

possible. Contracts have been made for ties. Col. Chapman leaves tonight for Portland, with maps, profiles and reports of the route as far as surveyed, in order to submit them to the directors of the road.

CHICAGO, 11.—The situation tonight is decidedly more favorable to the Republicans than last night. Ohio is conceded on all hands to have gone republican by an increased majority, and to have gained four or perhaps more Congressmen. Indiana, though still in doubt, seems to be democratic, and private, as well as public despatches, indicate that the Republicans are losing faith in Harrison's election, as several democratic strongholds are not yet heard from, and every county shows a decreased vote for the Republicans. The most enthusiastic believers in the republicans of this state do not claim any fixed majority, and by far the greater part of the politicians here have conceded, though by a bare majority, to the Democrats. It seems to be understood, however, among Republicans that a democratic victory in Indiana now, unless overwhelming, means a victory for Hayes in November; there is a cheerful feeling at the headquarters of the Republicans, and it is evident that even though Indiana should give 2,000 or 3,000 democratic majority, this will be considered substantially a republican victory, especially as the Republicans gain several representatives. The democratic headquarters present a lively and excited appearance tonight, and as favorable returns are received from the neighboring state, applause and other manifestations of delight are indulged in.

TOLEDO, 11.—Ten million feet of lumber were burned in a fire in Mitchell & Rowland's yards last night; loss \$100,000, insurance \$30,000.

WEST VIRGINIA, 12.—The returns are meagre, but indicate a democratic majority of 5,000 to 10,000 in the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 12.—The coroner's jury on the Hampden street accident, September 29th, in which four men were killed by the falling of a building, censure both the architect and contractor. The plans of the former were defective, and the work of the latter negligent.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 12.—This morning a terrible explosion occurred at Zug & Co's mill, corner of 13th and Etna streets, which was attended with great loss of life. The boilers in the mill exploded that building and more than half of the rolling mill. A large number of employees were at work, and it is impossible to tell how many are buried in the ruins. The greatest excitement prevails. The fire has not been extinguished. Ten dead bodies have been taken from the ruins.

At the time of the explosion there were employed in the railing department 150 men and boys. The explosion literally tore the building to pieces. The roof was raised, and, in falling, it fortunately fell in the rail machine, enabling most of the workmen to crawl out and escape before the fires from the furnaces caught the mass of the wreck. Owing to the excitement and confusion it is impossible to give an exact list of the killed and wounded. The following is as near as can be obtained:

Killed—Thos. Murphy, fireman; Andrew Sullivan, fireman; Frank Cupps, Peter Kendrick and Jno. H. Joseph Anderson, feeders; two brothers, named McCafferty, and an unknown man, whose head was blown off.

Wounded—Rietzel, arm broken, M. Eberhart, badly scalded; Barney Kelly, head and arms injured; Marcellus Snyder, boy, head crushed seriously; Jno. Snyder, leg and back severely injured; Elmer McGool, badly cut about the head; Jas. Barg, arms fractured; Otto Crook, arms fractured; Fred Richer, Jno. Brosey, Jno. Morton, and Wm. Keith, seriously cut about the head; Simon Boland, arms and legs broken; Thos. Donnelly, badly cut about the head and body; Bowen, badly cut about the head and face; Wendell Ubbelhart, head and body badly bruised; T. Mackey, Jno. Smith, Michael Sullivan, legs fractured; Frank McCafferty, fatally injured; Kendrick, eyes blown out.

The scenes on the outside and in the vicinity of the works, for a considerable distance, were of the wildest and most heartrending character. The news of the explosion spread like wildfire through the city.

The people began to gather from all parts; men, women and children, who had relatives and friends in the establishment, rushed frantically forward, and a scene of the wildest confusion followed. The police, with ropes extended across the streets, kept the surging crowd from interfering with the successful work of the firemen and their apparatus. The chief of police, with a large body of policemen, were kept busy in keeping back the crowd and assisting in carrying out the wounded and killed from under the debris. The office of the works, on the corner of Etna Street, opposite the mill where the explosion occurred, was considerably used up. The building was improvised into a temporary hospital, where the dead and wounded were carried. A large number of surgeons were promptly on the ground. The cause which led to this frightful calamity are as yet enveloped in mystery. The boilers were in charge of a careful engineer, and had been duly inspected before the works resumed operations some few weeks ago. Frank Morgus, Andrew Morgus and Louis Schrank have died from their injuries, and Griffin, Jno. Higgins and Jas. Loper will doubtless die.

