THE FRONTIER.

...WEST. FREE AND INDEPENDENT. ALL...

O'NEILL CITY, HOLT COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

...EWS OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL.

...Hand S trotted in Chicago on the 18th ... in 2:10¾—a gain of one-half a second ...he best time before made in the history of ...e turf.

The formal opening of the international exhibition of sheep and wool and wool products at the main exhibition building, in Philadelphia, took place on the afternoon of the 21st.

The northern freight house of the Boston and Maine depot on Causeway street, Boston, was almost entirely destroyed by fire a few days since, involving a loss on building and goods of about $120,000; building insured.

The United States steamboat inspectors have forwarded from New London, their report of the investigation of the collision ... June between the Narragansett and Stonington. ...

...Generals Garfield and ... attended the reunion of the army of the Cumberland at Toledo. Grant, Hancock, Sherman, Hayes, McCook and other prominent men sent notes of regret. Garfield made a speech, at the conclusion of which three cheers were given for him.

John Rose, a laborer, in crossing the railroad track at Herkemer, New York, the other evening, with his wife and babe in a lumber wagon, was struck by the express train. Rose and the babe were killed and the wife badly hurt. Rose's head was knocked from his shoulders and found some distance beyond the body.

A disastrous fire at Green Bay, Wisconsin, destroyed sixty dwellings, thirty barns and the Presbyterian church. The residences burned were among the best in the city. The fire broke out in a stone mill, spread to Adams, Jefferson and Madison streets, and jumped to Cherry, Pine, Main and Cedar streets. The flames only stopped when they reached the river. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $175,000; insurance light.

W. L. Smith, living east of Hamburg, Iowa, met with a sad accident not long since. He was whittling a piece of kindling wood, drawing the knife toward himself, when it slipped and struck him in the eye, cutting it out until the ball fell out on his cheek. In this condition of suffering and agony, presenting a sight most horrible to look upon, the poor man waited until the arrival of a doctor, who could do but little to alleviate his pain.

A party including two directors of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, left Vinita, Indian Territory, the present terminus of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, recently, to make reconnoissance of the line as surveyed through the Cherokee nation and other portions of the territory, thence to Albuquerque, New Mexico. This movement indicates preparations for constructing railroad through Indian Territory east and west, and renewal of the charter given by the government to the Atlantic & Pacific company.

The Lake Shore and Rock Island railroad, on the morning of the 17th, served out a writ of attachment for contempt of court against the Western Indiana railroad, for laying their track across Sixty-sixth street, Chicago, in opposition to an injunction issued by Judge Tulley last spring and never dissolved. The defendants say the contempt is technical at most, for Judge Tulley issued his injunction under a decision of the appellate court, that the ordinance allowing the Western Indiana to enter was void. Since then, however, the supreme court has declared it valid.

A terrible explosion occurred the other afternoon in a small wooden building occupied by the union metallic cartridge company, at Bridgeport, Conn., and the eliminating building situated some distance west of their manufactory. At the time of the explosion five persons were at work in the building, and all are supposed to have been killed. Four bodies were found. The building was completely blown to atoms. The debris was blown a great distance. A small lake some distance from the building was literally strewn with fragments of the building. Two of the bodies were found in the lake—one with its head and arms gone. The cause of the accident is not known.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The committees of the two factions of the Virginia democracy failed to agree on any plan of compromise. The conservative committee, as a last resort, prepared an address to the people, asking them to give voice to the political will of the party at the ballot box.

The republican mass meeting in New York, on the night of the 17th inst., was crowded to overflowing and the police had to close the doors to keep the throng from overcrowding the corridors. Many distinguished men were present. Hon. Hamilton Fish was elected chairman, who introduced Senator Conkling as the speaker of the evening.

Official returns of the Arkansas election of September 6th, have been received from all the counties in the state but two. No re urns for state officers have come from Chicoland, and the vote of Pulaski, included below, is unofficial. These give for governor: J. Churchill, democrat, 83,795; W. P. Parks, greenbacker, 31,530. For secretary of state: Jacob Frotch, democrat, 86,530; C. E. Tobriaus, greenbacker, 28,828. For state treasurer: W. E. Woodruff, Jr., democrat, 86,737; W. A. Watson, greenbacker. 2,656. For state auditor: John Crawford, democrat, 85,782; C. P. Channingham. greenbacker, 28,378. Official returns of the vote upon the constitutional amendment are all in except Pulaski and Chicoland, but will not be opened until these last have arrived. The aggregate of the state reaches about one hundred and thirty thousand, the largest ever in the state.

