THE PIONEER EXPRESS
Is Published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT PEMBINA, D. T.
WARDWELL & THOMPSON, Publishers
Subscription, $2 Per Annum, in Advance.
The Pioneer Express circulates numerously in every county bordered in Pembina county, and to a distance of over 50 miles west of Red river. It is independent in politics, though supporting Republican principles. Regular exchanges are made from all parts of the county published weekly. As an advertising medium it has no equal in North Dakota.

The Pioneer Express.

VOLUME X. PEMBINA, PEMBINA COUNTY, DAKOTA, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1888. NUMBER 17.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

THE PIONEER EXPRESS
JOB DEPARTMENT
Is complete, and well supplied with latest styles of type. Our prices are as low as are consistent with a legitimate business.

We keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of letter heads, note heads, bill heads, monthly statements, dodgers, receipts, business cards, shipping tags, labels, envelopes, ball programmes, etc., which enables us to do all kinds of commercial printing, both plain and ornamental, on short notice.
We keep on hand a full line of Legal Blanks.

THE NEWS RESUME.

The Cream of the News Gleaned From the Latest Associated Press Telegrams.

Washington Happenings.

The acting secretary of the navy has detached Commander Allan D. Brown from duty at the naval academy, and ordered him to the command of the United States steamer Kearsarge, now being prepared at Norfolk. She will be put into commission as soon as possible, and sent to protect American interests in Hayti.

Adjutant General Drum, who goes on the retired list at the end of next May, has already given up to a large extent the duties of his office, and evidently does not intend to labor very hard during the remainder of his term of active service as an officer of the army. He has divided up the duties of his office between two of his principal subordinates, Gen. Kelton and Gen. McKeever, giving Gen. Kelton control of all matters relating to the regular army, and placing the large amount of work relative to volunteer and pension matters in the hands of Gen. McKeever, who has just been ordered to Washington from the Pacific coast. Gen Kelton, who is the senior officer, will undoubtedly be the next adjutant general, but Gen. McKeever is also a candidate for the place, and has some political backing.

The Casualty Calendar.

While four young men, James Hayes, Henry Gormley, William S. Ellen and Charles Cogan, were sailing in Dorchester bay near Boston, their boat capsized and the three first named were drowned.

Mrs. Barney Feidler, wife of the foreman at the iron furnace at Black River Falls, Wis., took a dose of what she supposed was headache medicine, but what proved to be "Rough on Rats" The mistake was a fatal one, Mrs. Feidler dying in a few hours.

Alt Febus, a farm hand, met with a peculiar accident at William Meyers's ranch, six miles below Sturgis, Dak. Meyers was threshing and Febus attempted to cross over the machine from one stack to another. He missing his footing and fell into the cylinder, tearing his left leg into shreds.

The steamship Sorrento, which arrived in New York, passed through a school of whales and nearly foundered in a heavy storm at mid ocean. The storm lasted for 10 hours. The deck houses and railings were swept away During the last four hours of the gale oil was constantly poured into the sea with such quieting effect that the passengers were able to walk the vessel's deck.

A cyclone struck La Porte, Iowa, from the northwest, causing damage to property to an extent of $50,000. Many houses were unroofed The house of S. W. Walker was completely wrecked. No one is reported injured. It is the worst storm ever experienced in that section of the country. Wires were blown down, both at that place and Mount Auburn. Heavy rains prevailed generally in that section.

A fatal boiler explosion occurred near State Hall, Berks county, Pa. Attraction engine used for threshing on the farm of Conan Spayd exploded its boiler. Five persons were instantly killed and three others were probably fatally injured. The killed are: William Reber, aged sixteen years; Joseph Maclemer, aged fourteen; John Maclemer, aged twelve; Joseph Spayd, aged thirty-five, and I Dunkelberger. The injured are: Joseph Riegel, George Hinnerschitzer and several others whose names were not learned. Young Maclemer was blown through the weather boarding of the barn and crushed beyond recognition. George Hinnerschitzer was thrown 100 yards by the force of the explosion and cannot live. The explosion was heard for miles. The cause is not definitely known. George Hinnerschitz was the owner of the engine. Minnie Raer, aged ten years, had her head crushed and will probably die.

The Monticello, Ill., Ladies' seminary caught fire Sunday morning Nov. 4th, and by daylight was destroyed. The fire originated in a frame building adjoining the main edifice, used as a kitchen and servant's quarters, who aroused the inmates of the main building. Miss Haskell ordered the pupils to dress and secure what effects they could and then leave the house. There was no panic, and pupils and teachers escaped without injury. Some were frightened and neglected to clothe themselves sufficiently for comfort. The villagers hastened to the scene, and every endeavor was made to confine the fire to the frame addition, but the cornice soon caught fire, the flames spread to the roof, and there being no fire apparatus at hand the fight was given up, and attention paid to saving life and property. Two pianos and three organs were saved. Nineteen pianos and a vast amount of property accumulated in the half century the school was in operation were burned.

