

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 11.—The *Tribune* (Shelbyville) special says: The excitement occasioned by the killing of Albert McCorkle, County Sheriff, on last Saturday, has somewhat subsided, still considerable bitter feeling exists; but not sufficient cause for further bloodshed. Young Kennedy, who did the shooting is still at large. The calamity is deplored by all. McCorkle was 33 years old and at the time of his death was serving the second term as Sheriff. He was senior partner of the Shelby Democrat, the county organ; but was not connected with the paper, except as financial manager. McCorkle was a useful citizen, an upright, sober man and a person who never intentionally harmed anyone. The boy who did the shooting is only 17 years old and comes from a respectable family.

The democracy held their final rally here to-day, and it was feared that the scenes of Saturday would be repeated, but all passed off quietly, owing in a great measure to the fact that the republicans kept perfectly quiet, having nothing to say or do. There can be no doubt that had any republican dared to express his political opinion, a certain element of the democrats were prepared to begin hostilities. The crowd was estimated at 3,000 men, women and children.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, delivered an address, and that part of it referring to the recent riot and threatened trouble on to-morrow, did him much credit as well as doing a great deal toward allaying the present excitement. He advocated peace at the polls in strong terms, urging every man in the country to do all in his power toward preventing another outbreak. In regard to Kennedy he said: Should the officers succeed in capturing him, whatever you do, do not resort to mob violence. Select twelve of your best men, give him a fair and impartial trial and abide the decision.

To-night the republicans feel much encouraged over the turn of affairs, and do not anticipate much trouble. There is, however, a feeling brewing that is very malignant, and should anything unfavorable occur no power can prevent another and very serious riot. If it is once commenced there is no telling where it will end. The bulldozing element indulge in threats and their fury if again aroused now that McCorkle is dead, will know no bounds. The republicans intend going to the polls, and remain all day, and are intent that every man who has a right to vote shall cast his vote unmolested.

The *Tribune's* Indianapolis special referring to the Shelbyville riot says: If there be a spot in the north more unlike the north and more resembling a political hell-hole of Mississippi, it is Shelbyville, Indiana. Most appropriately has been christened the "Yazoo of Indiana." There was a republican meeting there yesterday and as usual the democratic hoodlums endeavored to break it up. They were repulsed, but trouble broke out afresh later on. Stories are contradictory, the democrats claiming that their man was shot by a republican named Kennedy, whom he had arrested and was taking to the station. Whether this was so, or whether a stray shot from a democratic weapon in the rampas did the work the whole affair is only another bloody commentary on the dare-devilism of these northern yazoos. Everybody regrets there was any bloodshed, but the prevailing sentiment is that it was inevitable and the outgrowth of the system of things. The democrats will attempt to make a deal of capital out of it. However, their organ here will come out draped in mourning in the morning, and Governor Hendricks will go down to Shelbyville to counsel moderation or something else.

Indianapolis, 11.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held at the criminal court room this morning to take measures to secure a peaceable election to-morrow. Among those present were Senator McDonald, Mr. English, Judge Gresham and other leading men of both parties. Short speeches were made and resolutions passed embodying the sense of the meeting. It is the general belief that the determined measures taken will prevent all riotous demonstrations and illegal voting in this city.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Star* and *Herald* of Panama says: A decree issued by President Guardia, of Cos-

ta Rica, re-establishes the law of January, 1878, by which all personal guarantees are abolished and the community is left at the mercy of the dictator. Another decree suspends the sessions of the national constitution assembly, convened about a month ago. The reason given in the *Official Gazette* for the arbitrary measure is that a conspiracy against the government has been discovered, and the only salvation of those in power was the dictatorship.

The most important news from the south west coast is an account of the destruction of the Chilean sloop *Covadonga*. The Chileans picked up an empty boat at sea, between Chaucay and Arcon, which on being hoisted on deck, exploded and sank the *Covadonga* in a few minutes. The *Covadonga* was captured by Chileans from Spain during the Spanish aggression on the coast in 1864. Chileans continue devastating the northern provinces of Peru.

The magnificent sugar plantations of Polo Seco and San Bernard were burned by invaders, the owners having refused money demanded. The live stock, sugar, rice, etc., about the village burned. The rolling stock of the railroad was also burned. A portion of the troops went to Supo, continued the work of plunder, and destroyed the port and neighboring hacienda by fire. At Payta and Sullana all rolling stock was burned.

Chileans captured the American steamer *Isidoro*, and expressed the intention to capture the Columbian schooner *Tumaco*, which they said had carried war material to Supo. They finally steamed away in the direction of the rich departments of La Libertad and Lambayeque. It is said only four of the crew of the *Covadonga* were saved.

