

members of the Tammany society rode at the head of the line. After them came delegations from the First Assembly District, the Young Men's Democratic Club and other district organizations. A large majority of the banners bore legends referring to local issues and candidates, and the crowds made much noise. Governor Cleveland was repeatedly cheered during the parade, and also on his return to his hotel.

New Haven, Conn., 1.—In pursuance to a promise made before he started on his western tour, Blaine left New York this morning in a special car attached to the regular train to visit the principal places in Connecticut. Gen. Fremont accompanied him; Miss Margaret Blaine and Jas. G. Blaine, Jr. are also of the party.

At several points along the route, where the train made its regular stops, groups gathered around and cheered when, looking through the window, they discovered Blaine; but he did not appear in public until the train had reached Hartford. On the way a number of Hartford gentlemen who had come to meet him were presented.

Gen. Hawley boarded the train at Bridgeport.

At New Haven the usual stop was made. A considerable crowd awaited the arrival of the train, and greeted Blaine, who appeared for a moment upon the rear platform, and was cheered.

Hartford, Conn., 1.—Hartford was reached at noon. As the train came to a stop there was a cannon salute and cheering.

Blaine and Fremont, accompanied by Senator Hawley, entered a carriage and were driven to a stand in front of the court house, around which several thousand people were waiting. All along the route were Plumed Knights and other clubs.

Gen. Hawley introduced Blaine, who made a speech on finance.

After concluding his speech, the party returned to the train. As the train moved off, the clubs and people on the street cheered heartily. The most conspicuous body was composed of a company of "Wide Awakes of 1860."

The run to Meriden was made rapidly. There was a very large crowd here, and when Blaine appeared on the stand he was received with loud acclamations. He spoke briefly, setting forth the interest of Connecticut in maintaining the protective system under which, in the 20 years between 1860 and 1880, she had increased her wealth as much as in all the preceding years of her history, while for more than half a century the Democratic party had steadily opposed it. Therefore every man who really desired the maintenance of a protective tariff, whatever his party affiliations in the past, ought to stand now by the Republican party. While on the other hand, every man who wished for free trade should vote with the Democrats. The points made in favor of maintaining the tariff were warmly applauded.

Again at Wallingford he spoke a few words in the same vein. The train arrived at New Haven at 2.30 o'clock.

New Haven, 1.—Blaine spoke here on freedom of religious opinion and tariff. Fremont spoke briefly in acknowledgment of the reception given him.

At Bridgeport there was an enthusiastic demonstration. Blaine made a very short speech, and, as the train moved off, stood on the rear platform bowing his acknowledgments.

At South Norwalk there was a great gathering, and Blaine spoke briefly.

At Stamford the demonstration was said to be the largest. After Blaine's remarks, he and a large party were handsomely entertained at the house of Samuel Fessenden, secretary of the republican national committee. The run to New York was made without any other stop, and about a quarter past 8 o'clock Blaine arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and went directly to his apartments.

About 10 o'clock Blaine, accompanied by Dr. Fordyce Barker, was driven to the Academy of Music, where there was a meeting under the auspices of the Blaine and Logan club of Columbia College, presided over by Prof. Dwight. The building was filled in every part by an audience who made all kinds of enthusiastic demonstrations when Blaine appeared upon the stage, and again when he stood up to speak. In the course of his remarks Blaine said:

As long as men of social and intellectual position think it beneath them to take part in what are so-called political squabbles they contribute to make them squabbles. It is in their power to raise them to the dignity of a contest involving great principles and touching at every point the fate and fortune of the nation. I, therefore, confess that, standing on the eve of a national contest I feel proud and honored to stand before this audience on this occasion, appreciating its present significance, its far-reaching influence.

