The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, died suddenly at Providence, from an attack of vertigo. He was apparently in his usual good health until within an hour or two of his demise. Deceased was born at Coventry, R. I., on the 1st of April, 1815. In 1833 he entered Brown University at Providence, where he graduated four years later. Shortly after leaving college he became editor of the Providence *Journal*. For thirty years Mr. Anthony occupied the editorial chair of that paper. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849, and was so successful in his administration that he was re-elected the following year. In 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate as the nominee of the Union Republicans. He was returned in 1864, in 1870, in 1876, and again in 1882. He was elected President pro tem of the Senate March 22, 1869, and again on the 19th of March, 1871.

Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, died on the 4th inst. at Geneva, N. Y., in his 66th year. His demise is attributable to overwork. For two weeks he had been unable to lie down, and he died while sitting in a chair. Up to within twenty-four hours of his death he insisted upon answering official telegrams. The deceased was born in Nantucket, Mass., April 16, 1818. In 1830 his father removed to Geneva, N. Y., where Mr. Folger lived the rest of his life. After leaving college Mr. Folger studied law, and was admitted to the bar when 21 years old. His first office was that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in 1844, and he was soon after made a Master and Examiner in Chancery. In 1851 he was elected County Judge, and in 1861 he was elected to the New York State Senate as a Republican, which party he had entered on its formation. He remained in the State Senate until 1869, when President Grant appointed him Assistant United States Treasurer for New York City. He was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals (the highest court in the State of New York) in 1870, and on the death of Chief Justice Church, in May, 1880, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in the following November was elected to the place for the full term of fourteen years. In November, 1881, he resigned the position to accept that of Secretary of the Treasury in President Arthur's Cabinet. He ran against Grover Cleveland for Governor in 1882, and was defeated by nearly 200,000 majority.—The Treasury Department at Washington was closed on the 5th inst. out of respect to the late Secretary Folger. Assistant Secretary Coon will be Acting Secretary until the President nominates Secretary Folger's successor.

A determined run on the First National Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., was soon followed by the suspension of payments. Charles S. Hill, the cashier, who committed suicide last week, is now known to be a defaulter for $225,000 or more.

WESTERN.

Martin Weinberger, an Israelite, was hanged for murder at Pittsburg. He is believed to have been the second Jew executed in the United States.

The players refusing to accept guarantees for their pay for the remainder of the season, the Minneapolis Base-Ball Club has disbanded.

In its answer to the libel suit instituted by James G. Blaine, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* denies that its statements in regard to the betrayal of Miss Stanwood, her marriage to Blaine under threats, and the birth of a child three months subsequently, are in any particular false. The defendant files a number of questions to be answered by Mr. Blaine under oath.

During the sham battle at the soldiers' reunion at Fremont, Neb., a stand collapsed, and forty persons were injured, some seriously.

Sitting Bull, when leaving the St. Paul Opera House the other evening, was confronted by an unknown man with a revolver, who was with great difficulty restrained from avenging the death of Gen. Custer.

Julius B. Fredericks, one of the sergeants in the Greely expedition, is at Indianapolis. He denies that there were two factions in the expedition; says he has no knowledge of any cannibalism: and, in speaking of Henry's execution, says he was shot by orders while in the act of stealing sealskins.

SOUTHERN.

All the cotton factories in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., have shut down, resulting in suffering for the necessities of life among some of the discharged employes.

Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Church South, died of throat disease at Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Harlan, wife of ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, and mother-in-law of Secretary Lincoln, died at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Two market-houses and a number of small buildings at Raleigh, N. C., were burned, with $60,000 loss.

Notices have been posted in various parts of Lewis County, Tennessee, warning the Mormons now residing there to leave within thirty days under pain of death.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Price has ordered supplies to be forwarded to Gov. Crosby, of Montana, for the relief of the Piegan Indians at the Blackfeet Agency who are represented to be in a state bordering on starvation.

Congressman Casey Young, of Memphis, Tenn., was thrown from his buggy at Washington, and badly bruised. He will be confined to his room for some time.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention, in session at Worcester, nominated Judge William C. Endicott, for Governor. Hon. George D. Robinson was renominated for Governor, by acclamation, by the Massachusetts Republican State Convention. The Wisconsin Republican Convention nominated Gov. Rusk and all the present State officers for re-election. The Iowa Democratic Convention nominated E. L. Burton, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and ratified the Greenback nominations for Secretary of State and for Treasurer. The Texas Republican Convention adopted a resolution that it is injudicious to place a State ticket in the field, and recommending the Republicans to aid in the election of all independent candidates. The Kansas Prohibition Convention nominated a full State ticket, headed by Mr. Jetmore for Governor.