Petty Criminalities.

Wm. Cooke, a broker aged 70 years, hung himself at Providence, R. I., from a beam in the basement of his house. He is well known and worth $200,000. Insomnia was the cause of his suicide.

Joseph Dickenhoef of Akron, Ohio, aged seventy, while carrying a valise containing $7,000, was assaulted by highway men who knocked him down with a sling shot. Dickenhoef was rendered unconscious and before he recovered the robbers secured the money and escaped.

Fritz Graven, a wealthy farmer of the town of Oak Creek, Wisconsin, and his son August is held at the jail on the charge of murdering his father. The old man was found unconscious in a stable. His skull had been fractured by some sharp instument. The old man never regained consciousness. They had frequent quarrels.

An unsuccessful attempt to rob the Lebanon bank in New York has just been discovered. A tunnel 60 feet long was dug under the safe. The bottom of the safe was drilled but an error of an eighth of an inch in the calculations made the work on the inside of the safe. About $20,000 would have been secured had the attempt proved a success. James Bannan has been arrested on suspicion.

A shooting affair took place at Hastings, Neb., between two gamblers named "Kid" Hawkins and Frank Fanster, which resulted in the death of the latter. There had been bad blood between the two men for some time. Both were paying attentions to the same woman. They met in a saloon, when both drew revolvers and opened fire. Fanster fell dead with three bullets in his body. Hawkins is in custody. He claims to have acted in self-defense.

Detective Jake Loewenstein, a well known officer, was fatally shot at Chicago by his wife. The deed was the result of quarrels which the couple have been having for some time. When the quarrel was resumed the woman pulled a revolver and fired five shots at her husband. One passed through the left side of the head, just above the temple, and came out of the right side. This will in all probability prove fatal. Another bullet grazed his breast, and another struck the thumb on his right hand.

Robert D. Fowler, the well known board of trade member and millionaire of Chicago, was held to the criminal court on the charge of perjury. The case arises out of a judgment for $7,500 rendered against Fowler Bros. in 1886 in favor of John Boier, an employe at their packing house, who lost his hand while working a sausage making machine, Mr. Fowler denying at that time that his firm owned the property; but in another suit last spring testifying that Fowler Bros. were, and always had been, the owners of the property.

While Alice and Emma Baker, daughters of a prominent citizen of Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis, were returning from an evening call they were assaulted by three negroes, Grant Boyd, Will Stringer and "Coon" Rhodes. One of the girls succeeded in beating off her assailant sufficiently to be able to scream for help, and the negroes fled but were subsequently captured. For some time after their capture the life of Emma, the younger girl, was despaired of. Next morning Alice Baker was called upon to identify her assailant and as she did so her father attempted to shoot Rhodes but after one shot was fired was disarmed.

Information has been received of a fatal duel between two well-known citizens of Elmer county, Alabama, at a place near Good Hope. The men, John Ray and W. T. Wilkerson, purchased a large tract of land for speculative purposes. When the surveys were made, a dispute arose as to who should take possession of a certain portion of it. Blows followed, but the combatants were separated. Afterwards they met and began firing at each other with pistols. Ray was shot in the heart and instantly killed. Wilkerson was so badly hurt that he only lived long enough to tell the story of the shooting. Both men were well known, Ray having been the county treasurer.

Three young men from Grand Crossing, Ill., were in Chicago visiting friends, and were on their way to the Polk street depot to take the train for home. When passing the postoffice three men approached them, exclaiming: "What's the matter with Cleveland?" Getting no response, one of them laid his hand on the shoulder of Frank Day, one of the Grand Crossing men and said: "Well, what's the matter with Harrison." At this the fellow hit Day knocking him down. This created a general fight, and in short order Day's friends Henry Wieland and James Towan, had whipped their assailants, and they had fled. Turning to look for Day they were just in time to see his assailant plunge a dagger into his left breast and see him fall into the pavement dead and his murderer rushing away. The police were soon on the spot and a description of the murderer led to the arrest of William H. Warder, engineer at the postoffice. Later he was positively identified at the Harrison street station by Wieland and Towland as the murderer.

Charles Audzgah was the most influential citizen in the Polish district of Jersey City, until he got into a fight with another Pole, and the two had a duel on the street, resulting in the shooting of a little girl, who was standing in a hallway near by. He was convicted of atrocious assault and battery, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. During his trial his wife a very pretty young woman, insisted on sitting by his side, and showed her affection for him in many ways. She believed that her husband was defending herself when the shooting occured. When he was convicted, she thought he would be fined and released. When Judge Lippincott pronounced sentence on him, tears came to her eyes and she broke down completely. She was taken home in a carriage, and was so sick that it was thought best to send her to St. Francis' Hospital. She died there, the physicians say, of a broken heart.