CHICAGO, 1.—The Federal authorities to-night arrested John Stearns, brother-in-law of Mayor Harrison, the democratic candidate for governor, W. J. Cline, clerk of the South Side police court, and Frank Owens, on the charge of aiding and abetting false registration. The officials decline to make any public statement, except in a general way that their evidence is direct and absolute. One of the detectives named Douglas, who is supposed to have collated the evidence against these and other parties, was arrested by the city police on the same general charges, but released on bail. The three persons arrested by the United States officials were taken before the

commissioner and their bail fixed at \$3,000 each.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—A *Picayune* New Iberia special says. At the Kellogg meeting at Lanareville to-day it seems some negroes got into difficulty, and Gilfour stepped in to quiet them, when he was fired upon by the negroes. He returned the fire but without effect. By this time there was a general resort to firearms and a general fusillade commenced. Gilfour was the first to fall, shot dead. He was one of the best citizens and a staunch Democrat. Sheriff Theo Viera was brought here wounded, but not dangerously. Those bringing him say Capt. R. Bell, a Democrat, was also shot dead. Abner Routt, a negro politician, and three other negroes were killed. Jules Messterer and Judge Fontellin were reported among the wounded. A large number are under arms there and excitement is at fever heat. The excitement here is very great. Squads of armed men left for the scene. The town is patrolled to-night. A large number of prisoners were brought by armed men. Cannot give approximate number to-night. They are lodged in jail and guarded. Judge Theo. Fontellin, Albert Fontellin, L. A. Fontellin and Alphonse Fontellin are among the prisoners. The most reliable and impartial reports are that the republicans went over there expecting trouble, and it commenced among the negroes. Judge Fontellin is not wounded, as at first reported. A. F. Dugas and St. Clair Dugas are reported wounded, and many others were wounded, but they got off. Most reports agree that six negroes were killed, but as they stampeded after the fire, it is impossible to say positively how many were wounded.

New Orleans, 1.—A *Times-Democrat* New Iberia special says: Judge Fontellin and eight or ten others left here this morning for Lanareville, Fausse Point, in this parish, to hold a political meeting in the interest of Kellogg. After the crowd assembled a disturbance was created by persons hallooing "Hurrah for Gay." Joe Gullifaux rushed to the scene of the trouble and was fired at, the ball passing through his hat. He returned the fire. At that moment there was a general row, and Captain Bell, a prominent sugar planter and democrat, Joe Gullifaux, a leading Gay man, and Oliver Boutte (colored), a Kellogg supporter from New Iberia, were killed outright. The wounded, as far as known, are Jules Messayer, republican candidate for sheriff last spring, thigh broken; Sheriff T. Viator, shot twice in the abdomen; about a dozen others slightly wounded. Six negroes were killed, as far as known. The perpetrators were surrounded and kept under guard until the sheriff arrived to arrest them. A courier was dispatched to New Iberia, and in a few minutes after he arrived the town was wild. All drinking saloons are closed by order of the mayor. Fifty or seventy-five men from here left, under orders from the sheriff, for the scene of the trouble, all armed with double-barrelled shot guns and rifles. They arrested Fontellin and Adolph Bienville, two white men, who are now in the parish jail under a heavy guard. The first ball came from the republican ranks; after this, it is said, one thousand shots were fired simultaneously. On the battle field, it is said, a dozen horses are lying dead. It is impossible to learn how many were wounded, but it is reliably reported that a great many of the wounded left during the excitement.

NEW HAVEN, 1.—Gen. Butler spoke this evening at a meeting of the People's party, for only twenty minutes. He explained that he had unexpectedly received a telegram which required his immediate presence in New York. He said: "I can give you but a short time, but in those few minutes I can give you the platform of the People's party. It is, equal powers, equal privileges and equal burdens. You undoubtedly have heard a hundred times that this party is no party, and that it will die out; but such is not the case. No great reform was ever made unless by a third party rising out of other parties. Slavery, the greatest stain upon the country, was put down by a third party." The General then gave a short sketch of the origin and growth of the Republican party. Continuing, he said: "Both parties are governed by monopolists and monopolies. The Democratic party, with a flourish of trumpets, came in last December and proclaimed free trade, and stagnated business. To make a showing for their candidate this year, they want to reduce the tariff. Why, my friends," said Butler, "the tariff is the plainest thing in the world. It means no more than clothes to the working-man." The speaker then gave a short illustration of the effects of the tariff and its result to all classes.

