

of our navy, prepared his sloop-of-war the *St. Louis*—for action, and would have destroyed the Austrian vessel had not terms been agreed to whereby Kozta was placed in the charge of the French government to abide the decision of the question. "The correspondence which followed" says one of our historians, "was one of the ablest on record," and extended before its termination to almost every question affecting naturalization and citizenship. It was conducted on the part of Austria by the Minister at Washington, Baron Halseman, and on the part of the United States by Mr. Marcy, a man of great power and thoroughly American. The same writer says that Mr. Marcy was completely triumphant in his argument, and Kozta was remanded to the United States. You will observe that Martin Kozta was not an American citizen; had only declared his intention to become such, and that his return to Europe was voluntary on his part. His case would not fall within the letter of either platform. The platforms speak only of citizens, adopted and native. In the correspondence the right of expatriation became established, and what was more important, possibly that right was held to include the period between the settlement of the emigrant and his declaration of intention and admission to citizenship. Mr. Marcy said that "the result is that Kozta acquired, while in the United States, their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such while there, by Austria, and every other foreign power." The doctrine became established. Kozta was returned to the United States. Under the authority in Kozta's case, the European emigrant of whatever country is protected by the authority of the United States from the day of his settlement and the declaration of his intention, having become "clothed with our national character." The courage of Capt. Ingraham and the learning and ability of Mr. Marcy not only restored Kozta to his liberty and to his rights, but established the same rights in favor of every emigrant to this country. The case gave to our country great position and influence among other nations. For his gallant Congress voted Capt. Ingraham a medal. This was during the democratic administration of Franklin Pierce. In striking contrast is the case of McSweeney, for the facts of which, I refer to the able argument of Mr. Voorhees before the Senate in 1882. McSweeney was a citizen of the United States. He had lived in this country for more than a quarter of a century. With his family he visited Ireland; without the charge of crime or the violation of any law he was seized by the officers of the British government and cast into prison. This occurred on June 2d, 1881. For more than ten months his imprisonment was continued. During that period appeals were made for his liberty. On August 16th there was received at our State Department a letter from his wife in which she says: "Some four years ago I came with my family on account of my husband's failing health to reside temporarily in this country. I was aware that England claimed this island, but was under the impression that Americans might venture to travel or reside abroad, protected by their flag, but in this I was mistaken." It is not alleged that McSweeney had committed any crime or violated any law. He being an American citizen immediately forwarded his naturalization papers, together with a solemn protest against this British outrage, to the American minister at London. Mrs. McSweeney's communication and all were mailed to the Secretary of State direct, while Mr. Blaine held that office and when he was in the discharge of many of the duties of the President. But the appeal was not answered, nor was the minister at London instructed to give it attention. The case received no attention at the State Department until Mr. Blaine had retired from office, which was, as I understand, in the December following, four months after Mrs. McSweeney's appeal was received. The duty in such a case is clearly declared by the laws of the United States, which provide that, "Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reason of such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, he shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen." Was it not enough, when Mr. Blaine was informed that an American citizen was confined in a British jail, who had been guilty of no violation of the law and that no charge of violation of the law had been made against? Could duty be plainer or its neglect more flagrant? Had Marcy been Secretary of State at the time, would McSweeney have languished in prison for ten months? Would his wife's letter have lain unnoticed in the State Department? Under Marcy American rights were vindicated; under Blaine they were neglected.