A dispatch from White River Junction, Vt., says: "Returns from 240 towns, giving the complete Gubernatorial vote of the State, show the following result: Total vote cast, 62,421; Pingree, Republican, 41,917; Redington, Democrat, 19,838; Soule, Greenback, 480; scattering, 186; making Pingree's majority 21,413. The reduction of the Republican majority is 3,599."

The Wisconsin Prohibition State Convention nominated full State and electoral tickets, with S. D. Hastings as their candidate for Governor.

Congressional nominations: James G. Blount, Democrat, Sixth Georgia District; F. W. Rockwell, Republican, Twelfth Massachusetts; Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, Third Pennsylvania; T. J. Patchen, Prohibitionist, Second Wisconsin; D. J. Miller, Prohibitionist, Fifth Wisconsin; J. J. Sutton, Prohibitionist, Sixth Wisconsin; P. C. Haley, Democrat, Eighth Illinois; W. S. Shirk, Republican, Sixth Wisconsin; G. W. Woodward, Democrat, Seventh Wisconsin; J. J. Thornton, Democrat, Second Minnesota; William Walter Phelps, Republican, Fifth New Jersey; Olin Wellborn, Democrat, Sixth Texas; R. B. Renfrow, Republican, Seventh Texas; Thomas Croxton, Democrat, First Virginia; L. M. Sellers, Republican, Third Michigan; C. F. Gibbon, Republican, Tenth Michigan; Chas. C. Comstock, Greenback, Fifth Michigan; Frank Lawler, Democrat, Second Illinois; R. R. Hitt, Republican, Sixth Illinois; T. W. Sadler, Democrat, Fifth Alabama; John M. Glover, Democrat, Ninth Missouri; H. F. Pennington, fusion, Third Michigan; Wm. E. Mason and George R. Davis, Republicans, Third Illinois; J. H. Hopkins, Democrat, Twenty-second Pennsylvania; Morrison Foster, Democrat, Twenty-third Pennsylvania; J. S. Woolson, Republican, First Iowa; Geo. H. Halsey, Republican, Sixth New Jersey; J. B. Weber, Republican, Thirty-third New York.

Gen. Butler addressed an audience of 8,000 people on the Fair Grounds at Minneapolis. His speech was substantially the same as that in Detroit and Chicago.

At a conference of the Tammany leaders in New York, after a number of speeches had been made, John Kelly was asked to give his views. He spoke at some length. He referred to Tammany's recognition by the last State convention, and to the proceedings of the national convention. He thought that all differences should be forgotten, and that Tammany should support the regular Democratic ticket. "Tammany Hall has always been, is now, and always will be a Democratic organization," he said, "and as such must indorse the nominees of the Democratic convention. This must be done, not only as a matter of policy, but because we are Democrats and should be consistent with our record. This support is meant in good faith," he added; "Tammany always supports its candidates honestly, and will go to the polls and vote for Cleveland and Hendricks." No formal vote was taken, but the opinion was unanimous after Mr. Kelly's speech that the organization should support the Democratic ticket.

Albany (N. Y.) dispatch: The "Jacksonians"—a political organization—serenaded Gov. Cleveland to-night. The Governor, as he appeared, was saluted by the band playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the cheers of the crowd. Gov. Cleveland acknowledged the compliment of the serenade, and complimented the club on its handsome appearance, expressing hope that the cause it so creditably represented might be successful. The appearance of the Governor and his remarks were greeted with great enthusiasm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jim McHugh, of Glasgow, and Dave Fitzgerald, of Toronto, fought forty-five rounds with hard gloves at Rockaway Beach, L. I., the battle ending in a draw, albeit McHugh had the best of the contest. The men becoming vicious, and a general row being imminent, the referee had the pugilists called from the ring after three hours and forty-five minutes fighting.

There were 199 failures in the United States during the week, and thirteen in Canada.

By the completion of the Louisiana and Texas Road, C. P. Huntington has secured a through line from Newport News to San Francisco.