A rumor is beginning to gain currency that United States Minister Christianity obtained a promise from Chileans that no active operations would be carried on pending the receipt of the answer of Peru to the conditions of peace. The *Opinion National*, of Lima, says it learns that Mr. Christianity, on passing Arica, asked for explanations from Chilean authorities as to the burning of the United States consulate, and as he obtained only evasive answers, it is considered certain that he has given orders for the steamer *Adams* to call at the port, and exact the necessary satisfaction. If this should be refused the paper states, the *Adams* is to bombard the town. There is a rumor that the United States minister to Chili has presented a note in which England coincides. In this note, the two powers, it is said, express their regret at the occurrences in the south, and trust the excesses which have hitherto followed their victories will not be repeated, and that foreign properties and lives will merit more respect than hitherto. Chileans claim to have 25,000 men between Tacua and Arica including 2,500 cavalry. They declare the intention of moving on to Lima, between the 10th and 12th of October.

Valparaiso, 8.—Negotiations for peace between Chili and Peru have been opened at Arica, with the intervention of the United States.

Under the head of "Gen. Grant Answered," the *Herald* prints a column of an interview with a prominent army officer, whose name is suppressed, but who apparently speaks by authority. Extracts as follows:

"What induced this coldness between the two generals?"

"I am satisfied their friendly relations would have continued, notwithstanding the bees in their respective bonnets, had it not been for mischief makers. It was well understood that Hancock's treating Grant with coldness was merely to indicate to him that after having sustained his action in Louisiana up to the last moment, including the removal of the city councilmen who had been advised to impale themselves against Hancock's authority, and because Grant had subsequently revoked his last approval on account of the irruption of a cabal of radical senators, who told Grant that he must cause Hancock to revoke his order revoking the members of the city council, or otherwise the republican party would be at an immense disadvantage, and might result in Grant not being nominated by the republican party as President. Hancock understood very clearly that the real reason for Grant's action in desiring him to revoke his order was because of that pressure, and hearing that Grant was making everything subservient to his inordinate ambition, he could not but feel dis-

gusted, and therefore treated Grant coldly. Grant had sustained Hancock in every act of his in Louisiana, including the last act, which he subsequently revoked and which caused Hancock to ask to be relieved."

"Do you think he will make a reply to Grant's averments?"

"They are not damaging except to Grant. My impression is he will take no further notice of them; he cannot afford to do it. He must not descend to Grant's level; he must not lock horns with him. Let Grant bellow and throw up dirt by himself. Hancock's present condition as candidate of the democratic party for President, moreover, should restrain him, and probably will, from bringing himself to the plane of Grant."

CHICAGO, 9.—Among the gems of Conkling's speech at the battle ground near Lafayette, Indiana, today, were the following: Thomas Jefferson shielded Indiana from the curse of slavery, a curse never satisfied with less than three victims; the man, the master and the land. Free locomotion is guaranteed by the Constitution, and the exodus of southern negroes will continue so long as they are oppressed. We in New York want the tonic of a republican majority in Indiana. All our eggs are in your basket; we are all in your boat. You must tell the men of the south that an invitation to ride is not a license to drive. If you want to vote to bring in a new balance of power, to sail out on a shoreless sea, vote for that respected but by no means great man, the head of the democratic ticket.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 11.—A difficulty occurred between a negro named Oscar Shetter, janitor of the Custom House, and a young man named Rouse in a saloon to-day at 12.30 p. m., which resulted in the shooting of Rouse, and also wounding of the negro. Rouse is expected to die. At 2 a. m. it was necessary to move the negro from the city to the county jail for safety, as their was considerable feeling against him among the friends of Rouse. There was a crowd of about 100 about the jail about 4 o'clock this morning which was dispersed by the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts who asked them to go to their homes, agreeing that the negro should be kept secure for trial. Later in the day at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon quite a crowd again gathered about the jail. It is feared by some that there will be trouble. The last crowd was dispersed by a word from one of the councilmen and Mayor. There is considerable feeling amongst the negroes as well as among Rouse's friends.

PITTSBURG, 11.—Several prominent business men called to see Messrs. Pitcairn and Pugh, of the Pennsylvania road this evening, and stated that they considered that by gross carelessness of some person or persons, murder had been committed, and asked that the investigation be thorough. The officials promised that everything that possibly can be done would be done to fasten the guilt upon the proper parties. Coroner Hope was also called upon and he stated that all those found to be implicated would be placed under arrest.

