

nation of the office of Governor of the Territory of Idaho. I am prompted to this act by reasons of an entirely personal nature, and earnestly request I may be relieved of the post as soon as may be convenient to the Department of the Interior.

With assurances of my deep respect and my sincere thanks for the marked consideration shown me,

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,  
WM. M. BUNN,  
Governor of Idaho.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 8.—The Republican State Convention in the platform public invited attention to the acts of the present National and State Democratic Administration; to the unjust war of the former upon "offensive partisans;" to its hypocritical avoidance of the pledges touching the civil service; to its star chamber proceedings against Republicans, for whose removal no public reason can be given, and to its constantly disloyal preference for the rebel elements of the Democratic party at the South and of the semi-rebel elements of the same party at the North. With such an Administration the Republican party takes direct issue, and carries its appeal to a people disappointed in every reasonable expectation and promise. The other resolutions refer to State matters.

Col. M. S. Quay of Beaver was nominated for State treasurer on the first ballot. The platform further demands protection to American industry through tariff laws which will effectually stop foreign contract labor, the establishment of a true system of civil service, which will give a fixed tenure of office, and no removal except for adequate public cause, and a closer commercial intercourse with nations on the American continent. The platform also calls for a repeal of the internal revenue taxes, except upon spirituous and malt liquors.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 9.—Specials say a terrific wind and rain storm visited the western and southern section of the State last evening. In some places the storm took the shape of a cyclone, destroying everything in its path. The crops suffered most, whole fields being destroyed.

SPARTA, Wis., 9.—A terrible cyclone swept over this place last evening, with great destruction to farm houses and farms. Several churches were badly damaged. Fourteen cars at the St. Paul depot were blown from the track and several derailed. At the Northwestern Depot trains have been delayed by these accidents. No reports received from the country.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, 9.—The greatest storm for many years raged here yesterday. Over five inches of rain fell. Many bridges were washed out, and the bottoms overflowed. England's new business block was completely wrecked.

QUEBEC, 9.—The adjourned meeting of the sympathizers with Louis Riel was held last night at Jacques Carlier Hall Square, at which about 5,000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by H. L. Pelletier, secretary of the committee, and other French-Canadian gentlemen. Owen Murphy, ex-Mayor of Quebec, also addressed the meeting. He compared the course of the half-breeds to that of the Irish. Whenever a proper appeal is made, he said they were ready to give the half-breeds their support.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The President has selected Wm. N. Mead for appointment as United States Marshal for the Territory of Arizona, vice C. I. Tidball.

CHICAGO, 9.—The most daring and adroitly-executed robbery that has taken place in Chicago for many years was committed yesterday afternoon at 50 Eldredge Court, the residence of Thomas Smith, head draughtsman of the Dearborn Foundry. Mr. Smith is in receipt of a good salary, and it has been his practice for some time past to entrust a large portion of his earnings with his wife, Mrs. Smith, who is a stout lady about 26 years old. When her husband left for work after dinner she was left alone in their apartment on the first floor. A ring at the bell called Mrs. Smith to the front door. Two men, dressed as mechanics, were standing there; they introduced themselves as plumbers sent by the landlord. Mrs. Smith, unsuspectingly led the way to the kitchen, where she stood by the door. First one entered, and after waiting a moment, she turned to let the second man pass. As she turned, he struck her a blow with his fist, which caused her to fall on her knees. Before she had time to rise her assailant's fingers were fastened on her neck. Then the other man drew a long rope from a sack he carried and bound her feet and hands. A towel was drawn tightly over her mouth, and both ends tied together back of her head. The robbers then opened the bosom of Mrs. Smith's dress and got hold of a wallet containing \$130. Suddenly the door bell rang. One of the fellows coolly answered the summons. Mr. Timmony and wife, friends of Smith, had stopped to make a call. While one of the robbers held Mrs. Smith on the floor with his hand pressed over her mouth to prevent her stirring or making a sound, the other informed the caller that Mrs. Smith was ill and unable to see any visitors. Then he closed and locked the door.

