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CLOUD LAND.

Somewhere, the legends say, there lies a land
Older than the world, where
No human foot has trod, no eye has scanned;
Where never mortal man has trod,
Nor pilgrim's foot along the lonely strand.

And when in bounding cisterns lyealine,
Flashes the Fountain of Eternal Youth,
Whereof who drinks shall know not any sign
Of fading youth, or of the passing days,<
In cloudy pagant sun dissolved away.

Some say beyond the sunset's latest ray,
Far down the ocean's azure brink it lies;
And others I have seen at the close of day
Staring seawards, where the sunset's rays,
In cloudy pagant sun dissolved away.

Domes, temples, palaces and musty gleams
Of shapes were far behind thin, purple veils
Of hills and plains and winding streams,
Dove forest solitudes and pastoral dales,
Sweet haunts of quietness and pleasant dreams.

Surely the old belief was not in vain!
 There must be ultimate, divine repose,
 And love that dwells not and end of pain;
 But none have found beyond the twilight's
 Close
 The hidden highway to that dim domain.

Yet the relentless turmoil and unrest,
 The storm, feverously craving and the strife,
 The winged spirit, prisoned and oppressed,
 Urge us still onward toward the ideal life,
 Toward forever in our quest.

ROMANCE OF THE KING.

The King of Somewhere loved the Queen
Of Somewhere else most dearly,
 And in his courtier's golden green
 Confided he sincerely.

The courtier was a pleasant man,
 Of ready invention,
 And always had some clever plan
 To hold the King's attention.

The Queen was coy and hard to please,
 As best becomes a royal dame,
 The King upon his loved knees
 She kept in supplication.

No flattering answer would she give,
 No smile of kind consenting,
 And, while the King would strive
 To win her love, she'd be dissenting.

At last he prayed his courtier wise
 To aid in his proceeding;
 The courtier's ready wit devised
 A plan worthy of his breeding.

He hastened to the royal Queen,
 And praised his high nobility;
 So wisely was his goblet
 He dinked or of his stony.

The Queen was softened by his art,
 And when her suitor tendered
 His royal kingdom (and his heart),
 She graciously surrendered.

The King and Queen lived happily,
 In hand and heart, until the day
 As for the courtier—let me see—
 Oh, yes—he was beheaded.

ON THE SHELF.

Look at the dangling curls,
 And look at the gleaming eyes,
 That peep from beneath her tresses
 In childish and glad surprise.

And look at the stunning hair,
 And its airy, flowery charm,
 And the sweetly rounded forehead,
 And the bit of snowy arm.

I think I should like to be
 With her in a garden fair,
 And watch the breezes wanton
 With those strands of ribbon hair.

I'd like to take her out
 A-rowing upon the lake,
 And have her smile upon me
 And address me as "Fete" or "Jake."

But this can never be,
 And I think it a good shame
 That I know not the pretty maiden—
 I know not even her name.

I met her not by the sea,
 Or at the mountain waterfall,
 Or at a well where she was
 I have met her not at all.

It's dreadfully sad to say it,
 Never by her side I'll strut;
 She dwells on a shelf in the office,
 And she's only a fancy cut.

DARE TO SAY NO.

Dare to say no when you're tempted to drink;
 Dare for a moment, my boy, and think;
 Think of the wrecks upon life's ocean tides,
 For answering yes, without consulting the gods.

Think of the mother who bore you in pain,
 Think of the tears that will fall like the rain;
 Think of the heart-ache—how cruel the blow!
 Think of her love, and at once answer no.

Think of the hopes that are drowned in the bow!
 Think of the danger to body and soul;
 Think of the sad lives once pure as the snow,
 Look to them now, and at once answer no.

Think of the manhood with rum-tainted breath;
 Think how the glass leads to sorrow and death;
 Think of the lions that now are numbered with weasels,
 Look to them now, and at once answer no.

Think of the lone graves, both unwept and unknown,
 Hiding fair hopes, that were fair as your own;
 Think of the proud forms, now forever laid low,
 That might have been here had they learned to say no.

Think of the demon that lurks in the bowl,
 Daring to ruin both body and soul;
 Think of all this as life's journey we go,
 And when you're assailed by the tempter's No.

"BOYS."

