THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, - - - OREGON.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

T. W. Higginson is writing a story—the first for him in eight years.

Ex-President Arthur is still at the Pequot house, New London, surely but slowly improving in health.

Toni Lufon, a French quadroon of New Orleans, is the richest colored man in America. He is worth about $1,000,000.

American ladies are so popular in London that any party without its American lady is pronounced as humdrum and stupid in the extreme.

London girls say "aa-ow!" when a remark is made to them, and "I bey-owed!" when they talk of saluting an acquaintance on the street.

H. M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil company, has erected a monument to his wife in Woodlawn cemetery, near New York, which cost $50,000.

Glasgow young ladies do not find Mr. Beecher quite as good looking as they anticipated. They imagined that he wore a mustache and goatee.

Andrew Carnegie, the wealthy iron man of Pittsburg, has offered to donate $250,000 toward the establishment of a free library in his native city of Edinburg.

Philadelphia is said to be so full of heiresses that it would be dangerous to mention the fact in the London Court Journal. The entire city would soon be inundated with earls.

Carlos S. Greeley, the millionaire grocer of St. Louis, says the Boston Traveller, is on a visit to Salisbury, N. H., where he was born, and whence as a poor boy he emigrated to the west fifty years ago.

In addition to editing Literary Life, from the advertisements and contributions down to the office devil, Miss Cleveland has written the introduction to Francis E. Willard's "How to Win."

Mrs. Mackay, who has been so successful in London society, and whose entertainments at Cowes have been the talk of English people, will in a week or so leave the Isle of Wight for Switzerland.

AN IMPROVEMENT NOTED.

September Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The September report of the department of agriculture showed a better yield of spring wheat than was expected a month ago. There has been an improvement in the northern belt of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. In Nebraska there has been a decline, and in Iowa but little change. The general average is 84, an increase of four points. The average yield of the crops, so far as the results of threshing are reported, exceed eleven bushels, and may reach eleven and a half bushels per acre. Threshing of winter wheat in the Ohio valley gives better returns than expected at harvest, and there is some improvement in Missouri and Kansas. In the middle and eastern states the percentages of July are not materially changed. In the south the harvest was disappointing, and rains injured the product in shock. Returns indicate an average yield of about twelve and a half bushels per acre. The entire wheat product will apparently exceed that of last year by 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels. The exact determination of the area harvested and the result of threshing are easily equivalent to a variation of at least 2 per cent. The crop has declined from 81 in August to 77. In the states of the principal production the status is as follows: Kentucky, from .87 in August to .90 in September; Ohio, .88 to 89; Michigan, .80 in northern returns; Indiana, .91 to .92; Illinois declines from .77 to .72; Missouri, from .75 to .62; Kansas, .72 to .62; Nebraska, .76 to .68; Iowa, .73 to .67. The loss west of Indiana was caused by drought. In the south Atlantic states there has been no improvement. On the gulf coast there is a slight improvement, except in Texas, where the droughts has reduced the condition of the present crop prospect, with no further decline it is 14 per cent more than last year and indicates over twenty one bushels per acre, or nearly sixteen hundred million bushels.

HE IS IN EUROPE.

If Reports are Correct He Will Probably Stay There.

Baltimore special: Baltimore was stirred to its very centre to-day when the Sunday papers reached thousands of families. They published the biggest sensation that has occurred here for many a day. Harry Bottomer last Monday filed a bill for divorce from his wife, Mary A. Bottomer, on the ground of adultery. Mr. Bottomer is a well known shoe dealer on Saratoga street. His wife is the adopted daughter of Dr. Eshback. Mr. and Mrs. Bottomer resided together until last Monday, on Colton street. They were married twelve years ago and have five children. For the past eight years Mr. and Mrs. Bottomer have not lived very happily together, on account of the latter's gay disposition. A year ago they had a serious quarrel, and the husband sought the services of Brother Azarius, president of the Roman Catholic college at Rock Hill, as a mediator between him and his wife.

It appears that instead of endeavoring to heal the breach between the husband and wife, Brother Azarius assiduously made love to Mrs. Bottomer. Mr. Bottomer, two weeks ago, found a packet of about forty letters from Brother Azarius addressed to his wife, couched in the most endearing terms. Mrs. Bottomer was confronted with these letters Friday, and confessed that the priest, on his second visit to her, kissed and hugged her. The letters were filed in court to-day.

