

A DISASTROUS COLLISION IN A FOG.

Two Ships Come Together, and One is Sunk in Five Minutes. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—One of the most terrible marine disasters that ever occurred on the Pacific coast happened on the Bay of San Francisco, a short distance from the Golden Gate at 10 o'clock this morning. The steamer City of Chester left her dock here at 9:30 and started on her regular trip to Eureka, on the northern coast of California. An unusually large number of passengers stood on her decks, and waved adieu to friends standing on the wharf. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay, and when within two miles of the heads encountered a thick fog, so peculiar to that locality. Captain Wallace, of the City of Chester, began blowing his steamer's whistle to warn all vessels of his approach. The Chester proceeded cautiously on her way, when the hoarse sound of another whistle floated across the water. Captain Wallace answered the signal and gave the proper warning for the stranger to pass on the portside. This was

EVIDENTLY NOT UNDERSTOOD, for in one moment those on board saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer emerge from the fog. The Occidental had just arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, and was moving up the bay to her dock. The huge steamer was so close to the Chester that there was no possibility for the latter to escape. The cabin passengers were nearly all on deck, and the captain, seeing the danger, called on them to prepare for the shock. A panic at once ensued, particularly among the women and children, of whom there was a large number. The Occidental struck the Chester on the port side at the gangway, and the shock was terrific. The prow cut into the Chester's upper works, tearing crushed down into the bulwarks, tearing the great timbers and iron plates, and breaking into the state rooms and cabins.

THE WILDEST CONFUSION prevailed among the passengers. They crowded together, some shrieking for fear and others praying for help. The bow of the Occidental crashed into the middle of the Chester, cutting her almost in halves and causing her to reel under the terrible blow. When the vessels were locked a number of the Chester's passengers were passed over the Occidental's bow and rescued in this way, but as soon as the larger steamer could clear herself she swung around and immediately began to lower her boats. At the moment of the shock most of the officers and crew of the Chester seemed to lose possession of their senses, and several passengers stated afterwards that some of the crew took the first opportunity to climb aboard of the Occidental and left the passengers to cut away the boats, and one of these was lowered as soon as possible, and a number of passengers taken off in them. Others provided themselves with life preservers and jumped overboard. The greater portion, however, were compelled to remain on the steamer, which began to settle immediately after the collision. Torrents of water began to rush into her hold, and in five minutes after the collision

THE CHESTER DISAPPEARED, sinking in fifty fathoms of water. Those of the passengers and crew who came to the surface were picked up by the Occidental boat, and the greater number were drawn by the rushing water and never appearing again. As soon as it was known around the bay that the collision had occurred a number of tugs and boats of all descriptions went to the assistance and rendered what aid they could in picking up the living or dead who were floating among the wreckage. The greatest loss of life is believed to have occurred among the steerage passengers, among whom there were twenty-three aboard. Only two of these were accounted for this afternoon, and it is believed the others were lost. They were in the hold or the lower decks of the steamer at the time of the collision, and there was no opportunity to warn them of the danger and render them any assistance afterward. The cabin passengers numbered seventy, and of these ten are lost. Three of the crew are also lost. The names of the cabin passengers lost are as follows:

- G. W. ANDERSON, Oakland, Cal.
MRS. S. E. PORTER, San Diego.
MRS. C. H. HANEY, Eureka, Cal.
A. HAMPTON and wife, Virginia, Nev.
C. I. DAVIS, Springville, Cal.
MISS DAVIS.
J. GREEN, Napa, Cal.
MRS. MEECH.
MRS. PORTER.
The following members of the crew were lost:
E. R. CHAMBERS, steward.
B. SULTON.
ADAM REIMOND.
None of the survivors were landed until after 1 o'clock, and at a late hour this afternoon there was still much doubt as to the number of those lost.

The Grand Trunk Railway. MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—In view of the proposed extension of the Canadian Pacific railway to Detroit, it is announced that the Grand Trunk railway company has made arrangements to extend its Michigan air line in order to form a short line between Detroit and Chicago, independent of the Wabash, and is also making arrangements to at once make connection between its system of lines and the 1 o'clock St. Louis and Kansas City train, reaching St. Louis and the southwest by a route equal to that of the Wabash.