Sturdy little farmer boy, tell me how you know
 How to navigate your ship when the tempests blow.
 Do the hens "with yellow legs"
 Would you when you hunt for eggs?

Do you drive the ducks to ruck, waddling in a row?
 Do the pigs in concert squeal
 When you bring their evening meal to know?
 Tell me, little farmer boy, for I'd like to know.

Stimble little sailor boy, tell me how you know
 How to navigate your ship when the tempests blow.
 Do you find it pretty hard
 To get your feet on a soap-sud yard?

Do you see some stormy day overboard you'll go?
 Do the lads let you take a light
 When you go aloft at night?
 Tell me, little sailor boy, for I'd like to know.

Little boys of every kind, tell me how you know
 How the school begins rather ill to grow.
 Does the pain increase so fast
 That 'tis terrible to last?
 Do you quickly condescend
 When too late to go?
 Do you think I am a dimes?
 Wasn't I a school-boy once?
 Tell me, all you little boys, for I'd like to know.

Blaine's Swing Through Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, October 15.—This day's journey was a very long one, 247 miles, and as there were a great many stops each was necessarily short. There were twenty-nine places at which Blaine and Gen. Fremont were called on, but there were really no speeches made. In each case Blaine merely congratulated the people upon the Ohio victory and called upon them to imitate it in Michigan, and then Gen. Fremont was introduced. At most of the points where stops were made the crowds were remarkably large considering the population of the region traversed. The news from Ohio and Mr. Blaine's coming together seemed to have wrought the people up to a high pitch of excitement and their enthusiasm could not be exceeded. It was dark when the train reached Howard City, and after a brief rest and refreshment at about a quarter of seven the train arrived at Grand Rapids. On the east side of the river Mr. Blaine left the train and was escorted by a Republican club to the Morton House, where he is to pass the night. Several thousand people are in the streets in the neighborhood of the hotel, awaiting his arrival, and there were the usual demonstrations as he entered the hotel. He will leave in the morning for Saginaw, making, of course, a good many stops on the way. Gen. Fremont will probably accompany him during his entire tour through Michigan.

MICHIGAN, Mich., October 15.—Blaine continues his tour through Michigan, leaving Grand Rapids at about 9 o'clock. There was the usual demonstration at the depot as the train started. Gen. Fremont was called out and loudly cheered. The places on the route this morning were small, but the crowds were large and demonstrative. At East Saginaw, Mich., at 10 o'clock, a Muskegon there was a large meeting, the mills closed and the workmen turned out in force. Gen. Fremont was introduced first. He was very favorably received and he made a pleasant little speech. Senator Palmer next briefly addressed the meeting on tariff as affecting the iron and steel industries of the lumber business. During the Senator's remarks there were a few shouts of "Butler, Butler." But when Blaine was introduced he was loudly cheered, and his speech warmly applauded.

He spoke of the rapid growth in wealth of Michigan under the industrial and protective policy of her interest in not merely preventing its abandonment, but in putting a stop to the continual agitation of the subject in Congress.

General Alger, Republican candidate for Governor, and Senator Conger then addressed the meeting.

As the train was reached at about dusk, Blaine was driven to the Bancroft House, where he took tea. About 9 p. m. Blaine, General Fremont, and General Alger, Republican candidate for Gov., were driven to the stand in the principal square, around which were assembled several thousand people who cheered and sang the national anthem. After the national anthem, distinguished gentlemen appeared. Blaine introduced General Fremont as the first candidate of the Republican party, and one whose candidacy had aroused more enthusiasm than any other. General Fremont was received with great and protective cheering, and the paper read a number of thanks in a brief speech, calls for Blaine were renewed and in response he said:

"Speaking as I was, just now, of the great enthusiasm which attended the candidacy of General Fremont, and speaking thus of the great political leaders, I am reminded, I could not indeed but be reminded, when standing on Michigan soil, of a great leader whom you have lost, since I last visited Michigan upon a political errand. When last I traversed your State it was under the auspices of Zachariah Chandler. [Great cheering.] And I am sure that in that illustrious body of political leaders, whose development and progress always, [Good, good, and cheers.] there was not one who excelled him. I do not now recall one who equalled him in the great attributes of undaunted courage of clear and keen foresight, of great personal force which not only secured to him a body of followers who zeal equaled his own, but made him a terror to the opposition always. [Good, good, and cheers.] But if the leaders die the principles survive. [Great cheering.] And, though the Republican party has lost Chandler and many others of the great men who founded it, the party itself still lives, and its principles are as vital to-night as they were when they stirred the hearts of those great men who laid the foundation of the foundations of its success and its perpetuity. [You are right, and cheers.] We stand now near the close of a national struggle, a struggle which involves much to people of the United States; a struggle which involves much to the people of Michigan; a struggle to which Michigan will have an important and influential voice. [Cheers.] All political campaigns begin with many issues and nearly all political campaigns end with only one issue. The progress of discussion eliminates non-essential questions and those of minor importance, and finally parties struggle over one absorbing and controlling issue. That issue is now whether this country shall maintain protective tariff. [That's what we want, and cheers.] That question is one which vitally affects the prosperity of Michigan, and therefore I assume that when I refer to that issue I refer to one in which you take a deep interest. Are the people of Michigan in favor of protection? [Many voices, Yes, yes, Yes.] [Loud and long.] Then if you are for protection and against free trade you will vote the Republican ticket. [Yes, yes.] Because to vote the Democratic ticket is to support the party which for 51 years has steadily opposed the protection I know you will not do. [No, no, no.] You will pardon me for saying that you can make your will felt in a most emphatic, direct and conclusive manner by supporting your representative in Congress. [Cheers for Horr.] That is where the popular voice tells. And you know as well as I know, that there has been no more consistent and courageous upholder of the doctrine of protection than my distinguished friend Horr, who now sits beside me. Therefore if the voters of this district prefer high wages in America to low wages—if they prefer home manufactures to foreign manufactures, and if you desire prosperity at your own firesides, you will support your representative who has been faithful, and not only faithful but intelligent—not only intelligent but zealous. Good night. [Cheers for Blaine and Horr.]

After Blaine and Fremont retired, Senator Palmer addressed the meeting at length.

LAFRE, Mich., October 17.—The best arranged reception given to Mr. Blaine since he entered Michigan was at Flint this afternoon. There were about 5,000 people present, who met Mr. Blaine and Senator Fremont enthusiastically. Blaine spoke longer than usual, and in the course of his remarks he denied that he had ever been a "Know-nothing" or in sympathy with that party, and declared himself in favor of prohibiting the exportation to the United States by foreign countries their paupers and criminals, and the importation of cheap foreign labor under contract to compete with home labor.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich.—It was about 10 o'clock this morning when Mr. Blaine's special train started from Saginaw for Bay City, where elaborate preparations had been made for his reception. He and General Fremont were escorted through the city to the stand in the park, around which were assembled 15,000 people. After a short speech by Senator Palmer, Mr. Blaine was introduced. He spoke very briefly, and then a Republican (Gen. Fremont) spoke enthusiastically received. When Senator Palmer spoke of the importance of a tariff to the people engaged in salt works and in lumbering, he was heartily applauded. There was a large procession which Mr. Blaine was expected to review, but time did not permit.

DETROIT, October 17.—The best arranged reception given to Mr. Blaine so far on his trip through Michigan was at Flint. Dispensing with carriages and paraphernalia of a procession, the local committee had erected a platform on a flat car, on which Mr. Blaine stepped and from there he addressed the stand. The crowd was very large and enthusiastic meeting of several thousand people. Blaine spoke here at greater length than usual. After calling attention to the protective tariff as the great issue of the campaign, and after expressing his belief that Michigan, a State so interested in protection, would follow the lead of Ohio, he said:

"I have received since I have been in this State two or three letters from persons asking me to state whether I had ever been a member of the Know Nothing party. In connection with them were received telegrams from the Pacific coast, asking whether I was not a supporter of Mr. Fillmore when he ran in 1856 as the native American candidate for President. Let me say in a full and explicit reply to these inquiries by letter and telegraph that I never had anything to do with the Know Nothing party; that I never voted for a man who was nominated for it, either for a State or National office, and that instead of supporting Mr. Fillmore in 1856, when I was a young man of 26, I had the honor of being a member of the national Republican convention which nominated Fremont."