NEW YORK, 12.—The steamship *Abyssinia*, arrived from Europe, has 50,000 pounds, and the steamship *Frisia* 3,866 pounds, all American gold coin.

E. A. Woodward arrived to-day from Chicago, and was committed to the Tombs, where he will await a trial on the charge of forgery. There are few indictments.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—The Baton Rouge steamboat *Southern Belle* was burned about two o'clock this morning, two miles above Plaquemine west bank. The boat and cargo were totally destroyed, and several lives lost. The steamer *Bertha* took some of the passengers to New Orleans; others returned here on the steamer *Katie*. Great credit is accorded the engineer and pilot for their efforts to land the boat during her burning.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 10.—A man named Rhode, herding cattle near a rancho on Horse Shoe River, forty miles north-west of Ft. Laramie, was killed, scalped, and his ears cut off by Indians, yesterday. The body was brought into Fort Laramie to-day.

W. R. Steele, who is now serving a second term as delegate in Congress, from this Territory, was renominated by the democratic convention last night.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.

At a public meeting held at St. James' Hall last night, to consider the Eastern condition, a letter from Gladstone was read. He severely attacks the administration for what he calls persisting in a policy condemned by the nation and not supported by Parliament. He expresses the conviction that making Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria independent of the Ottoman will, would end the controversy; but he declares that he has exhausted all hope that the Government will see the true merit of the case.

A telegram from Belgrade states that Gen. Tchernayeff telegraphed to Prince Milan that Gen. Antetich on Saturday occupied all the villages in Topetza Valley.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade says: Bosnian chiefs have held a meeting and rejected the autonomy schemes as totally inadequate to meet the merits of the case.

Cossacks and Russians arrive in Serbia by hundreds daily.

LONDON, 10.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: The Porte's first reply to the Powers is a dead letter. The Porte's second reply is now officially known, I believe, and this reply has been communicated to me. Its important points are regarding the armistice and administration of the Christian provinces. The Porte refuses to accept the terms of the armistice, because it cannot recognize Serbia as belligerent, but consents to the supervision of hostilities, the duration not to be fixed, provided the Servians shall not, in the meanwhile, be reinforced by foreigners. As to the second point the Porte accepts the proposals of the Powers in principle, but proposes to give all its provinces the same liberties without distinction. The Porte considers it absolutely ruinous to introduce different treatments into the provinces; it is willing to place reforms under the collective guarantee of Europe; in

short, the Porte says: Either you wish I should take my place among the civilized states, and are willing to consolidate me by giving all my subjects the same laws, privileges and security, or you persist in exaggerating division and antagonism because you wish to delay, not prevent, my destruction; if the latter is the case, I prefer to struggle now at the risk of perishing, rather than resign myself to a slower but inevitable death.

MANCHESTER, 10.—The *Courier*, referring to the dispute between the Blackburn cotton operatives and masters, regarding the decision of the former to be no longer bound by an arrangement regulating wages, and not of the latter that they hold themselves at liberty to close the spinning departments of their mills without warning, says, the dispute effects the whole north and northeast of Lancashire. If something is not done to allay the discontent, it is believed the great majority of the mills will be closed.

Telegrams here speak hopefully of a speedy conclusion of an armistice, for which all the Powers are represented as continuing to work in unison.

The Marquis of Tweedale is dead. He was born Feb. 17, 1787.

LONDON, 10.—A Vienna newspaper reports that ex-Sultan Murad died on the 7th of October.

A telegram from Ragusa states that on the 9th the Turks occupied the hill of Visokvia, on Montenegrin territory, meeting with no resistance. On the same day Moukhtar Pasha captured four Montenegrin detachments, but his further advance was checked.