A man supposed to be Tascott, the murderer of Mr. Snell, the Chicago millionaire, has been captured in the northern part of Amherst county, Virginia. Thomas A. Watts, a trustworthy citizen who lives in Amherst, visited Lexington for the purpose of notifying the Chicago authorities that a man answering the description of Tascott had been arrested about twenty-five miles from Lexington in the wild and sparsely settled portion of the county. Watts has a full description of Tascott and a tintype of the prisoner, and they agree exactly. The man under arrest has been living around the neighborhood some time, working at anything he could get, and looks like a tramp. When, by accident, Watts obtained a description of Tascott he got several mountain men together, and after a conference decided to arrest the man, and he is now well guarded at Allwood, an out of way postoffice in the county. Watts has sent a full description and a tintype to Chicago. He is very confident he has the right man, and says he will be produced when wanted.

Anschlag, the murderer of the Hitchcocks and of old man Fough, has prepared a written account of his life and crimes, which fills two columns of a San Francisco paper. It differs little from the confessions that he has made, except that he gives new details of the murder of the Hitchcocks, the unfortunate Illinois couple whose fruit farm he coveted. He says that when he saw the deed of the farm made out and signed to him by Hitchcock, who expected to get his money in two days, he was seized with the impulse to kill them, as he thought he would have no trouble in holding the land. He killed the husband in the barn with two blows of a sharp hatchet, and then went to the kitchen and murdered the wife in the same way. Then he hauled the bodies two miles, buried them, changed his clothes and calmly went to work on the farm, where he was arrested. He did not have sense enough to even put away Mrs. Hitchcock's best dress, which she had laid out ready for church next day. The murder of Fough was also to get possession of the land and money he was supposed to have hoarded.

Disastrous Mine Explosion.

The officers of the Kettle Creek Coal Mining company belonging to Williamsport, Pa., are in receipt of information that a terrible explosion occurred at their mines located in Clinton county on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. The superintendent, George L. Miller, upon hearing a heavy report proceeded to the spot, when he at once saw that a violent explosion had taken place. The necessary arrangements were quickly made to carry the air to the face of the work, and men entered the mine to learn the particulars of what had occurred. An appalling state of affairs was found to exist inside. Of the twenty-one men who had been working in the drift only three or four had escaped death or injury. At the end of an hour's hard work fourteen dead bodies were recovered from the drift. Two of those who were injured subsequently died. One man was missing and his remains were found out in the woods, where they had been blown by the force of the explosion through the air shaft. The total number of killed or fatally injured was found to be seven, but four of them were Hungarians or Italians.

The force of the explosion was shown in the fact that bodies were blown clear out of the mouth of the drift. Everything possible was done for the injured by the mine physicians. The bodies of the dead were taken charge of by an undertaker and prepared for interment.

It is thought that in making a blast a "gas feeder" was struck, filling the chamber with gas which coming in contact with a naked lamp produced the explosion. A "gas feeder" is a pocket of gas imbedded in the coal. As soon as a pick is struck into it the gas escapes and if anything ignites an explosion follows. It is generally conceded that there was good ventilation, and the mines were fully supplied with air appliances. The superintendent says the accident could not have been foreseen, and that no blame attaches to any one.

Many rumors are going the rounds, and among them is one that the direct cause of the explosion was the inexperienced use of dynamite in the mines. In conversation with one of the drivers who escaped it was learned that an Italian had gotten 100 sticks of the deadly stuff from the storekeeper in the morning, and had also gotten 100 caps and had returned after a fuse, but as there were none in stock it is supposed that he had tried to set it off in some other way, thus causing the explosion. In a blacksmith shop near the scene of the disaster laid the charred and unrecognizable remains of August Pierson, who was blown out through the air shaft fifty feet in the air, and some of his clothes can be seen hanging to a limb of a tree near by. Next to him is Mike Currens, who was blown 200 feet out of the mouth of the mine, and was found dead in a ditch still clinging to the handle of his shovel.

John Farrell, a mule driver, tells this story: I was behind pushing the car, and in sticking up my head, saw a flash. I immediately dropped to the ground, moving quickly as possible toward the mouth of the drift, and escaped uninjured. My mule and a Swede were along side the animal were killed instantly. I felt but little concussion of the explosion, and its force must have been all above me, although all the timbers at the mouth of the shaft were carried out 200 feet beyond the mouth of the drift.

Interstate Railroad Rates.