INDIANAPOLIS, 1.—Logan returned to Indianapolis at 9 a.m. He has traveled over two hundred miles in his special car since morning. The principal places at which he spoke were Anderson, Muncie, Newcastle, Cambridge City, Connorsville, Rushville, Greentown and Shelbyville. Great crowds greeted him at every place. Logan spends Sunday here, at John C. New's residence. Monday he speaks at Franklin, Columbus, North Vernon, Plymouth and Mitchell, and reaches Chicago Tuesday morning.

St. Louis, 1.—At a special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, brought to consider petitions signed by a number of reputable citizens, asking that the police force be increased to preserve order on election day, resolutions were adopted instructing the vice-president of the board to appoint a special force, not to exceed six hundred men, to be used as he may direct.

The petition stated that the action grows out of apprehension that there may be trouble on election day in consequence of the appointment of deputy U. S. marshals and the alleged intention of the republican leaders to attempt to force the election judges to receive ballots for Presidential electors and Congressmen of men whose names have been stricken from the registration lists by the Board of Revision.

MANFIELD, Ohio, 1.—The passenger train on the B. & O. R. R., due here at 5.58 this morning, jumped a frog near Aida, Ohio, when going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The first two cars were not damaged, but the third car struck a freight engine on a siding, and the cars following telescoped and were totally demolished. No one was killed, but a large number were injured.

NEW ORLEANS, 2.—*Times-Democrat* New Iberia special: Everything quiet since the Fausse Point trouble yesterday. Prisoners still in jail, will probably have a hearing to-morrow. A great many reports came in from Fausse Point to-day. Nearly all different as to the number killed and wounded. Coroner Manuelle came in late this evening and says: "There are 16 negroes dead and two white men. I have ordered a jury and will hold the inquest to-morrow. All in the fight when it began, say the first shot came from a negro who fired at Joe Gullifaux from his coat pocket. Bell and Gilfaux were killed instantly and by the first volley. Pistols taken from their bodies showed they had not fired a shot when they fell. It is not known how many were killed, but it is certain that 16 were and probably 20. Nearly all of those killed received wounds from stray shots. It is reported that the white republican's present wore breast-plates. Judge Fontellin's clothing was full of bullet holes, but his skin was untouched."

Capt. Bell was buried to-day at St. Martinsville, and Joe Gilfaux at Lanareville. Bell and Gilfaux were two of Fausse Point's most respected and beloved citizens. Their friends present six or eight men, were so infuriated that they went into the battle regardless of everything and fought bravely. A great many negroes stood and fought until they emptied their pistols. The majority, however, stampeded. Hundreds of them jumped into the bayou and some, being wounded, did not get out. Others ran, and some fell down on the way and died. One negro was found near by in his cabin dead, without a bruise. No further trouble expected.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—Information from republican sources gives quite a different coloring to the affair which occurred at Lanareville yesterday. A Blaine-Logan and Kellogg meeting was being held there, which it is alleged was broken up by armed democrats, who fired upon the meeting. Eight men were killed and wounded. All the republican speakers were arrested by the local militia and committed to jail without authority of law. Intense excitement prevails.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 2.—Sheriff Hawkins, of Cincinnati, made a requisition on the Governor for troops on election day. The Governor replied, that after he and the mayor of Cincinnati had exhausted their resources with deputies and special police, they could have the aid of the State militia.

TRENTON, N. J., 3.—Twenty-five men charged with being repeaters were arrested this morning and sent to the county jail for five days. The country for miles around is flooded with tramps to-day, and each party charges the other with efforts to colonize. A number of false registrations have been discovered.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., 3.—Blaine, accompanied by members of his family, Mrs. W. A. Dodge, Senator Hale and Mr. and Mrs. Manley, of Augusta, left New York this morning on the regular 9 o'clock train for Springfield. From Springfield he will go by special train to Boston making a short stop at Worcester.

BUFFALO, 3.—Governor Cleveland says he has received cheering news from almost all quarters.

FOREIGN.

