

of Newark, a restless crowd of some 5,000 people assembled to hear General Butler, and their noise made the speech of the chairman inaudible. General Butler quieted the assembly somewhat, by some very vigorous measures, and insisting on having the stand clear. When quiet was restored, General Butler said: "If every man will hold his own tongue and keep quiet, I shall have no difficulty about addressing you." Labor, the General held, is not sufficiently protected in this country, and asked: "How can you laboring men expect to be prosperous with the pauper labor of the South coming in direct competition with you? The old slave masters hold their workers with a rod of iron, and they have their labor for one half what you do. They come in direct competition with you. This is a question of labor. You don't want paupers over here from Europe to compete with you, and yet we have in this country four million or more of laboring men and women in the south, who are working for half the price you are, and the southerners boast they can produce manufactured goods cheaper than you can. So they can when they do not pay their men anything. These men have votes, as you have votes, but it is no use for them to put them in the ballot box. They are not counted fairly, and every man in this country knows it. I want you to reflect on this. It is a serious thing. If the thousands of masters of slaves can manage their negroes, as they call them still, to work for one half what you do, then your wages must come down; and what is the use of a tariff in your favor if this is to go on? That is one of the reasons why I wanted to put a plank of protection in the democratic platform."

Speaking of strikes and the tribunal of arbitration, Gen. Butler continued: "When I brought this question up, a gentleman from the South said to me, 'Would this system apply to our niggers?' I said to him, 'Your niggers? Have you got any niggers?' I thought that I marched down with some of my soldiers some time ago to settle that question. (Great applause.) If I didn't we will march again; we are a little older, but I guess we could do some fighting yet.' (Renewed applause.) I said, yes; that this tribunal would apply to the workmen of the South as well as the North. But after I made that declaration I could have no hope for getting that plank through the democratic platform than I have of being translated to heaven as Elijah was. (Great applause and laughter.) Gen. Butler closed by an appeal to the laboring people to vote for themselves. "And you are," he said, "to vote for your principles, which will enable the poor, down-trodden laborer of the South to come up and command wages equal to yours, so that he will not be in competition with you any longer. You see what a great cause you have; the cause of your wives and children, and of your country, and it is in your hands. Be true to yourselves." (Great applause.)

At the conclusion of his speech Gen. Butler was given three hearty cheers. He then proceeded to the Academy of Music, where he succeeded Senator Grady in a brief speech to a crowded house. He didn't touch on new topics.

WASHINGTON, 18.—About 50 persons, most of whom were women, attended a meeting to-night at Wilson Station, 15 miles from the city, to ratify the nomination of Mrs. Belva Lockwood for President of the United States. Mrs. Lockwood was present and made a speech, in which she said the women were now about to take their places with men in the political field, as they had taken them in worship in the pulpit and at the bar. It was announced to the meeting that Mrs. Dr. Clemence Lavin of New York had been nominated for the second place on the ticket with Mrs. Lockwood.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The Secretary of the Interior has rendered the following decision in regard to lands within the granted limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, released from the reservation of the Crow Indians: First, that the even sections within the leased reservation should be sold at the double minimum price of \$2.50 per acre. With regard to the odd sections, it is held that although the legislative intent in this case may not be entirely free from doubt, in that it is one of the sole purposes of the agreement to afford an opportunity for the speedy location and construction of the railroad without trespassing upon the rights of the Indians. Yet in view of the doubt, and the fact that when the definite location was made, the release did not become such as to restore the land to the public domain, I concur in the opinion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and affirm the decision, the law in the case having been substantially settled by numerous decisions in the department in other cases. In regard to the price of the odd sections to be disposed of; where the grant is made it declares that the alternate and that the even sections reserved to the United States shall not be sold for less than \$2.50 per acre, and the department is authorized to treat the odd sections in the same manner as the even sections. The Secretary says it could not have been the intent of Congress to fix different prices for the lands lying side by side in the common limits and governed by the same rules of disposal, having the difference that some sections bear odd and others even numbers in designating them, the description being merely for the purposes of survey and identification. This decision applies to all future disposals of lands within the railroad limits where the statute re-

quires double minimum rate to be paid for lands in alternate sections.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—A special to the Record from Atlantic City, New Jersey, says Moses P. Brown of Philadelphia, a colored man, arrested attempting to wreck the trains on the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railway, is sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-one years' hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$2,100. Brown stated that his motive for the crime was to get square with the railroad company, having been put off the train for not paying his fare.