Beaten to Death by Thieves. VOGALES, ARIZ., Aug. 21.—Louis Cohen, a prominent dry goods merchant, was beaten to death while asleep in his room by a couple of pin in the hands of thieves. The robbers secured a gold watch and about \$200 in money. They are thought to be two Americans.

Deaths from Cholera. LONDON, Aug. 24.—Cholera broke out on the Portuguese transport India while bound from Macao to Mozambique, and within forty-eight hours there were thirty-eight cases, twenty-four of which proved fatal.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS KILLED OUTRIGHT.

And a Number of Others So Badly Injured that They Will Die. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin, from Neenah, Wis., says that at 11:30 last evening a large paper mill owned by George Whiting, on the island between that city and Menasha, was burned. While the burning structure was surrounded by a crowd of spectators the battery of boilers exploded. The roof and walls were thrown outward, sending a shower of bricks and timbers among the spectators. Eighteen persons were killed, several fatally injured, and a number less seriously hurt, several of whom will die. The mill was a three-story structure, built three years ago at a cost of \$100,000. When the flames broke out about fifty men were in the building. The fire alarm brought several hundred people to the spot, who crowded as close to the burning building as the heat would permit. About 1:30, while the building was a mass of flames, an explosion occurred without warning, and in an instant scores of men were buried by the heavy debris. Hundreds began the work of recovering the bodies of the dead and rescuing and caring for the wounded.

Body after body was found crushed and mangled by the great timbers. The injured were carried to neighboring residences, or to their homes, as soon as their identity could be established, and the dead were taken to the city hall. The dead are as follows: John Moore, Joseph Bridges, William Guilt, Thomas Dougas, Frank Sheffer, Gilbert Merrier, Frank Mandover, Frank Manciner, Chris Lighthouser, John Edgewood, John Hoffman, Lewis Rosch, Joel Bull, John Elko, Thomas Jettes, Sylvester Jilhouse, a man unknown. Fatally injured—Albert Horechmer, Benjamin Crouse, Joseph Smith, Joe Smith, John Sullivan, and Seattle.

The loss on the building is \$100,000; insurance, \$52,000. The fire caught in the boiler room in a large quantity of fuel, shavings, etc. About 12 o'clock the fireman left his post to get a bucket and on looking back in the boiler room found the fire among the piles of shavings. Before he could get the hose or give an alarm, the flames drove him from the room. The immense revolving bleach was in the heating room, adjoining the fire room, and was filled with rags and straw. When the roof over the heating room fell in the fireman turned the hose over the bleach, and instantly the explosion occurred, and ten tons of boiler debris shot out of the building into the lot, 200 feet away. In its passage it struck the heads of bystanders, moving them down like grass. The cause of the awful calamity is traced directly to the iron bleach. It is said this was full of steam and rags, and became overheated. When the cold water struck it the explosion instantly followed. The mill was built by William Gilbert, of Chicago, and George A. Whitney, of Neenah, Wis., in 1882. The members of the firm had a business difference and dissolved two years ago, Gilbert retiring. It is impossible to learn why the mill was valued at, but it is surmised that \$50,000 is about the right figure.

BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL. Brigadier General Bird, inspector general of the army, has been placed on the retired list. Colonel Roger Jones was appointed to succeed him, with the rank of brigadier general. Dr. S. L. Posey, of the Louisiana board of health, has been instructed by Surgeon General Hamilton to visit Orlando, Sanford and other towns in Florida and ascertain their condition.

A special from Springfield, Mo., says that Captain Nat Kinney, the famous chief and founder of the Bald Knobbers organization, was shot and killed at Ozark, Christian county, by Bill Miles, an anti-Bald Knobber.

While services were being held in one of the colored churches of Clinton, Mo., A. R. Emery and John Davis, two tough fellows, arose into a quarrel on the outside of the church, which resulted in Davis shooting Emery twice, one ball passing through his hand and the other entering his abdomen. Mrs. Christina Keefe and her married daughter, Lena Wilhelm, were arrested by Superintendent Stout and Captain Murphy at Terre Haute, Ind., on a charge of defacing and raising money. The evidence was so conclusive that they have been almost certainly convicted at the business a long time.