Not long since, I made the acquaintance of Gov. Cleveland. I found him clever and courteous, clear and distinct in his views and strong and direct in the expression of his purposes. He seemed to me as free from concealment and the arts of demagogism as any man I know, and as far as I could judge in a single conversation, I thought him in a marked degree governed in

his official life by his conviction's of duty. You do not expect him to escape criticism upon his official life; that can hardly be the fortune of any candidate. Touching that, I believe his motives have not been impugned nor his honesty questioned. In respect to his private life, we will not accompany his defamers in their search of the ground of accusation back of the overwhelming vindication by his neighbors in three political contests of extraordinary brilliancy and success.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 30.—The details of the great storm are coming in slowly. There was great destruction near Harmony, and at Carmi, Graysville, Mt. Vernon, Uniontown and Henderson. Houses, timber and crops were destroyed in all this section, but only one life is reported lost here as yet. The damage to shipping is slight, except the capsizing of the *Belmont*. It is still thought there are ten or fifteen bodies in the wreck. At Uniontown the Commercial Hotel was unroofed. The Opera House at Henderson was unroofed and many buildings injured. The loss to this city is very heavy, and in the country to barns and crops. The heavy hail injured the corn crop. The steamer damaged at the landing is being repaired.

Six bodies were recovered from the steamer *Belmont*. A diver will arrive in the morning and go to the wreck. It is thought there are several more bodies in the cabin.

The damage to the corn for fifty miles all round is greater than by the flood. No reports of any lives lost.

NEW YORK, 31.—The Empire Laundry Association started this morning from the foot of West Eleventh Street, on the barge *Union*, for Linden Grove, near Elm Park, Staten Island. On the trip one of the excursionists attempted to steal sandwiches from the boy, when the barkeeper struck him with a club. The crowd then pounced upon the barkeeper, beating him to death with glasses, plates, pitchers and whatever else they could lay their hands on. The barge was brought to a standstill and the captain sent a man ashore to notify the Staten Island police of the murder. The police, however, took no action, and the barge returned to New York. After killing the barkeeper, the party gutted the bar, and it was reported by the man who came ashore that the lower deck of the barge looked like a slaughter pen, as all were fighting terribly.

COLUMBUS, O., 31.—Reports come from Hocking Valley that the miners of Snake Hollow made an attack on the guards at two o'clock this morning and one of the guards was killed and two wounded. The report is that there are about three thousand miners in the number who made the attack, they having come in from the surrounding country. The telegraph lines are all cut and the sheriffs who are in the vicinity are thus prevented from having communication with the governor so they could call out the militia. One of the hoppers was burned during the night, entailing a loss of about \$4,000. No definite information has been received here yet for the reason that communication is cut off. As soon as the lines are repaired communication will be had with the governor direct. Columbus and Hocking Valley officials and the coal companies have run down on a special early this morning and expect further trouble later in the day or to-night.

Sheriff McCarty of Athens County, sends the following telegram to Gov. Hoadley from Buchtel, which is in the neighborhood of where the riot occurred last night. The shooting commenced by the rioters about 2 a. m., and continued about an hour. Am not able to judge of the number of men nor to say how many shots were fired. The firing was general. One guard was shot dead and two others wounded. The guards returned the fire but cannot say whether any person was killed or wounded. The Sheriff is unable to say how soon another attack will be made. No troops can be forwarded except on an order from the Sheriff. The Governor is in readiness to receive an order. At 3 a. m. the guards on duty at Nelsonville, No. 7 mine, were suddenly surrounded by a lot of armed men. In the meantime the coal hoppers were discovered to be on fire. The men had their faces blackened. The telegraph wires were also cut in several places through the valley thus cutting off communication. The *State Journal's* representative was surrounded and ordered to leave town or suffer the consequences.

Columbus, O., 30.—The name of the man killed during the firing at Snake Hollow is Wm. Hare, an elderly man and a guard residing at Logan. Jacob Lift, also of Logan was shot in the leg and another guard in the head. The striking miners are concentrating to-night at Murray City, and the deputy sheriff in charge there has asked the sheriff for aid. It is thought troops will be called out before morning. At all other points in the valley everything is reported quiet. Murray City is about five miles from Snake Hollow and not so well guarded.

