMES THOMPSON.

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COL. CALLOWAY'S SPEECH.

Upon the introduction of Mr. Warren's resolution in the Republican Territorial Convention, in which it was resolved, "That we will with delight nominate a Republican Governor of Montana, Col. Calloway of Madison county, made a speech. When he arose it was expected he would speak of the subject matter contained in the resolution and "go after Potts." But the Colonel seems to have forgotten there was such a man for he did not refer to him, though he showed he had a lively recollection that Mr. Maginias was in the Territory. To the latter gentleman he paid his respects. He charged with a great deal of vehemence that our Delegate had not done his duty, and in proof of this startling news recited several instances where he had neglected important matters.

"What," said the Madison County orator, "has Major Marins done to secure to the Territory lands for school purposes? What has he done to enlarge our penitentiary? What has he done towards causing artesian wells to be bored in the Territory? And then, after delivering himself of these important questions, he raised himself to his full height and with outstretched arms and suppressed voice, cried, "Look at the rapid in the Missouri river. They are no deeper today than they were before the appropriations were made to improve them." That last argument was a clincher. The doubting Thomases were convinced. All the Republicans present and a few Democrats hung their heads in shame. All realized the fact that some one had blundered.

At this embarrassing juncture Marshal Botkin appeared and the Colonel was squelched. It was evident that one of the grandest efforts of his life had been prematurely destroyed. He was undoubtedly pregnant with elevated thoughts and lofty desires and had long waited this great opportunity to engrave them upon the minds of the people of Montana. No doubt he would have shown that it was Mr. Maginias' imperative duty to stand over the Government engineers, who had charge of the removal of the obstructions at the Missouri river rapids, and compel them to do their duty. He would unquestionably have demonstrated that Mr. Maginias was responsible for the appearance of grasshoppers and potato bugs in the Territory, and that by properly directed efforts of his these pests would long since have disappeared.

As he warmed with his subject he may have pointed out the strange coincidence of the appearance of pink eye in the Territory with the return of our Delegate to his home in Montana, and charged the presence of the scourge of horsemens to him. The presumption is he may have made these charges, as they are in the direct line of his utterances in his speech. They would harmonize well with what he said and would have made quite as deep an impression upon his listeners as what he did say.

ARABI PASHA'S DEFEAT.

It reliance can be placed upon the latest advice from Egypt it would seem that General Wolsley has fought the decisive battle of the campaign, and dealt a fatal blow to the ambition of the rebel chief. It is impossible now for Arabi Pasha to concentrate another army as large as the one which General Wolsley recently sent flying over the plains toward Cairo. The power of the rebel is broken, and if he is not already a prisoner in the hands of the British his ability to do them further mischief has been so seriously crippled that little remains for General Wolsley to do besides gathering up, at his leisure, the fragments of the Egyptian army. The battle of Tel El Kebir conclusively demonstrates the cowardice and unreliability of Egyptian troops in battle. Their ignominious retreat before half their number of English soldiers places them in a contemptible light before the world and detrays all the romantic ideas, formed by many, of the lofty daring and reckless bravery of these "fierce warriors of the desert."

Arabi Pasha, as the leader of the National party of Egypt, has proved a failure. Probably the great mistake he made is in overrating the fighting qualities of his own troops, or of under-estimating those of the English. A good general would not have committed such a grave error. Again, the result of the battle proves that he does not possess that power over his rude followers which one that aspires to a great leadership should possess. He had not taught them that there was a battle for freedom. He had not by his presence and address inspired them with loyalty to himself or to his cause, or with confidence in his ability to drive the invaders from Egyptian soil. He was simply the recognized head of what has proved to be an unorganized mob, deriving his authority from no regularly constituted power, but simply assuming it in defiance of such power. And when the trained soldiers of the British army rushed upon him his cowardly followers forgot their cause, forgot their leader, forgot their honor, if he possessed any, and fled like frightened sheep before wolves to holes or coverts, or to the trackless sands of their native deserts. If all battles were not serious in their results the one at Tel El Kebir would afford food for merriment. As it is it serves to illustrate the extent to which vanity, egotism and ignorance will carry a man in the pursuit of an impossibility. Arabi Pasha is unmade; his star has fallen and the hero of a week ago has found a place among the common herd of his race.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