The railroad commissioners of Iowa made public their decision in the Davenport, Dubuque and Burlington jobbers' cases against the Iowa railroads. Commissioner Dey refuses to sign, giving as a reason that Fred M. Bell of Davenport threatened him with the opposition of the jobbers in the election unless the opinion of the board was made on or before Nov. 2. The majority of the board, Messrs. Smith and Campbell, in their opinion say:

The evidence on the question of discrimination in interstate rates against Iowa shippers develops a system of rates so unjust as to be a serious blow at the business prosperity of those engaged within the state. The low rates obtained by Iowa jobbers from the Eastern markets are neutralized by the high local rates within the state, so that the fifth class in and the fourth-class rates out are largely in excess of the class from Chicago to Iowa points, and our dealers are placed at such a disadvantage as to destroy largely their profits and seriously cripple their business. In many instances the discrimination in rates in favor of Chicago merchants is 20 to 25 per cent. What is true of the Iowa jobbing interests is largely the case in reference to manufacturing interests of the state. The products of Eastern manufacturers enjoying the benefits of low rates from the East, and also those from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Our state is invaded with the products of the skill of the workmen of those states of the Times' case seem to indicate an easy and swift victory to Mr. Parnell and his associates.

Other News Jottings.

Simon Undermeyer, an attorney representing an English syndicate which is said to be endeavoring to secure control of the leading breweries of this country, visited St. Louis and approached the leading brewers there as to the purchase of their property by the syndicate.

Dr. Porter announced to the executive committee of Jacksonville that government guards will be placed at all junctions and transfer points on railroads leading to Jacksonville at Bablwin, Live Oak, Way ross, Jessup, etc., and that detectives will be employed to spot any refugees intending to reach the city under false pretenses. The railroad companies have agreed not to sell tickets to Jacksonville for the present.

Miss Jessie Quick, formerly a sewing girl in the employ of Jake Naylor, a dry goods dealer of Kansas City was awarded $7,000 against him. Some months ago Naylor tendered her a check in payment for her services. She wanted cash, and in the quarrel which ensued Naylor ejected the girl, breaking her arm. She sued for $10,000 damages. The jury returned a verdict for $7,000 after ten minutes' deliberation.

While workmen were clearing out the cellar of the post office at Jackson, Mich., they found over a dozen sacks of undelivered mail, besides thousands of Public documents lying around loose under the stairs, but covered up with oil cloth. Among these are many with the franks of Senator Thomas W. Palmer, Senator W. C. Chandler and Senator M. S. Quay. The documents were directed to well known people of Jackson, and has probably lain in the office for months.

The steamship Saginaw, which cleared from New York for San Domingo city and other ports in Hayti, had certain arms and other contraband goods on board. Color was given to the rumor by the fact that the steamer came to off the lightship and remained all the afternoon, but 6 at p. m. she was reported passing the Scotland lightship going south. The Haytian consul made request to the customs authorities that the steamer be intercepted, and the revenue cutter W. E. Chandler, Capt. Smith commanding, was sent down the bay to arrest the steamer if possible. But it is thought that the Saginaw had too much the start to be overhauled by the Chandler.

Twenty-seven years ago the daughter and only child of Dr. J. B. Edgar, a wealthy citizen of Greenville, Pa., had a quarrel with her father and left home. She did not return. Dr. Edgar searched all over the United States for his missing daughter, offering large rewards for information as to her whereabouts, but never found any trace of her. Seven years ago he died. He left an incomplete will, saying in the document that he would return to earth in a few years to attend to the final disposition of his property. The document was declared void. Another search was then made for the missing daughter, who was sole heir to the property if she was alive, but she could not be found. The property was then divided by order of the orphan's court among relatives of the deceased man. This was two years ago. The order of the court had scarcely been carried out when a woman, claiming to be the long-absent daughter, appeared in Greenville. She was married to a man named Hoyt. She at once laid claim to the Edgar estate, and those in possession disputed her claim. The case has been in litigation ever since. The claimant succeeded in proving her identity and establishing her legal right to the property, and the orphans' court has just decided that it is hers. The estate is worth $100,000.

Frightful Fate of a Tramp.

A terrific explosion of nitro glycerine occurred in the Delaware Torpedo Company's store-house at Shanopin, the well known oil and gas field, some seventeen miles southwest of Pittsburg. Three men were said to have been killed. It is reported that quite a number of well-houses were destroyed, besides the rumors of wrong until they had complete evidence that evil existed. They have investigated and discovered the shameful truth, and now clear themselves and wish the public to know they uphold no evil. Henceforth all meetings of these "Children of Zion" will open to the public, and the mysterious secret rites established by the bishop will be abolished.

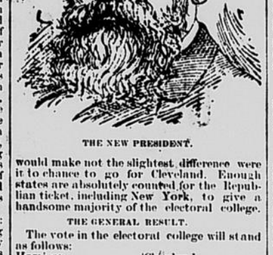
The powder mills at Cambo, about 20 miles from South Windham, Maine, belonging to the Oriental Powder Company, had been blown to atoms. There were four buildings, one kernel mill and three wheel mills. The explosion originated in the kernel mill, but how it is not known. There was only a fraction of a second between the explosions of the kernel mill and those of the other three. There were only two men in the mills at the time, Walter Childs and Edward Williams, and both of them are fatally hurt.

