

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 30.—The resolutions adopted by the Democratic convention applaud the course of President Cleveland and particularly his pledge respecting civil service reform. The resolutions declare: "We demand a judicious reform of the tariff. All needed protection to capital and labor engaged in the various industries can be assured under a revised scale of duties which will afford all revenues required by the Government and relieve the people of the heavy weight of taxation. Honest money must be maintained. The gold and silver coinage of the Constitution and the circulating paper medium based on both coinages and easily convertible into either, must be defended against all assaults. Such a policy is essential to the sentiment of stability and the mercantile prospects of the country. The citizens of Massachusetts have an abiding interest in the ocean fisheries which for generations have been carried on by her vessels and fishermen, while taxation direct and indirect is imposed and revenue drawn by the town, State and Federal governments from the hardy fishermen who

FISH UNDER HER FLAG. We shall oppose all efforts to admit rivals under a foreign flag to sell their fish free of duty and taxes in the markets of the United States. We welcome the new era of organized labor, remembering the long and earnest struggle made by the Democrats of Massachusetts for the repeal of the tax on the poor man's ballot. We have a right to congratulate the workingmen that at last the Republican party has surrendered on this issue, and that the amendment abolishing the poll tax qualification is on its way to the people."

James S. Grinnell nominated John F. Andrew of Boston for Governor. The motion was put and carried amid cheers and music by the band. The motion for an informal ballot was lost, and Andrew was nominated by an almost unanimous vote. A committee was appointed to nominate members of the State Committee, and another to nominate the remaining officers on the State ticket, after which an adjournment was taken until 2:30 p.m.

The balance of the State ticket, with the exception of Lieutenant Governor, will be made as follows: Secretary of State, John R. Thayer of Worcester; Treasurer, Wm. Aspinwall of Brookfield; Auditor, Wm. F. Cook of Springfield; Attorney General, John W. Corcoran of Clinton.

THE PLATFORM

was presented and adopted without debate.

Frank K. Foster was nominated for Lieut.-Governor.

Mr. Aspinwall declined to act as candidate for treasurer, and Louis Warner of Northampton was substituted.

The convention then adjourned.

Milwaukee, Wis., 30.—At Racine today, the State Woman's Suffrage Association, at the instance of Susan B. Anthony, decided to besiege the next Legislature for women suffrage in municipal elections, with the understanding that such legislation should be repealed if found impracticable.

Resolutions were adopted condemning Judge Burnett of Oshkosh for his decision in the John Kerwin case. Kerwin was charged with assaulting a beautiful young girl of Neenah, who subsequently killed herself. He was let off with three months in the penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, 30.—The Sun has a long letter written by Jefferson Davis from Beauvoir, Miss., on the 23d to Colonel T. J. Scharf of Baltimore, replying to General William T. Sherman's so-called report to the War Department, and which the United States ordered printed as "Ex. Doc. No. 36, Forty-eighth Congress, Second Session." Davis says: "The continuing sense of the great injustice done to me and to the people whom I represented, by the Senate making the malicious assault of General Sherman a public document and giving to his slander the importance which necessarily attaches to an executive communication to the Senate, has recently caused a request for a reply by me to be pressed with very great earnestness. For this reason I have decided to furnish my reply to you for publication."

Mr. Davis then proceeds at great length to dispute and deny the charges brought against him by General Sherman, in which he declares he did all in his power

TO PREVENT WAR

and did not seek the post of Chief Executive. He says: "For all acts of my public life as President of the Confederate States, I am responsible at the bar of history, and must accept her verdict, which I shall do without the least apprehension that it will be swayed from truth, by the malicious falsehoods of General Sherman, even when stamped as an 'Ex. Doc.' by the United States Senate.