It is supposed that platform embody the principles of the party that adopts them, and emphasize the convictions of its members upon all important questions which divide and are the basis of political organizations. Measured by this rule the platform adopted by the Territorial Republican Convention which met in this city on the 12th instant, falls far short of this office. It is really but a few well rounded periods of what may justly be termed in stereotyped phrase, "glittering generalities," but when boiled down; divested of its verbosity and analyzed, it will be found to abound with declarations glaringly inconsistent with the practices of the Republican party and ominously at least as regards some of the most vital measures deeply affecting the interests of the people of this Territory. The instrument sets out with the declaration that:

"The Republicans of Montana abide in the conviction that the principle and action of their party lie in the existence of more than a quarter of a century, have commanded it to the considerable approval of all civilization as a beneficent, moral and just; that the Republic, inspired by lofty aims and engaged in heroic endeavor."

There is only one way by which the beneficence and morality of political as well as sectarian organizations may be judged, and that is by their performance. Professions in this practical age amount to nothing. Individuals, communities, states and nations are judged by what they do, not by what they profess to do, and when their actions belie their professions there are none so quick to apprehend the fact as the average American citizen. Hence, when the voters of Montana are told that the Republican party is "a beneficent, moral and just in all its actions," and that it is in electoral force inspired by lofty aims and engaged in heroic endeavor," they will turn their eyes back over the history of the party and ask if this be true. In reviewing its history they will find that under its rule the American foreign carrying trade has decreased from seventy-five per cent. to sixteen per cent.; that its legislation has forced American shipping from the high seas and made room for foreign bottoms; that it has bred, nourished and fostered the largest corporations and moneyed monopolies in the world that are reaching out and embracing within their merciless grasp the industries of the country, thus forcing labor to pay them tribute; that it has imposed a system of internal revenue and federal taxes upon the people which is onerous, burdensome and unjust; that it has multiplied Government offices beyond the needs of the people; that it has formed and protected rings whose operations and peculations have excited the wonder and disgust of the civilized world—rings whose existence cannot be prevented and whose members cannot be punished; that it has established a National debt upon the neck of the future and which debt is rich as against the poor; that it is endeavoring to centralize the powers of the Government in the hands of the few and by an iniquitous system of political assessments to perpetuate its power in defiance of the popular will; that it has granted millions upon millions of acres of the public domain to corporations, and now seeks to gain local offices and power by legislating in their interests and that it is today prostituting itself to continue its rule and that it is not at all particular as to the company it keeps; the combinations it forms, or the bargains it makes, so that it may control the political destinies of the great Nation. So much for the party of "beneficent, moral and intellectual force inspired by lofty aims and engaged in heroic endeavor."

Again the platform fails to mention or even allude to measures which the Republican party has sought to legislate upon adversely to the interests of the people of this Territory and of the West. They are questions which vitally affect the prosperity of our people; but the platform instrument dared not compromise itself or its party by referring to them. The Democratic party, ever the friend of the laboring white man, incorporated in its Territorial platform two resolutions, whose language was unmistakable, and whose meaning could not be misunderstood. These resolutions express the sentiments of the Democratic party upon the silver question and upon the Chinese question. These are very important matters for the people of this Territory, and ones in which they are not only deeply concerned, but in which they take a great interest. They favor the coinage of silver under the existing law, and denounce the Republican party for seeking its repeal, and also congratulate the Nation upon the passage of the Chinese restriction bill, which became a law only by Democratic votes. Our Republican friends saw fit to ignore these questions. Their party was and is still opposed to them and the Republicans of Montana preferred to remain silent rather than antagonize the sentiment of the West by incorporating planks in their platform in harmony with the views of their party in the East. This silence on their part on two questions which affect the industries of the Territory may be considered by the party leaders as a masterful stroke of policy, but the great mass of the people will think differently. They will hesitate to support a party that dare not pledge its support to measures so vital to the prosperity of the country. The Republicans made grave mistakes in their platform, and the people will emphasize their disapproval of it at the November election.