As General Fremont is now on the platform he will be able to bear testimony to that. However, inefficient my support may have been, it was very earnest and very ardent. [Renewed cheers.] I was then the junior editor of the Kennebec Journal, and the paper read a number of thanks in a brief speech, calls for Blaine were renewed and in response he said:

"Speaking as I was, just now, of the great enthusiasm which attended the candidacy of General Fremont, and speaking thus of the great political leaders, I am reminded, I could not indeed but be reminded, when standing on Michigan soil, of a great leader whom you have lost, since I last visited Michigan upon a political errand. When last I traversed your State it was under the auspices of Zachariah Chandler. [Great cheering.] And I am sure that in that illustrious body of political leaders, whose development and progress always, [Good, good, and cheers.] there was not one who excelled him. I do not now recall one who equalled him in the great attributes of undaunted courage of clear and keen foresight, of great personal force which not only secured to him a body of followers who zeal equaled his own, but made him a terror to the opposition always. [Good, good, and cheers.] But if the leaders die the principles survive. [Great cheering.] And, though the Republican party has lost Chandler and many others of the great men who founded it, the party itself still lives, and its principles are as vital to-night as they were when they stirred the hearts of those great men who laid the foundation of the foundations of its success and its perpetuity. [You are right, and cheers.] We stand now near the close of a national struggle, a struggle which involves much to people of the United States; a struggle which involves much to the people of Michigan; a struggle to which Michigan will have an important and influential voice. [Cheers.] All political campaigns begin with many issues and nearly all political campaigns end with only one issue. The progress of discussion eliminates non-essential questions and those of minor importance, and finally parties struggle over one absorbing and controlling issue. That issue is now whether this country shall maintain protective tariff. [That's what we want, and cheers.] That question is one which vitally affects the prosperity of Michigan, and therefore I assume that when I refer to that issue I refer to one in which you take a deep interest. Are the people of Michigan in favor of protection? [Many voices, Yes, yes, Yes.] [Loud and long.] Then if you are for protection and against free trade you will vote the Republican ticket. [Yes, yes.] Because to vote the Democratic ticket is to support the party which for 51 years has steadily opposed the protection I know you will not do. [No, no, no.] You will pardon me for saying that you can make your will felt in a most emphatic, direct and conclusive manner by supporting your representative in Congress. [Cheers for Horr.] That is where the popular voice tells. And you know as well as I know, that there has been no more consistent and courageous upholder of the doctrine of protection than my distinguished friend Horr, who now sits beside me. Therefore if the voters of this district prefer high wages in America to low wages—if they prefer home manufactures to foreign manufactures, and if you desire prosperity at your own firesides, you will support your representative who has been faithful, and not only faithful but intelligent—not only intelligent but zealous. Good night. [Cheers for Blaine and Horr.]

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LAFRE, Mich., October 17.—The best

A FOUL MURDER.

The President of a Blaine Club Shot Down in Cold Blood—His Slayer Lynched by Infuriated Comrades.

LACROSSE, Wis., October 16.—F. A. Burton, President of the Blaine and Logan Club here, was shot dead by a ruffian known as "Scotty" at 8 o'clock this evening while the Republicans were forming in procession on Main street. A few shots were fired in the excitement, but the crowd knew there was intense excitement, and hundreds of men in uniform and carrying torches hurried to the court house yard and demanded that the prisoner be handed over to them. "Lynch him! lynch him!" was the general cry, and at this moment (8:40 p. m.) there are hundreds of men besieging the jail. Sheriff Scott, Chief of Police Clark and a posse of police are at the jail door trying to calm the infuriated multitude. No violence has been done yet, and none may take place.

The body of Burton was taken to the drug store of T. H. Spence, where an examination showed that life was extinct, every shot having taken effect. Those who stood near the scene of the murder said that the man who fired the shot was the stand the murderer to within a few feet of his victim and fired the first bullet into his back. Burton fell to the pavement, and the murderer followed with six shots into his body and head. He then threw his revolver at his victim and gave him a kick, saying, "That is the son of a b— who has led me into this trap. I have been looking for you, or words to that effect. All this was done in a moment's time and before any could realize what had happened. The motive of the murderer is not known. He is said to be a desperate character who has followed the river for a living, and is a term in the State prison. After throwing one revolver at his victim it was found that he had another in his pocket, but he was arrested before he had an opportunity to use it.