GALVESTON, 18.—A News Marshall's special says: Daniel E. Jones, deputy internal revenue collector of this district, suicided to-day on the train near Mexia, Texas. Jones was married and had eloped with Miss Sallie Knight, 16 years old, a daughter of a citizen of Marshall. They were apprehended at Austin where Jones was arrested on a charge of kidnapping. Jones was in the custody of the officers at the time of the suicide.

San Francisco, 18.—The barkentine *Tropic Bird*, from Papate, Tahiti, brings the news to-day that a greater part of the business portion of that town was destroyed by fire; loss, \$120,000.

DETROIT, Mich., 19.—At 2.45 this afternoon an earthquake shock was felt very perceptibly in all parts of this city. The Western Union Building on Buhl Block and Camplan Block were all shaken up considerably, driving many to the streets from fright. No damage is reported. The shock lasted ten seconds.

Failures throughout the country during the last seven days 218, as compared with 220 for last week.

New York, 19.—Miss Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., chairman of the New York State committee of woman suffrage, to-day issued the following card: The New York woman's suffrage party of this state has no share in nominating the woman's rights ticket for the Presidency. The use of the name of the undersigned as a candidate for vice-president is without authority. While the writer appreciates the kind intention of friends who have made this use of her name, she sees no need of a special woman's suffrage ticket when all the candidates for President are friendly to woman's suffrage. (Signed)

CLEMENCE S. LOZIER, M. D. NEW YORK, 19.—Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps takes the responsibility of giving to the public the following private letter, addressed to him nearly two weeks ago:

AUGUSTA, Sept. 6th, 1884. My Dear Mr. Phelps:

I have your favor of the 4th, advising me that the continuous invention and wide circulation of evil reports render it advisable, in your judgment, not to wait the slow process of the law, but to speak directly to the public in my own vindication. In this opinion, many others on whose judgment I rely, concur. I shrink instinctively from the suggestion, although I could strengthen the confidence of all who feel friendly to me, by bringing to view the simple thread of truth which is concealed in this endless tissue of falsehood. You doubtless can imagine how inexpressibly painful it must be to discuss one's domestic life in the press, although I think with you that under the circumstances, I could count upon the generosity of the public to justify the statement which otherwise might seem objectionable. I can in any event safely commit the facts to you for personal communication to those friends who have taken so delicate and so considerate an interest in my affairs. The leisure hours of to-day, when our campaign is ended, and we wait for the election, gives me an opportunity for this prompt reply, and for the following essential details: At Georgetown, Kentucky, in the spring of 1848, when I was but 18 years of age I first met the lady who for more than 34 years has been my wife. Our acquaintance resulted at the end of six months in an engagement, which without prospect of a speedy marriage, we naturally sought to keep to ourselves. Two years later, in the spring of 1850, when I was maturing plans to leave my profession in Kentucky and establish myself elsewhere, I was suddenly summoned to Pennsylvania by the death of my father. It being very doubtful if I could return to Kentucky I was threatened with an indefinite separation from her who possessed my entire devotion. My one wish was to secure her to myself by an indissoluble tie against every possible contingency in life, and on the 30th day of June, 1850, just prior to my departure from Kentucky, we were, in the presence of a chosen and trusted friend, united by what I knew was in my native State of Pennsylvania, a perfectly legal form of marriage. On reaching home I found that my family, and especially my mother, strongly discountenanced my business plans, as involving too long a separation from home and kindred. I complied with her wish that I should resume, at least for a time, my occupation in Kentucky, whither I returned in the latter part of August. During the ensuing winter, induced by misgivings which were increased by legal consultations, I became alarmed lest doubt might be thrown upon the validity of our marriage by reason of non-compliance with the law of the State where it had occurred, for I had learned that the laws of Kentucky made a license certificate by the clerk of the county court an indispensable requisite of legal marriage. After such deliberation, and with an anxious desire to guard in the most effectual manner against any embarrassment resulting from our po-