John Creagan, of New York, shot himself dead on the 23d while excited with grief over the death of his father, mother and brother, all within a few months. John returned from the funeral of his brother. The efforts of his sister, his only surviving relative, to comfort him were unavailing, and going into an adjoining room, he shot himself. S. B. Post, a New York grain dealer on the produce exchange, in business over thirty years, and previously reported to be worth a quarter of a million, was on the 23d unable to meet his obligations. He is short of the market six million bushels of wheat, and his losses are \$750,000.

Speaking about Henry Villard's South pole enterprise, one of his secretaries said that the expedition would probably start next spring. The idea is to start out early in the season in order to reach some available point in high latitude, where a station can be established in the time to go still farther southward before the weather becomes too unfavorable for successful explorations.

The comptroller of the currency has accepted national banks as reserve agents for national banks as follows: The Commercial National bank of Omaha for the Holdrege National of Holdrege, Neb.; the Chemical National of New York and the Omaha National of Omaha for the First National of Gibbon, Neb.; the Omaha National for the First National of Kearney; the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, for the Minneapolis National of Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Murdered by an Insane Man. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Mack Brown, a resident of Fulton, Ky., was sitting to-night in the rotunda of the Peabody hotel, when a young man stealthily approached with a pistol in his hand and deliberately fired two shots at Mr. Brown. Both took effect in the right breast, and death followed instantly. The shooter was captured before leaving the hotel, and proved to be Louis Lane, a stenographer for a local law firm. He is insane. When questioned he stated he had felt like killing some one, and that he shot Brown because he was the first man he met who was not looking. About a year ago it was attempted to place Lane in an insane asylum, but the attempt failed.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives. SENATE.—In the senate on the 20th, after the adoption of several unimportant resolutions, calling on the departments for information in regard to certain matters, the senate went into open executive session on the fisheries treaty, and Morgan resumed his speech in favor of its ratification. Morgan spoke for two hours, and then yielded the floor to Senator Howe, who spoke in opposition to the treaty. Hoar and Everts spoke against ratification of the treaty, and Gray in favor of it. Morgan then proceeded to close the discussion.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 20th Anderson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to define trusts, and to provide for the punishment of persons connected with them, and it was referred. Anderson, of Iowa, also introduced a resolution declaring that the report of the Pacific railroad commission discloses scandalous law-breaking on the part of the management of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad company, and providing for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the report. Referred. The Chinese bill was then taken up. Long discussion took place, continuing till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 21st, the discussion of the French spoliation claims section of the general deficiency bill was the chief feature. Mr. Seney, of Ohio, opposed their payment, and advocated the appeal of the cases to the supreme court of the United States for adjudication. Pending the discussion of this section the committee rose and the house proceeded, as the special order, to the consideration of the resolutions concerning the fisheries treaty, provided for by Richard Stockton and General Phil Kearney, presented by the state of New Jersey to be placed in Statuary hall. Eloquent tributes to the memory of Stockton and Kearney were delivered by Messrs. Phelps and Buchanan of New Jersey, Morrow of Colorado, Cox of New York, and Keam of New Jersey.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 21st the fisheries treaty was again under discussion. A vote was taken upon the motion of Senator Gibson to recommit the treaty to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to frame and report amendments to the treaty to prevent ambiguity in the articles relating to the articles of arbitration. This motion was lost by a vote of 31 yeas to 29 yeas. The treaty was then read by sections. A vote was then taken on an amendment to the eleventh article, offered by Senator Gray, providing that on all occasions facilities shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels in Canada points for the purchase of needed provisions and supplies. This was rejected yeas 27, nays 49. No other amendments were offered and a vote was then taken on the formal motion of ratification. It was defeated—yeas 27, nays 39, a strict party vote. The house amendment, which provided for the ratification of the treaty, was then taken up. A public reception was then held at Memorial hall. The old soldiers were first admitted, and after them the public. The reception was continued twenty minutes, and General Harrison was escorted to the residence of the president by the Cummings residence. The party leaves in the morning for Middle Bass on the steam yacht Sigma. They will occupy the cottage belonging to Peter Bendin, of this city, and the length of their stay is as yet undetermined.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—Judge Thurman and party left Detroit on the steam yacht Sigma this afternoon, amid the hearty cheers and plaudits of 300 people, who were on the wharf. Numerous vessels gallantly decorated with flags and bunting accompanied the boat as an escort until the party is carried has been off on a fishing trip. The yacht is a superb craft, built for the purpose of making this trip. Pictures of Cleveland and Thurman adorned the cabin walls. Collector of Customs C. A. Ward, and J. G. O'Neil, of Port Huron, the reception committee, accompanied the party to the boat. The party is expected to return to Detroit on the 23d. Delegates will be present from all the neighboring counties, and a big parade will precede and follow the speeches. Judge Thurman and party have been invited to remain in and near Port Huron until Friday morning, when the trip to Chicago will be made. At the dinner given by the Detroit reception committee at the Grand Point club house an informal reception was held which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. In his concluding Judge Thurman spoke as follows: "Now, my friend, this is first kidnapping me and in the second place it is treating your prisoner with cruelty. [Laughter.] I know you do not want me to exert myself for I am reserving myself for to-morrow, and I have promised my friends here to spread myself then. Michigan is a sister state of Ohio, and although when I was almost a boy, there were some little disturbances between our states, I am not disposed to take the advantage now got. [Laughter.] I am inclined to think the Michiganians were pretty sharp people. Allow me to simply return my thanks. We have always been good friends; we will always continue to be." The party then returned to the yacht and proceeded on their way to Oakland.