The Republicans were to have celebrated the Ohio victory to-night with a parade and a torch-light procession. The scene has changed as if by magic to one of terrible excitement of a far different character. Threats are deep and determined, and the city is being greatly aroused. If the crowd had a responsible, cool-headed leader the murderer would swing in an hour.

At 10:30 p. m.—The officers were unable to stay the mob, who refused to listen to arguments. From 9 to 10 o'clock the court house yard presented a scene which beggars description. The mob increased in numbers until the entire space on three sides of the jail was a dense mass of people leading to the prison where the murderer was held. The torches of the men flared above the sea of heads and white plumes moved resolutely about the square. The best citizens of the place were present and watched the fearful scene with blanched faces, with no expression of sympathy. There were hundreds of men in the crowd, and the torches of the mob were poured into the first floor rooms. The sheriff and his assistants succeeded in clearing the rooms the first and second time, but on the third rush the mob overpowered them and held their ground. The interior wooden doors yielded like so many plates of glass. In the meantime the heavy oak door leading to the main stairway on the west side was battered down, and the crowd was in full possession of the main corridor. While this was going on the crowd became almost colossal about the place, but aside from the rush of the men at the all the best of order prevailed. There were no drunken men in the crowd, and the whole work being done by resolute fellows who decided to make the murder pay the death penalty before they left the square. Once in the corridors sledge hammers were used to break in the heavy iron doors, two in number, that intervened between them and the cell room. These soon yielded, and as each advance was made the crowd on the outside were apprised of it and their shouts of encouragement went up. The prisoner had been confined in cell No. 3 on the lower corridor, and the crowd had little trouble in finding their man. He was taken from the cell and dragged into the yard. He was identified as the man who did the shooting, and the crowd was then appealed to, declared that they had the right man. When he appeared from the jail door held up by the man who had him in charge there was a loud peevish yell that went through the trees and streets, making every one for blocks away realize without any further assurance that the man was about to be completed. Numerous men were seen climbing to branches of trees, and in a minute one was selected, the end of a rope thrown to a man sitting on the first strong limb and quickly attached, and everything was made ready for the execution. At this point of the proceedings there was a pause among the leaders. There were some who wanted the murderer to make a statement, while others more impetuous urged immediate action. The murderer declined to say anything except that he was the man who shot Burton. At this juncture the cry went round, "Pull him up." A long time was spent in getting the Light Guard Company, 3d Regiment, W. N. G., had been ordered out to charge on the mob and there was an impression that the execution would be prevented, but no rally of the guard was made. The mob seized the rope and made a strong pull, but the ruffian freed his hands and the rope broke before he was raised from the ground. In less than five minutes a new rope was thrown over the heads of the crowd and fell within a few feet of the executioner. This was adjusted, his hands and arms firmly tied, and in another moment he was hanged in the air, with his face closely pressed against the limb of the tree, and the terrible tragedy was over. Burton was one of the most promising men in Wisconsin.

The jail doors were battered down at 10:45 and the murderer was lynched. The body was left hanging only a few minutes, was taken down lifeless and left in charge of the Sheriff.

BOSTON, October 18.—James Worley, the celebrated hotel proprietor of Washington, D. C., died at the Massachusetts General Hospital this afternoon of calculus. He had been ill for some time, and yesterday an operation was performed, since when he sank rapidly.

Important Suit.

CHICAGO, October 15.—Yesterday the Continental National Bank began a suit against the large pork packing and exporting firm of Davis, Atkinson & Co., which is the Chicago branch of the Liverpool Pork Co. John T. Davies & Co.'s statement will be published to-morrow, that suit, and one by Mrs. Atkinson, widow of the junior member of the firm, for \$60,000, grew out of an alleged serious defalcation by John A. Atkinson, aged 24, who has managed the Chicago house since his father's death. October 3 Davies arrived from Liverpool on an annual trip of inspection into the condition of the branch house. After arriving at his hotel one of the employees brought him an unsigned, unaddressed letter in which appeared to be young Atkinson's handwriting, confessing that he was a defaulter to the extent of probably \$110,000; that he began speculating on the Board of Trade, and having made money at first, he went in deeper, getting upon the wrong side of the market in both buying and selling; that at one time he was within a few thousand of being even, when a collapse in prices made him worse off than before. The following day Davies declared a dissolution into the hands of the law, and an investigation, which thus far, it is stated, shows a shortage of \$200,000 in young Atkinson's accounts, and Davies believes it will exceed that sum. No arrests have been made. It is understood that Atkinson is at his home in the suburb of Kenwood.