In the National Base Ball League race the record at the end of the week stood as follows: Providence, 70 games; Boston, 62; Buffalo, 51; New York, 50; Chicago, 45; Clevelanda and Philadelphi, 31 each, and Detroit, 21. In the American Association games Metropolitan has won 58 games; Columbus, 56; Louisville, 53; Cincinnati, 52; St. Louis, 49; Athletic, 46; Baltimore, 45; Brooklyn, 33; Toledo, 31, and Pittsburgh and Indianapolis, 24 games each. The St. Louis leads in the Union Association, having won 57 games; Boston comes next with 37 games, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh are a tie with 34 games each to their credit. The Northwestern League has disbanded.

FOREIGN.

Twenty-five thousand men have been called to defend Pekin, and the Chinese Minister of War has been granted 12,000,000 francs to purchase munitions of war. The British Governor at Hong Kong has received orders to enforce the provisions of the foreign enlistment act, which prohibits the enlistment of recruits in territory under British control.

The recent declaration of Earl Spencer that the policy of concession toward the Irish could not be carried further has, Mr. Chamberlain says, retarded by twenty year the pacification of Ireland, and the Parnallite orators have taken the expression as the text for their speeches in the autumn campaign. In the meantime a new party is said to be in progress of organization in Ireland. It proposes to favor home rule on the basis of loyalty to the crown; to establish peasant proprietorship in Ireland; and to form an Irish Parliament, to sit in Dublin, the members of which shall take an oath of allegiance to the Queen. It is expected to split the Parnell party, in that it will grant the two principles which form the foundation of their political faith. With it all, the condition of Ireland is said to be rapidly improving.

The Italians are greatly frightened by the cholera epidemic. They superstitiously regard it as an invention of the doctors and the priests.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Rev. James Wesley, a Methodist pastor, was killed while walking on the track between Fairfield and Southport, Conn.

Legacies amounting to $250,000 were left by the late Senator Anthony to his sister and other relatives. He left $25,000 for public purposes.

Upon reaching the First National Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., the other morning, President Mahlon Runyon cut his throat, and later, because of his losses, Walter Carroll, a depositor, also committed suicide. A deficit of $1,000,000 in the surplus, supposed to have been stolen by Cashier Hill, was discovered, and the town was wild with excitement. Thousands have been taken from the estate of which Hill was custodian. Gigantic frauds in the management are alleged to have been perpetrated.

The whole coast of Newfoundland and Labrador is unsafe for vessels, on account of icebergs. The steamer Plover saw 253 in one day's travel.

Owing to the depressed condition of the lumbering trade in Canada a number of voyageurs have determined to accept the offer of the British Government to join the Gordon relief expedition under Lord Wolseley. It is thought by many British officers that they will not be able to stand the Soudan climate.

An English gunboat—the Zephyr—was fired at from the Kin-Pai forts, near Foo Chow. She was mistaken for a French vessel. An officer and a sailor were wounded. The British Admiral demanded an explanation, which was promptly made by the Celestials, who expressed due contrition.

An American clergyman, journeying through Spain with his daughters, stopped at the Hotel Inglese, Madrid, where he died of heart disease. The populace insisted, notwithstanding the declaration of the physician who attended him, that it was cholera, and demanded that the furniture and belongings of the deceased and of his daughters should be burned. The ladies will demand damages for the outrage.

"Oklahoma" Payne and seven of his party were brought to Fort Smith, Ark., where the United States Marshal served writs on Payne for selling whisky in the Indian Territory. He gave $1,000 bonds, and, with his comrades, was released.

A serious conflagration was started in the flats in Cleveland, Ohio, by sparks from a tug lodging in a pile of shavings in the lumber yard of Woods, Perry & Co. Ten acres covered with lumber or frame buildings were in flames simultaneously. The Variety Iron Works and the varnish factory of Sherwin, Williams & Co. were among the early victims. Engines were summoned from Erie, Toledo, and the nearest Ohio towns. The loss is about $2,000,000.