The chief statement that Davis objects to is that made by General Sherman in 1864 before the Blair Post, G. A. R., that he (Sherman) had a letter in Davis' writing to the effect that Davis would turn Lee's army against any State that might attempt to secede from the Southern Confederacy. Davis concludes his letter as follows: "I have in this vindication, not of myself only, but also of the people who honored their best office in their

gift, been compelled to group together instances of repeated falsehoods deliberately spoken and written by General Sherman—the Blair Post

SLANDER OF MYSELF,

the defamation of the character of General Albert Sidney Johnson, the disparagement of the military fame of General Grant and the shameful and corrupt charge against General Hampton, I have prepared this execration and exposure only because the Senate of the United States has given to Sherman's slander an endorsement which gives it whatever claims it may have to attention, and to mislead in the future. Having specially stamped the statement as false, having proved its author to be an habitual slanderer, and not having a partisan Secretary to make a place for this notice of personal tirade, which was neither an official report nor a record made during the war so as to entitle it to be received at the office of the archives, I submit it to the public through the columns of a newspaper which discountenances foul play and misrepresentation."

ST. LOUIS, 13.—The Knights of Labor in the West, and more particularly those in St. Louis, have decided that strikes, like the boycott, must go, and that it should no longer be recognized as a necessity in the Order. While this important decision is not publicly announced, yet the information comes from unquestioned authority. The fact is that some of the Knights consider that this has been one of the greatest obstacles that the Order has had to meet. What action in this important movement will be taken in the Richmond convention is yet uncertain. The St. Louis delegates, however, it is understood, are instructed in favor of a law which will dispense entirely with the strike system. Arbitration hereafter will be the policy of the Western members in all cases of wages and labor troubles that may require adjustment. The St. Louis Knights may ask the Richmond Convention for a committee, whose special duty will be to investigate and settle all difficulties of this character, with suggestions from Grand Master Powderly.

KANKAKEE, Ills., 30.—Twenty-five of the 100 bulls sent from the Chicago distillery before quarantine, to the ranch near St. Mary, Kaukaee County, have died presumably of pleuro-pneumonia.

Topeka, Kas., 30.—On the recommendation of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Governor Martin issued a proclamation to-day ordering a quarantine of 90 days against the entry of cattle from Illinois and Ohio and the Dominion of Canada on account of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in these localities.

STEELEVILLE, Mo., 1.—Ever since F. P. Wallace was brought here under arrest for the murder of the Logan family, there have been threats of lynching and rumors of plans on foot for carrying the threats into execution.

At 11 last night an organized body of masked men marched to the jail; the sheriff refused to admit them, and appealed to them to disperse, and let the law take its course in Wallace's case. His appeals and threats, however, amounted to naught, and with a shout they rushed at the jail gate, which gave way under the strain. A guard was placed at the entrance and a few select men proceeded to Wallace's cell and brought him forth, when they were met by cries from the mob of "Hang him," "Stretch him up," "Lynch him."

MORE DEAD THAN ALIVE,

Wallace was led under a tree in the courthouse yard and a rope placed about his neck; he was then told he had but a few minutes to live, and that if he wanted to say anything he had better hurry up. Wallace then made a statement, stoutly protesting his innocence and claiming that Sam Vaughn, colored, was the murderer of the Logan family, and had given him (Wallace) twenty dollars to keep it secret. At this the mob hooted and yelled, and at the word the rope was thrown over a limb and Wallace suspended in mid air. He was held there a few minutes and then let down again, the mob still hoping he would confess. It was several minutes before the half dead man could regain strength enough to talk, but when he did, his denial of the crime and protestations of innocence were as firmly made as before. The crowd by this time had greatly increased, and many

CALLS FOR MERCY

were heard. Col. A. J. Seay, a man greatly respected in town, was called upon to address them. He responded and advised the mob to desist and allow the law to take its course. The sheriff and several others followed in the same vein. The mob lost its vim and the prisoner was delivered to the sheriff, who replaced him in his cell. The crowd then dispersed.

CHARLESTON, 1.—There was a slight shock here at about 1 o'clock this morning, but so slight that it was not felt by the majority of the people. There were slight shocks at Summer-ville last night, but none of them have been more perceptible than the tremors felt almost every day since August 31st. The weather to-day is bright and pleasant. The city is full of workmen, and everything is as confident and quiet as could be wished.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—A special from El Paso, Texas, says: Two Mexican policemen to-day pursued a native whom they wanted to arrest, across the Rio Grande into the United States and a little beyond the Atchison