Army Matters.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Quartermaster General Holabird, in his annual report, recommends that authority be given to pay \$10 per month to all line officers properly detailed to service in the Quartermaster's Department, who actually render consecutive service not less than 30 days at any one time, provided such payments do not exceed \$25,000 per year. He says the necessity of assembling troops in larger and more permanent posts near the Indian reservation country, and the great strategic points of the country adjacent to its valuable public reservations, harbors and forts become daily more and more apparent on consideration of the principles of economy, efficiency and wise government. The report states that there are eighty-two national cemeteries containing 321,623 interments.

A Noted Marriage.

LONDON, October 14.—The marriage of Ida Theresa Foote, daughter of Captain Foote, U. S. N., and Lord Montague Paulet, son of the Marquis of Winchester, took place to-day at St. George church. U. S. Minister Lowell and a large and fashionable company were present. An Indian wedding breakfast at Kensington Palace, the newly wedded pair started for Nice. The wedding presents were many and costly. The Queen sent an antique diamond bracelet and a gold breakfast service. The Prince and Princess of Wales sent a diamond necklace, and an Indian shawl. The beauty of the American bridesmaid was remarked, and her entire train, of American manufacture, commanded admiration.

Conservative Demonstration.

LONDON, October 13.—The Conservative demonstration announced for Birmingham to-day, involving meetings in the Aston grounds, town hall and skating rink, was prevented by an organized force of their opponents. The Liberals in great numbers forced an entrance to the town hall by battering in the doors with heavy planks and overwhelmed the Conservatives. A free fight took place in which furniture was broken and freely used for weapons. The mob swept from the platform the officers of the meeting, and the speakers, Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Churchill, endeavored to address the people present but their efforts were useless and they were obliged to retire to a side room where they made short addresses to a small party. The mob endeavored to prevent the speakers from being heard. The speakers denounced the action of the Liberals.

General Butler.

NEW YORK, October 16.—General Butler renewed his canvass yesterday. He started on his tour in the now famous hotel car Etelka Gersker, but was obliged to abandon it at Poughkeepsie owing to a hot journal. He continued his journey in a regular passenger car.

About Cleveland.

NEW YORK, October 17.—It was 1:30 this morning when Gov. Cleveland returned to the Fifth Avenue hotel from Brooklyn. He at once retired and arose this morning at nine o'clock, breakfasting with Col. Lamont. He then received callers until 11 o'clock. Chairman Barnum, Senators Jones and Gorman, Earlman Smith of the State Democratic committee, a delegation from Virginia and party of gentlemen from Alabama, Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, and Senator Pendleton were among those who called. The Governor will leave for Albany this afternoon.

Prohibition Meeting.

WORCESTER, Mass., October 16.—The Prohibition rally at the Rink this evening was successful in numbers and enthusiasm. Ex-Governor St. John, Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party, was the principal speaker.

London Times on the Ohio Result.

LONDON, October 16.—The Times this morning devotes its leader to American politics apropos of the Ohio election. "Ohio is loyal to the Republican party. It is likely she will not reverse the majority of 16,000 in November. The Presidential contest is now narrowed to New York and Indiana. No great issues have been raised during the campaign. The personal question has been more debated than that of civil service reform. When the election has been decided free trade will probably become dominating and the dividing question in agriculture.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—The vote in Hamilton county for Secretary of State is as follows: Robinson (Rep.), 37,120; Newman (Dem.), 34,772; Harold (Greenbacker), 99; Morris (Prohibition), 70.

COLUMBUS, October 15.—Loraine county gives Robinson for Secretary of State 2,175 majority. Trumbull county, with two precincts yet to hear from, gives Robinson 3,125 majority. This will bring the majority in the State up to 12,000.

Medina county gives a Republican majority of 1,200.

COLUMBUS, October 15.—Republican Congressmen have been elected in the 1st, 2d, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 19th and 20th districts; total, 10.

Democratic Congressmen were elected in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 21st; total, 10.

The 11th district is still in doubt.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 16.—Additional figures of Tuesday's election:

Loraine—Republican majority 2,175, a gain of 375.

