

28, Holton, Mich., hands badly burned; Hugh O'Donnell, 56, New Orleans, La., badly burned about the face, arms, hands and back; will probably die. A number of the rescued agree that in the car were two barrels of gasoline which were exploded either by sparks from the engine or from a naked torch with which the men were accustomed to light themselves to bed.

PHILADELPHIA, 29.—At the conference of the National Greenback and Labor leaders with General Butler at William's Grove to-day, an aggressive campaign was decided upon. General Butler will make four speeches in the State, at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and two other places to be determined upon. From now until the State convention, September 18th, at Bellefonte, will be devoted to perfecting the organization and filling up the local tickets. At that time the speaking canvass will begin. A red rose on a green leaf was decided upon as the Butler badge.

William's Grove, Pa., 29.—Gen. Butler arrived to-day and was received by 5,000 people, escorted to the grand headquarters and held a short reception. At 2 o'clock he was escorted to the grand stand by a very large number of people, a band and a squad of 50 policemen. As he ascended the steps of the platform he was loudly cheered, and a few minutes later he was introduced by worthy Master Leonard Rhodes, of the State Grange. Gen. Butler in a speech said: "Usually a speech to farmers commences by telling them how happy they are, and how much their lot is to be desired above all others, and how excellent a thing it is to plow in the ground and drive cows and milk them, and to make butter, and have other people eat it. I am not going to begin my speech in that way. A farmer's boy brought up in my early youth a farm was not like these, but so rocky that when they sent me after the cows I could jump a mile from stone to stone and never place my feet upon the ground. I know something of farm life. It is a hard life if well followed. It is a stern life if well followed. It is an onerous life if well followed. The farmer as a rule, does not get rich, but he always has a comfortable subsistence, and if he is industrious and frugal, he lays up a competency for his children, if he has taught them to work with him and not let them get foolish ideas that the highest vocation a man can have is to measure off calico with a yard stick behind a counter. Never do that; stay at home, boys, on the farm. Let me tell you one or two things, and this is not politics, only you don't know it. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men that go into the city and go into business do not succeed in a high degree, and more, that ninety out of every hundred fail utterly. The successes you hear of, but the failures sink away into obscurity. Your sons who have gone into the city find their place at last in the poor house, where history does not deal with them to any considerable extent, and it is as much worse for the girls as you can think. I speak like an old man to young men. Mothers and fathers find a good honest mechanic or farmer in your neighborhood and marry the girls to them and let them be happy parents of fine children, again to marry with that class upon which the very foundation of government rests. Now I say the farm life is a hard life, but why is it a hard life? Because you don't get a fair share of the profits you produce. Look at the agricultural implements I see here. How much has the dower of the farmer been increased by this improved machinery? How much has the production been increased? More than two hundred fold. You can produce two hundred fold as much in the same time now. Why is not the condition of farmers two hundred fold better now than it was before the good gifts of God were given him in the shape of machinery? They were given him that he might get two hundred times richer, or he ought to do the work two hundred times easier, or he ought to work two hundred times less than formerly, but he don't. Where is this money gone? Who has got it? (Voice in the crowd: "The monopolist.") Not always the monopolist, but he gets the most of it. The farmer hasn't got it. He has got his land, little better or a little worse; but all this great production has gone somewhere. It has not been eaten up. It has not been burned. It has not taken wings and flown away. You will see it in these immense fortunes which have been acquired. I am not here to say one word against these men that acquired them. I am here to arraign the laws of the country which allow them so to accumulate the wages of honest labor and honest production. (Applause.) I am here to say, the laws and legislators who can be so manipulated as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, ought to be changed. Of the fifty billions of dollars of property in the country, the farmers own more than one-fourth. Well, why don't they get rich? Because, first, their riches don't flow in piles to them. It is not a steady stream, and then you pay all the taxes, substantially. Why do I say that? Why, if we could have all this fifty billion dollars of property taxed, taxes would be nothing at all. They would be a fleabite, but Mr. Vanderbilt swears that under the law he is not taxable at all for any personal property, and yet by your laws he had at that time \$25,000,000 of the National debt and other securities, and the law would allow him to escape taxation. do you say a word about those laws? Oh, no! You get up all manner of quarrels about State rights and old

