

ment exercises. He made a charming address there to the graduates. He will remain at Hiram to the Alumni reunion to-morrow and then go home to rest.

CINCINNATI, 11.—S. K. Donovan, Tilden's right hand friend, is here, arranging the old man's business on account of the free democratic Convention. He says Tilden is certain of nomination and thinks he can beat Garfield easily. He says Sherman's managers at Chicago were either the most impotent or the most treacherous set of politicians who ever met in a Convention. Tilden absolutely refused to be interviewed by a Tribune reporter on Garfield's nomination. Yesterday, the reporter declares Tilden's health very feeble.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The conference committee on the Indian bill agreed to report the amendment directing the Secretary of the Interior to locate the Uncompaghes and Southern Utes on agricultural lands in Colorado, provided sufficient agricultural lands can be obtained within the limits of the Ute reservation, in Colorado to accommodate them. In the event of the Secretary failing to find sufficient agricultural lands in the Colorado reservation to accommodate them all, he is directed by the amendment to locate those unprovided for in Colorado upon unoccupied agricultural lands in New Mexico in the vicinity of La Platte river, or in Utah, within the limits of the present Uintah reservation.

BRADFORD, PA., 11.—This morning at 7 o'clock lightning struck a 20,000 barrel iron tank of oil, of the Tidouite Pipe Company, located on an eminence above Titusville. The oil immediately took fire, and later the fire communicated with another tank of the same size, owned by the same company. At 1 o'clock the burning oil overflowed and ran down the hill side. The Octave Refinery and Acme Oil Works, one of the largest refineries in the world, is now burning. The oil ran into Oil Creek and threatened the destruction of a large amount of property in the city. Persons residing in the neighborhood have left without their household goods and gone to places of safety. At five o'clock the fire was still increasing, having reached Franklin and Washington Streets, and threatened the destruction of the railroad bridge. The fire departments from Corry, Oil City and Warren are in the city in answer to telegrams from the mayor for aid, acting with the fire department of Titusville at 7 o'clock.

Both sides of Breed Street were burned with about 100,000 barrels of oil. The loss so far is estimated at about \$2,000,000. Great excitement prevails in the city. The business portion at this hour is believed to be safe, being mostly composed of brick buildings.

LEADVILLE, 11.—The citizens organized 3,000 strong this morning to protect working miners. They issued a proclamation stating that they are fully determined that work on the mines shall be resumed, there being to their certain knowledge men enough in the camp willing to work for the wages offered provided the intimidation now practiced under the auspices of the Miner's Union are stopped. The proclamation further states that on the first step taken by any one to interfere with, or intimidate the miners, the leaders of the mob will be lynched.

NEW YORK, 12.—The steamboats *Stonington* and *Narragansett* were in collision last night on Long Island Sound, near the Connecticut River, and the present announcement is that the *Narragansett* took fire and sunk. The passengers were rescued, and scattered along the Long Island shore.

A Boston dispatch says: There are reports in that city of considerable loss of life by the sinking of the *Narragansett*.

The steamers in collision belonged to the same line. The *Narragansett* was on her regular trip from New York to Stonington and the steamer *Stonington* was returning to New York. The collision occurred about 1.15 p.m., off Connecticut River. The *Narragansett* took fire and sunk in four fathoms of water. The passengers from both steamers were transferred to the steamer *City of New York*, of the Fall River Line of Boston, and they arrived in New York at 1.15 this a.m. It is impossible to ascertain at present the loss of life. Two bodies, however, are already recovered.

STONINGTON, Conn., 12.—The steamer *Stonington* arrived at 6.30 a.m. with about 50 survivors from the *Narragansett*. The bow of the former was stove in nearly to the

water line. She struck the *Narragansett* at 11.30, on the starboard side, forward of the wheel house. The shock burst the gas tank and in 15 minutes the *Narragansett* was on fire and soon sank. The steamers *New York* and *Providence* came to the assistance and all the boats and life rafts of the four steamers were lowered and put into service. Two hours elapsed before the last passenger was picked up. Most of the passengers were transferred to the *City of New York*. The passengers say the officers and crew of the *Narragansett* behaved with great coolness and nerve. On the arrival of the *Stonington* the village was aroused and men and women hastened with clothing and assistance. There were 25 women on board in their night clothes. One died before reaching here from the shock. The body is not yet identified. One man also died, Rev. E. B. Lockwood, of the 68th Street Methodist Church, New York, who was on the first trip east. Most of the eastern bound passengers left on a special train. No blame can be made here of the loss of life. Gen. Agramonte among the survivors says, that out of a passenger list of more than 300 a large number must have been lost as the water around the burning steamer was alive with struggling people clinging to the raft and every conceivable thing; most of women brought here were in the water several hours—one lady had about \$3,000 in her valise which was lost, two ladies on the steamer *Stonington* died after being picked up. Their remains await identification. It is feared most of the passengers in the births below the main deck had not time to save themselves. The bow of the steamer *Stonington* was broken off.