A dispatch from Barcelona to the *Times* says 10,000 soldiers will leave Madrid for Cuba on the 20th of October.

LONDON, 11.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £51,000.

Consols 96½; bonds 67's 108½; new fives 108; Erie 9½, pfd 18; New York Central 97.

LONDON, 11.

A dispatch from Madrid says several newly built cruisers will shortly join the Spanish squadron in Cuban waters.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says the Sultan has not accepted the Grand Vizier's resignation, which he tendered on hearing that England's last proposal was intended as an ultimatum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11.—At an extraordinary council, yesterday, it was decided to grant a six months' armistice. A strong opposition to any armistice was at first expressed. The council agreed that a six weeks' armistice, as proposed by the Powers, might, from the shortness, seriously endanger Turkey, in the improbable event of the failure of peace negotiations. The council therefore decided that the Porte should communicate to the Powers the conditions on which it would consent to a six months' armistice, which, in its opinion, would have the following advantages, viz.: enable the Porte to allay the excitement among Mussulmans; not expose the Porte to the risk of having to resume hostilities during the inclement season, and afford an interval which would facilitate an understanding upon the conditions of peace and general reforms to be introduced in the empire. The notification in the Porte's acceptance of the armistice, in this sense, will be made to the ambassadors to-day. It is believed the Porte's conditions will be accepted.

BERLIN, 11.—Count Von Arnim has published, in Switzerland, a reply to Bismarck's letter to the Emperor, calling his attention to Arnim's untrustworthy character, and to the conflicts which had arisen within as early as the autumn of 1872, &c. The Count refutes every imputation of Bismarck.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 3,394,000 marks.

LONDON, 12.—The *Times* Berlin dispatch says it is stated that the following are the conditions accompanying the Porte's proposal for an armistice: Russia must stop the dispatch of troops to Serbia and Bulgaria. Serbia must immediately suspend hostilities and give other military guarantees. The Turks accord the armistice to European Powers, not to Serbia. The Porte is willing to have a conference, provided that only Servian affairs and propositions for reform be discussed. No Servian representative shall be admitted.

The *Standard's* Trebinje dispatch reports that the highest authorities say that an armistice for twenty

days was concluded between Montenegro and Turkey, with permission to the Turks to provision Medun and Nicsic.

Moukhtar Pasha holds the positions gained on Saturday. He has strongly guarded his communications with Ragusa.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says Russia has purchased 35,000 breech-loaders.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 54½ per cent. Bullion in Bank decreased £721,000 the past week. The amount withdrawn on balance to-day is £290,000.

Silver 52½d per ounce.

Consols 96 3-16; Erie 9½, preferred 17.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs an account of an interview with officers in the Egyptian army, who give circumstantial details of the horrible events which have taken place in Abyssinia during the attempts of Egypt to chastise the Abyssinians. There have been two expeditions: The first, which was dispatched in October, 1875, consisting of 7,000 men, was surprised in a defile of Goundel, and massacred to the last man. The second expedition, of 6,000 men, started in January last. It met the Abyssinians in February in a defile of Goura, and was overwhelmed; 4,000 men being killed. The Abyssinian king then went into the interior; and according to the latest reports, has repeated what he did in the defiles of Goundel and Goura, by again crushing the army of the Egyptians. The details of this, as of the other expeditions, are guarded with secrecy.

BERLIN, 12.—It is officially announced that Count Von Arnim, has been condemned to five years' imprisonment in the House of Correction for treason, and offences against the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

VALETTA, 11.—The steamer from Tripoli brought the bearer of dispatches for Washington from the United States Consul. The documents give the details of the recent trouble between Mr. Vidal and the Pasha, on the fugitive slave case. Private letters and passengers, on the steamer, report that the slave, a negro, fled from his master and was employed by Mr. Vidal; on his way to market the negro was seized by his master's friends, and Mr. Vidal demanded of the Pasha that the negro be restored.

The *Carriers Mercantile*, of Malta, praises the American Consul for his energetic action. Mr. Jones, successor of Vidal, will arrive at Tripoli to-day.

Abstract of Election Laws in the State of Nebraska.

PRESIDENTIAL AND STATE ELECTIONS.