The citizens of Maine voted Sept. 8 for Governor and other State officers, members of the Legislature, and upon a prohibition amendment to the State constitution. Robie was the Republican and Redman the Democratic candidate for Governor. A dispatch from Portland on the morning after the election says: Two hundred and sixty-seven towns give Robie 61,318; Redman, 45,064; scattering, 2,405; a plurality of 16,245. The same towns in 1882 gave Robie 50,120; Plaisted, 47,500; scattering, 4,467; plurality, 8,675. The towns to hear from gave Robie 16,286 and Plaisted 16,411. Robie will have over 16,000 plurality in a total vote of about 140,000. The vote of 1880 gave a total plurality of 169, so the gain this year is 16,000 on gubernatorial vote of 1880. The Presidential vote that year gained 9,000 on the gubernatorial vote, and probably will gain in November considerably on this. All four Congressmen are elected, and the Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican. The prohibition amendment is adopted by a large majority. Mr. Blaine voted the Republican State ticket at Augusta. He did not vote on the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$6.00	@ 7.50
HOGS	6.00	@ 6.75
FLOUR—Extra	4.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.87	@ .89
No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92½
CORN—No. 2	.64	@ .65
OATS—White	.38	@ .43
PORK—New Mess	17.75	@18.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.75	@ 7.25
Good Shipping	6.00	@ 6.50
Common to Fair	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	6.00	@ 6.75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex	4.25	@ 4.75
Good to Choice Spring	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@ .79
No. 2 Red Winter	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .56
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 2	.53	@ .55
BARLEY—No. 2	.66	@ .68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .22
Fine Dairy	.15	@ .17
CHEESE—Full Cream	.09	@ .10
Skimmed Flat	.05	@ .06
EGGS—Fresh	.14	@ .15
POTATOES—New, per bu	.40	@ .45
PORK—Mess	18.50	@19.00
LARD	.07¼	@ .07½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .56
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .29
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .55
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring	.61	@ .62
PORK—Mess	17.00	@17.50
LARD	7.25	@ 7.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.81	@ .83
CORN—Mixed	.48	@ .50
OATS—No. 2	.23	@ .25
RYE	.50	@ .51
PORK—Mess	17.25	@17.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .81
CORN	.53	@ .55
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—Mess	18.00	@18.50
LARD	.07¼	@ .07¾
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No 1 White	.82	@ .83½
CORN—Mixed	.54	@ .55
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.26	@ .27½
PORK—New Mess	18.50	@19.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.78	@ .79
CORN—Mixed	.50	@ .52
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	6.25	@ 6.75
Fair	5.75	@ 6.25
Common	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS	6.00	@ 6.50
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.50

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts Republicans Renominate Gov. Robinson—Judge Endicott Named by the Democrats.

Iowa Democrats Decide on Fusion with the Greenbackers—Other Political Conventions.

Iowa Democrats.

The Iowa State Democratic Convention met in the Burtis Opera House, at Davenport, nearly all the delegations being full. The convention was called to order by Judge Kinne, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Prayer was offered by the Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa. An address of welcome to the convention was then delivered by the Hon. Ernest Claussen, Mayor of Davenport. It was followed by generous applause.

The Hon. Fred Lehman of Des Moines was chosen temporary Chairman, and on taking the chair spoke at some length.

The temporary officers, as proposed by the State Central Committee, took their seats as follows: Secretary, B. Swasson, of Black Hawk County; assistants, J. J Russell, of Muscatine, and M. Parsons, of Lyons; Reading Clerk, the Hon T. O. Walker, of Marshall.

Adjourned until 2.

The Committee on Resolutions reported every county in the State except Pocahontas represented. The report was hailed with cheers.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: Chairman, the Hon J. F. Duncombe, of Webster County; Secretary, A. B. Keith, of Crawford; Assistant Secretary, J. Hayes, of Carroll; Reading Secretary, T. O. Walker, of Davis. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Duncombe was escorted to the chair and spoke at length.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the platform, which indorses that of the national convention, and heartily approves the letter of Gov. Cleveland, making particular reference to that clause of it which speaks in favor of the personal liberty of the people. The convention pledged itself to work for the repeal of all laws that are contrary to the principle of personal freedom in the matter of habit. Nominations being next in order for Judge of the Supreme Court, the name of Judge E. L. Burton of Wapello County was presented, and he was nominated by acclamation.

James Dooley, the Greenback candidate for Secretary of State, and George Durr, who was named by the same party for the Treasurership, were unanimously made the nominees of this convention. James Henriques, of Marshalltown, was by acclamation made the party candidate for the auditorship. M. V. Gannon, of Davenport, was, against his most earnest protestation, nominated for Attorney General. Presidential electors-at-large were named in the persons of D. O. Finch, of Polk County, who was chosen by acclamation, and Daniel Campbell, of Monona, also by acclamation. District electors were named at the district caucuses, and reported to the convention, which confirmed them as follows: First District, A. J. Hunter, Henry County; Second, George W. Lowell, Jones County; Third, Moses Ritter, Blackhawk; Fourth, Reuben Noble, Clayton; Fifth, George Carter, Iowa; Sixth, Col. C. H. Mackey, Keokuk; Seventh, L. H. Wilcox, Polk; Eighth, J. L. Brown, Taylor; Ninth, Dr. J. B. Hatton, Pottawattamie; Tenth, J. F. Duncombe; Eleventh, J. J. Hartenbaner, O'Brien.