REPUBLICANS GET IT

Harrison and Morton Elected, Carrying All the Northern States But Connecticut and New Jersey.

Republicans Made a Clean Sweep All Over the Country, Including the Next Congress.

It took two days before it could be stated that Harrison and Morton are elected beyond the possibility of a doubt or the reach of a peradventure. New York has voted for the Republican ticket by a majority of which the lowest reliable estimates are 10,000, and which will undoubtly exceed that figure. This is not the claim of an enthusiastic Republican, or the estimate of a party committee in the business of claiming everything. It is the voice of an actual count of ballots which nothing can set aside. It is conceded by leading Democrats, and by all the reliable Democratic press of New York city and state. There is no question about any state not hitherto considered doubtful unless it be California, from which we need not expect complete returns for some days to come. But, though everybody believes that it will add its votes to the Republican column, it would make not the slightest difference were it to chance to go for Cleveland. Enough states are absolutely counted for the Republican ticket, including New York, to give a handsome majority of the electoral college.



THE NEW PRESIDENT.

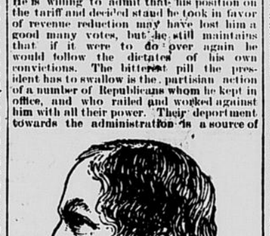
THE GENERAL RESULT.

The vote in the electoral college will stand as follows:

Harrison—		Cleveland—	
California	8	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	7
Illinois	22	Connecticut	6
Indiana	15	Delaware	3
Iowa	13	Florida	4
Kansas	9	Georgia	12
Maine	6	Kentucky	13
Massachusetts	14	Louisana	8
Michigan	13	Maryland	8
Minnesota	7	Mississippi	9
Nebraska	5	Missouri	16
Nevada	3	New Jersey	9
New Hampshire	4	North Carolina	11
New York	36	South Carolina	9
Ohio	23	Tennessee	13
Oregon	3	Texas	13
Pennsylvania	30	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	6
Vermont	4		
Wisconsin	11	Total	168
Total	233		

HOW CLEVELAND TAKES HIS DEFEAT.

Special to St. Paul Globe. The president talked quite freely about the returns and the increased Republican vote, but expressed not the slightest regret in the world at any action he had taken during the campaign or since. He is willing to admit that his position on the tariff and decided stand he took in favor of revenue reduction may have lost him a good many votes, but he still maintains that if it were to do over again he would follow the dictates of his own convictions. The bitterest pill the president has to swallow is the partisan action of a number of Republicans whom he kept in office, and who rallied and worked against him with all their power. Their deportment towards the administration is a source of great disappointment to him. The president received no telegrams from New York city later than early in the afternoon. From what he has heard, however, he concedes his defeat. No man ever took defeat more philosophically. He lays his defeat to no one. Hill and Tammany hall, he says, treated him perfectly square, and he has no fault to find against them at all.



THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHAT THE OLD ROMAN SAYS:

Judge Thurman said at Columbus that so far as he himself was concerned he cared nothing for defeat. He much regretted the defeat of the party, however, because he foresaw the mischief the Republican party might do. Already he saw indications in the Republican press of a return to the carpet bagging system in the South, and he feared the party if it obtained complete control of congress would seek to insure its continuance in power by admitting Dakota, Idaho and Montana.

COMMENT AT WASHINGTON.

The calm which has hung over Washington during the last days of the canvass has not been greatly disturbed and it is doubtful if any city in the Union received the election news with less apparent agitation. Of course the larger proportion of persons interested here are Democrats, but even they did not show great signs of grief over Cleveland's defeat. There have been fair sized crowds around the bulletin boards all day, but they have had little to say, even the Republicans showing mild enthusiasm over the returns. At the White House it was impossible to get even an expression of opinion on the result. Mr. Cleveland took his apparent defeat with great nerve and was as imperturbable at the usual room reception as ever. He looked comfortable and chatted pleasantly with a few friends. Col. Lamont received dispatches all day from New York, many of them from Brice and Barnum of the usual misleading hope-on-hope-ever character, but they evidently did not fool Dan, who, when asked, stated briefly but regretfully that they had heard nothing favorable. The most pitiable part of the whole matter is the lack of interest taken in Mr. Cleveland's defeat. It does not seem as if there is a single man who honestly regret Mr. Cleveland's failure. He seems entirely without warm, personal friends. One of the most notable features of this election is the failure on the part of the Democrats to explain away or explode or fritter away with the usual methods. They seem to take their defeat as the natural result of the failure of their president to understand the interests of his own country. But few cabinet officers are in town.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN CONGRESS.