Presidential electors are chosen by voters under state laws, and the election of them is governed in all respects by the general election laws of the state. The president is chosen by the electors, whose proceedings are governed by the United States laws. The states choose the electors, and the electors choose the President. The United States law only interferes in state elections so far as to prevent discrimination against citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

WHO CAN VOTE.

Only citizens can vote. The voter must vote in the ward or precinct where he resides, actual residence in the State for six months, in the county for thirty days, and in the ward or precinct for ten days next preceding the election is required.

RESIDENCE DEFINED.

The residence of a person is where his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning. Residence is not lost by going into another state or county for temporary purposes merely, with an intention of returning. A married man's residence is where his family resides, unless husband and wife live apart, and then the place of residence is where he resides.

Residence is not acquired by a temporary habitation without the intention of making the place one's home; nor by the mere intention to acquire a new residence, without the fact of removal to it; nor by the fact of removal to a place without the intention of making the place one's home.

HOW RESIDENCE IS LOST.

Residence is lost by removing to another State with the intention of making it one's permanent residence; or with the intention of remaining there an indefinite time as a place of present residence, though with the design of returning at some future period; by going into another State and voting there.—*Omaha Bee.*

Our Country Contemporaries.

Beaver Enterprise, Oct. 7—

The jury in the Minchy case returned their verdict this p.m. at 3 o'clock, finding not guilty.

The journal or individual who has nothing to offer but abuse is in all cases a fraud.

If anybody supposes that the Second District is not holding an expensive term of court, a trifling mistake has been made.

The Beaver Woolen Factory has manufactured a large amount of cloth this season and still the work goes bravely on.

Companies G and D of Ft. Cameron are stationed at Red Cloud Agency and are not sanguine of an early return to their Utah post.

It is supposed that one of the wood-choppers of Robert Keyes' camp has been killed. Search for the missing man is being made. Edward Harris is the name of the missing man. If anybody knows anything of said individual they will please advise this office.

Ogden Junction, Oct. 11—

We understand that Mr. Howard Kennedy, Secretary of the U. P. land department, who has been absent from Ogden some days, will return to town this evening, and may be found at the office of the Railroad Hotel, prepared to wait on persons wishing to purchase lands.

Sheriff Brown has just arrived, per Utah Northern, with the horse thief he has been hunting. He nabbed him at Bear Lake. The horse will be here in a few days.

Ogden Junction, Oct. 7—

Yesterday a gentleman who was a passenger in the emigrant train of the Central Pacific Railroad, bound east, was found to be in a dying condition when the train came into this city, and died while being taken in a carriage to a hotel. It being ascertained that the traveler was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the members of Ogden Lodge, No. 5, of that order, took charge of the body, and buried the deceased stranger this afternoon according to the usages of the order, in the Ogden cemetery.

There is no doubt that some person or persons either contemplate the commission of a heinous crime, or that they commit the acts they do for the purpose of annoying, and keeping in a state of excitement, the inhabitants and property owners on Fifth St., near Wall street. Last night one more act was committed in that vicinity, which ought to consign the perpetrator to the penitentiary. This act consisted of the fourth attempt to fire buildings in the vicinity of which we speak, within a month or six weeks, and the second time that fire has been set in the unoccupied frame building owned by the Truicke Lumber Company, and lately occupied by C. Williams, as a paint shop. About 11.30 last night the above house was discovered to be on fire at the same place where it was fired a couple of weeks since, the fire was extinguished without much difficulty. The fire brigade was out with the engine, prepared to play upon the building, but their efforts had been forestalled by the bucket brigade.

—Grace Greenwood says, "I hold that an English gentleman of to-day, at the opera or dinner party, is the best dressed man in the world. Next to him comes the American, and then the Frenchman."

—The *Christian Weekly* says, "Rev. Dr. Field, of the *Evangelist*, in describing a visit to Brigham Young, says that he has a good, honest, Scotch face, and if he had seen his head in the Moderator's chair of the Scotch General Assembly he should have felt how Scotchmen choose, as by instinct, a man whose natural gravity gives dignity to their public deliberations."