The convention then adjourned.

Wisconsin Republicans.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention was called to order at Madison by Chairman Taylor, of the State Central Committee. He thought the proceedings could be finished early, because of the unanimous desire that the present State officers be renominated.

Secretary Payne, of the Central Committee, read the list of delegates whose credentials had been approved.

A permanent organization was perfected by the nomination of Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville, as presiding officer, there being no temporary organization.

On motion of Judge Humphreys, the present State officers were renominated by acclamation. The nominees are: For Governor, Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Viroqua; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel S. Fifield, of Ashland; Secretary of State, Ernest G. Timme, of Kenosha; State Treasurer, Edward C. McFetridge, of Beaver Dam; Attorney General, Leander F. Frisby, of Milwaukee; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Robert Graham, of Oshkosh; Railroad Commissioner, N. P. Hangen, of River Falls; Insurance Commissioner, Philip L. Spooner, of Madison.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted without discussion:

The Republicans of Wisconsin, believing that the interests of the whole people require the continued supremacy of Republican principles in State and national affairs, do reaffirm the declaration of those principles as embodied in the platform of the National Republican Convention recently held in the city of Chicago. We recognize in Hon. James G. Blaine and Hon. John A. Logan, the Republican nominees for President and Vice President, those commanding qualities of character and statesmanship which have brought about the establishment of those principles and give the best assurance of their continued success.

The honest, careful, and efficient administration of affairs of State by the present State officials commend them to the admiration and confidence of the people of this commonwealth.

The State officers were introduced, and spoke briefly their acknowledgment of the honor conferred.

No resolutions were reported back. Andrew E. Elmore pressed a resolution urging the necessity for a system of examining banks every six months. Henry C. Payne introduced a resolution that the Republican party of Wisconsin was opposed to the employment of convict labor in the penal institutions of the State. Both were ignored, and the convention adjourned with three cheers for Blaine and Logan.

Massachusetts Democrats.

Gen. Patrick A. Collins called the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention to order at Worcester, and congratulated the party on its assurances of success in November. The officers of the State committees were made the temporary officers of the convention. The usual committee were appointed. Jonas H. Finch was elected Permanent Chairman. He addressed the convention at length, and his allusions to Cleveland were heartily cheered. Pending the action of the committees the convention adjourned. On reassembling an informal ballot was ordered, but some one stuffed the box and the result was hopeless confusion. The informal ballot was abandoned and a formal one ordered. The delegates passed upon the stage and handed their votes to the Secretary. The result was the nomination of William C. Endicott for Governor on the first ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, and the ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, James S. Grinnell; Secretary of State, Jeremiah Crowley; Treasurer and Receiver, Charles Marsh; Auditor, John Hopkins; Attorney General, John W. Cummings.

The platform congratulates the party on the prospect of the restoration of honest national government in the election of Cleveland and Hendricks; approves the national platform as the remedy for political evils and correction of abuses; demands war taxes in time of war and peace taxes in time of peace; demands the restoration of American shipping, and advocates the rights of labor and extended suffrage. The platform was adopted without discussion and the convention then adjourned.

Massachusetts Republicans.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts was called to order at Boston by Chairman Lodge. Temporary organization was effected by inviting the officers of the Central Committee to act for the convention. The committees were appointed, and that on permanent organization at once reported Robert M. Morse, Jr., for Permanent Chairman. Mr. Morse reviewed the records of the political parties, touching especially the civil service, the national election laws, and the tariff question. Gov. George D. Robinson was renominated by acclamation, and the remainder of the ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Oliver Ames, of Easton; Secretary of State, Henry L. Pierce, Abington; Treasurer, Daniel A. Gleason, Medford; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd, Springfield; Attorney General, Edgar J. Sherman, Lawrence; electors-at-large, Mark Hopkins and Thomas Talbot.

The resolutions, which were adopted without debate, recite the achievements of the Republican party; favor a tariff in which reforms and corrections can be made so as to reduce the surplus and at the same time correct the inequalities; pledge the Republican party to further the interests of the workingman; favor a continued reform of the civil service, and oppose political assessments; demand a foreign policy that shall insure general protection of citizens everywhere; advise the restoration of the navy; deem the further coinage of silver unadvisable, and concur in the action of the Chicago convention. After addresses by Senator Hoar and Gen. N. B. Banks the convention adjourned.