It will hardly take the official count to determine the political complexion of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress. The Republicans made a surprising sweep of the city of St. Louis, and carried three Democratic districts. They have carried, apparently, three close districts in Michigan, now represented by Democrats, and have captured the districts of Weaver and Anderson, Dem. in Iowa. John Baker, Rep. is beaten in Morrison's district. The Republicans have carried the Cleveland district in Ohio and three Minnesota districts now represented by Democrats. One Republican congressman has been gained in Tennessee. The Democrats have gained two or three districts in Virginia. There are enough doubtful districts unreported in various states to make the Republican majority three or four. The New York delegation is unchanged. The Republicans elect Stivers over Bacon in the Orange district, and the Democrats Wiley over Crowley in the Niagara district.

NEW YORK STATE.

The scattering and revised returns from New York state all favor Harrison. The most important revision to be made in the Sun's table is the shifting of Rensselaer county from the Democratic to the Republican side. Troy city gave great Democratic gains, but the country men who live without the Trojan walls kept up the Republican gains shown everywhere else throughout the rural districts. Mr. Harrison's plurality in New York state is about 12,000. All the New York papers concede the state to him and the people who bet their money on Cleveland are beginning to settle. The Albany Argus, (Dem.) the state paper, gives Harrison a majority of 10,000 over Cleveland.

INDIANA GONE REPUBLICAN.

Indiana is now conceded to Harrison by a plurality of from 5,000 to 7,000. The Republicans are satisfied that the state has been carried beyond any possibility of doubt. This gains reports received from every precinct are maintained throughout the state. Reports from 780 precincts give Harrison a majority of 5,812, which is a net vote gain of 8 to the precinct. This will give Harrison a gain of 13,250 over 1884 and a majority of 6,700. Reports are alike from Republican and Democratic districts and they report Republican gains everywhere that assure an even larger majority than was predicted, if they continue as now running. In the counties where losses were expected there have been gains, and Marion county has more encouragement than all the remainder of the state, so far as the national ticket is concerned.

MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS AND CONNECTICUT.

Every fresh return from Michigan shows a Republican gain, and the plurality for Harrison may reach 18,000. That Illinois has never been in doubt is attested by the fact that she gives 20,000 plurality for Harrison. Connecticut is surely Democratic. Revised and trustworthy figures from nearly every polling place show a plurality of 494.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

The bulletin boards at the Ohio State Journal and Dispatch offices at Columbus were watched all day by crowds of people, who seemed to care little for the rain and mud, but stood anxiously awaiting the news, and cheering as each item was received. Perhaps the coolest and apparently the least interested man in the city was Judge Thurman, who spent his time in the same way he has done for the past few years, quietly reading in his library. He was free from opinions as to the result and had not been paying much attention to the particulars of the election. Being asked for an expression of his opinion, said he had nothing to say. The two state committees are still receiving returns from the state and are figuring up the gains and losses. The Republicans are claiming a plurality of from 25,000 to 30,000, and place their estimates on more or less complete returns from about half the counties in the state.

THE SOLID SOUTH DEMOCRATIC.

It is needless to announce that all the Southern states have stood by the democratic ticket, and to their number can be added New Jersey and Connecticut.

THE OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Pennsylvania goes Republican by 8,000 majority. The Republicans of North Carolina, have most certainly elected congressmen from the Second and Fifth districts. Returns indicate a large Democratic majority in the legislature, which elects a successor to Senator Ransom. The returns also indicate the election of eight Democratic congressmen and three Republicans.

Iowa is safely Republican. Twenty-two counties, casting half the vote of the state show, Republican gains of 3,454. The same relative gain through the rest of the state would make it Republican by 700. This is from the chairman of the Republican state central committee. Atkinson (Rep.) elected over Pendleton (Dem.) in the First district 600 majority.

Dakota goes strongly Republican, by probably 30,000, while Montana, which was democratic, now sends a republican delegate to congress, by 4,000 majority.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Edward McPherson, secretary of the Republican campaign committee, makes the following estimate of the complexion of the fifty-first congress.

State.	Rep.	Dem.	State.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	0	8	Missouri	4	10
Arkansas	1	4	Nebraska	3	0
California	4	1	Nevada	1	0
Colorado	1	0	N. Hampshire	2	0
Connecticut	2	2	New Jersey	5	2
Delaware	1	0	New York	16	18
Florida	0	2	N. Carolina	3	6
Georgia	0	10	Ohio	16	5
Illinois	14	7	Oregon	1	0
Indiana	7	6	Pennsylvania	22	6
Iowa	9	2	Rhode Island	2	0
Kansas	7	0	S. Carolina	0	7
Kentucky	3	8	Tennessee	3	8
Louisiana	1	5	Texas	0	11
Maine	4	0	Vermont	2	0
Maryland	1	5	Virginia	4	6
Mass'chs'etts	10	2	W. Virginia	3	3
Michigan	9	2	Wisconsin	6	3
Minnesota	7	1			
Mississippi	0	7	Total	171	154

MINNESOTA STRONGLY REPUBLICAN.