WHERE CATTLE COME FROM.

When we read of 250,000 head of cattle being driven every year from Texas to the Northern markets, and when we are assured that in 1870 as many as 500,000 were driven on foot to Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas, we are surprised to learn that this immense drain on the herds of Texas does not perceptibly decrease the number of cattle in the State. When we visit the great ranches of Western Texas we are no longer surprised, but rather wonder that the United States has not made enough to eat and use all the cattle we see. It has been found from careful examination of the census bureau reports, that to every 100 persons in the United States there is required 30 head of cattle, and that requirement has not varied 1 per cent. in 30 years. Taking this as a basis of calculation, we find that the Northern and Eastern States have less than the required number of cattle, while Texas and other Western States have more than the requisite number, and it is to these States that the East looks for her beef supply.

YELLOWSTONE IMPROVEMENTS.

Congress has appropriated \$25,000 toward the improvement of the Yellowstone, and Sunday a train from the east on the Northern Pacific brought into Glendive Assistant Engineers F. M. Power and J. J. Dunne, with a force of fifty-one men, who will immediately prosecute the work commenced last year, viz.: Building dams at Buffalo Rapids, Custer Creek, DeBussy's rapids, near Glendive and Bear Slough and removing rocks six and fourteen miles below Buffalo Rapids, and completing the work at Baker's and Wolf rapids.—Glendive Times, Sept. 9th.

"What is love?" asks an exchange. Love, my friend, is a thing which Love and the girl can be an eternal pledge to each other.

THAT STRONG ANTI-RAILROAD RESOLUTION.

"That while the Republican party of Montana, among the conventions and means of civilization, consider the building and maintaining of railroads in our age of the highest importance, and that while we hail with joy the construction of such roads into and through this Territory and desire to be just and even generous to the corporations promoting such enterprises, we would view with the greatest distrust and alarm and oppose with all our energies any attempt on the part of such corporations to control the public and political affairs of this Territory."—Anti-Railroad Resolution of the Republican Platform.

It had been stated previous to the meeting of the Territorial Republican Convention that strong anti-railroad resolutions would be adopted by that body. We give it above in all its strength and terrible destructiveness. We can imagine how the managers of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific will shake in their boots when they read that threatening plank in the Montana Republican platform. And when they learn that the same Republicans will "flee with the greatest distrust and alarm and oppose with all their energies every attempt on the part of such corporations to control the public and political affairs of this Territory" they will hang their heads upon the willows and bewail their deplorable condition. Seriously, how does such nonsense as that contained in the resolution quoted sound in view of the utterance of the Montana attorney of the road at the recent Republican Convention. That gentleman said in substance, I know the managers and directors of the Northern Pacific road. They are Republicans to their hearts' core, and when that road is completed, the Democratic party will whistle in vain for a vote from it. The inference is then that that corporation intends to support the Republican party in this Territory as it did the same party in the late Congressional election in Oregon. It is supposed also that that support will be given as for a consideration, as it was charged by a portion of the Eastern press it was given in Oregon, that consideration being that the Republican majority in Congress should not encourage or support the move made to declare their unearned land grant forfeited. The Northern Pacific company has no use for a party of the minority in the National Legislature, and it will whistle in vain for a vote from it. It courts the powers that be and bestows its favors upon them.