The plan of compromise submitted by the committee of the conservative wing of the democratic party of Virginia to that of the readjusters, provides for the formation of a mixed electoral ticket, to be made up of five conservative electors, five of the readjusters, the eleventh elector to be named by the national democratic commission or chosen by lot. The readjusters, after due consideration, agreed to reject the plan proposed, not out of any indisposition to unite the supporters of Hancock and English, but out of the belief that the proposed plan is not calculated to accomplish the object of the south. They propose that the electoral ticket question be settled by the people at a primary election to be held the 16th of October, at which all persons shall be allowed to vote who pledge themselves to vote for Hancock and English. The conservatives took the proposition under advisement, after which they sent a communication to the readjuster committee, in which they agree to the primary election plan but propose modifications of details so as to provide that only white democratic voters shall be allowed to vote in the primary. This proposition, after brief consideration, was rejected by the readjusters, who decided to adhere to their original proposition, which provides that all registered voters, whether they have paid capital or tax or not, who may produce themselves to support Hancock and English, shall vote at the primary election. So the matter is undecided at the present writing—September 17th.

The greenback convention of Maine, which met in Congress hall at Portland, to nominate presidential electors, decided to fuse with the democrats, though with much opposition. A resolution was adopted as follows: "The election of Gen. Harris M. Plaisted to the office of governor by a vote unprecedented in the history of the state, and the re-election of representatives to congress, is unquestionably the endorsement of our principles by the state of Maine. We feel assured that when party prejudice shall not longer control our republican brethren, we shall show an overwhelming majority in favor of national principles which shall be responded to by every state in the union. That the action of the state committee, recommending an arrangement with the democratic party for state and presidential electors, ... greenback party of the state, ... convention assembled, ... nominations ... nation, and pledge ... support ... for district electors, as recommended by the committee." The straight greenbackers, or anti-fusionists, adopted the following: "For the enlightenment and encouragement of our greenback brethren in other states, we, the straight greenbackers of Maine, in convention assembled, declare that there is a greenback party in Maine, pledged to the interests of the whole people; that the late fusion and confusion in this state was due wholly to the exigencies of state issues, and that in national matters we vote with our brethren elsewhere in the union for Weaver and Chambers." After the adjournment of the Congress hall convention, the straight greenbackers met at City hall, Solon Chase presiding, and nominated a ticket, as follows: Solon Chase, A. F. Turner, C. A. Whidden, J. F. Hilton, Thos. G. Durden, J. W. Wooster and C. B. Frye. Twenty-three delegates voted. The whole anti-fusion strength was claimed at 140.

CRIME.

Dr. Cream and Miss Hattie Mack have been indicted by the Chicago grand jury for murder and abortion, the victim being Miss Faulkner.

The internal revenue bureau has received a report that Deputy Collector Latham, of southwestern Virginia, with a posse of men, had been attacked while in the discharge of duty, by fifty armed moonshiners. They were fired upon repeatedly and compelled to retire.

John Bangson, engaging in a drunken quarrel, the other night at Chicago, with Andred Anderson, in Peterson's saloon, West Indiana street, was fatally stabbed in the forehead. He was taken to the county hospital but died the next afternoon. Anderson is in custody. Bangson was a newly arrived Swede.

Big Nose George, a well-known Wyoming road agent, was arraigned at Rawlins for murder, and pleaded guilty. He had the offer of the services of good counsel, who desired to defend him, but he said he wanted to be hanged for his bloody deeds. This is one of the few cases where prisoners have pleaded guilty of capital crimes.

Miss Sadie White, aged 19, daughter of Hugh L. White, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., was found dead in bed a few morning since, with her throat cut. A knife was found in her hand, indicating self destruction. Cause, temporary insanity. The girl was generally conceded to be the belle of the blue grass region.

Seven negroes, in Robertson county, Tennessee, were, upon the confession of another negro, implicated in the murder of an old man named Laprode. A crowd of men, disguised with white handkerchiefs across their faces, entered the town of Springfield, where two of the negroes were confined, and about 3 o'clock in the morning broke the jail open. The first cell reached was one occupied by Ramsay, who two months previous had shot a young lady because she refused to marry him. The prisoner retreated behind the door and fought the mob with the leg of a chair. He was shot in the left leg, the bullet severing the femoral artery, and falling, was dragged outside and one or two more shots fired into his body, which killed him. The crowd then secured Jack Bell and Archie Jameson, whom they went after. The prisoners were placed on horses, driven out of town seven miles, taken off, and hung to dogwood trees, about 70 feet apart. The bodies were discovered hanging to the trees by a lady about 7 o'clock in the morning. Another confession from one of the five was obtained, and sickening details of the torture of Laprode to make him disclose where his money was concealed, were given. Other negroes were implicated, and further lynching was expected.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.