Mrs. Bottomer is a handsome brunette about 30 years of age. Brother Azarius has an universal reputation for great learning and zeal in the cause of religion. The reverend gentleman is at present in Europe on a special mission.

INDIANS ON THE MOVE.

Albuquerque (N. M.) special: Gen. Miles arrived here this evening to meet 400 Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians who will arrive here to-morrow on their way to Ft. Marion, Fla., via St. Louis. They compose the war element of the Apaches and their removal rids the southwest of all the Indian troubles.

Gen. Miles contradicts the statement made by the Army and Navy Journal, that the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians were never disarmed and were not prisoners of war. These Indians were placed on the reservation contrary to the wish of the inter or department, and it is well known that their removal will aid the work of Gen. Miles, who has been perfecting arrangements for five months, against much opposition.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE RAIL.

Many Killed Outright and Others Injured Beyond Hope of Recovery.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: A fatal accident occurred on the Nickel Plate railroad, near Silver Creek, this morning. The excursion train from Erie collided with a west-bound train. The excursion train consisted of one baggage car, a smoker, and eleven coaches. Only those in the smoker were hurt, it being telescoped with the baggage car. The train with which it collided was a local freight train and engine. The engineers and firemen both escaped by jumping. Only a partial list can be obtained of the killed. Several are mangled beyond recognition. The names of the killed are as follows:

W. W. Loomis, of Erie.
Henry Medhart and son.
John F. Mediart, of Pittsburg.
Stephen Cameron, mayor of Waterford, Pa.
John Suder, of Pittsburg.
David Sharp.
W. W. Rostatter.
Charles Hirsch, of Erie.
Mr. Lyphir, of Erie.
William Reynolds, Dunkirk, N. Y.
John Meyers, of Erie.
Aaron Parkhurst, Maysville.

The fatally injured are:

P. Harrington, superintendent Erie Forge company.
Louis Lancey, Erie, legs and arms crushed.
G. W. Marble, Erie, legs and arms horribly crushed and bruised.
Charles Schendler, Erie, same injuries.
Henry Hart, of Sterra Hania, same injuries.
Martin Rostatter, Erie, same injuries.
Phil Linton, Erie, same injuries.
Wm. Zimmerly, Kersage, same injuries.
Samuel M. Tracy, Kersage, skull crushed and arms and legs broken.
Charles Dillon, Erie, same injuries.

The severely injured: A. W. Cobury, of Titusville, crushed; A. Campbell, Erie, arms broken; John Sherlang, Erie, arm broken; Charles McSparren, Erie, badly bruised.

There are various causes given for the fatal wreck. Engineer William Harris of the freight train is blamed. It is said that he had orders to meet the excursion at Irving. He failed to obey the instructions and was running at full speed when the collision occurred. The train men will not talk regarding who is to blame. A gentleman who was on the excursion train says that the freight train had orders to go to Silver Creek and the passenger train to Irving, which is this side, and it was these orders that caused the collision.

The accident happened at Silver Creek, a small station just east of Dunkirk. Here the engineer received orders to run ahead regardless of the local freight, No. 6, which the order stated would side track for him below the station. He accordingly pulled out his train of eleven cars, loaded to the fullest capacity, and had proceeded as far as the curve, a few miles below the station, when he saw smoke floating over the hilltop around which the curve went. The locomotive sounded warning whistles, but it was too late for the local freight, running twenty miles an hour to make the Silver Creek side track, and it collided with the passenger train, causing one of the worst accidents ever known on the shore of Lake Erie since the Ashtabula disaster.

As soon as the engines came into collision the shock lifted the baggage car of the excursion train from its trucks and drove it backward into the smoker, filled with passengers. Starting in at the forward end of the car it literally mowed down the seats and crushed the occupants or ground them into an unrecognizable mass upon the floor. Out of the thirty-five occupants of the car but two escaped with slight injuries.