GLASGOW, 1.—A panic was caused in the Star Theatre by a cry of "fire," and during the rush of the audience to escape from the building sixteen people were killed and twelve injured. The performance had proceeded without interruption until shortly after nine o'clock, when some person shouted "fire!" and the whole audience instantly rose to their feet and made a rush to the several exits. The great mass of people in the pit, in rushing therefrom, met a crushing crowd pouring down from the gallery. A fearful and fatal block followed. The wild shrieks of agony and despairing cries for help could not then be answered. The mass of panic-stricken and struggling humanity were appealed to by the officers of the theatre and by the police to hold back, but the appeals were unheeded. The crazed crowd frantically pressed toward the outlets, trampling down and over the weaker ones, until the street was reached. When the theatre was finally cleared 16 corpses were found. On the stairs leading from the gallery, and twelve persons were so badly injured that they only gave evidence that life was not extinct by their piteous moans. Upon the first alarm being rung the whole fire brigade quickly went to the scene and, with the police, tried their utmost to allay the panic and rescue the dead and dying, but they were too late to be of much ef-

fective service. The police and citizens finally succeeded in forcing their way into the building, and then aided all they could to escape to the street, but the mass was so wedged that they were sadly interfered with in their humane labors. The city ambulance corps conveyed the victims—the wounded and dead—to the infirmary. The wounded were so overcome that they were as helpless as the dead. It was learned that the author of the cry of "fire" was a former employee of the theatre, who had been dismissed. The audience numbered about 2,000. The performance was chiefly music-hall business.

LONDON, 1.—"Romeo and Juliet" was produced at the Lyceum Theatre this evening with Mary Anderson as "Juliet." The performance was a tremendous success. Minister Lowell was present. Miss Anderson was repeatedly called before the curtain.

PARIS, 1.—Prime Minister Ferry is treating with the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for joint action toward Chili in support of the claims of French and British subjects growing out of the recent war.

PARIS, 2.—A dispatch from Cairo to the *Morning News*, says: El Mahdi in the beginning of September, hearing of the advance of British forces, made a supreme effort to reduce Khartoum, which place at the end of September was surrounded by 150,000 rebels. Supplies failing the garrison began to waver. A deputation of officers complained bitterly to General Gordon that they had been deceived by a promise of British assistance, and they accused him of aiding in the deception. The deputation also demanded that a retreat be made to Dongola and threatened, if this action was not taken, they would join El Mahdi. General Gordon thereupon consented to the plan proposed. Meanwhile a panic arose and 8,000 soldiers and civilians deserted in a body. Two thousand men remained faithful and embarked with Gordon. The rebels were advised of what had occurred and harrassed the retreat to Shendi, where masses of rebels provided with artillery, disabled the flotilla. Only Col. Stewart's vessel succeeded in passing Berber and shortly afterward it was wrecked. The remainder of the flotilla was obliged to return southward and on reaching Shendi the entire force was captured. About the 5th of October Gen. Gordon was sent under a strong escort to El Mahdi's camp, where he is now a close prisoner.

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Prof. R. A. Witthaus M. D., Medical University, Buffalo, N. Y., who is the highest authority, says that "Calcium Tartrate (improperly called Tartrate of Lime), advertised as the lime found in Baking Powders is derived from the wines that produce Cream of Tartar. It is a constituent of the grape and other fruits, and is absolutely harmless." d2 w1

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THE floral decorations on the Sacramental stand in the Tabernacle, designed and constructed by George Hamlin, for the funeral services of the murdered Elders W. S. Berry and John H. Gibbs appeared so pretty and unique, that I photographed the same, and to perpetuate the memory of the above Elders, I thought that the portraits of these martyrs would be considered in their place as wreathed in this floral emblem. Consequently I applied to Mrs. W. S. Berry, of Kanawha, Iron County, and Mrs. J. H. Gibbs, of Paradise, Cache County, for the portraits of their husbands, which they kindly responded to by sending. The portrait of W. S. Berry that I copied from was found in his pocket at the time of his death. That of J. H. Gibbs was photographed with Elder W. H. Jones, the missionary that escaped. These photographs are now on sale at my gallery, corner of Third South Street and Main, or they can be mailed to any address at the following prices, viz.: 8 x 10, 60 cents; cabinet or stereoscopic, 25 cents; album size, 15 cents; good in postage stamps.

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