Fresh difficulties have arisen over the Montenegrin question. The sultan insists on the powers simultaneously recognizing the new frontier line from lake Scutari to Dinosck before Dulcigno is surrendered. The British embassador has interviewed the sultan and protested emphatically against the action of the porte in connection with the Dulcigno affair.

It is stated that Prince Nikata of Montenegro, has issued another proclamation to his troops, saying it is almost inevitable that Montenegrins must fight for their rights.

CUBA.

A dispatch from Havana received by Spanish officials in New York announces that Carillo and the few remaining insurgents have surrendered and now there is not one armed insurgent on the whole island.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the south at last show a gleam of peace or at least armistice through foreign intervention. A Lima correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writes under date of August 21st, that Hon. J. J. Christiancy, American minister, left that capital August 10th, and sailed from Callao the same day in the United States steamer Wachusett for the south, and adds: Although it is generally believed he has gone to Santiago, the capital of Chili, my opinion is he has gone no further than Arica, there to meet some high personage from Chili, and probably the bearer of important dispatches from the white house, and not improbable, some idea of what will be acceptable to the power in Peru—Senor Pierola. On the following day there was a meeting of French, English and Italian ministers in the palace, here which ended by the dispatching, on the British, of the French man-of-war Bouvet with documents, the contents of which are not disclosed. The same correspondent says Chili has met with a check which she certainly did not expected it and has a disaster she neither dare nor can disclose, and intimates that England, France and Italy have interfered.

On the 21st of August national troops entered the provincial chambers at Buenos Ayres, ejected the members of the chamber of deputies at the point of the bayonet, posted double sentinels at the doors, and dissolved the legislature by order of the national government. A great crowd collected in the street, but there was no disturbance. The senators and deputies adjourned to the municipal hall and issued a useless manifesto.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

A DIFFERENT ASPECT.

MORE CONFIDENCE FELT BY REPUBLICANS.

On Thursday the 16th inst., the result of the Maine election was still undecided. A dispatch from Senator Blaine to Gen. Garfield said the indications pointed unmistakably to the election of Gov. Davis. The dispatch further stated: "If we could be assured of an honest vote and honest returns from the French plantations of Aroostook county every possibility of doubt would be removed. * * * * The total vote for governor will reach nearly, if not quite 74,000. Only twice in the history of our party in Maine has the vote reached 75,000—and never reached 76,000. The average vote of the past ten years has been little more than 60,000. Our people are in splendid heart and courage, and will go to the polls ... fight with the advantage ... majority in the contest of Monday last." Returns from 419 towns, a considerable part official, gave the following vote: Davis, 70,965; Plaisted, 69,057; Nye, 174; scattering, 255; Davis ahead, 2,479. There were 81 towns and plantations to be heard from, which voted last year as follows: Davis, 2,427; Smith, 1,768; Garcelon, 1,982; fusionists more than Davis, 1,313. If these 81 towns and plantations give the same vote as last year, Davis will be elected by a majority of 166. General Hancock telegraphed Mr. Plaisted as follows: "Accept my congratulations on the glorious result of your campaign. It will inspire our friends with confidence and strengthen them in the political battles which remain to be fought elsewhere, and which need all of our forces."

DAVIS ELECTED.

Complete returns, except from a few districts, had been received on Friday, September 17th, and on that day the election of the republican candidate for governor was conceded on all hands. His majority over Plaisted was estimated at about 400. Republicans chose three-fourths of the county officers, more than two-thirds of the state senate, and a large majority of the representatives, giving complete control of the state government in all its branches. Mr. Blaine says the one regret of his party was the failure to regain the fourth and fifth congressional districts. The fusion majority in each was reduced to about one-third of what it was two years ago.

On the 17th the national democratic committee issued a circular from New York, stating that republican manipulators in Maine were pretending to claim a majority for Davis, and were undoubtedly trying to doctor the returns to bear out this claim. The circular claims the election of Philbrick, democrat, in the third district, but says he may be counted out by fraud, by a very small majority, unde 100.