"What shall we do with her?" "Kill her, that's the only way to do," said the other, "then she will never squeal."

"I don't want to kill a woman in cold blood," rejoined the first speaker. "You needn't do it in cold blood," answered the other. "First set fire to the house and then burn her up."

Then Mrs. Smith saw the man who spoke last seize a kerosene lamp as if to execute his threat. The can proved to be empty and he cast it from him with an oath and cried "Let's dump her into the bath tub and turn on the water, she will drown like a rat."

A few moment consultation ensued, when the men went out of the front door, closing it after them, leaving Mrs. Smith upon the floor bound hand and foot and almost dead from fright. Half an hour elapsed before she regained strength enough to attempt loosening the bonds about her wrists.

This task took another half hour. Dragging herself on to her knees, she finally reached the front door, when a parsoner by was apprised of what had taken place and the police notified. Up to this morning, they have obtained no clue and have not been able to accomplish anything except to caution Mrs. Smith not to say anything about the affair to reporters. Mrs. Smith has been prostrated by the shock. She is now seriously ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., 9.—Miss Mary Baldwin, who was foully murdered on Tuesday night, was the daughter of the late J. W. Baldwin, once a prominent mining operator of Colorado. She was occupying the family residence alone that night, as she had on previous occasions, her mother being temporarily out of town. There was another occupant of the house, a lodger named Fitzgerald. Whether he was in his room at the time is not known. The murderer effected an entrance by removing a panel of the kitchen door. The crime was probably committed in the dark by the use of chloroform. The body was not discovered till seven last night. The coroner's jury will be in charge of the case for several days.

NEW YORK, 9.—C. B. & Q., 126%; Central Pacific, 30%; D. & R. G., 4%; Northwestern, 44; R. I., 116; St. Paul, 122%; Union Pacific, 51%; Western Union, 61%.

CLEVELAND, O., 9.—The situation remains unchanged this morning, so far as precautionary arrangements down town are concerned.

At 9 o'clock a. m. news reached the Central Station from the 18th ward that the procession or strikers making over eleven hundred, had just left the corner of Broadway and Holm Streets, and were marching towards the city. An hour later a second message was received to send help at once to the Screw Works, corner Case and Payne Avenue. Lieut. Koch and forty patrolmen hurried thither. When they reached the city hall, the head of the procession was just passing south.

The procession was marching quietly and orderly, and on reaching Ontario Street it turned up towards Broadway. The men composing the procession all carried clubs, but were evidently undecided what to do, or where to go. It was reported they intended to visit Messrs. Chisholm's office, and further would call on the mayor and demand satisfaction. No such action has been taken up to this time, and it is hoped they will do nothing to precipitate an open outbreak.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 9.—Jeremiah P. Bartholmew, an old and well known citizen, committed suicide this a. m. by shooting himself through the head at his residence while lying in bed waiting for breakfast. He had been attacked by an insane son, who attempted to take his life about a year ago, and he has never fully recovered from the injuries.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon devotes five pages of its space to showing that the trade in young girls for immoral purposes has increased alarmingly. It claims that the growth in this traffic is due to the utter worthlessness of the law in the matter. The names of several wealthy men, holding prominent positions in society, are mentioned in connection with the business. The *Gazette* states that it yet has the details of a large number of other cases, which will be given to the public in the course of a few days.

LONDON, 6.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Salisbury made a statement to the effect that he would continue the policy adopted by Gladstone in regard to negotiations with Russia for the settlement of the frontier of Afghanistan. Salisbury in moving an adjournment of the House, said it would be convenient to explain the condition of one or two important questions, which generally affected foreign affairs and the position of England. The matter of the gravest importance was the recent negotiations with Russia in regard to the frontier of Afghanistan. The business of the government was not now to consider or comment on the past; it was their business to take up the policy of their predecessors and to conduct it to an issue consistent with the public interest. But it was not their business to enter into any controversy regarding that policy. It must be observed that there were very clear restrictions upon the action of the present government, arising from the fact that they had assumed office at a time when certain matters were drawing near an end, the result being that many pledges were given, and the first duties of any government were to see that the pledges which an English government had given should not be abused.