sition—for which I alone was responsible—we decided that the simplest and at the same time surest was to repair to Pennsylvania and have another marriage service performed. This was done in the presence of witnesses in the city of Pittsburgh in the month of March, 1851, but was not otherwise made public for obvious reasons. It was solemnized only to secure an indisputable validity, the first marriage being by my wife and myself always held sacred. At the age of 54, I do not defend the wisdom or prudence of the secret marriage suggested by the ardor and inexperience of youth, but its honor and its purity were inviolate, as I believe, in the sight of God, and cannot be made to appear otherwise by the wicked devices of men. It brought to me a companionship which has been my chief happiness from boyhood's years to this hour, and has crowned me with whatever of success I have attained in life. My eldest child, a son, was born in his grandmother's house on the 18th day of June 1851, in the city of Augusta, Maine, and died in her arms three years later. His ashes repose in the cemetery of his native city beneath the stone which records his name and the limits of his innocent life. That stone which has stood for almost an entire generation, has been recently defaced by brutal and sacrilegious hands. As a candidate for the Presidency I knew that I should encounter many forms of calumny and personal defamation, but I confess that I did not expect to be called upon to defend the name of the beloved and honored wife who is a mother and grandmother, nor did I expect that the grave of my little child would be so cruelly desecrated. Against such gross forms of wrong the law gives no adequate redress, and I know that in the end my most fervent appeal against the unspeakable outrages, which I resist, must be to the noble manhood and noble womanhood of America. Your friend, very sincerely,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Western railway managers held another long session to-day, and finally decided, after five days of consultation, that any joint agreement with a view to the formation of pools on the Colorado, Utah and Nebraska business, was not possible in the present temper of the roads.

It was decided by unanimous vote to leave matters as they now are for 90 days, but in the meantime to strictly maintain the tariff rates. Another session will be held to-morrow to decide upon a tariff. The agreement to sustain the present rates carries with it no penalty, the matter being left to the integrity of the different lines. In the meantime, if any further attempt is made at arbitration, it will necessarily be at the suggestion of one or more of the roads hereafter, as no time has been named for further negotiations. As a result of the conference, however, it is expected that the newly formed California pool will be maintained, the details of which are now being perfected.

The lines interested in the transcontinental association held another session to-day, perfecting the details of that organization.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road gave Commissioner Daniels notice to-day that it would withdraw from the Colorado and Utah pool on Sept. 30.

San Francisco, 19.—*Chronicle's* Portland, Oregon, special: Private dispatches to-day state the Northern Pacific stockholders annual meeting on the 17th inst. authorized the board of directors to enter into a lease of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. if they thought it for the best. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. have submitted a proposition offering to lease at 6 per cent. for the first year and 7 per cent. thereafter. The Northern Pacific board are now considering the proposition.

Boston, 19.—The official report of the Mexican Central Railroad Company shows the earnings for August to be \$240,138, against \$250,153 for July. Prest. Nickerson sails for Europe Oct. 8th.

TOLEDO, O. 19.—Reports from various points in this vicinity show that the shock of earthquake which occurred this afternoon has been quite general through northwestern Ohio and southern Michigan. The duration of the shock was from 10 to 30 seconds, and the course apparently from southwest to northeast. It was the most violent at Defiance, Ohio, where the swaying of the buildings created much consternation. The people hastily abandoned their houses, and the Methodist conference in session at one of the churches immediately adjourned to the street. The meeting of the ladies' missionary society was in progress at the time, and it was also quickly dismissed. The glass was broken in a number of buildings, but no serious damage was done.

At Cecil, O., the goods were thrown from the shelves in the stores, and passengers at the railway station ran out thinking a train had struck the building. At Mapleson, Clyde, Brian, Archibald, Footoria, and intermediate points, the shock was distinctly felt, rattling the windows and crockery, but as far as reported, doing no material damage. In this city, a large building, occupied by the Millburn Wagon Co., was perceptibly shaken, the employees supposing it to have been caused by the moving of heavy machinery. The noise was similar to that produced by a distant explosion, and it is said to have been heard in some points of the city, while in other portions the shock was unnoticed.