Texas Republicans.

In the Texas Republican Convention, which assembled at Houston, resolutions were read favoring fusion and the indorsement of George W. Jones, Independent candidate for Governor. A motion to concur in the resolutions led to a test vote, showing 194 yeas and 279 nays. Two reports were presented by the Committee on Resolutions. That of the majority was in favor of fusion; that of the minority demanded a straight Republican ticket and Blaine and Logan electors. An angry debate ensued on a motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority. Great confusion followed, which finally terminated in a recess, after which the struggle was continued. A vote was taken under difficulty, and resulted in 89 yeas to 303 nays. The majority report was adopted by a viva voce vote. It indorses the National Republican platform, and urges the correction of the local abuses which have arisen under the Democratic administration. The convention adjourned in great confusion.

Kansas Prohibitionists.

A Lawrence dispatch says the Kansas Prohibition State Convention met in that city in a long, wrangling session. The gag-law was put into effect, excluding 100 out of 150 delegates present because they refused to pledge themselves to vote for St. John for President. Finally a resolution was adopted deciding not to nominate a State ticket. A convention was afterward held of those defeated in the first convention, and a State ticket was nominated, headed by Jetmore for Governor. As a number of Greenbackers are on the ticket, it is hoped by the Prohibitionists that a fusion can be formed with that party.

BUTLER'S BOOM.

Speaking to Great Crowds at Detroit, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, and Chicago.

After speaking to an audience estimated at 25,000 in Detroit, Gen. Butler took the train for Grand Rapids, Mich., where he addressed an assemblage estimated at 15,000. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

From Grand Rapids the General journeyed to Muskegon, where he met and spoke to another large assemblage.

Chicago was the next point visited. The *Times* says of the meeting in that city, which was held in Battery D. Armory:

The Committee of Arrangements blundered unpardonably in not securing accommodations for at least half the audience and in failing to take timely steps for the preservation of order. A hundred and fifty chairs in the center of the large hall were speedily utilized, and around them hundreds of people crowded, all trying to squeeze through to the front. In the vicinity of the speaker's stand the jam was suffocating in the extreme, and it was almost impossible for even Gen. Butler himself to make his way through it to the platform. The number of ladies present did not exceed two dozen, and it was just as well, as the pleasure of hearing the speech of the evening could hardly compensate them for the discomfort and annoyance from which there was no escape. The armory was poorly ventilated, and the heavy, impure atmosphere made respiration difficult and sorely discouraged the standing collar. At no time during the evening could perfect quiet be obtained, the men and boys on the outskirts contributing as much as possible to the inconvenience which the speaker was put to in addressing such an ill-arranged meeting. In response to occasional cries of "louder!" the General told the criers that he was doing his best, and that if every man present would keep quiet there would be no difficulty in all hearing. A turbulent character just north of the platform made himself conspicuous by making rude remarks in reply to the pointed observations of the speaker. These unmannerly interruptions were always followed by cries of "Put him out!" from all parts of the hall, which of course only added to the general confusion. Finally Gen. Butler lost his patience, and stamping his foot and shaking his fist at the crowd he commanded silence. Then, pointing out the fellow who was the cause of the disturbance, he shouted: "And you, sir! you had better keep quiet, or when I'm President I won't pardon you out of State's prison!" This brought down the house, and the "smart Aleck" was not heard from again.

The crowd was composed almost exclusively of the labor element. C. J. Dickson was master of ceremonies and William Flotow presided. At 8:15 Gen. Butler appeared on the stand and was introduced. After the consequent applause had subsided, the General proceeded with his speech, the delivery of which consumed about an hour, and was well received.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Programme of the National Executive Committee.

[Chicago telegram.]

Yesterday was a great day for the temperance people at Lake Bluff. The presence of ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, Prohibition candidate for President; William Daniel, of Maryland, candidate on the same ticket for Vice President; J. B. Hobbs, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Illinois; and the assembling of the National Executive Committee of the Prohibition party, which includes in its membership some of the leading lights of the movement, was the attraction that drew a concourse of 1,000 people to the famous camp-meeting grounds.