That anti-railroad resolution is the merest, silliest humbug, and as full of milk and water as the slops from a dairyman's buttery. It is too gaudy to cover the devil under it, but an even very well for home consumption. "For this time only." Two years hence a differently worded resolution will be recorded in the platform for Montana Republicans. It will read somewhat as follows: "Resolved, That the Republicans of Montana hail with delight the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad; that we congratulate the Republicans of the Nation upon the result of their constant and unwavering support of this great enterprise; and that we pledge ourselves to add our influence to our votes to send its representative to Congress." This will be about the size of it, and Democrats will whistle in vain for a vote from the Northern Pacific corporation to aid in defeating him.

The Territorial Democratic Central Committee should certainly encourage Col. Sanders to canvass the Territory in the interests of Marshal Botkin. His speech night before last at the scene of the Republican nominee, made many votes for Maginias. Col. Sanders is nothing in politics unless he is vindictive and unfortunately for himself he makes as many enemies among Republicans as he does among Democrats. He wields a two-edged sword which cuts both ways and not infrequently the marauding Colonel cuts himself as well as his party. It would pay Major Maginias to employ Sanders to stamp the Territory against him.

Where Cattle Come From. When we read of 250,000 head of cattle being driven every year from Texas to the Northern markets, and when we are assured that in 1870 as many as 500,000 were driven on foot to Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas, we are surprised to learn that this immense drain on the herds of Texas does not perceptibly decrease the number of cattle in the State. When we visit the great ranches of Western Texas we are no longer surprised, but rather wonder that the United States has not made enough to eat and use all the cattle we see. It has been found from careful examination of the census bureau reports, that to every 100 persons in the United States there is required 30 head of cattle, and that requirement has not varied 1 per cent. in 30 years. Taking this as a basis of calculation, we find that the Northern and Eastern States have less than the required number of cattle, while Texas and other Western States have more than the requisite number, and it is to these States that the East looks for her beef supply.

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MISREPRESENTATIONS ANSWERED.

Col. Woolfolk Misleadingly Silences Republican Thunder Manufactured for the Campaign.

Inasmuch as an attempt has been made to manufacture capital from the nomination and declination of Col. Woolfolk at the recent Democratic convention, it seems proper that the history of that matter should be given by that gentleman himself. The Independent of the 9th says: "There has been much talk and mud thrown by the Republican organs in consequence of the declination of the editor of this paper after receiving the nomination for Congress, and the subsequent nomination of Hon. Martin Maginias. A plain, simple statement of the facts will put to shame all such malicious denunciations.

For several weeks prior to the Democratic convention the Independent had advocated the expediency of re-nominating Hon. Martin Maginias as the most available man in the present crisis. The soundness of the views expressed were generally conceded by the Democratic masses throughout the Territory, and the result was that more than two-thirds of the delegates sent to the Territorial convention, were favorable to Maginias upon the ground of availability.

The Lewis and Clarke county convention was entirely in unison with the general sentiment throughout the Territory, and although the editor of this paper as chairman of the convention sought to give all elements in the party a fair representation in appointing the committee to nominate delegates to the convention, yet so great was the preponderance in favor of Maginias, that the Lewis and Clarke delegates in attendance on the convention were solidly for him, with but one single exception. The editor of this paper was one of these delegates. We went to the convention with no thought of being a candidate, at least as against Maginias, to whom we were committed by our public and private utterances as the available man. When however, the delegates reached Deer Lodge City, en route to Butte, they found the county convention in session and it instructed for Hon. A. E. Mayhew for Congress. This was somewhat of a surprise, as the delegation from the county had been inclined to be left from the general expression of the Democratic press as well as conventions throughout the Territory and the declinations of several presumable candidates, that Maginias would be unanimously nominated on the first ballot.