At the wreck the sight was horrible. The smoker had been burst by the telescoping, and from the cracks in the corners and seats on the floor oozed blood in streams, making large pools upon the ground. One boy about 18 years of age was caught between the telescoping cars and the window casing, his body half projecting out into the air through the window. His legs were crushed to a jelly between the cars, and he called piteously on the bystanders to put him out of his misery. From all parts of the car came the moans of the dying and injured. The injured were at once taken to Erie in the hospital car and are being treated at the St. Vincent hospital in that city. Over two-thirds of the injured will die.

The responsibility of the accident is hard to place. Engineer Brewer has disappeared. His firemen claims that he had orders to run to Silver Creek regardless of the local freight, while the engineer of the freight exhibits orders entitling him to the right of way as far as the side track west of the station. The agent at Silver Creek says that he knows nothing of any order entitling the passenger train to run by Silver Creek. The accident is one of the direst misfortunes that has ever visited Erie and the town is clothed in mourning.

A PECULIAR AND PUZZLING CASE

That is Occupying the Attention of a Cincinnati Court.

Cincinnati special: Judge Connor's court room was crowded this morning by lawyers, reporters and spectators, all drawn together to hear the strange and sensational testimony in the McCoy habeas corpus case. Mrs. McCoy and Miss Gallagher each claimed to be the mother of a little three year old girl now held at the house of refuge. Kate Hand was put upon the stand and stated that a quarrel had once existed between Mrs. McCoy and the latter's sister-in-law, Mrs. Thoraton, who testified against her yesterday. Mrs. McCoy had accused Mrs. Thornton, during this quarrel, of having stolen her family bible, but the witness claimed that the charge was wrong. Miss Gallagher having found it in her room after Mrs. McCoy moved out of the adjacent apartments. Miss Gallagher afterward showed the bible to Miss Hand, calling her attention to the one birth recorded to Mrs. McCoy, which was of a still-born child.

A pause here took place in the testimony during which Judge Connor closely scanned a number of photographs of Mrs. McCoy's deceased husband, taking alternate glances at the disputed child to see if he could detect any family resemblance. During this proceeding the judge drew the little girl close to his side while the spectators and reporters crowded around to see for themselves whether any similarity could be traced. If there is any it is very faint, and the judge apparently got very little satisfaction from the photographs.

Attorneys for Mrs. McCoy placed her on the stand in rebuttal against the damaging testimony of yesterday. She made a general denial of the opposing statements concerning her, declaring also that she had never admitted to any one that Miss Gallagher was the mother of the child, or that she had ever asked to intercede with the latter to retain possession of it.

SAVED HIS NECK.

Baltimore special: Henry Myers, who murdered his son about two months ago, died in the city jail to-day of starvation. Two weeks ago Meyers apparently made up his mind that he would never be tried for his crime and set about starving himself to death. Since then he has refused all food and this morning he was overcome by syncope and died at 10 o'clock.

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND.

Nothing Exceptionally Bad in Its Condition—An Interesting Statement.

London special: The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union has issued a pamphlet for the use of the press and members of the house of commons, and which they are circulating widely throughout the kingdom, showing the status of the Irish tenant from the landlord's point of view. The following portion of the pamphlet is furnished by the union for circulation in America:

The status of the American tenant farmer within the past sixteen years has undergone marked amelioration, owing to the enactment of various remedies. There has certainly been a fall in prices, but everything considered there is nothing exceptionally bad in the condition of agriculture in Ireland. The Irish tenant farmers have greater advantages in the respect of tenure than the farmers elsewhere, and with the improved methods there is reason to look to the future with confidence. The figures show that full advantage has been taken of the right to sell interests in the holders.

Laying aside all rhetorical bosh, it is necessary to state the actual facts concerning evictions by the land act of 1881. A tenant cannot possibly be evicted unless he fails to pay his rent or refuses to comply with certain statutory conditions, not forming imaginary grievances. Ejectment for non-payment of rent cannot be brought for less than a year's rent actually due, and should ejectment be brought the tenant may redeem at any time within six months after its execution, or may, within the same period, sells his tenancy for the execution of the ejection of anybody who wishes to purchase and who has the privilege of redeeming. Besides this, the tenant has many advantages, and therefore evictions are both dangerous and costly to the landlord and are only practiced in extreme cases. Should a year's rent fall due in September, October or November, the landlord cannot get a decree until the January session and six months more must elapse before he can obtain possession of the land. The landlord is then liable to the tenant for the crops thereon, so that nearly two years must elapse before he can fully recover the tenancy.