CLEVELAND, 19.—Three distinct but not very heavy shocks of earthquake

occurred here at 2.47 this afternoon. The largest buildings rocked slightly. The motion was felt plainest in the upper stories. Telegraph and other wires quivered so as to attract attention, and many people felt a sensation of dizziness peculiar to such terrestrial commotions. The vibration extended over a period of 10 to 15 seconds. No noise was noticed, and no damage was done. This seems to have been near the eastern border of the earthquake, extending west into central Indiana at least, and north into Michigan. Reports received this evening from Geneva, Port Recovery, Akron, Ravenna, Lardin, Sidney, Marion, Sandusky, Urbana, Kenton, Crestine, Coldwater and Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Union City and Muncie, Ind., say they felt the earthquake slightly, and at Alliance not at all. It was strong in Bellefontaine, and at Eardley there was a severe shock.

At Holgate it was felt plainly and stopped the clocks.

Norwalk says: "It gave us a good shake."

At Clyde it rattled the windows and scared the women.

At Rawson the shock was plainly felt and was accompanied with a rumbling noise. It is all the talk of the town.

Bluffton plainly felt the shock, it making the windows and doors rattle. The people were badly frightened, and the sound was like distant thunder.

Arcadia had the same experience.

At Fostoria it shook every house, causing great excitement. The jars in the drug stores were knocked from the shelves.

Portland, slight shock; Red Key, slight shock. Several business men ran into the streets to see if the buildings were falling. There was great excitement for a few minutes.

At Albany it shook a large brick building so the inhabitants thought they were going to fall to the earth.

Louisville, 19.—A slight shock from earthquake was felt here this afternoon about 2.15 o'clock. No damage.

Ontario, 19.—A shock of earthquake was felt here this afternoon about 2.25. At Dresden the shock was distinct like a distant explosion, which seemed to follow the river and vary in force, in some instances causing quite a rattling of dishes and tossing of furniture.

Wheeling, 19.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 2.40 p.m. The motion was from southwest to northeast. No damage.

CHICAGO, 19.—Isaac Jacobson, a Finnish sailor, was hanged here at noon to-day for the murder of George Bidell, his employer, last April. He shot his victim without warning, and gave as a reason that Bidell owed him a dollar which he refused to pay.

Fifteen hundred people, principally Socialists, held a mass meeting on Market Square to-night, to give vent to a number of fiery speeches and resolutions regarding the execution of Jacobson, who, it is asserted, would never have been hung had he not been utterly poor and friendless. A post mortem examination of Jacobson's brain was demanded in view of his alleged temporary insanity, to ascertain whether a judicial murder had not been committed.

NEW YORK, 19.—M. M. Messer, of Boonton, N. J., died to-day. She was shot by her husband, W. W. Messer, last Friday, in the Park. Messer then shot their daughter Mary who is expected to die within a day or two. Messer afterwards killed himself.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 17.—Gen. A. M. Seales, democratic candidate for Governor, has been canvassing western North Carolina. His horse ran away while crossing Cowee mountain, Jackson county, and the horse fell down a precipice 100 feet and was killed. The buggy was smashed to atoms. Seales caught in a tree and barely escaped with his life. He reached his home at Greensboro this morning, very much bruised, and is now in bed.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—On the Philadelphia & Atlantic railroad, about 20 miles below Camden, to-night, 11 men were seriously but none thought to be fatally injured. A freight train on the Williamstown branch of the Camden & Atlantic road dashed into the rear car of the Camden & Atlantic accommodation train at the intersection of the roads, and demolished it, throwing the occupants, all railroad workmen, about 20 feet from the track in great confusion. The injured were brought to their homes. It is said the freight train was not on schedule time.

CHICAGO, 20.—A published statement is made here that Miss Etta Turnbull, only daughter of N. S. H. Turnbull, the wealthy pork packer, has eloped with Alexander Nervon, employed in Turnbull's establishment as a slaughterer. He is described as a handsome member of the South Side Episcopal Church choir. Nervon is declared to have acquired some means of his own, and is a man of fine physical appearance. The affair became public through Mr. Turnbull procuring services of detectives for the ostensible purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of his daughter.