It was well known that Mr. Maginias had two years ago publicly declared to be a candidate for re-election and that he construed his public utterances to mean that he would not suffer his name to go before the convention, while it had another candidate before it. When therefore the delegates favorable to his nomination found that other candidates would be in the field, they had recourse to the alternative of blocking the convention by the nomination of several more than three-fourths of the convention to be defeated by less than one-fourth. Acting under this belief the Lewis and Clarke delegation resolved to nominate as editor of this paper. Of course we anticipated the compliment of such a nomination coming to us unlooked for, as we did not understand it to be merely a compliment. We were fully aware that the object of the nomination was simply to prevent the will of the people from being defeated by the candidacy of one or more ambitious aspirants, and although not a candidate, we were willing to leave ourselves in the hands of our friends to achieve the object in view. When the convention met for the purpose of nominating candidates we did not attend, partly for the reason that we knew our name would be presented to the convention, but chiefly because we were engaged in drafting resolutions for the party platform. On the second ballot the Beaverhead delegation changed from Toole to Woolfolk, as did the Madison delegation from Mayhew. These sudden changes, together with a few others, gave us the nomination. It was the result of the joint support of our own friends and a large portion of those who preferred Maginias. "When informed of the result, we confess that we were somewhat embarrassed by the action of the convention. We had come to the convention as champion for the nomination of Mr. Maginias, believing it to be for the best interests of the party. As his friend and to further his cause we had consented to the use of our name before the convention. We felt that a nomination largely given to us by his friends under such circumstances, although entirely unsolicited and without the exertion of any pledge whatever from us, was yet not such a nomination as a man of honor could accept. We had placed ourselves at the service of the friends of Maginias to serve his cause in the convention and prevent the will of the people from being defeated, and with them we felt the responsibility, as we did not participate in the proceedings.

"But inquiry after the nomination satisfied us thoroughly as to our duty in the premises. The delegation from Gallatin and a majority of that from Beaverhead preferred us to Maginias, but with our own delegation, as well as the remainder of our supporters, we were only second choice, and their votes had been given to us merely as the friend of their chosen candidate, who sympathized with them in their desire to bring about his nomination.

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When we read of 250,000 head of cattle being driven every year from Texas to the Northern markets, and when we are assured that in 1870 as many as 500,000 were driven on foot to Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas, we are surprised to learn that this immense drain on the herds of Texas does not perceptibly decrease the number of cattle in the State. When we visit the great ranches of Western Texas we are no longer surprised, but rather wonder that the United States has not made enough to eat and use all the cattle we see. It has been found from careful examination of the census bureau reports, that to every 100 persons in the United States there is required 30 head of cattle, and that requirement has not varied 1 per cent. in 30 years. Taking this as a basis of calculation, we find that the Northern and Eastern States have less than the required number of cattle, while Texas and other Western States have more than the requisite number, and it is to these States that the East looks for her beef supply.

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WOLFLEY FRAILED.

London, Sept. 15.—The Times in an article on the attack on Tel El Kebir, says it is impossible to conceive of an operation more successful than that which was carried out by General Wolsley.

Dr. Mary Walker on the Rampage. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A Washington special says that Dr. Mary Walker is again in trouble. Recently she got an appointment in the Interior Department with permission to wear her military uniform. At ten o'clock last night she called on Assistant Secretary Joslyn in a terrible rage because in her notification she was mentioned as Mrs. instead of Miss Walker. She said she would not be affixed to her name, and because the signature to the document was put on with a hand stamp instead of being written in ink, she would not sign it. She was gone.

Wolsley Frailed. LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times in an article on the attack on Tel El Kebir, says it is impossible to conceive of an operation more successful than that which was carried out by General Wolsley. The whole plan of the campaign was settled by General Wolsley with the concurrence of his superiors, and the heavy expenses of his chief advisers before he started on his march. There was there any question about the canal being the basis of operations. Before he left England he put his military orders in the hands of his chief of staff, Mr. Keblir, saying, "There Arabi Pasha will stand, and we should attack him on the 15th of September." We mention the circumstance to show a great deal of outside opinion, but the chance was really foreseen, planned, and allowed, for General Wolsley has achieved a success which renders all apology for his methods superfluous.