In 1884 the Irish holdings numbered 56,524 and the number of evictions during the first six months of 1886 was only 2,007, a large majority of these being for more than a year's arrearage of rent. Carefully prepared returns show only 860 cases of absolute removal, many of the tenants evicted having been readmitted to their holdings. Indeed, many of the 860 were reinstated as care takers (an additional important fact) by the county courts. The rules in all the cases of ejectment are such that the county judge is able to grant such stay of execution as under the circumstances he considers reasonable, a similar course being frequently taken in the superior courts.

Regarding the money subscribed for the purpose of fomenting and keeping alive the agitation, it is needless to remind the public that the nationalists boast that even the poorest and most needy of the Irish people have shown their sympathy with the agitation by the extent and continuance of their contributions. It is needless here to inquire into the truth about the matter of how much compulsion is necessary in obtaining money. All that is required is that the hard, stern fact should be noted carefully, that the land league was started in 1879 with the avowed object of assisting their Irish tenants. The first practical move was to commence drawing a subscription from these tenants. The following figures from Parnellite print show that from October, 1879, until the government suppressed it in October, 1881, the land league received by subscription in Great Britain and Ireland £17,804. During the same period the fair trial fund received £1,024, and the relief of distress fund £942. From all sources, and largely from America, the last named fund received £60,672, £10,000 of which was devoted to the Parnellite political fund and of which there is still a balance of £3,658 entirely unaccounted for.

Finally the amount subscribed to the present moment to the Irish party fund is £65,726. Summing up Ireland's tribute in hard cash to the Parnellite exchequer, of which the Irish in Great Britain subscribed something, though the amount is as inappreciable, since the founding of the land league in October, 1879, to the present time amounts to £3,607,104, or £752,000 per annum. It is difficult in the face of the savings bank returns to contend that the Irish people are now in imminent financial danger.

As a matter of fact this is a larger reserve of money standing to the credit of the Irish tenants than there has been in any preceding year. The growth in this respect has been continuous. In 1819 the savings bank report showed deposits of £1,200,000. In 1885 they reported deposits of £4,500,000. These are the popular banks with the poorer class of depositors, and alongside of the repeated assertions of the poverty stricken condition of the Irish people, and their inability to pay rent, it is interesting to notice that while the expenditure of intoxicants have fallen off greatly in Great Britain in recent years, it has probably increased, taking into account the diminished population. The consumption of beer and spirits in Ireland in 1885 showed an aggregate increase of £341,384; while if 1884 were computed with 1881 the increase would reach the enormous total of £750,000. Finally, on the authority of the North British Agricultural Gazette, in England rents were raised 23 per cent between 1840 and 1880, in Wales 34 per cent, and in Scotland 49 per cent; while in Ireland they had decreased within that period and were further cut down by the act of 1881.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHARLESTON.

Catholics Called on—A Good Sum from New York.

Baltimore special: Copies of the following circular letter have been sent to all pastors of the Catholic churches in province of Baltimore: Rev. and Dear Sir: In this hour of distress the stricken city of Charleston appeals to our pity and our practical charity. We cannot better convey to you the sad story of her needs than by quoting the words of a telegram received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Northrop:

"Everything wrecked. Churches, convents, schools and residences are totally destroyed. The ruin is impossible to describe. Sisters, priests and orphans are camping out. We need all the assistance we can get."

It is our bounden duty to come forward promptly to the succor of the victims of this terrible calamity, to assist those whose miseries are so great and whose wants are so pressing. A collection will therefore be taken up the last Sunday of September (26th inst.), in the churches of the archdiocese, for the relief of the sufferers. Please read this letter on the Sunday following its receipt, and on the day of the collection, and exhort the members of your flock to give willingly and generously. We trust that each of our faithful children will be mindful of the injunction of holy writ, "If thou hast much give abundantly, if thou have little, take care even to bestow willingly." Please send the proceeds of the collection to the chancellor of the archdiocese. Very Faithfully yours in Christ,

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

WILL STAND BY ALEXANDER.