The rioters are firing on the guards at Sand Run and Longstreth mines. Both places have called for help, and the militia at Lancaster and New Lexington have been ordered to be in readiness for marching orders. Owing to the cutting of wires, particulars are obtained with difficulty. Governor Hoadley has telegraphed the sheriffs of Athens, Hocking and Perry Counties: "All means in your control should be exhausted to suppress riotous proceedings and protect life and property before aid of the State is called for."

The military are being held at 2:15 for further orders. The Lancaster

company is at Logan guarding the jail. The Circleville and New Lexington companies have been taken by special train to Lancaster, and all the rest of the troops ordered out are being held at Columbus. The governor has just left on a special train for the scene of the troubles to investigate the matter for himself, and will then send for troops if he thinks it necessary. They can reach the point in one hour and 30 minutes.

LOGAN, Ohio, 1.—Everything is quiet in the valley this morning and no authentic report. Telegraph communication is in good shape. It is learned that there was continued firing early last night between strikers and guards at Sand Run and Longstreth. It is not learned yet that any person was injured. The Governor arrived here on a special train early this morning, and is disposed to learn all he can about the situation before ordering more troops on the ground. He is accompanied by his private secretary and a representative of the Associated Press. The Governor held a consultation with the sheriff and leading citizens of Logan this morning. He says he has formed no definite conclusion as yet from the talks he has had, but will make a circuit of the mines to-day and try to see the leaders of both sides. He will be accompanied by the Sheriff, Judge Freisner and others.

Frank Woody in jail here, arrested for participating in the riot on Saturday night, and for shooting Wm. Hart, one of the guards, made a full confession this morning, in which he has given the names of five or six of the leaders in the attack of Saturday night. Sheriff McCarthy will furnish the names of those implicated as soon as the arrests can be made. Woody is in jail here and the presence of the militia about the jail seems to have had the effect to make weaken.

COLUMBUS, O., 1.—The miners in the Ohio Central region along Sunday Creek, went out to-day on the pretext of not getting advances. They are expected to join the Hocking Valley strikers, being adjacent.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—Four transports at Woolwich, and two at Liverpool are loading stores and munitions for Egypt.

The transport *Peonah*, takes 750 troops to Egypt.

Certain particulars with reference to the relief expedition up the Nile have been finally arranged. The force which will proceed south of Assouan will be composed of 8,000 British troops, 2,500 Egyptians, and a flotilla of 950 river boats. The boats will be manned by 400 Canadians, 300 Kroomen and about 2,000 Egyptian and Nubian boatmen. The cost of the campaign is estimated at \$8,000,000. It is reported Gen. Lord Wolseley will, before accepting the chief command, insist upon being granted carte blanche as to the strength and equipment of the force. The total number of British troops in Egypt at the present moment is 10,208, of whom 601 are on the sick list. When all the reinforcements destined for Egypt reach there, the total number will be 15,000. The exact composition of the force which will take part in the expedition to Khartoum will not be decided upon until General Wolseley reaches Egypt. General orders are already given, however, to eliminate from the troops all men whose physique renders it unlikely they would be able to undergo the privations to which the expedition will no doubt be exposed. Several special correspondents leave London for Egypt to-night.

Official circles discredit the rumors that Bismarck intends to call a conference on Egyptian affairs and the Congo question. Nothing is heard at the foreign office concerning the matter, and it is believed Granville, secretary for foreign affairs, would refuse to reopen the Egyptian question unless the initiative steps were taken by England.

CAIRO, 30.—The Staffordshire and Berkshire regiments are being pushed after the Suffolk regiment, which has arrived at Wadyhaifa, as rapidly as possible. Boats are greatly helping the transportation of troops.

General Wood, Colonel Duncan and Major Sandwich, with two companies of Egyptian troops, have arrived at Wadyhaifa.

Col. Kitchener has more letters from Gen. Gordon stating that he and the garrison are well.

Paris, 30.—The *Republique Francaise* says: The mission of Lord Northbrook and General Wolseley to Egypt is a challenge to Europe, and a public assumption that England has exclusive power in Egypt. "Has England considered her strength," the paper asks, before taking so grave a step? It is to be noted that Egypt formed the substance of a recent conference at Varsien between Prince Bismarck and Baron De Courcel, French Ambassador to Germany.