The proceedings of the day were opened at 10 a. m. by a temperance meeting that was addressed by Mrs. Mollie McClellan Brown, of Ohio, and Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin. At 1 o'clock the National Executive Committee went into session. The Treasurer reported the finances of the party to be in excellent shape, there being, in addition to new contributions, a large amount of the $5,000 subscribed at Pittsburgh yet on hand. It was decided that Gov. St. John's time should be occupied for a few days in making speeches in the West and in looking after the party fences in Kansas, after which he will take a brief rest, and then open the campaign in Indiana Oct. 1. Mr. Daniel was assigned to some routine work in Wisconsin and Michigan, after which he is to go to Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama—stump these States and arrange the electoral tickets. James P. Pinkham, of Iowa, was given dates to speak in Indiana, and Col. George H. Bain, of Kentucky; Miss Willard; and Miss Mary T. Lathrop, of Michigan, were assigned to speak in various points.

Spirited addresses were delivered by Messrs. St. John and Daniel, candidates for President and Vice President.

The attitude of both parties, said Gov. St. John, in the course of his remarks, reminded him of a story of a clothing merchant in Jerusalem or Philadelphia, he forgot which, who saw a one-legged soldier coming upstreet. He rushed to the telephone and ordered his assistant to cut off a leg from a pair of pants. He then seized the soldier by the hand and told him how dear the soldiers who defended their native land were to his heart. He had even gone to the expense of putting in a stock of one-legged trousers for them. It was the largest stock in the city. He said the price of the trousers was $12, but he would take $4 because he was a soldier. He then called for the trousers, and held them up before the customer and began to praise their quality, but suddenly rushing to the telephone, he cried: "Ho-ly Moshes, Yacob, the peesness ish ruin't—you cut de wrong leg off dem pants."

The parties had adopted platforms representing everything, but they had overlooked the home, and the platforms, like the pants, were hind-side before and useless.

Sensational Greely Stories Denied.

Sergts. Brainerd and Long and Private Connell, survivors of the Greely expedition, are on exhibition at a museum here, says a Cleveland dispatch. They denounce as infamous lies a story told by a "prominent army official" in Washington that the Greely party was divided into two sections when found; that stealing rations was commonly indulged in, and that others besides Henry were shot.

CLIPPINGS.

GLADSTONE expects soon to make his final exit from public life.

THE Bible mentions 620 places in Palestine, west of the Jordan, and 430 have been identified, 132 by the staff of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON is out with a plea for new divorce laws, in which the rights of father, mother, and child shall be equally guarded.

A SOCIETY 350 strong has been organized in Toronto "for the purpose of propagating among the people ideas of independence and separation from England."

A GEORGIA boy broke his arm while pitching a ball. The surgeon said a violent use of the cords and muscles in an effort to "curve" had caused the fracture.

OF 4,692,348 persons returned by the census of Germany in 1882 as engaged in agricultural work, 1,230,080, or nearly a million and a quarter, are females.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S account with Maud S. shows a profit of $19,000, nearly 95 per cent., leaving out the expense of keeping the pretty beast and her driver.

BELVA LOCKWOOD.

She Writes a Letter Accepting the Presidential Nomination of the Woman's Rights Party.

Marietta L. Stowe, President; Eliza C. Webb, Secretary; and members of the Woman's National Equal Rights party:

Having been duly notified of your action in convention assembled of Aug. 28, 1884, in nominating me as a candidate for the high position of Chief Magistrate of the United States as the choice of the Equal Rights party, and although feeling unworthy and incompetent to fill so high a place, I am constrained to accept the nomination so generously and enthusiastically tendered by the only political party which really and truly represents the interests of our whole people, North and South, East and West, because I believe that with your unanimous and cordial support, and the fairness and justice of our cause, I shall not only be able to carry the election, but to guide the ship of state safely into port. In furtherance of this purpose, I have to say that should it be my good fortune to be elected, and should our party, with its grand platform of principles, be successful in the contemplated election, it will be my earnest effort to promote and maintain equal political privileges to every class of our citizens, irrespective of sex, color, or nationality, and to make of this great and glorious country in truth what it has so long been in name—"the land of the free and the home of the brave." I shall seek to insure a fair distribution of the public offices to women as well as to men, with scrupulous regard to civil service reform, after women are duly installed into the offices. I am also in accord with the platform of the party in the desire to foster American industries, and in sympathy with the working men and women of the country who are organized against free trade, for the purpose of rendering the laboring classes of our country comfortable and independent. In sympathize with the soldier's widow, believe in the re-enactment of the arrears act, and the increase of pensions to widows, believing that the surplus revenues of the country can not be better used than in clothing the widows and educating the orphans of our nation's defenders. I would also suggest the abolishment of the pension office, its complicated and technical machinery, which so beautifully illustrates how not to do it, and recommend in its stead three Commissioners, whose only duty should consist in requiring from an applicant for invalid pension his certificate of honorable discharge; from the widow, proof of marriage; and from the mother, proof of birth. I am opposed to monopoly in the sense of men monopolizing all of the votes and all of the offices, and at the same time insisting upon having the distribution of all of the money, both public and private. It is this sort of monopoly that has made possible the large breaches of trust with Government officials, caused bank suspensions, and defalcations all over the country. It has engendered and fostered strikes. I am opposed to the wholesale monopoly of the judiciary of the country by male voters. If elected, I shall feel it incumbent on me to appoint a reasonable number of women as District Attorneys, Marshals, and Judges of the United States, and would appoint any competent woman to any vacancy that might occur on the United States Supreme Bench. I am in full sympathy with the temperance advocates of the country, especially the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but believe that woman suffrage will have a greater tendency to abolish the liquor traffic than prohibition will bring about woman suffrage. If the former is adopted, the latter will be its probable sequence.