A Firm Position Taken by Officers of the Bulgarian Army.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* publishes a dispatch from Sofia which states that the officers of the Bulgarian army stationed there met yesterday and adopted resolutions, pledging themselves in fervent loyalty to Alexander and expressing themselves as confident that he would return to Bulgaria.

The dispatch further says that a major and two captains of one regiment, supported by the soldiers of the regiment, joined in a plot to prevent Alexander from leaving Bulgaria. The leaders in this conspiracy were placed under arrest, but were released after his departure.

The *Fremdenblatt* says: "Those newspapers which speak of incorporating Russia and Bulgaria reflects only Russian panslavist aspirations. The insinuation that Austria would participate in any intrigue connected with the Bulgarian question—especially having for its object the reopening of the question of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina—are wholly baseless."

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* says that of all the signers of the Berlin treaty England alone appears inclined to oppose Russia's Bulgarian policy, and Russia must know whether England's intention is serious in order to prepare herself to take measures accordingly, as Russia will not be brought to a standstill by England's veto.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says Alexander's proclamation of departure contains mention of alleged Russian assurances given to him. For reasons useless to discuss Russia could not make any engagement with Alexander. In view, however, of the party struggle in Bulgaria and the agitation of the public mind which the proclamation caused, Russian agents in Bulgaria have been instructed to inform the Bulgarian people that Russia is disposed to exert her influence to establish party concord and restore quiet. Russia will not withdraw her support from any legally constituted provisional government guided by non-partisan interests and conducted for the general welfare, and is willing to apply herself to the task of removing the dissensions from the painful consequences of which Bulgaria has already suffered too much. Russia hopes the Bulgarian nation and her representatives will be able to appreciate these counsels and act accordingly.

Prince Alexander has arrived in Darmstadt. He was received by the secretary of the English legation and the Burgomaster and at once proceeded to Jugenheim, his father's residence.

Prince Henry of Battenburg, husband of the Princess Beatrice and brother of Prince Alexander has left Balmoral castle for Darmstadt. He intends to bring Prince Alexander to Balmoral.

The opposition in the Bulgarian sobranje intend to protest against the regency on the ground that it was illegally appointed.

Russia has offered to guarantee a Bulgarian loan of 10,000,000 roubles.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* says that the Austrian government has sent a diplomatic note to St. Petersburg remonstrating against the sending of any Russian official to Bulgaria.

Press censorship is rigidly enforced at St. Petersburg. All incoming and outgoing telegrams are merciless sifted and mutilated.

Captain Cavaloff of the yacht on which Alexander was first conveyed from Bulgaria has published an account of the journey to Reni. He says he would have killed Alexander if the latter had tried to escape.

AUTUMN POLITICAL CONTESTS.

The Result in Maine as Shown by the Vote on the 13th.

Portland special: The day has been propitious for the election in this state and a fair vote has been polled. Returns from thirty towns give Bodwell (republican) 11,365, Edwards (democrat) 8,978, Clark (prohibitionist) 671. The vote in these towns in 1884 was: Robie, 12,740; Redman, 9,181; Eustis, 259; greenback, 563. These figures indicate 1,172 republican loss. The following is the vote returned from fifty towns: Bodwell, 15,608; Edwards, 12,673; Clark, 835.

The first congressional district gives 1,200 plurality for Reed, and the indications are that the other districts will give much larger republican figures.

Two hundred and twenty-three towns give Bodwell (republican) 48,633, Edwards (democratic) 39,021; Clark (prohibitionist) 2,373. The same towns in 1884, gave Robie (republican) 55,839; Redman (democrat) 41,809; prohibition, 840; two greenback candidates, 2,093; and scattering, 9. The republican plurality this year in these towns is 9,562, against 14,030 in 1884; being a loss of 4,468. A similar loss in the towns yet to be heard from will give an aggregate vote of 127,000, divided as follows: Republican, 68,500; democrat, 55,200; prohibition, 3,300. The labor ticket had no gubernatorial candidate nor congressional candidate in the fourth district.

Returns from the majority of the towns in the Second district show that Dingley (republican) has been re-elected to congress, by over 7,000 plurality, over Garcelon (democrat); 300 majority over all. A large number of democrats voted for Eustis, the laborers and prohibition party candidate.