The Pioneer Press, of Thursday says: The ascertained or reported results of the vote on governor in nearly every case considerably exceed the estimates by opponents of Merriam's majorities published by the Pioneer Press on Tuesday, while the majorities for Wilson are in nearly every case less than estimated. The total result is that Merriam's majority for the state will exceed 20,000, which is 7,000 above our estimate. The echoes of Gilman's and Scheffer's eloquence may be distinctly heard reverberating through these returns.

One of the results of the campaign in this state is the assured election of five Republican congressmen. For there is no longer any doubt that in all the three districts which have been represented for the past two years by Democratic representatives in congress, three Republican candidates have been chosen.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

The London Times says: Though we believe that President Cleveland's internal policy and his administration are more remarkable for capacity and uprightness than anything to which the Republicans can point in recent years, we cannot profess regret at an event which may be regarded as an appropriate penalty for his discreditable subservience to the meanest influences of American politics and his culpable neglect of the decencies of international intercourse. It is not improbable that President Cleveland's hasty change of front in the fisheries affairs and Secretary Bayard's treatment of Lord Sackville alienated, or at least cooled the zeal of many friends of purity, reform and national dignity, whom the corrupt, demagogic rule of the Republicans had driven to the opposite camp. In respect to his fiscal policy, there is no reason why Mr. Harrison, if he has the courage to shake off the domination of the machine, may not emulate and even surpass President Cleveland. We are sincerely sorry that the change of government involves the retirement of Minister Phelps, who has performed his duties with marked ability and admirable tact, and has won our esteem and friendship."

Living Entirely on Meat.

Dr. T. W. Green, writing to an English journal from Montevideo, says that fresh meat forms the staple of diet in a part of the province of Buenos Ayers, where he lived for four years. Vegetables and fruit were unknown except for one month in the autumn, bread could not be had, and buscuits and farina, a meal made from mandioca, were too expensive for the poor. The population live entirely on meat, and drink nothing but the mate de yerba, a bitter kind of herb, containing the same active principle as tea and coffee. It is not uncommon for a man to eat four or five pounds of meat at a meal; but Dr. Green thinks it contains less fibrine and albumen, and more salts and water, than English meat. He never knew a case of scurvy, or anything like it, during the four years he practiced amongst the inhabitants.—Boston Budget.

Tweed's Sons in Business in the West.

From the Chicago Times.

As a proof that Chicago is becoming more metropolitan every day and is outgrowing the habit of pricking up her ears at anything that is not a big thing, it may be stated that since May 1 last two sons of the late William M. Tweed, of New York city, have been in business here. They occupy apartments in a La Salle street office building and conduct a real estate and renting agency in a quiet and business-like manner, which has attracted no attention toward them. The firm is Tweed Bros., and is made up of William M. Tweed and Charles Tweed.

He Had Both Prideand Taste

From the Albany Journal.

An amiable young female pedagogue residing in the Mohawk Valley prides herself on the close relations of trust and confidence which exist between her and the many little ones in the primary department. One day a little fellow made his way to the teacher's desk and, with many blushes and much embarrassment, finally managed to say: "You, do n't care, do you, Miss——, if my pants don't match my coat?"

The Papers in the Sackville Case.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The papers in the Sackville case were made public this evening. The first is a letter from Lord Salisbury to Lord Sackville, and is dated Oct. 27. It is as follows:

Mr. Phelps, who is staying at my house, informs me that Mr. Bayard's request for your recall is not based upon the letter to Murchison, but upon a newspaper interview. I replied that I was glad it was not true that the request was due to the writing of the letter, which was made public only by a betrayal of confidence, and it was hardly practicable to lay down the principle that a diplomatic representative should be prohibited from expressing, even privately, any opinion upon events passing in the country to which he is accredited. The language of an interview is different. You must be taken as having intended it for publication. Before admitting the need for a recall, I was bound in justice to you to know exactly what the objectional language was. I therefore asked Mr. Phelps for a copy of the interview in order to ascertain from you whether it had been accurately reported, and I told him that I would then bring the matter before my colleagues Mr. Phelps replied that he had not received the text of the interview, but would take steps to procure it. It was consequently understood that until the copy was received there should be no answer to the request for the recall.

On Oct. 28 Lord Sackville sent the following communication to Lord Salisbury:

The letter was a political Republican plot. I have mailed an explanation. The plot was due to the approaching election. If my recall is demanded, I beg to express deep regret at what has occurred.

On the 30th Lord Sackville cabled that he had received a passport. On the 31st Mr. Phelps informed Lord Salisbury that the United States government had given Lord Sackville a passport, and added that President Cleveland hoped that another minister would be sent to Washington. On the same day Lord Sackville sent the following dispatch to Lord Salisbury:

I beg to republish Mr. Bayard's statement of the reasons for my dismissal as [an unjust attack on my integrity.