matters of any kind that were matters of long ago, and one will call himself a Republican and the other a Democrat, and get vexed and angry, and are bled every day while you are quarreling. Nothing more nor nothing less. Why does the farmer pay so much? It is because all his property lies where it can be seen, and the tax gatherer cannot miss it, whereas my bonds, if I have any, my stocks and my notes and my securities lie away in my safe and the assessor can't find them. The farmer is worse off than the workingman, because he has got something that can be taxed and can be seen. The workingman has got his capital, which is his capability of doing a day's work that is not taxed. But the farmer having one-fourth of the property of this country, pays three-fourths of the taxes.

The General then considered the subject of transportation, and said: The railroad companies league together and make discriminating rates of freight, and now without going into this matter at length, let me sketch you one thing. Chicago beef is and has been cheaper in Liverpool, England, than in Boston, and the beef has been taken through Boston. You say that is remarkable. Not at all. It is effected by discrimination in rates against the Boston purchaser. The corporation leaves the individual manager entirely relieved from all responsibility. You go to a railroad corporation and complain to the manager. "Oh," says he, "I'd relieve you if I could, but the company have voted so and so." Who is the company? You can't find them. Corporations are necessary, but they are agents of the people, to be restrained by the people, and only to act for the good of the people. They are allowed to take fares for purposes of just remuneration. If they do that, then they become the friend of the workingman and the farmer as a means of communication and interchange of freights and passengers. If they transcend these limits, then your legislature should have full power. It has now in theory, but not a man of you believes there is power enough in any democratic or republican legislature of this State to control the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The General then addressed himself to his democratic hearers who have been throwing away their votes and his republican hearers who have been doing worse, sustaining a party that has brought about these things. It does not make a bit of difference which party wins, the Pennsylvania Railroad controls them always, just as you would if you were the Pennsylvania Railroad. The General considered the low prices ruling, and gave his reason therefor as under-consumption, and not over-production; "and between them," he said, there is a very wide and vital difference. Over-production is when there is more produced than all the world could consume if they could get it. Under-consumption is when there is more produced than those that want it and can't get it consume. The trouble is because the means of transportation are so high it keeps you poor. It is discrimination, and in that you want a remedy. Now, won't you vote for yourself awhile? We have got to start a new party—a people's party. The people must come up and stand together, and renovate the old parties, and you can do it, you men, if you will stand together now. Don't let anyone go away and say Butler wants us to vote for him. I am not anxious on that subject at all, and you can do me no good by your votes. If you should elect me President, however, in November, you would do me the greatest possible harm—an old man to be driven from pillar to post for four years by a continual scramble for office by all sorts and conditions of men, without power—unless you would give me Congress—to do any good, and only to be annoyed and fretted to death because I could not do anything. I came here not to ask you to throw away your votes. I want you to lay the foundation of a people's party that shall remedy these things." General Butler was loudly cheered at the close of his address, and was driven to the station and conveyed by special train to Harrisburg, whence he left for New York, where he will speak to-morrow evening.

LOUISVILLE, 29.—The meeting of prohibitionists to nominate a State ticket and ratify the nomination of St. John, was slimly attended. Gen. Green Clay Smith called the meeting to order and submitted a prohibition address to the people of Kentucky, claiming that the prohibition party was looking to the interest of the workmen. The address was adopted as the platform of the party in the State.

CHICAGO, 29.—The National Law and Order League, in session at Lake Bluff to-day, listened to addresses by Rev. J. H. Burrows and Andrew Paxton, both of Chicago, in opposition to prohibition. Speeches were also made by L. E. Dudley of Boston, and Judge Nourse. The following officers were elected: Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts, president; L. E. Dudley of Boston, secretary; E. B. Monroe of Connecticut, treasurer, and Andrew Paxton of Chicago, general agent.