NEW YORK, 20.—Threes 100%; 4 1/2's 12; 4's 20%; Pacific 6's 95; Bar Silver 10%; Central Pacific 30%; Burlington 22%; Northern Pacific 20%; preferred 48; Northwestern 91%; New York Central 90%; Oregon Navigation 67; Oregon Transcontinental 13%; Pacific Mail 50%; Panama 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 21%; Union Pacific 48%; Texas Pacific 10%; Fargo Express 5; Western Union 65 1/2.

CHICAGO, 20.—The general managers of the Western and Southwestern lines at their adjourned session this morning resumed negotiations with a view to forming a pool on the Colorado and Utah business. No progress, however,

was made, and an adjournment was taken to 2 o'clock this afternoon. The impression last night was that no further attempt will be made at this time toward a settlement of the question of Colorado and Utah traffic beyond, possibly, an attempt to maintain rates similar to the 90 days agreement entered into yesterday with respect to the Nebraska business. Freight agents of all the Omaha lines have been in session to-day in an endeavor to arrange a tariff to Nebraska points in conformity with the action taken by the managers yesterday. A number of officials intend leaving the city this evening.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—Captain Dudley and Mate Stephenson of the lost yacht *Mignonette*, are committed for trial on a charge of murder. While drifting about at sea in a small boat without water or food, they killed the cabin boy, drank his blood and ate his body, that their own lives and the life of a seaman named Brooks might be preserved. The seaman is released from arrest.

St. Petersburg, 18.—Advices from the north state that the Russian corvette at Viadivostok seized the American schooner *Eliza* for having contraband goods on board, and the English schooner *Helena* for illegal bunting.

Paris, 18.—*Le Matin* says: The resumption of negotiations is attempted by China, but Prime Minister Ferry is deaf to the Chinese offers.

A portion of the Paris press is making violent attacks upon the American press for its comments on the bombardment of Foo Chow.

Dusseldorf, 19.—The Emperor of Germany reviewed the troops to-day, and was in the saddle two hours.

BAFFLED!

ONE OF THE MOST UNACCOUNTABLE AND DANGEROUS OF RECENT DECEITS DISCOVERED AND EXPOSED.

There is some mysterious trouble that is attacking nearly everyone in the land with more or less violence. It seems to steal into the body like a thief in the night. Doctors cannot diagnose it. Scientists are puzzled by its symptoms. It is, indeed, a modern mystery. Like those severe and vague maladies that attack horses and prostrate nearly all the animals in the land, this subtle trouble seems to menace mankind. Many of its victims have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, specially in the morning. A strange sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation is felt at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes grow sunken, the hands and feet feel clammy at one time and burn intensely at others. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greyish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. He becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a peculiar whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive, and then, again, outflux intensely; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood grows thick and stagnant; the white of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is often attended with palpitation of the heart. The vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of prostration and great weakness. Most of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population have this disorder in some of its varied forms, while medical men have wholly mistaken its nature. Some have treated it for one complaint; some for another, but nearly all have failed to reach the seat of the disorder. Indeed, many physicians are afflicted with it themselves. The experience of Dr. A. G. Richards, residing at No. 468 Tremont street, Boston, is thus described by himself:

"I had all those peculiar and painful symptoms which I have found afflicting so many of my patients, and which had so often baffled me. I knew that all the commonly established remedies would be unavailing for I had tried them often in the past. I therefore determined to strike out in a new path. To my intense satisfaction I found that I was improving. The dull, stupid feeling departed and I began to enjoy life once more. My appetite returned. My sleep was refreshing. The color of my face which had been a sickly yellow, gradually assumed the pink tinge of health. In the course of three weeks, I felt like a new man and know that it was wholly owing to the wonderful efficacy of Warner's Tippecanoe Tonic, which was all the medicine I took."

Doctors and scientists often exhaust their skill and the patient dies. They try every thing that has been used by or is known to, the profession, and then fail. Even if they save the life it is often after great and prolonged agony. Where all this can be avoided by precaution and care, how insane a thing it is to endure such suffering! With a pure and palatable preparation within reach, to neglect its use is simply inexcusable.