Huge Horse Thief Association. St. Joseph special: A startling sensation has been created in Clinton county by the confession of a horse thief who claims he was working for an organized band, many of whom are among the most prominent farmers in Clinton and the Buchanan counties. The fellow is unknown and when arrested with a stolen horse in his possession gave the name of James Clinton. He says the band for which he worked operates in the counties named and that aside from being induced to steal many of them belong to what is known as the Horse-thief Protection association, an organization the ostensible purposes of which is to detect, arrest and secure the conviction of horse thieves. For months it has been almost impossible to trace a stolen horse in these counties and the protective association has been powerless. The names of the men comprised by Clinton's statement have not been made public, but it is concluded that the confession is all that can be learned of the matter. It is rumored that a number of highly respected farmers are preparing to leave the county. The gang sold his horses in Omaha, Kansas City and St. Joe, the former marked securing the largest share.

The Congressional Committee Investigation. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The congressional committee to investigate the immigration question entered upon the last day's inquiry this morning. After to-day's proceedings they go to Boston, where the inquiry will be continued. Louis T. Samuel, a dry-goods importer, was the first witness. He has a contract for supplying mail and coin bags for the government. To do this work he employs 150 hands. On being pressed by Congressman Spinola witness stated that the majority of his workmen were Italians.

The committee then examined Samuel Kreutz concerning the importation of musicians under contract. He admitted he had brought six musicians from Havana under contract, but did not hold the men to the contract after he heard it was against the law. Immigration Commission Charles W. Tainter appeared before the committee and called its attention to the provision of law by which the secretary of the treasury is empowered to enter into contract with the governors of states and other local authorities for the carrying out of the provisions of the contract labor law. He said that no such contract had ever been entered into between the secretary of the treasury and Governor Hill, or any other official of this state, hence the emigrant commissioners do not feel it their duty to look after the observance of the law in this respect.

The Loss by Wind and Water. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 23.—The loss estimate of last night was not exaggerated. It will reach a million dollars, and may exceed it. The loss at Wheeling, including damage to the Baltimore & Ohio system, is reported to be \$250,000. At Albion, Pa., including the damage to the Pennsylvania road, \$250,000. In Washington county, \$200,000. In Adams county, \$100,000 each. The damage was confined to the flooding of houses and the stoppage of work in many mills. No additional casualties reported.