Continuing, he said that as far as he had any opportunity of judging the negotiations between Russia and England, they had been conducted with an

earnest desire to arrive at an adequate settlement, but he was bound to say the negotiations had not gone far enough to enable him to speak positively. He must ask their lordships not to attach too much importance to these negotiations, as final and conclusive, even when concluded, as the whole condition of affairs in Central Asia was very unsatisfactory and uncertain. "We hope," he said, "to arrive at an amicable settlement of the differences in regard to the Zulfikar Pass, which England promised the Ameer would be included in Afghanistan. What has been promised must be kept, whatever settlement might be arrived at. It was our duty to skillfully devise and vigorously carry out the measures for the defense of the Indian frontier. Furthermore, we should stretch out beyond, so that when the tide of war comes it will not come near our provinces. These preparations must be promptly and energetically made, and I trust this policy will never be abandoned."

Lord Salisbury's statement lasted half an hour. He frequently emphasized the fact that the Khedive had throughout been loyal to England. The House of Lords adjourned.

In concluding his speech Lord Salisbury said: "The present difficulty in Egypt is perhaps one of the most complicated problems that has ever been submitted to a government. The difficulties are enormous and of many kinds. Those difficulties now form the subject of negotiations. It is perhaps rather too early to express an opinion as to the issue. Before deciding upon any remedy the government must take the counsel of those best qualified by experience to guide them. Their policy should be steady and without oscillation. One of the most momentous issues was the defense of the frontier of Egypt by the Egyptians, assisted no doubt in some measure by ourselves, against the tide of fanaticism and barbarism. It is necessary to establish such a state of things that, if we eventually withdraw our protecting hand, Egypt would be left safe. All of these questions require time to settle. One principle must animate us, namely: To so weigh our steps that when once taken we must not retrace them. The military difficulty is a large one, the political difficulty a greater one. Still the question was whether the provinces in the Sudan, which had lately ceased to be practically under the control of Egypt, should be abandoned to their fate. "The most important of the Egyptian questions, however," said Salisbury, "was the financial question, which was as yet unsettled. Until this question was settled, nothing could be done, there was no alternative between taking a steady, cautious and circumspect policy and taking a course which would cover England with shame, namely, to abandon Egypt to her fate." The Marquis of Salisbury then referred to the domestic policy of his government. He said it was intended to avoid contentions, legislation, and to promote only such measures as were necessary. These would include, perhaps, the Secretary for Scotland bill. He would wind up the session at the earliest date possible, and expressed the hope that the general election would be held on Nov. 17th.

COBLENZ, 6.—The town is decorated with flags to-day and the streets are crowded. The Empress Augusta, in the presence of the Crown Prince Frederick William, received the deputation of New York riflemen and accepted from them a bouquet. The riflemen were in fifty carriages decorated with flags, and afterwards defiled before the windows of the Empress's apartments, saluting her as they passed. Mr. Weber, on behalf of the riflemen, addressed the Empress, saying that the honor conferred by her in receiving the deputation would find a joyous echo in the hearts of the citizens of America and Germany. The Empress replied that she was extremely pleased with the celebration and fete on the Rhine. She rejoiced over the numerous proofs of sympathy from German-Americans and welcomed every means of tightening the bonds uniting German-Americans to their Fatherland. She was glad to hear the well-doing of her sisters in the German hospital in New York.

LONDON, 7.—The July meeting at Carlisle began to-day. The Cumberland plate was won by Craig's five-year-old chestnut horse, "Blue Grass," formerly owned by K. J. R. Keene. W. Stevenson's three-year-old brown gelding Londonderry second, and Hall's five-year-old chestnut mare Fair Minister third. There were nine starters.

Advices from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, say that wreckage has been washed ashore which indicates the loss, with her crew, of the British ship *Yarra Yarra*, Captain Earle, which left Portland, Oregon, February 2d for Queenstown.