Franklin county elects the republican ticket, including senator and four representatives. Later returns may possibly give one democratic representative. The republican majority is about 600.

LATER.—Returns from over three fourths of the Second congressional district give Dingley (republican), 14,421 votes; Garcelon (democrat), 8,661; Eustis (liberal and prohibition), 3,328. A large number of democrats cut Garcelon and voted for Eustis. Dingley runs ahead of his ticket. Dingley's plurality will be about 6,500 and his majority about 3,000.

The Lewiston Journal has tabulated the returns from the clerks of 273 towns with the following result:

Total vote, 101,107; Bodwell, 53,823; Edwards, 44,415; Clark, 2,869; Bodwell's plurality, 9,408; Bodwell's majority, 6,539. The same towns in the last of the year of 1882, with which the Journal's comparison is made, voted as follows: Total vote, 108,078; Robie, 56,438; Plaisted, 50,193; scattering, 1,447; Robie's plurality, 14,798; Robie's majority, 6,245.

BADLY JARRED.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Sept. 10.—Miss Lulu Bates of Cincinnati made an ascension in a gas balloon from the fair grounds to-day, and when five miles north and half a mile above the earth attempted to descend. The grappling hook caught, but the anchorage was broken by a strong wind, which carried her among some trees, where the balloon was torn. The hooks gave away again and she shot up 300 feet, when the balloon suddenly burst and the basket descended like lightning, but she had the presence of mind to brace herself firmly against the top of the basket and thus saved her life. She was badly jarred, however.

FOUL PLAY FEARED.

Milwaukee special: Advices from Florence, Wis., state that considerable apprehension is felt there concerning the fate of Samuel Crawford of Point Ison, Va., who disappeared mysteriously from that region about a month ago. He went down the line of the Milwaukee & Northern road to explore some lands. He has not been heard from since. His money is still in the bank at Iron Mountain, and his overcoat and satchel are at the Florence hotel. Crawford was 55 years of age, short and portly, with a clean shaven face. Foul play is feared.

THE COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIES.

One of the Most Important Considered by Men in Convention Assembled.

Members of the American Agricultural and Dairy association met in Philadelphia on the 15th in their seventh annual convention. After a few preliminaries James H. Reall opened the convention with a long speech. He stated that the convention was called to celebrate the most important victory ever won for agriculture—the passage of the oleomargarine law; to take action toward restraining and increasing the strength of the agricultural interests in congress and in state legislatures, and to discuss the general interests of the farmers for the purpose of adopting measures to protect and advance them. All associating conventions, he said, had been attended by representative men in agricultural and kindred pursuits and they had been representative in character. The speaker then reviewed at length the work of the association since its organization, and pointed out the benefits accruing to the agricultural interests from the agitations set on foot by its members. Referring to the oleomargarine bill he said:

It was the first contest for national legislation made in the history of the country by the farmers and they were victorious; for it was they who fought and won the battle. It was not money; it was not argument; it was not party politics. It was the irresistible power of the organized army of farmers, marshalled up to the doors of congress, that secured the law; it was the expression of their will by letters, petitions, and personal interviews that beat down the walls of prejudice, forced a practicable, sensible and useful interpretation of the constitution and overcame the power of the millions arrayed against them.

He urged his hearers to foster and encourage the dairymen by every means in their power, and declared that they were much indebted to the grangers of the country for the victory gained in securing the passage of the bill taxing adulterated and counterfeit butter. The approval of the bill by the president, he said, was prompted by an earnest desire to serve the best interests of the farmers. The speaker returned his sincere thanks for the generous and unfailing support that had been extended by the dairy farmers and produce merchants in the recent campaign against bogus butter. Referring to tariff laws, Reall declared that it was to the interest of all farmers to see that they were directed toward the advancement and protection of American industry, and so framed as to give the farmers the best home markets for their produce. Then there would be just enough protection and a similar amount of free trade. Continuing, he said that immigration should be regulated and confined to an acceptable class pledged to become citizens; that the land laws should be revised, and sales in large bodies to aliens prohibited; that a reasonable and practical regulation of inter-state commerce was necessary, and that the Cullom bill for the establishment of a national railroad commission, now pending in congress, would seem sufficient to accomplish this purpose. In conclusion, the speaker urged the farmer and every man interested in the agricultural interests of the country to see that his vote was cast this fall, regardless of party, for the members of congress who voted for the oleomargarine bill, and in case they were defeated for renomination, to select the best of the two candidates in the field.