It Will Not Go On Record. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 24.—Thomas J. Gallagher, sporting editor of the Chicago Tribune, who is recognized as a racing authority in the west, will claim in to-morrow's issue of his paper that the remarkable performance of 2:24, made by the Iowa 2-year-old colt, Axtell, will not go on record. He bases his point on the fact that the judges announced, in introducing the event, that Axtell would trot against his own record of 2:31 for a cup; that in the first attempt made the record was broken, the time made being 2:29. The cup was won, the record broken, and there was nothing for which to trot the heat which made the phenomenal time and that, therefore, it was simply an exhibition, and can have no place on the record.

The Sioux Commissioners. Bismarck (Dak.) dispatch: The dissatisfied Sioux commissioners at Standing Rock gathered up their official robes to-day and are in readiness to depart for the lower agencies, where they are in hopes of meeting with better success. The Standing Rock Indians send off the commissioners with a farewell, closing with the intimation that he was the time they have visited all those agencies and Indians they will have had a most interesting time and they will be sadder and wiser men.

BIG GUNS OF BOTH GREAT PARTIES.

They Start on a Tour of Seeing and Being Seen and Heard. NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 21.—It was raining heavily this morning when Gen. Harrison took the train and very few people were at the depot. At the Massachusetts avenue station, which is convenient to the Harrison residence, General and Mrs. Harrison were taken on board, accompanied by United States District Judge Woods, wife and daughter. An ordinary passenger coach had been attached to the rear of the train for the convenience of General Harrison and his friends. General Harrison's route is via the Lake Erie & Western to Peru, Ind., arriving there at 10:25. He remains until noon, thence by the Wabash railway to Toledo, stopping at Fort Wayne at 1:40 p. m. for dinner and arriving at Toledo at 4:25 p. m.

The first demonstration of any kind along the route occurred at Kokomo, fifty-four miles from Indianapolis, where a couple of hundred workmen and railroad employes had congregated. They cheered the general and shook hands with him. Harrison made no address. Just before the train arrived at Peru, it stopped at the shops of the Lake Erie & Western railway. A hundred or more workmen in their aprons ran out to greet General Harrison, who stepped down in their midst and shook hands during the brief stop. At 10:30 the train pulled into Peru, where a crowd of nearly a thousand people greeted the general and his party. It was with great difficulty that the general made his way to a waiting car at the depot, where he received the people.

General Harrison and party reached Toledo at 4:30. They were received by the local committee on reception and a dozen or more other prominent citizens, and escorted to a carriage. Upon a platform drawn up in single file stood 200 veterans of the late war, who saluted and cheered as the general passed. With General and Mrs. Harrison in the first carriage, accompanied by ex-Governor Foster and Wm. Cummings, preceded by the veterans and the band, the procession moved through the principal streets to the residence of Mr. Cummings, whose guest the candidate and his wife will be. The demonstration along the route were enthusiastic. A reception to General Harrison was held at 8 o'clock this evening, and was attended by large numbers. Governor Foster was the first speaker. In the meantime the local marching club, in uniform and bearing torches, numbering 100, escorted General Harrison to the meeting. It was received with tremendous cheering. Chairman Brown, of the local executive committee, made a brief speech, introducing General Harrison, upon whose appearance the cheering was renewed. General Harrison then made a lengthy speech, which was enthusiastically received.

At the conclusion of his remarks three cheers and a tiger were given for "the next president of the United States," followed by three more for "Peter B. Kenyon." A public reception was then held at Memorial hall. The old soldiers were first admitted, and after them the public. The reception was continued twenty minutes, and General Harrison was escorted to the residence of the president by the Cummings residence. The party leaves in the morning for Middle Bass on the steam yacht Sigma. They will occupy the cottage belonging to Peter Bendin, of this city, and the length of their stay is as yet undetermined.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES. Pittsburg Phil, whose judgement was thought invincible, has dropped \$70,000 on horse-races this season. The late John Robinson, Cincinnati's millionaire showman, made no public bequests in his will. He left his property to his three sons. Miss Winnie Davis, "the daughter of the confederacy," is a guest of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Pulitzer's maiden name was Davis, and she is a relative of the rebel chieftain.