Santa Fe depot. They came up with him and both being armed with rifles, they fired at him, wounding him seriously. They then seized the disabled man and dragged him back to Mexican territory, fording the river to Soda. Great indignation is expressed here over the outrage.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The unusual report of General Miles is still in the hands of the President and has been the subject of a brief conference to-day between himself and Secretary Eudicott, but it is understood no line of action has yet been decided upon. In regard to that portion relating to the surrender of Geronimo, while the text of the report is not yet accessible for publication, it is known that in respect to that matter General Miles does not explain himself to the satisfaction of the authorities, and that his granting of conditions which are now understood to be even more liberal than has heretofore been supposed, is a subject of embarrassment and perplexity. Without saying so in emphatic terms it is gathered from Gen. Miles' roundabout expressions on the subject, that the agreement was made that the lives of the prisoners should be spared, and that they should be removed at once from Arizona. In this respect General Miles has, it is said, gone contrary to the

WELL-UNDERSTOOD WISHES

of his superiors, which act amounts practically to disobedience of orders. The only reason suggested for this course, in the absence of any satisfactory statement on the point from General Miles, is the fear that if he did not secure the prisoners in this way, they would make terms with and surrender themselves to the Mexicans. This would have rendered the termination of the campaign less creditable to the Americans. In this state of affairs there seems to be nothing which the authorities can do for the prisoners except to keep them permanently as prisoners of war. Even should the civil authorities of Arizona demand them for trial, with the most positive proof of murder ready for presentation, the hands of the Administration would be tied.

CINCINNATI, 1.—Senator Sherman visited the Exposition this morning and this afternoon was received with enthusiasm by the Chamber of Commerce. In the course of a brief speech he said: "But the greatest question of all, perhaps, is the silver question—how to make it equal to the gold dollar, for there should be only one standard. I have gone through one press of redeeming Uncle Sam's money, and I do not want to go through it again. You might put more silver in your dollar and make it equal to gold, but then it would be too big, as it is now. But any way, it would be a good thing to go to work with. A dollar must be a dollar and a dollar's worth of silver must be put into it to make it a dollar. That is honesty and prudence. If I had my way, I would stop the coinage of the silver dollar, gather it into Uncle Sam's great vaults, and then issue certificates and let you handle them. These certificates would form the basis of our National Bank circulation, and preserve what I believe to be the best system of banks in the country. The tariff and other great issues would in a great measure regulate themselves, but the silver question is the great one of the future. One dollar of one value is what we must have, before we can have that stability so necessary to national security and business success."

WACO, Tex., 1.—The story of a fiendish double murder has been received here from Throckmorton County. The victims are a farmer named Uruey and his grown up daughter Lizzie. The father who had been lassoed and dragged some distance from his home was found with his throat cut. The daughter had been ravished and then murdered by mutilation. A horse's tracks were discovered in the yard, which on being followed led to the arrest of a negro cowboy who said he stopped at Uruey's house for a drink and saw two white men enter the yard as he left. The negro's lariat is missing and he was taken into custody. Fearing lynching the officers left Throckmorton with their prisoner.

CHICAGO, 1.—Dr. Hopkins, of Wyoming, was in consultation with Mr. Washburne at the stock yards yesterday. The Doctor said the Wyoming stock growers would not ship any stock from Chicago until all danger of pleuro-pneumonia was over. Washburne said he felt confident the authorities were doing their best to prove if there was any pleuro-pneumonia, and that if they proved there was, nothing would be left undone to drive the disease from the country; and if they did not prove it no harm would result, and probably a great deal of good.

ST. LOUIS, 1.—St. Louis has had many magnificent processions, but nothing has eclipsed the novelty and weird beauty of the wheelmen's illuminated parade which took place to-night on the asphaltum streets in the West End of the city over a route of nearly three miles in length. A dense throng of people greeted the parade and despite the efforts of the police the crowd filled the streets in some places, so that only a narrow pass was left for the cyclists who, headed by a brass band, rolled up the streets. Two flambeau clubs on wheels carrying red torches, lighted up the line, which was about a mile long. The squads of riders, representing animals, demons, cowboys and humpty-dumptys, formed a variegated combination, while some special bicycle and tricycle feats were marvelously executed. The officers of