"A majority of the national congress," he added, "and a true friend in the executive chair, are with us, and let us be sure we keep both there."

Mr. Reall was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his address.

Forty odd delegates were present, representing mainly Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts and Canada. President Cleveland sent the following:

SARANAC INN, Sept. 9, 1886.—Joseph H. Reall, Esq., President, Etc: Dear Sir—Your letter of the 3d instant, supplementing our interview, and containing an invitation to attend the national convention of the American Agricultural and Dairy association, is received. I should be glad to accept the kind invitation tendered and avail myself of the opportunity the convention will afford to meet the representatives of an interest so important and valuable as that which the farmers and agriculturalists of the country have in charge. The relation of this interest to the welfare and prosperity of our land is so intimate, that its proper and legitimate care and protection is, in my opinion, a patriotic duty. The consideration elevates the responsibility of those in any wise intrusted with our farming industry beyond the plane of mere selfishness and should induce conservatism and moderation. Demands made in such a spirit cannot fail to exact a just and appreciative response from those who make and execute our laws.

I hope that the coming convention may be productive of the best results to the agriculturalists as well as to all the people of our country, and though the plans already made and engagements already agreed upon will prevent my accepting your invitation to be present, I shall be much interested in its objects and purposes. Yours sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

London special: In the house of commons this evening Mr. J. J. Clancy (Parnellite), for Dublin county, charged the government with a failure to pay even the slightest attention to the Irish members when urging the application of remedies for the local grievances of the Irish people.

Lord Churchill declared the accusation to be wholly without foundation. The government, he said, was eager to remedy any reasonable grievance, and for that purpose intended to develop the formation of a local government board of public wards in Ireland, in accordance, if possible, with the views of the Irish members, and to make the proposals at the earliest possible moment for placing all questions coming under the purpose of the local government board and the board of public wards in the hands of the Irish. It was only fair therefore for the Irish members to give the government time for the incubation of these projects, instead of protracting the business in and by the discussion of the details and constant repetition by every imaginable grievance.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also complained of the constant reiteration on the part of the Irish members of the subjects under debate, with the evident purpose of delaying business.

Mr. Clancy said no one asked the government to complete hastily, or to complete at all for that matter, any proposals for a local government board in Ireland.

TOO MANY WIVES.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) dispatch: Considerable excitement is caused by the arrest of Sylvester Kramer, a farmer, charged with having two wives. He left his first wife a year ago, and she has been in reduced circumstances since and has two children to support. Kramer was found by his first wife living with a woman named Mrs. Mary Hutchins, who left her husband about the time Kramer left his wife. The woman Hutchins and Kramer are both in jail, and the first wife has sued out an attachment for all his property.

TIRED OF DICTATION.

Will Treat With Employes Individually, but Not With Outside Societies.

Boston special: Last spring, through the intervention of the Knights of Labor, a new and elaborate schedule of prices and code of rules to be in force in the tanneries of New England was adopted, to remain in force until the first of October. The manufacturers have found themselves heavily burdened by this agreement, and while they will stand by it according to their promise, they declare that after its expiration they will have no further dealing with the Knights. A meeting of leather manufacturers was held in the board of trade rooms at Woburn this afternoon, at which about 85 per cent of the firms were represented. One of the managers said: "Leather is being placed on the market today at a loss, under the schedule adopted last April with the Knights of Labor. My firm entered into an agreement in good faith, and we propose to keep it until the 30th of this month, but the fact is we have been obliged to pay out between $800 and $1,000 more under the present prices than we did under the old system. That money is sunk. We have not been able to compete with outside labor, and now all that remains for us to do is to close our factories until we are allowed to run our own business and not be dictated to by outside parties.

"The fact is the men are getting this increase of wages and do about 10 per cent less work than before by killing time. We do not control our shops for there is a power greater than we within that body known as the Knights of Labor. We are prepared and stand ready to talk with the men, but we will not trade with that organization any more. We are done with that business for good."