ADEN, 30.—Two hundred Abyssinians, under Rasaloula, attacked Keren and were put to utter rout by the Egyptian troops, only six escaping.

## Abandoned Cases.

A comparatively large number of the cases which Drs. Starkey & Palen, of 1109 Girard st., Philadelphia, are so successfully treating with their new Vitalizing remedy, are what are known as abandoned or "desperate" cases—many of them a class which no phys-

ician of any school would undertake to cure. They are, in fact, such as have run the gamut of experiment within the regular schools of medicine, and of quackery without, until between diseases and drugs the patient is reduced to the saddest and most deplorable condition, and one for which relief seems impossible. No treatment can be subjected to a severer test than is offered by these cases. The marvel is that Drs. Starkey & Palen can effect a cure in so many instances. If you need the help of such a Treatment, write for information in regard to its nature and action, and it will be promptly sent.

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Phila.

## AN EDITOR'S TRIBUTE.

Theron P. Keator, Editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette*, writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs, of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle. Large Size \$1.00.

## SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

CLARA M. PAUL, Plaintiff.  
vs.  
LOGAN PAUL, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting: To Logan Paul, Defendant,

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons; or, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said Plaintiff and you, and for the care, custody and control of their son, George A. Paul; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for, and cost of suit.

Witness the Hon. E. A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 22nd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

HOGG & BURMESTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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# Dishonesty Exposed.

In justice to the distinguished men to whom the "Royal Baking Powder Co." have referred it should be said that four of the most eminent

Prof. R. C. Kedze, Michigan State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.  
Prof. Albert E. Menke, Kentucky State College, Lexington, Ky.  
Prof. C. R. Gibson, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.  
Prof. R. S. G. Paton, Late Chemist Health Department, Chicago.

Have since appeared in cards to the public disowning the endorsements attributed to them. When it is known that these gentlemen charge the "Royal Co." with garbling their statements, and making unauthorized use of their names it is but natural that the public look with suspicion upon every evidence offered by them.

When a chemist of world wide fame, ranking among the standard modern authorities in that science, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., LL. D., College of City of New York, authorizes it to be publicly stated that he found the "Royal Baking Powder" to be so heavily charged with "Ammonia as to taint the bread and biscuits after passing through the baking process; when a physician of the highest standing, president of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Prof. J. Adams Allen, M. D., says that "Ammonia is a medicine—if used in baking powder, in bread, its action would be that of a medicine, and so not only void of nutrition, but attended, if long continued, by injury to the stomach;" it should arouse the community of housekeepers who have for years been using this "Royal" tainted cooking preparation to just indignation.

## DO NOT TAKE OUR WORD.

Ask your family physician if the manufacturers of

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Could use Common Lime, Glauber Salts, Washing Soda or Potash as maliciously stated by the "Royal Co."

The "Royal" contains the disgusting and poisonous drug \*Ammonia, THEY DARE NOT DENY IT.

## HOUSEKEEPERS' PROTECTION.

1st. Place a can of "Royal" top down on a hot stove until heated. Remove the cover and smell—\*Ammonia—Hartshorn.  
2d. Place two teaspoonfuls of "Royal Powder" in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water; stir, and when cold smell an unspeakable odor—proving the source of \*Ammonia.

## \*ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

"It was probably originally prepared from putrid urine." "A patent was taken out in England for manufacturing it from Guano.—United States Dispensatory, page 107.

## STUDEBAKER'S

LEADING STYLES

OF  
Spring Wagons.

DIAMOND WAGON,  
PLATFORM "  
EXCURSION "  
TRAVELING "  
MOUNTAIN "  
FOUR SPRING "

ALL WITH STEEL AXLES.

ALL SIZES OF

Farm Wagons.