STILL ANOTHER CHANGE.

For three or four days previous to the present time—Tuesday, September 21st—it has been conceeded that Mr. Davis was to be the next governor of Maine by a plurality of from three to four hundred votes. Even yesterday Davis telegraphed that he was elected without doubt. But on the evening of the same day, a dispatch was received at the headquarters of the national democratic committee in New York, announcing the election of Mr. Plaisted by a small majority, with but five towns to hear from. Mr. Blaine, who was in Boston at the time, explained the situation as follows, in a dispatch to Chairman Jewell: "Intelligence reaches me, indicating that the telegraphic report of votes, as published by the associated press, is in some cases modified by the clerks' returns as they reach the office of the secretary of state, where they are open to the inspection of the public. These modifications are of such a character as to render the contest between Davis and Plaisted extremely close, possibly requiring official returns to determine which is elected. Official returns cannot be counted or even opened until the meeting of the legislature in January." It is said that a man by the name of Howard McKinney has been arrested for trying to buy votes for the republicans.

SOLDIERS AT CENTRAL CITY.

Proceedings of the Grand Reunion.

THURSDAY.

There was fine weather to-day, which drew a crowd of 15,000. In the morning three was a review of grand army posts, six hundred men taking part. At 4 o'clock was the competitive drill between Omaha, Wahoo, Columbus, Juniata and York militia. Decision was reserved until morning. This evening there will be a camp fire addressed by Thurston, Laird and Thayer. To-morrow will practically wind up the reunion. The prize banner was given to York post.

FRIDAY.

The interest of the occasion ended today. The forenoon was devoted to rest and social intercourse, until 11 o'clock, when there was a gathering of union prisoners. A large number were grouped upon the grand stand, and each gave brief narratives of their experience in southern prisons. At 2:30 p. m. a veterans' reunion by states was held. A farewell camp-fire was held in the evening. Captain Crager's Omaha company received the prize for drill.

Live Up to the Mottoes.

There is no use in putting up the motto "God bless our home," if the father is a rough old bear, and the spirit of discourtesy and rudeness is taught by parents to children, and by the older to the younger. There is no use in putting up the motto "The Lord will provide," while the father is shiftless, the mother is shiftless, the boys refuse to work, and the girls busy themselves over gegaws and finery. There is no use in putting up the motto "The greatest of these is charity," while the tongue of the back-biter wags in the family and silly gossip is dispensed at the tea-table. There is no use in placing conspicuously the motto "The liberal man deviseth liberal things," while the money chinks in the pockets of the "head of the household," groaning to get out and see the light of day, and there are dollars and dimes for wine and tobacco and other luxuries, but possibly not one cent for the church. In how many homes are these mottoes standing—let us say, hanging—sarcasms, which serve to point a jest and adorn a satire! The beauty of quiet lives, of trustful, hopeful, free-handed, free-hearted, charitable lives, is one of surpassing loveliness, and those lives shed their own incomparable fragrance, and the world knows where to find them. And they still remain fresh and fadeless when the colors of the pigment and the gloss have faded, and the very frames have rotted away in their joints.

He had evidently been dining very much, and was zigzagging down Galveston, when one gentleman remarked to another, as the inebriate toppled over into the street: "That fellow reminds me of a depositor in a savings bank." "How so?" "Don't you see, he's lost his balance?"

THE STATE FAIR.

THE FIRST DAY—MONDAY.

The opening day of the Nebraska state fair was characterized by cool, clear weather. The rain of a day or two previous settled the dust, and the roads were in splendid condition. Entries commenced coming in early in the morning and continued till midnight. People were steadily employed throughout the numerous buildings placing the exhibits in tasty order, and the grounds presented a busy scene all day. Even Sunday and last night were occupied by many taking things to the fair and getting them ready. The display of farm machinery and implements is the largest and best ever shown in the northwest. In the stock department the exhibits are very fine. At this writing there are about 700 head of all kinds on the ground, and many still arriving. Some of the best animals of the best breeds in the world are to be seen. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, domestic fowls in great variety, and in fact everything in those departments are on hand in all their beauty and excellence. The fair opens with great promise, the buildings being spacious and in good condition, the weather fine, and the exhibits numerous and attractive.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY.