BERLIN, 7.—The contest of the Duke of Cumberland for the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick, in which three members of the German federal council voted in favor of his claim, so alarmed Prince Bismarck that the Chancellor is preparing a bill which will provide for the exclusion of foreign-born heirs to the right of succession to German thrones.

MADRID, 7.—The total number of new cases of cholera reported yesterday from all points in Spain is 1,694, and the total number of deaths 812.

LONDON, 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day prints an addition to its articles begun yesterday, which have for their object the exposure of the growth of trade in young girls for immoral purposes. The greatest sensation has been caused by these publications.

The *St. James Gazette*, in an article to-day, stigmatizes them as the vilest obscenity ever issued from the public press or ever seen in public print.

The book stalls controlled by the firm of which the Right Hon. Wm. H. Smith, Secretary for War, is at the head, refuse to sell either yesterday's or to-day's issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on account of the indecency of these articles. The street sales of the paper containing the story, however, have been enormous, and copies of both days' editions command a premium.

The matter will be brought up in the House of Commons this evening, when the Right Hon. Geo. A. Bentinck will ask Sir Richard Ashtons Cross, Home Secretary, whether any means exist by which to criminally prosecute the authors and publishers of the articles.

John Eldon Gorst, Conservative member of Parliament for Chatham, in an address last night to his constituents said: "We joined with the government in hoping it would be able to preserve an honorable peace, and in the opinion that it was necessary to keep the army and navy in a thoroughly efficient condition to secure that object."

In the Commons last night in the Bradlaugh division, the Parnellites supported the government.

PARIS, 8.—Dr. Gibier has returned from Spain. He reports that Dr. Ferran keeps the nature of his vaccine a secret, though he treated him (Gibier) courteously, and allowed him to witness the operation. The Spanish hospitals are in a filthy condition. Dr. Gibier is skeptical of the efficacy of Dr. Ferran's operations.

ST. PETERSBURG, 8.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* referring to the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords on Monday night echoes his wish that the negotiations between England and Russia for the settlement of the Afghan frontier question will result in an agreement. Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador to Russia will leave shortly for England.

PARIS, 8.—The *Matin* is authority for the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury has issued a circular to the Powers interested urging them to ratify the Egyptian financial convention.

LONDON, 8.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon published a letter in this afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* approving of that journal's exposure of the secret vices of the aristocrats of London. The letter is remarkable in many respects, and the following are some of his expressions: "I feel bowed down with shame and indignation at this loathsome business, but even sewers must be cleaned. I pray that good may come from this horrible exposure, which incidentally must do harm, but whose great drift must result in lasting benefit. I don't think our churches have failed, for they have kept a pure remnant alive in the land. I believe that many are unaware of these dunghills reeking under their nostrils. I thank all the co-operators in your brave warfare. Spare not the villains, even though wearing the stars and garters. We need a vigilance committee a moral police to stop this infamy. Let in the light without stint."

MADRID, 8.—The number of new cases of cholera reported in Spain yesterday, exclusive of those in Murcia and Castellar de la Plana, was 1,019, the number of deaths 628. In the town of Aranjuez the number of cases reported during the same period was 60.

Young's glue factory and Powell's tannery, together covering three acres of ground in Bermondsey, a London suburb, were burned. Loss, \$200,000.

LONDON, 8.—The police have been ordered to suppress the street sales of those issues of the *Pall Mall Gazette* which contain articles on the secret vices of London. All news vendors found selling these issues on the streets are being arrested. Six vendors who were taken into custody this morning, were arraigned this afternoon in the Mansion House Police Court and remanded for a week, bail being allowed.

MADRID, 9.—The number of new cases of cholera reported in Spain yesterday was 1,479; deaths 744.

LONDON, 9.—The Welch University College at Aberyst with the market town and sea port of Wales was burned this morning. The building cost \$400,000.

Sir Edward Thornton, British ambassador to Russia, will leave shortly for England.

Lieut. Schuetze of the U. S. Navy started from New York on a trip to Siberia to-day on the steamer *Fulda*, bearing presents from the United States Government to the Russians who aided in the search for the shipwrecked crew of the Arctic exploring steamer *Jeannette*.

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