Miss Mattie Elaine has been voted the beauty of the Blaine family. She has pink cheeks, a fair complexion, and nut-brown hair. She is exceedingly girlish in her actions. Miss Margaret Blaine seems to have taken some of her mother's duties upon herself. General Sheridan's career was indissolubly associated with Michigan. He was married by Bishop Thomas Foley, in whose diocese Michigan then was. The regiment in which Sheridan first achieved fame and from which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general was the Second Michigan cavalry, recruited from the neighborhood of Detroit; and when he was placed in his narrow bed the last words were said by Bishop John S. Foley, who is now bishop-elect of Detroit.

Miss Nellie Gould is an artist of no mean ability, and her collection of bric-a-brac adorned by her own brush and pencil is much admired. She is probably the richest heiress in America, and at her father's death will come in for \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000. Like her mother, she is not proud to wait on herself. She does not mind riding in horse cars, and does not put on nearly as many airs as the wives of some of the men who serve her. Last spring she took to Atlantic City several little girls from a New York charity hospital, and cared for them with great kindness and consideration.

The English papers publish voluminous comments of eminent English officials and private persons upon the speech made by the German emperor at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument raised to the memory of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, producing an expression of opinion almost unanimous in deprecation of the sentiments expressed. Almost all of the persons quoted profess to believe the emperor's words were spoken in a moment of enthusiasm, suggested by his surroundings and without previous consultation with his mentor, Prince Bismarck, who undoubtedly would have counseled otherwise.

Dan Lyons Executed. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Dan Lyons, the murderer of Quinn, was hanged at 7:15 this morning, in the tomb. Lyons passed his last night upon earth in a perfectly cool, collected way. His indifference to the awful fate before him was not bravado; neither was it religious enthusiasm. It was due to the fact that he either did not or could not realize his position. He was called at 4 this morning, and arose. After performing his ablutions, Lyons received the priests. Then the procession was formed to the little chapel over the female prison. After the services they returned to the cell. At 7 o'clock the procession to the gallows was formed, and at 7:15 the drop fell. From the time the rope was cut until the time he was properly dead at 7:19 there was but one convulsive movement of the body. Twenty minutes later the body was cut down and placed in the coffin and taken to the undertaker's. This afternoon it will be buried in Calvary cemetery. The crime for which Lyons was executed was the murder of Joseph E. Quinn, July 5, 1887. The two men had a dispute over a girl, which ended in the shooting of Quinn by Lyons.

NINE PEOPLE WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Further Particulars of the Cyclone in Kent County, Maryland. BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—A special to the Evening News from Still Pond, Kent county, gives the particulars of the cyclone that wrought such destruction in that neighborhood yesterday afternoon. The large frame building occupied as a cannery establishment, was struck and completely demolished. About a hundred men, women and children were at work, and in their efforts to escape from the wreck nine were killed outright, three were dangerously hurt and a number slightly injured by falling timber. The employees of the packing house were Bohemians and Germans. Orchards and growing crops were badly damaged, and many houses and many houses and barns demolished.

HEARD AT PITTSBURGH. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—The flood has almost reached its limit here, and will not reach a disastrous height. The lowlands, however, are submerged, and the damage will be quite heavy. Both rivers are still rising, but the water is coming up slowly, and experienced rivermen do not look for more than twenty-six feet. It is still possible, and more rain is not improbable. The rain in the mountains and up the Monongahela river was almost unprecedented. All small streams are terribly swollen. In many places they have overflowed their banks and flooded large districts.

Reports from adjoining districts state that the valleys are overflowed and the damage to the crops can scarcely be estimated. Bridges, stables and outbuildings were whirled away before the rushing floods. At McKeesport the flats are under water, and several mills have been compelled to suspend operations. An Italian laborer was reported drowned. In this city many mills and factories have suspended work. In Allegheny City a row of seven new frame houses in Pleasant Valley were wrecked by a land slide. The railroads are great sufferers in the section. No trains have arrived over the Baltimore & Ohio road since yesterday morning. Every cabinet and bridge on the Wheeling division has been washed away. The other roads suffered similarly to a greater or less extent. On the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston no trains are running south of Dravosburg. Twelve miles from this city, the tracks are covered with debris and many bridges have been swept away. The Chartiers branch of the Panhandle is also obstructed and no trains are running. The Pittsburg & Western tracks are three feet under water, but traffic, although delayed, has not been suspended. The telegraphic service is badly crippled.