The Egyptians Begging for Favors. ZAGHIG, Sept. 15.—The English troops are now entering Cairo. General Wolsley is in reply to a deputation of chiefs from the Egyptian army who asked that the country be spared from the further advance of the British, said he would occupy Cairo to-night. That in a few hours he would disperse the Egyptian army with his troops. This has since been done. The Sultan telegraphed Gen. Wolsley offering congratulations on his splendid military victory and requesting him now that the neck of the rebellion is broken to stop the march of his army into the interior. Gen. Wolsley sent a telegram in reply in which he referred to the Sultan to London for a response to his request. All the enemy's magazines are blown up and all unmovable stores destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WESTBURY, Conn., Sept. 15.—It is reported four persons were killed by a tornado in Westbury last night.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 15.—The Democrats of the First district have nominated B. J. Hall for Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—The Democratic Second Congressional district nominated to-day Eldridge for Congress.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth district nominated Archie E. Baxter for Congress.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—An Adrian, Michigan, special says the Democratic Second district have nominated N. J. Eldridge for Congress.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

BY WRITTEN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Arabi at Cairo. ALEXANDRIA, 2 p. m., Sept. 14.—Arabi Pasha and Toula Pasha arrived at Cairo last night. They are both virtually prisoners.

Republican Nominations. NEW, Col., Sept. 15.—Ernest L. Colburn of Lovellville was nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention on the second ballot.

London in California. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The Marquis Lorne to-day, on the invitation of Leonard Stanford, D. O. Mills and William Sharon, visited Menlo Park, Millbrae and Belmont. The Princess remained at home.

Arabi in Prison. LONDON, Sept. 15.—The following additional dispatch is received from Gen. Wolsley: "Cairo. Arabi Pasha and Toula Pasha are both confined in the Citadel. I will be moved out of my quarters from Ismailia to Alexandria."

Canada Crop Prospects. TORONTO, Sept. 15.—The September report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries shows that throughout Western Ontario the harvest season is unusually long and tedious. The East fare somewhat better. Crops throughout are not as good as the preceding year.

Arabi Surrenders Unconditionally. LONDON, Sept. 15.—The War Office received the following from General Wolsley: "Benta, Sept. 15.—Arabi Pasha and his family have surrendered unconditionally. Ten thousand troops at Cairo have laid down their arms."

The War Over. LONDON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Wolsley arrived at Cairo, from whence he is writing the following: "Cairo—the war is over. Send no more men from England. Mr. Milham DeChair is safe. I have been received here with great respect. Our march was extraordinarily well in the long forced march of yesterday."

Yellow Fever Under Control. BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 15.—The Rio Grande is still rising. It is completely isolated. Our mail is coming on. Thirty-two men cases of fever; no deaths from the fever for the last 24 hours. All the sick in the city are recovering. It is now generally believed that the physicians have entire control of the fever and hopes are entertained of its disappearance inside of two weeks. The sick in Point Isabel are doing well. No new cases; no deaths there for several days past.

A Duel—Unfinished at Last Accounts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A Tomstone dispatch says a correspondent of a Chicago paper who accompanied the Chicagoists to Toronto, writes the following: "The duel between Tomstone and the Chicagoists took place on the field of honor at Toronto on the 11th inst. The Chicagoists were victorious on the 11th inst. The duel was fought at an early hour of the day and the principal and second (his second) and the surgeon (who arrived at the place of rendezvous at 3 a. m. on the 11th). The Hamilton party, consisting of the principal, his second and the surgeon, had arrived about one hour previous. The party camped and slept for a few hours. The Hamilton party arrived at day-break and the surgeon started out for the boundary line. The hostile party, somewhat dilatory in its movements, followed after for a distance of about five miles south of Oshawa, and near the road a spot was selected for the deadly encounter. When the second party arrived they found the Hamilton party hostiles already on the ground, eagerly awaiting their coming. The principals, their seconds, the attending physicians and the reporter all arrived at the spot. The duel was witnessed off by William Milligan, one of Hamilton's seconds, the operation being closely scrutin