The Post extra has the following account of the disaster from a passenger on the *Stonington*: Soon after the steamers left Providence the weather became thick. By 11 o'clock nearly everybody was in bed and all on board quiet. At about 11.45 there was a sudden crash and in a moment there was terrible confusion—men, women and children in all stages of undress rushed frantically from their berths to the upper deck. For a few moments everybody thought the boat was sinking, and there was a struggle for the life preservers. The officers of the boat said the boat was leaking forward, but there was no danger. It was then seen that the steamer into which the *Stonington* had run was the *Narragansett*. The latter had been struck amidships, and two or three minutes after the collision flames burst out and immediately enveloped the entire vessel. The scene was frightful. The shrieks and cries of the passengers on the *Narragansett* were distinctly audible on the *Stonington*. They could be seen leaping into the water and rushing frantically in all directions. The boats of the *Stonington* were lowered after a delay of several minutes, and by that time the *Narragansett* had settled and was sinking. By some blunder the plugs in the life-boats were left out and they filled with water. This caused considerable delay. The men in the boats did not know how to row them. At last they reached the scene of the wreck and picked up a number of persons floating on life-preservers, chairs, mattresses, tables, planks, etc. The scene was appalling. At this juncture, the *City of New York* came up and lay off at some distance. She lowered her boats and picked up as many of the drowning passengers as she could find. When all hope of further rescue was abandoned, the *Stonington* transferred some rescued persons, 175 in number, to the *City of New York* and returned to Stonington. Many of the passengers rescued were badly scattered, others were half naked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke declared the statement unfounded that the English fleet would shortly proceed to Besika Bay.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, Liberal, announced he would move the House for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere.

Premier Gladstone said the estimated supplies of Sir Stafford Northcote, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, is already swallowed up by £200,000 for necessary supplementary estimates. He stated the Indian finance rendered it necessary to provide for a larger surplus. In view of negotiations with France, he asked for authorization to reduce the duties of wine to sixpence per gallon for wines of 20 degrees alcoholic

strength, and proportionately for higher strength, the reductions to be dependent upon obtaining reductions in French duties on English goods.

The statements last evening confirming the reports of an actual outbreak and civil war in the Argentine Confederation, and that President Avellaneda had left Buenos Ayres with an army are probably exaggerated.

A private telegram dated Buenos Ayres, June 8, says: The Southern Railway Company has stopped its train service so as to prevent the seizure of rolling stock by either party, and the National Government has removed its stores of gunpowder from the city.

Recipients of telegrams construe the statements as evidence that President Avellaneda is still in control of affairs and prepared for any emergency, as the presidential election will occur to-morrow.

Gladstone proposes to replace the malt tax by a tax on beer to increase the income tax two pence per half year and to readjust and increase rates for licenses for the sale of liquors. He estimates the changes will produce a surplus of £381,000.

Gladstone said the malt tax is really a tax on raw material, and a restraint on British industry. The beer tax will be six shillings and three pence per barrel. He proposes abolishing license for public brewing and establishing license on private brewing, and raising a drawback upon the export of beer.

The British, French, Russian, Austrian and Italian ambassadors, resident at Berlin and Prince Hohenlohe, of the German Foreign Office, will meet there on Wednesday next, aided by experts, who are to compose the Delamarian commission. Preliminary labors will commence in about two weeks. The conference has no control over the attitude of Turkey and Greece, as they will not be represented. It seems it has been assumed by the Powers thus far, that their decisions will be accepted as a matter of course.

Earl Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, sent instructions to the new high commissioner in South Africa to avoid extending British jurisdiction in South Africa, on the plea of complications between the Colonists and native tribes, and to abstain from interference with the independent tribes.

The Times says: The change in ministry at Iera may be taken as proof that the Sultan is fearing the presence of Goshen's mission, and is trying to satisfy, or at any rate, make a show of satisfying European opinion.