At Greensburg the great rain left many traces of its devastation. Many people were driven from their homes and several acres were swamped by the flood. The Hungarian camp below town is submerged and many Hungarians narrowly escaped drowning. At Jeannette, the Sellers-McKee glass works are almost entirely under water, as are eight or more houses. The towns of Lehigh, Shadyside, Lehigh, Piquette and Manor are partially under water, and many of the inhabitants are living in the upper stories of their houses.

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MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—The democratic state convention, at Jefferson City, resembled this morning and proceeded to finish the state ticket. The nominees are: For governor, David R. Francis, present mayor of St. Louis; lieutenant governor, Stephen H. Claycomb; secretary of state, Alexander Lesser; auditor J. M. Seibert; treasurer, E. T. Noland; attorney general, John M. Wood. The platform reaffirms the principles enunciated in the St. Louis platform; warmly endorses the action of the democratic house of representatives in the passage of the Mills bill; condemns all trusts and monopolies, and favors such legislation as will secure to both producers and consumers a fair price of the raw materials and demand in the campaign of four years ago, owing to the great number of out-door speeches which he delivered, he overtook his voice somewhat, which, his recovery, he was as far west as California. Mr. Blaine will speak once more in the evening at Lewiston this week and will then go to Polono Springs to spend Sunday.

PLATFORM OF NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

As adopted in the State Convention, Held at Lincoln. The republican state convention continued in session continuously from 7 o'clock Thursday night until 7 o'clock Friday morning, the time having been spent in consideration of the platform. When the committee of fifteen were called upon for their report they presented the following: The republicans of Nebraska by their delegates, declare their unalterable devotion to the principles established and exemplified by the successful administrations of Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, and embodied in the platforms of the national convention lately held in Chicago, upholding the national constitution, the indissoluble union of the states with authority reserved to them under the constitution, the personal rights and liberties of the citizens in all of the states and territories, and the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have the ballot duly presented, and the American system of protection against the destruction proposed by the president and his party.

They reassert their hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor or other labor alien to our civilization, their opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or pools to control trade and fix prices on an arbitrary basis, and demand the requisite national and state legislation for the suppression of the same, and the removal of all obstacles to the perfect freedom and independence of the American laborer. They affirm the present national administration for its failure to execute laws securing to settlers on the public domain their titles to their homesteads, for its determined hostility to the just claims of invalid and destitute soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy in the war for the preservation of the union, for its weak and ineffectual foreign policy, and for its efforts to destroy the bi-metallic system of currency and restore the single-gold standard for the sole benefit of importers and money lenders.

They most heartily endorse the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, a soldier and statesman, for president, and of Levi P. Morton, the patriotic business man and philanthropist, for vice president, and pledge the full support of the party in Nebraska. They congratulate the people of the state upon the laws enacted through the efforts of leading republicans in congress in the state legislature, for the regulation of inter-state commerce and local railroad transportation, endorsing the action of the state board of transportation thereunder, and pledge the party, if continued in power, to the efficient execution of these measures to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in transportation rates, and to the adoption of such amendments to them that experience may show to be necessary for the accomplishment of all good government, and the establishment of fair and reasonable freight and passenger rates. They denounce the partisan injustice of the democratic majority in the lower house of congress in closing the door to the admission of citizens of the United States resident in Dakota, and demand the prompt admission of the southern half of that territory as a state in accordance with all precedent and the unanimous desire of its inhabitants.

The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality. That honor rule is in accord with the principles of the republican party, and they sympathize with the people of Ireland in their heroic effort to secure that right. They sincerely mourn the death of that noble soldier, General Phil H. Sheridan, the cavalry hero of the union and the pride of the nation, realizing that in his death the country loses one of its brightest ornaments, the old soldier meets a most faithful citizen, and every patriotic citizen a bereft one who was a lover of strength, ever true to his duty, honor and the flag of his country.