Three more deaths have just occurred, swelling the list to 24. The names of two are Ella Hetzel and Charles Black, the other is an unknown man.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The *Call* to-morrow will publish an interview with Lieut. John Wyckoff, of the United States revenue cutter *Corwin*, who has arrived here on the steam whaler *Mary and Helen*, and 21 days from the arctic. The *Corwin* made three trips to the Herald Islands without being able to land on account of the ice. The *Corwin* has traversed the route in every direction between Point Barrow and Herald Island, without gaining any intelligence of the *Jeannette* or the missing whalers, and was unable to reach Wrangle Land; for which the missing ships headed when last seen. Another attempt will be made to reach Herald Island before the close of the season. The schooner *Solata* was seized at Port Hope August 29, for violation of the revenue laws and Lieut. Wyckoff put in charge on the 4th of September. She went ashore on the north side of St. Lawrence Island and became a total loss. September 12th Lieut. Wyckoff in the *Mary and Helen* and took passage on her for this port.

CINCINNATI, 12.—The political campaign closed last night without any public meetings or parades, and the city is usually quiet. The committees and candidates of both par-

ties have been very busy during the day. Everything indicates a large vote. The canvass has been managed and regarded more like a national than a State election, and the State candidates and even the local candidates, except congressmen, are not at all prominently brought forward. It is therefore thought that there will be but little scratching of tickets and that party lines will be unusually closely drawn. Hon. W. H. Barnum was here last night, having come from Indianapolis, whither he went again to-day.

NEW YORK, 12.—The parade of the Boys in Blue and kindred republican associations, last night, in honor of Gen. Grant, was a brilliant and imposing spectacle. A feature of the demonstration was the number of business men and employees in the line. The associations in this city parading, were many in number and strong in membership. They were well reinforced by visiting members from a distance of fifty miles in every direction. Brooklyn sent very large representations of political clubs, and New Jersey, Staten Island and Long Island, the Hudson River towns and those on the line of the Harlem Railway were scarcely behind. Every man carried a torch or lantern. Those who had the direction of the procession made provision for the great numbers who participated, and all easily found the designated place to form, preparatory to the march. Special trains were run from points 100 miles out of town, and each was crowded with persons coming to view the spectacle. Brooklyn, Jersey City and adjacent cities and towns contributed vast numbers of sightseers, who supplementing the population of New York, gave to the city a crowd and commotion it rarely possesses. The political headquarters, many hotels, business houses and residences were illuminated, while every window, shop and vantage ground from which could be had a view of the parade was filled with people. Gen. Grant, leaning upon the arm of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, at 10.55, stepped on the reviewing stand where representatives had already gathered. Both gentlemen were enthusiastically cheered. At 11.30 the end of the procession reached the reviewing point. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 men were in line.

At this hour, 3 a. m., the great procession is not yet over. There was never a demonstration in the city or county that rivalled it.

CHICAGO, 12.—The *Times* Muncie, Indiana, special says: At 11 o'clock last night a courier rode in stating that while Dr. Burcha, formerly a prominent democrat and a recent convert to Garfield was speaking in a schoolhouse in the northern part of the township, a storm of stones came dashing through the window, seriously injuring numerous persons. Several pistols were fired, and on emerging from the schoolhouse the republicans received another shower of stones. Many vehicles were found broken up and horses tails and manes were shorn closely. Intense excitement.

The *Times* Evansville special says: At Rockport, Ind., a negro named Willis Poole was shot dead by Louis Schoenfeld, for speaking insultingly of a lady who wore the Hancock badge. It is also reported that J. Proctor Knott stepped forward to congratulate the murderer.

The Kentucky State Convention of the prohibition party was held last evening. It nominated Neal Dow. 80 delegates were present.

A Narrow Escape.

A story which is going the rounds in regard to a man saving his life by leaping from a falling elevator while passing an open door, reminds us of a similar escape that occurred here on the Comstock. G. F. Kellogg, now foreman of the Hale Norcross mine, was the hero of the adventure. At the time he was foreman at the old Yellow Jacket. He started down the shaft on the cage, and when down about 400 feet the carman returning from the dump with an empty car carelessly pushed it into the mouth of the shaft. The engineer, who was a wide awake man, saw the car tumble into the shaft, and did whole pages of thinking in half a second. He instantly threw out the brake and let the cage drop down until it reached the five hundred level, when he suddenly jammed on the brake with his whole weight. Mr. Kellogg heard the car strike into the shaft and come crashing down. At the same instant he

also observed that the engineer was dropping him at a rate of speed which was about the same as if no cable had been attached to the cage and he knew what it meant. It was the same as if the engineer had said to him: "Old fellow, you hear what is coming, there is but one show for you, and I am going to give you a chance for that!" Mr. Kellogg grasped the cross bar of the cage with both hands, faced the door of the 500 feet station, and the instant the brake struck above he leaped through. As he left the cage the falling car struck it and both went to the bottom of the shaft together, a wreck of splintered wood and twisted iron.—*Virginia City, (Nev.) Enterprise.*

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