The beautiful weather of yesterday continued until about six o'clock in the evening when a slight rain set in. The attendance at the grounds came fully up to the expectations of the managers, being quite large. Among other attractions was the presence of the Omaha and Council Bluffs firemen, who visited the exhibition at the close of their annual parade through the streets. In the afternoon the people on the fair grounds were estimated at 6,000. The exhibits were nearly all in order, and the scene presented an inviting appearance. The only trouble was a lack of room for the immense display. The 2:40 race took place in the afternoon. W. B. Newton entered blk. g. Black Dan; Dennis Cunningham, b. g. Wild Irishman; S. J. Johnson, b. g. Lone Jack, and J. F. Kinney br. g. Colorado. They started in the order named. Black Dan took three straight heats without a skip. Time, 2:34¼, 2:35, 2:41¾. No other races came off to-day.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The drizzling rain of last evening kept up throughout the night, and threatening clouds have been hanging over the city all day. Not enough rain fell, however, to render the roads disagreeably muddy or to injure anything on exhibition. But the attendance was greatly curtailed, many city people remaining away. As it was, from 7,000 to 8,000 persons visited the grounds. Judge Savage delivered a very interesting address in fine art's hall, which was eagerly listened to by a goodly number of people. The general sentiment of visitors was one of praise and satisfaction at the display and arrangement, and parties directly interested in the subject of state fairs added their testimony to the excellence of the exhibition. The president of the Iowa agricultural society and a member of the board of managers of the Wisconsin state fair, were on the grounds, and both expressed themselves agreeably surprised at the exhibit, particularly of cattle, which they said, could not be surpassed by any western state. The race track was quite heavy, and a consultation of the judges resulted in declaring it five seconds slow. The 2:30 race was called about three o'clock. The horses entered were Nettie Ward, by W. A. Marlow; Gray Granger, by J. H. Creighton, and Charley Douglas, by Frank Pearson. Charley Douglas won the first heat in 2:31¼. Nettie Ward injured herself and was withdrawn before the beginning of the second heat. Douglas won the second heat, also, Granger barely saving himself from being distanced. The third heat was a repetition of the second; time, 2:36.

Sagacious Sparrows.

The other day a number of gentlemen were sitting in the detectives' room in the city hall, when an English sparrow flew near the window, peeped in, and darted away again. Captain Holzworth, who saw the little fellow, said that whenever he saw a sparrow it reminded him of a little scene which occurred in his yard one cold day last winter. The captain's wife has a warm spot in her heart for birds. So, when the ground was covered with snow, and the little fellows ran a risk of starving to death, Mrs. Holzworth would sweep away the snow, and spread upon the ground a fine repast of crumbs. Close to the spot where the birds were usually fed was a pile of bricks, and upon this pile the captain's cherished mouser used to station herself for the purpose of watching for prey. As soon as the birds would get comfortably settled upon the crumbs, the cat would pounce upon them and invariably get a tender sparrow for dinner. Finally the birds became accustomed to the cat's mode of procedure, and would be on the watch whenever they were feeding. They were so alert that the cat would hardly get ready for a spring before they were up in the air and out of danger. One day they were eating as usual, and the cat as usual was watching them. Like a bolt of lightning the mouser jumped in their midst; but they were too quick for her and escaped unhurt. Miss Tabby, not discouraged, mounted the pile of bricks again, and awaited their return. The sparrows, after flying about for some time, finally settled on the fence at the front of the lot, where they held a long and interesting confab. After chattering away for several minutes, they cautiously returned to their crumbs, and resumed their eating, keeping all the while a sharp lookout for the enemy. After the cat had become satisfed that they were too much interested in satisfying their appetite to think of her, she made another spring. The birds were up in an instant, and, instead of flying away as usual, they formed themselves into a hollow square, and charged upon the foe. Some got on the cat's back, and scratched and picked with all their might; others flew right into her face, while the balance made it interesting in the rear. The cat was so surprised at first, that she stood, unable to move. The birds became more infuriated, and fought such a savage battle that they drove the foe down the garden path, on a full gallop.

Cattle Disease.

New York Times.

Recently a serious outbreak of a mysterious disease in cattle occurred in Nova Scotia. Many herds were lost entirely, and others reduced to mere remnants. The disease was evidently one caused by blood poisoning, and can be satisfactorily accounted for by the feeding of the animals upon musty hay, in addition perhaps to some poisonous substance in the pasture, or water, or in the disease of the animals themselves. Some farmers, during the ... have ... their herds ... the disease ... the ... the ... the