Lord Salisbury at once sent the following reply:

Place Mr. Herbert, as senior secretary on the spot, in charge of the legation.

On Nov. 1 Lord Salisbury, in a communication to Mr. Phelps, referred to his promise to furnish him with a copy of the Sackville interview and informed him that as he had no further information as to what Lord Sackville's statements contained, or to whom they were made, he was unable to form any judgement on the representations which dictated the request for the recall, or the forwarding of a passport. To this, on the next day, Mr. Phelps made reply as follows:

Our recollection of what passed in the conversation at the Sunday interview differs slightly in one particular. It intended that the letter should have no part in the reasons for the request for the recall of Lord Sackville. I did say that the minister's remarks on the published interview were the principal reason. I am still without a copy of the interview. You have sent me Mr. Bayard's copy of your lordship's note requesting full details of the language and circumstances.

A letter written by Lord Sackville Oct. 20, was received by Lord Salisbury on the 4th instant. It encloses the Murchison letter and his reply to it. He says:

I have certain information that the Murchison letter was concerted by a well known firm in conjunction with the Republican committee and was sent from San Francisco to Southern California to prevent suspicion. Mr Bayard, whom I saw to-day, said he regretted the incident very much. He accepted my disclaimer of any thought or intention to interfere with the politics of the country. He said it was a campaign trap, but he frankly told me that I had been indiscreet. I expressed my deep regret, and Mr. Bayard assured me that nothing more shall will.

The impression prevails in London that Lord Salisbury is reserving any intended reference to the Sackville incident for the ministerial banquet, which will be held on Friday next. Up to Friday next. Thus far he has declined to make any statement regarding the matter for publication. He will then doubtless feel it necessary to say something about it, as what he decides and the course he intends to pursue concerning the incident is awaited with a good deal of interest. The official papers, which were published containing the correspondence between the dismissed minister and the premier afford conclusive evidence of what was suspected all along, that the muddle was largely due to the neglect of both sides to use the cable freely, and have a proper understanding immediately after the occurrence. It seems that a misunderstanding was the result of this neglect. The combined cable bill would not have exceeded £10.

Says He is a Son of Napoleon III.

A Herald cable special from Paris says: Prado, the alleged murderer of Marie Agnoton, the courtesan, whose assassination in the Rue de Rome caused such a sensation three years ago, is again in the fore. He was arrested last July, and a few days ago made a daring attempt to escape from prison. He constructed a rope ladder out of the sheets and concealed this under his clothing. He obtained permission to have an interview with his mistress in the bureau of one of the keepers, and it was from this room that he expected to let himself down to a neighboring roof and so gain his freedom. His only mistake was in making a poor choice in his female confederate, for it appears that the woman instead of aiding her former lover coolly handed over his letter of explanation to the police, who promptly put an end to the scheme. In an examination which followed Prado declared, in reply to a question of his identity that he was an illegitimate son of the Emperor Napoleon III., his mother having been one of the empress' maids of honor. That startling statement is not entirely discredited, and will doubtless lead to an investigation. Prado is quick and intelligent, and is studying up his defense. He has lawyers but says: "I depend upon myself. My defense is that I am a thief, but a murder, no!"

A Battle with a Hawk

A Reading, Pa. dispatch says: James P. Shaffer, of Rockland, a village near this city will never forget his experience with a hawk. He was driving his team near Fleet-wood, a and noticed a hawk soaring above him. He stopped the team and was looking with wonder upon the birds evolutions, when it suddenly lessened the circumference of the circle in which it was flying, and, posing itself, decended to the ground with lightning-like rapidity, alighting within three feet of where the astonished farmer sat on his wagon. It showed fight, and Mr. Schaffer accepting the challenge, jumped to the ground with a club in his hand, and attacted it. The hawk, not at all daunted, met him with beak and talons strong and pointed and it was only after a desperate fight, during which the hawk inflicted wounds of a serious nature about Mr. Schaffer's eyes, face, and hands that he succeeded in killing it. The bird measured 5 feet 6 inches from tip to tip, and Mr. Schaffer admits that he would have stood no chance at all had he not had a club.

A Sovereign.

A young man with the breezy air and the pure fresh odors of lawn and hillside about his vernal figure, came to town recently, and growing weary about noon, chased a vagrant circus van three-quarters of a mile before he caught it, and then the door was locked and he couldn't get in. He braced up, turned the badge of his marching club out where all men might see it, and said that the proud and haughty, the pampered darlings of fortune, the princes and kings, and the mighty ones of earth might ride in street cars if they wished it, but for him, he was free-born, and would walk the earth erect as one who trod his own domain and paid tribute to no man, ha, ha! And so saying, he wrapped the dr