Medina—Republican majority 1,200, a gain of 492.

Trumbull—Republican majority 3,500, a gain of 1,192.

COLUMBUS, October 16.—Additional returns give Carroll county a Republican majority of 595, and Geauga county a Republican majority of 1,750.

COLUMBUS, October 16.—The official returns from Tuesday's election are coming in slowly. The Democrats concede on the State ticket 10,637 majority, while the Republicans estimate their majority at 11,792. The Democrats claim eleven of the twenty-one Congressmen, while the Republicans still consider the 11th district doubtful and say it will require the official returns to decide.

Official returns were received at the Republican headquarters to-night from Ashtabula and Wood counties, these being the last to report and complete the list of 11,421. This shows a Republican gain of 26,053 and a Democratic gain of 2,102. In sixty-six counties the Republicans made all their gains and the Democrats in the rest. The Republican gains in the rural districts is equal to their plurality.

Delaware concedes the election of Ellsbury in the 11th district. The delegation to Congress will stand 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans.

EAST SAGINAW, Michigan, October 16.—Blaine has received the following dispatch from Mr. Ogilvie, chairman of the dispatch from the State committee:

"G. Blaine, East Saginaw, Mich.—The majority for Robinson for Secretary, will be between 11,000 and 12,000, but this does not indicate the actual Republican majority so clearly as the vote for Representatives to Congress in the several districts. Robinson was cut considerably on the winner question, but the real line of political division between the two parties was shown by the Congressional vote, which, as now estimated, will place the Republican majority between 18,000 and 19,000. The actual figures will be given in a few days.

COLUMBUS, October 16.—The vote of Ohio was counted by the County Clerks to-day. Returns from 60 counties and semi-official returns from the other 28 counties give the following results:

Robinson, (Rep.) for Secretary of State, 11,321.

Flickinger, (Rep.) for Board of Public Works, 17,476.

The semi-official returns do not report on the other Republican candidates, but with the 60 counties heard from the plurality of Johnson, for the Supreme Court Judge, is estimated at from 15,000 to 16,000.

The actual vote or majorities by Congressional Districts cannot be given, but the vote by counties on Congressmen shows 58,544 Republican majorities, and 40,126 Democratic. The net Republican majority on the Congressional vote is 18,418.

West Virginia Election.

WHEELING, West Va., October 16.—Maxwell's majority in Putnam county is 250; in Wood 410; in Fayette 170. In Techo county Wilson had 115 majority. The indications are that Weston (Democratic Governor) will have 5,000 majority in the State.

Flickinger, (Rep.) for Board of Public Works, 17,476.

The semi-official returns do not report on the other Republican candidates, but with the 60 counties heard from the plurality of Johnson, for the Supreme Court Judge, is estimated at from 15,000 to 16,000.

The actual vote or majorities by Congressional Districts cannot be given, but the vote by counties on Congressmen shows 58,544 Republican majorities, and 40,126 Democratic. The net Republican majority on the Congressional vote is 18,418.

Sale of a Steamship Line.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Peter Wright & Son, general agents of the Red Star Line, state that the American boats have been sold to the International Navigation Co., which has undertaken to continue and develop the Philadelphia and Liverpool service under the present title of American Line. It may be necessary to do this under a foreign flag. The agents consider it a matter for congratulation that the enterprise has been taken up and continued by a corporation composed almost entirely of American transportation men, who have already successfully established the Red Star Line between Antwerp and New York and Antwerp and Philadelphia.

From the Nile.

DONGELA, October 17.—A special messenger has returned from Wady Garna. He reports that the inhabitants there declare that the steamer which ran aground some days ago had a quantity of money on board which belonged to the Greek consul. There were a party of Europeans and natives on the steamer. The steamer was armed and carried booty which had been captured by the party in fights with rebels, and also had on board the heads of rebels who were killed at Khartoum. When the steamer ran aground at Salsamat the inhabitants were terrified. The messenger reports the story of the treachery and massacres to which the people on the steamer had been subjected. He says there were no whites among the prisoners.

Ohio-Unauthorized Majorities by Counties.

COLUMBUS, October 15.—Unauthorized returns have been received from all the counties in Ohio except five, viz: Carroll, Geauga, Loraine, Medina, and Trumbull. These counties in