the League of American Wheelmen under whose auspices the parade was given, have been asked to repeat it during the fair next week.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A letter published in the Bulletin, under the date of Kodiak, Alaska, September 16th, says: The volcanic peak on Puoloff Mountain, 300 miles southwest of that place on the Alaska Peninsula, is in an eruption. Slight falls of volcanic dust, resembling emery powder, have been observed. Captain Curry of the schooner "Kodiak" reports that on August 12th, when 100 miles from the volcano, the vessel was enveloped in a black cloud. The darkness was so great that the lamps were kept burning from 10 a. m. till 2 p. m. At the same time black dust fell upon the deck to the depth of several inches. Capt. Abbey, U. S. steamer Corwin, who arrived here August 21st, also brought samples of dust and reported having heard a noise like thunder near the volcanic region. No earthquake shocks have been reported thus far in connection with the outbreak.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived from Sydney via Auckland and Honolulu, to-day, made the fastest trip on record between Sydney and San Francisco. The time, 23 days, 6 hours, 30 minutes, beats the best previous record made by the Mirra by six hours. The steamer Alameda was detained at Auckland, September 14th, for six hours, to allow the merchants to answer their mail, which had just arrived by steamer 37 days from London. This mail was sent east to-day and will leave New York for Liverpool Saturday next, and is expected to arrive at the latter place October 14th. It is makes the time of the trip from Auckland to England via the United States five days less than from England to Auckland by direct steamer. It will also reduce the time of the trip around the world to 90 days.

NEW YORK, 2.—The Kings County grand jury to-day handed in an indictment against the Charity Commissioners W. H. Ray, Thomas H. Hines and Joseph Reev, whom they accuse of the crime of willfully neglecting to provide safe and suitable accommodations, care, and attendants for certain insane persons under their care, custody and keeping. The Commissioners are accused of misdemeanor by the indictment and will be tried at the General Sessions. The foreman of the grand jury reported that the grand jury had officially visited the Flatbush Insane Asylum, September 29, and found it in a wretched condition, endangering not only the health and well-being of its inmates, but through imperfect sewerage connections, it was a source of danger to the city of Brooklyn. By the report, the Board of Supervisors of Kings County is requested to provide new quarters for the inmates. Failing in this they will be held accountable for neglect.

LINCOLN, Neb., 2.—President Fitzgerald of the National League of America, to-day sent to the officers and members of the league the following, in response to a special from Parnell. After referring to the good results of the Chicago Convention, to his desire in accepting the presidency of the league to become an active assistant of Parnell, and to benefit the Irish cause which had already received the firm support of the League in America, the address says: "There now exists a most urgent demand on the Irish race throughout the world," and it continues: "On the 22d of last month the Tory Government of England decided by the rejection of Parnell's land bill, on the eviction and consequent starvation or banishment of thousands of men, women and children. Gladstone has truthfully said that every such eviction is equal to a sentence of death. Alas! many single evictions have resulted in several deaths, but this was prior to the organization of the Irish National League, and I am greatly mistaken in the present temper of the Irish race and the other friends of humanity if that barbarity will ever again be permitted on God's creatures anywhere. Until recently the sad story of Ireland was only known to her sons. Now it is uppermost in the minds of all Christendom. The outspoken sympathy of the world is with her children in their struggle for home and liberty, hence Lord Salisbury and his government will soon discover that they can never starve, exterminate nor subdue, by coercion, the Irish people. The fights on evictions for non-payment of impossible rents have commenced. God's creatures are being rendered homeless and turned out on roadsides, but they shall not die the death planned for them by heartless tyrants. Therefore I appeal to every man and woman with Irish blood coursing in their veins to aid in resisting this inhuman brutality. Let every branch of the League at once start an anti-eviction fund and send contributions to the National Treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, Detroit, Mich. Branches should be started in every town and village in the country, in workshops and on the railroads. The rich and poor should unite in this human, and patriotic work. Organization is necessary to resist organized tyranny."

CHICAGO, 3.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's issue of the Farmer's Review: Crop returns for the week, in a general way, show that corn is said to be well matured throughout the entire western belt and sufficiently to withstand the heavy frost the last three days of the week. In Missouri and Kentucky, corn is ready for husking and cribbing. In Iowa and Illinois husking will begin about October 10, reports showing the average yields do not vary but slightly from the former estimates,

which are considerably under those of the preceding five years. The averages continue good for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan and low in Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas. Plowing for fall sowing of wheat is progressing, and in many portions of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky is completed and some seeding has already been done.