If elected, I shall recommend in my inaugural a uniform system of laws as far as practicable for all of the States, and especially for marriage, divorce, and the limitations of contracts, and such regulation of laws of descent and distribution of estates as will make the wife equal with the husband in authority and right, and an equal partner in the common business. I favor an extension of our commercial relations with foreign countries, and especially with the Central and South American States, and the establishment of a high court of arbitration to which shall be referred all differences that may arise between them and the United States. My Indian policy would be, first, to have the Government pay them what it owes them, to break up their tribal relations, distribute to them their lands in severalty, and make them citizens amenable to the laws of the land as other white and colored citizens are. While we sympathize with unhappy Ireland and deprecate oppression on one side and lawlessness on the other, our neutral policy as a nation does not allow any public expression from our people. Due consideration will be given to the interest of the honest, industrious, home-loving German.

Again thanking you, ladies, for your expressions of esteem, I think that I may safely say I fully indorse your whole platform. Cordially yours,

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1884.

WISCONSIN PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Assemble in Convention and Nominate a Full State Ticket.

The Wisconsin Prohibition State Convention met in the Assembly Chamber at Madison, and was called to order by C. H. Giles, Chairman of the State Central Committee. John J. Sutton, of Columbus, was elected temporary Chairman. The latter made a lengthy speech, assailing the Republican party for not submitting a prohibition amendment, and congratulating the temperance people on the growth of the party in Wisconsin. B. F. Parker of Manson, Charles Carlson of Eau Claire, and Henry Sanford of Manitowoc were chosen Secretaries. The district delegates reported their representatives on the various committees and on the electoral ticket.

The following nominations for State officers were made:

Governor—S. D. Hastings, of Dane County.

Lieutenant Governor—A. A. Kelly, of St. Croix.

Secretary of State—E. G. Durant, of Racine.

State Treasurer—C. M. Blackman, of Walworth.

Attorney General—F. M. Angel, of Barron.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Robert Graham, of Winnebago.

Railroad Commissioner—Henry Sanford, of Manitowoc.

Insurance Commissioner—Nelson Ladue, of Lafayette.

A full electoral ticket and a State Central Committee were appointed. The sum of $1,100 was collected from the delegates for campaign purposes. The platform adopted indorses the nominees and platform of the Pittsburgh convention; demands the submission, adoption, and enforcement of a prohibitory liquor amendment; that no more politicians, but educators, be appointed Regents of the State University and Normal School; and favoring submission of the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people.

The August Fire Record.

[New York dispatch.]

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* reports the loss by fire in August at $10,500,000, exceeding any previous known fire record of that month, and making a total of $74,000,000 as the destruction wrought by fire this year so far, and about $11,000,000 in excess of the same eight months in 1883, the total of which year was in excess of any previous year except 1871 and 1872, when the great Chicago and Boston fires occurred. During August there were eighteen fires, the destructiveness of which aggregated $3,700,000, more than one-third of the entire fire loss of the North.

POOR TECK, technically called a duke, and even a prince, is wandering about with his equally impoverished wife, and the two tramps are a continuous source of worriment to that very worthy old woman, Queen Victoria.

THE oyster in New York employs $20,000,000 capital and about 16,000 men in the wholes