The meeting lasted about two hours and a half, and it is said to have been quite harmonious. One leather manufacturer said: We have had enough of this dictation business, and now we propose either to run our own business or close up when the time shall have come, unless the men will come to us and be treated as individuals."

Another manufacturer said that while the leather men had no desire to precipitate a crisis at the present time, yet they intended to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. A prominent Knight of Labor said it was understood last spring when the manufacturers signed the agreement, that although it proposed to run until the 1st day of October, still it was to go on indefinitely. It seems by this, he said, the manufacturers do not so understand the matter, and will not listen to anything of that nature.

"If the men wish," said a large manufacturer, "to work, and will come to us individually, and not as members of that organization, we shall be glad to meet them, but after nearly six months' dealing with that organization we do not propose to be dictated to any longer by them."

Another meeting of the leather men will be held this week. Unless the matter is settled before October 1, some 12,000 men will be thrown out.

BAD MAN WITH A RIFLE.

A Youngster Attempts the Arrest of His Father from an Officer.

Spokane Falls (W. T.) special: A terrible double tragedy occurred in Grand Coulo, half way between Spokane Falls and Okanogan. A man named Paine committed murder in Missouri several years ago and was sentenced to hang. He made his escape and came to Wyoming territory and settled in Okanogan county. His whereabouts became known and a requisition was sent to Spokane Falls and placed in the hands of Jake Hubbard, a constable, to serve. He took a deputy named Falkin and left Sunday morning for Paine's place, 110 miles distant. He secured Paine without trouble and placed handcuffs on him. He asked permission to bid farewell to his wife in secret, which was granted, and the two officers and the prisoner started on a buckboard for Spokane Falls about noon. Toward dusk a son of Paine, aged twenty years coming on horseback, overtook the officers and began firing with a Winchester rifle. The third shot hit his father, who died in ten minutes afterwards. The officers returned the fire with revolvers, but the range was too short. The fifth shot struck Hubbard in the chin and he fell to the ground dead. Falken then whipped his team but went only a short distance when one of the horses fell dead from a rifle wound. Young Paine made his escape. The old man as he was dying confessed the crime, and told Falken that when he bade good-bye to his wife he told her to tell their son to rescue him even if he had to kill the officers.

A RATHER HASTY MARRIAGE.

The Son of a Distinguished Politician Quickly Becomes a Benedict.

New York dispatch: James G. Blaine, Jr., youngest son of ex-Senator James G. Blaine, was married in the rectory of St. Leo's Roman Catholic church in this city, last Monday afternoon, to Miss Maria Nevins, of Columbus, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by Father Thos. J. Ducrey, pastor of the church, the contracting parties having satisfied him that there was no impediments to the union. There was no one else present. Miss Nevins is of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Ohio. Her maternal grandfather was Hon. Samuel Medary, long editor of the Ohio Statesman and territorial governor of Minnesota before its admission as a state, and territorial governor of Kansas under Buchanan. Young Blaine is the favorite son of his distinguished father, is about 20 years old and has not yet completed his college course. Miss Nevins is a young lady of 19, with fair hair, handsome presence and exceptionally beautiful face. She was educated at the convent of the Sacred Heart in Cincinnati. She is said by her friends to be a young lady of many brilliant mental and social accomplishments. Miss Maria sometime ago adopted the Catholic faith. The Tribune has the following special from Augusta, Me.: James G. Blaine, jr., left Augusta today for New York. After the wedding, which was unknown to any other member of the family, he returned to Augusta, leaving his wife in New York. He accompanied his father to some of his meetings last week. The family were greatly astonished to learn of the wedding. The young man is only 18 years old and he was expected to return to college this month. The bride is a young lady whom he met in Augusta this summer while the family were at Bar Harbor, and it is not known what the future plans of the couple are and few persons in Augusta yet know of the wedding.

DAMAGED BY A GALE.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A heavy southeast gale, accompanied by rain and thunder, struck Coney Island about dark this evening. Awnings, signs, etc., were blown away. The glass pavilion, Brody's pavilion and Perry's and other hotels were damaged slightly. The new archway and frame of the depot at the Boulevard terminus on the Sea Beach railroad extension were leveled to the ground.

WHOOPING COUGH is quite prevalent among the little ones at Hastings.