LOUISVILLE, 3.—The Courier-Journal special's report frosts all over the State. About half the tobacco crop is uncut and so much has been injured that one-half to three-quarters of it will make only frosted lays. Tobacco on the lowlands is much damaged, while that on the uplands is little hurt. An experienced broker and handler thinks Friday night's frost will much impair the quality but not reduce the quantity of the crop. Reports from the famous Flat Lick section, noted for dark, rich tobacco, are bad. Estimates as to the extent of the loss vary widely but all agree that the damage is serious.

CHICAGO, 3.—Drexel Boulevard was the scene of great excitement this evening. Shortly before dark a span of powerful horses hitched to a carriage, containing two gentlemen, became unmanageable and tore down the crowded drive at a frightful rate of speed. Three or four other teams took fright and joined the runaway, several carriages being overturned and the occupants scattered over the drive. The contagion spread to nearly every animal within the distance of a mile, and before the frantic beasts were caught and quieted, half a dozen equipages had been demolished, and some twenty or thirty persons injured. Several sustained broken limbs, the others serious injuries, but no fatalities have yet resulted.

ST. LOUIS, 3.—A dispatch from Matamoros, Mexico, says: General Vela, with 600 men of the 5th and 26th infantry, arrived in Matamoros yesterday and will take command of the military department of Rio Bravo tomorrow. The rest of his troops will shortly arrive here, and the 4th infantry, now here, will go to the San Luis Potosi, while the cavalry regiments will be formed in one corps under Col. Mateos Hinojosa and Colonel Cavazos and Hernandez put on waiting orders. Gen. Gomez, as soon as traffic is resumed over the railroads, will go to the City of Mexico and thence to Tampico.

ST. LOUIS, 3.—A special from Austin, Texas, says: There is no doubt that the shrinkage in cattle values, together with the reports of serious epidemics throughout the country, is causing great mistrust and uneasiness among cattle men in this State. There are rumors abroad that most of the prominent cattlemen of this section have already become embarrassed and that their paper has gone to protest, but no one will confess to having any knowledge of such a thing. It is hinted that private residences have been sold to insure creditors against loss. No individual cases of embarrassment have as yet come to light, but extensive failures are looked for.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone and blessing the new St. Paul Roman Catholic Church, was performed to-day by Cardinal Gibbons in the presence of a large assemblage.

RICHMOND, Va., 3.—There are already between 800 and 900 delegates here, besides a large number of non-delegates, to attend the Knights of Labor convention. The executive committee have not held a session, but will do so to-morrow morning before the National Assembly is called to order. The meeting will be for arrangement of preliminaries.

CHICAGO, 3.—Considerable excitement exists to-night. The Inter-Ocean will say to-morrow that there is a rumor that W. G. Gallagher, indicted as the accomplice of Joe Mackin, who is now in the penitentiary for bolt-box stuffing, has jumped his bail of \$50,000 and left the city to escape the consequences of a piece of dishonesty of which he is accused. It has been discovered recently that forged orders have been presented for vouchers at the City Comptroller's office for rebates due on real estate special assessments; the vouchers thus obtained have been presented to the city treasurer and paid; these rebates are on Chicago assessments of \$3,000 per month, and are so irregularly collected by property owners that upwards of \$100,000 have accumulated in the treasury. All efforts to find Gallagher to-night were fruitless, and it is believed that the strong suspicions directed toward him have frightened him into jumping his bonds.

VICKSBURG, Miss., 3.—The President of the National Cotton Planters' Association has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the cotton growing States, asking their co-operation in efforts to secure a return of \$60,000,000, collected illegally directly after the war and known as the "cotton tax."

ST. LOUIS, 4.—The State Board of Health held a meeting at Jefferson City on Saturday evening, and established a quarantine for 90 days against cattle from infected counties in Illinois and Indiana, all of the State of Ohio and the province of Quebec, and this morning Governor Marmaduke issued his proclamation carrying the same into effect.

SEDALIA, Mo., 4.—An attempt was made early yesterday morning to wreck the east-bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific at Greenwood, thirty miles east of Kansas City. Rails, ties and other rubbish had been piled on the track in a curve, and had the obstruction not been discovered by a farmer, who flagged the train, a disastrous wreck