They favor the enactment of a law making the observance of all good work, making the first Monday in September, in each year a legal holiday, to be known as "Labor day," and prohibiting the importation into the state of armed men or associations of men for the purpose of public duty. The chairman of the committee on platform having concluded reading of the above, Mr. Brierly, of Perkins county, presented the following minority resolution which, after long and excited discussion, was adopted by 319 to 291, and made part of the platform of principles: Resolved, That the republicans of Nebraska assembled in convention deem it due the electors of this state to submit to the consideration of the voters the question of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited? be made to the voters of the state.

Movements of Mr. Thurman. CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Judge Thurman and party arrived here in a special car at 6:30 p. m. At Battle Creek, Cassopolis, South Bend and Valparaiso large crowds had assembled to see and hear the "old Roman." He made brief speeches at all the points. Speaking at Valparaiso he said: "I leave the state with a higher opinion of it than ever before, and if you find it agreeable to vote the democratic ticket, I'll think still more of you." At the depot a large and enthusiastic crowd was waiting. Judge Thurman was escorted to a carriage and driven to the Palmer house. Here an informal reception was held. The judge made a short speech, but begged to be excused from further effort, as he had already made a dozen speeches during the day. After he had retired to his room an enthusiastic crowd gathered in the rotunda and shouted until they brought him once more for a good night appearance. The commercial travelers expressed their good will through a magnificent floral offering four feet square in the design of an immense bandana.

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Blaine in the Canvass. Augusta special: Mr. Blaine will start on a trans-continental stumping tour one week after the Maine election in October. He has no detailed plans for the campaign, and he will make none. He will place himself unreservedly in the hands of the national committee to use as they see fit. It will be during the last week of the canvass, so that the time spent in returning will not be taken out of the campaign. His speeches, with perhaps one exception, will be short. Legislation as will secure to both producers and consumers a fair price of the raw materials and demand in the campaign of four years ago, owing to the great number of out-door speeches which he delivered, he overtook his voice somewhat, which, his recovery, he was as far west as California. Mr. Blaine will speak once more in the evening at Lewiston this week and will then go to Polono Springs to spend Sunday.

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NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings of the Late State Convention. The republican state convention, which convened in Lincoln on the 23d, was the largest ever held in the state. It was called to order by Hon. Geo. D. Micklejohn, the gentleman making a brief speech, which he predicted 40,000 majority for the party. After the transaction of some preliminary business, Hascall moved that a committee of five on resolutions be appointed. The motion prevailed, and the committee was appointed as follows: I. S. Hascall, Douglas county, chairman; S. J. Alexander, Lancaster; G. S. Bowman, Platte; Church Howe, Nemaha; C. N. McCloud, York; V. Franklin, Red Willow; H. M. Willis, Saline; J. C. McBride, Lancaster; J. D. Gago, Franklins; S. B. Brierly, Perkins; C. A. Luce, Furnas; Morgan Crane, Loup; E. T. Ransom, Otoe; H. W. Johnson, Holt.

After a motion all old resolutions of the convention were read by William Henry Harrison in 1840 were made vice presidents of the convention, and invited to seats on the staff. Ten came forward. They were William Lamb, Beatrice; A. T. Cook, Deuel; C. S. Hayes, York; Norfolk; Manley, Adam Lyons and R. Storrell, Lincoln; Major S. B. Cummings, Chadron; A. B. Culy, Wheeler county; Isaac Goodwin, Crete, and Benjamin L. Purdy, of Fairbury. The latter gentleman and Major Cunningham made short speeches. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of state officers. The rules were suspended, and John M. Thayer, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation. For the trust in a brief speech, thanking the convention for the honor conferred, and assuring delegates that his best efforts would be exerted toward a faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties of the office. On conclusion of the governor's speech, which was heartily applauded, nominations for lieutenant governor were called for and George D. Meiklejohn of Nance and E. M. Correll of Hamilton were named. For the trust in their respective delegations. On the call of the county the