European politicians deem the meeting of the supplementary conference a manifest proof of the inefficiency of European intervention in Turkish questions wherever it is not backed by actual or coercive influence.

Orders have been sent to General Sir Donald Stewart, at Cabul, to withdraw his forces with the least possible delay, compatible with the health of the troops, as Cabul is to be evacuated by the end of October. It is believed that Grandemut and Shutarm Garden Pass will be the extreme points of British occupation.

Colonel Pashtoff, leader of the new evangelical movement, has, at the instance of the Holy Synod, been ordered to quit Russia forthwith.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

At Saturday's session of the Convention the Committee on Resolutions was instructed to report, and Pierpont presented the report, prefacing it by saying there was great difference of opinion, but they had been able to agree among themselves and not disturb the harmony of the Convention. The resolutions are as follows:

Republican rule has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and legal, and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where six-per-cent bonds sold at 80; to that where four-per-cent bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000, to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of Gov-

vernment, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid \$880,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$151,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived; labor is in demand; wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this Convention submits for their approval the following statements of the principle and purpose which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

First—We affirm that the work of the last 21 years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved. That the peace regained should be cherished. That the dissevered Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations. That the order established and the credit acquired should never be imperiled. That the pensions promised should be paid. That the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof. That the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily encouraged.

Second—The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of the confederated States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are retained by the States; but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by national and not by State tribunals.

Third—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

Fourth—The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism, while each State is exposed to its particular domination. We therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay some prohibitions upon the legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of the public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

Fifth—We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenues should so discriminate as to favor American labor. That no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railroad or other corporation. That slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy must die in the Territories. That everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption. That it is the duty of Congress to develop and improve our watercourses and harbors, and we insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease. That the obligations to the men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. Their perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and the sacred duty of the American people.

Sixth—Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress of the United States and its treaty making powers, that the republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of the power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Seventh—That the purity and patriotism which characterizes the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thought of his immediate predecessor to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire

him in his career as Chief Executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courageous fulfillment of the public business, and will honor his interposition between the people and proposed partisan laws.

Eighth—We charge upon the democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and unsatisfiable lust for office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the National and State governments, and of the control of place and position, they have obstructed all the efforts to preserve purity and conserve the freedom of suffrage; have devised fraudulent certificates and returns, have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of Congress, to secure at all hazard the vote of the majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud places of trust given to others by the people of Maine and rescued by the courage and action of Maine's patriotic sons; have by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills; have crushed the rights of individuals and vindicated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation; and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimable good results—freedom and individual equality. We affirm it to be the duty and purpose of the republican party to use all the legitimate harmony which may be practicable, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the best interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring destruction and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.


The above, which came by telegraph in a disconnected form on Saturday last, but has since appeared in most of the western papers, was crowded out of our issue last evening.—[Eds.]

J. A. BAILEY, Land Agent, Salt Lake City—Write to him enclosing stamp and he will give information FREE about Land Matters. S M

THE FARMERS NATIONAL TICKET FOR 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT

(PORTRAIT OF THE CANDIDATE)



Our Standard Bearer is so universally popular that he is everywhere known as "The Standard Bearer of the Victor Class." And is pre-eminently fitted to rule over Uncle Sam's Farm.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

(PORTRAIT OF THE CANDIDATE)



Our candidate is best known as "THE HORSE POWER OF THE CENTURY," and farmers are found voting for him for the next hundred years sufficient proof that he is even more popular than G. Jackson. If horses are allowed to vote, this candidate will be elected. But can always hide their eyes in cloud of smoke. He has won the title of "The Horse Power of the Century," whose idolatry will be recorded at the polls this fall in an unmistakable manner. When he appears at mass meetings and other public places, all the brass bands will, as if by instinct, strike up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and gleefully will hail him as "The Horse Power of the Century," and the emancipation of America will bow down and worship him as their liberator.

Instead of denying the soft impeachment, all of the three candidates admit and glory in the fact that they have been always in the habit of SELLING THEMSELVES, and are therefore, in this respect, equal to the most accomplished statesman America has produced since the War. The triumphant election of this ticket will bring to the "Solid Nation" (with either big little N) an agricultural millennium.

For campaign documents, showing conclusively that the above ticket should have the support of every farmer and thrasher in America, apply to

Newton Dunyon, Agent, Tooe City,