TOPEKA, 29.—The State convention of the anti-Monopoly, Greenbackers and Labor party finished its labors by the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a State and Electoral ticket. The platform endorses the action of the National convention at Indianapolis; pledges hearty support to Butler and West, its nominees; be-

lieves all public lands ought to be open to settlement; denounces the expulsion of peaceable citizens from government lands by soldiers in the interest of monopolists and cattle kings; demands that the Alabama and Cherokee strip of lands be opened to actual settlers; demands that alien ownerships of land be prohibited; demands that convict labor shall not be brought into competition with the labor of free men; favors more stringent railroad laws than now exist in this State; believes women ought to have the ballot, and equal pay for equal labor with men; pledges support to all laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic; denounces the Republican party for manipulating the currency, so as to defraud Union soldiers and compelled disabled soldiers and the families of the slain to be humble supplicants for a recognition of their rights; and favors restoring the right of issue of all the money in this country to the United States Government where it belongs under the Constitution, and opposes the continuing of the bonded interest-bearing debt of the United States as a banking basis. A free state ticket was nominated, and Electors and State Central Committee also chosen.

New York, 29.—The delegation appointed by the anti-monopoly party in Saratoga, with the representatives from the National greenback party, the anti-monopoly party and the Central Labor Union, to-night agreed upon an electoral ticket, the members of which will cast their votes for Butler.

Salem, Ogn., 29.—The State Central Committee of greenbackers and anti-monopolists met to-day. Butler and West electors were chosen, and it was decided to print and distribute 50,000 copies of Butler's address.

HARTFORD, 29.—Governor Waller has written the chairman of the democratic State committee, declining a reelection.

SHREVEPORT, 29.—Berry Johnson (colored), for the murder of his wife, was hanged to-day inside the parish jail. According to a law passed by the last Legislature, only 15 persons were admitted to the execution. Johnson admitted yesterday he killed Malinda Coleman in Red River parish, four years ago, being hired to commit the murder by another negro woman.

WILKESBARRE, 29.—The defaulting paymaster, Samuel Roberts, ill at his summer residence near this city, attempted to shoot himself Wednesday. This afternoon he assigned to Charles Parish all his household property.

HURON, Dakota, 29.—A cyclone passed east of this city yesterday, destroying everything in its path, several hundred feet in width. The storm formed three miles north of this city, and traveled in a southeasterly direction. The residences of Jose Bloodgood, Marvin Cook and Geo. P. Cook were blown to atoms. Mrs. George Cook and child were carried several hundred feet and considerably bruised, but not fatally injured. Points in South Dakota report having seen the storm passing, but no results are given.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, 29.—The U. S. grand jury has found seven indictments for polygamy, the first ever found in Arizona. The Mormons and Gentiles are greatly excited.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—The Times' Foo Chow dispatch, dated last night, says: Since the French descended the river the Chinese looted and burned the foreigner's quarters in the city. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the action of the French in bombarding the city without landing troops for the protection of foreigners. It is reported that Germany has protested against this action. The Chinese complain that English pilots guided the French fleets during the engagements, thus committing a breach of the neutrality laws.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "Ferry, in private conversation, complained with much vehemence of the strictures of the Times regarding Courbet's conduct at Foo Chow. The French press, he said, showed no such spirit when the English bombarded Alexandria."

The English press, by urging China on, is siding against Europe. The confidence it gives the Chinese may next be turned against England. Commercial nations are naturally uneasy at our action, but once resolved on redress, we must deal blows which will tell. Ferry disavowed the policy of colonial conquest. "My whole duty," he declared, "is to finish the enterprise originally ill-conceived and ill-managed. We want a peaceful occupation of Tonquin, and want to enforce on China the respect she owes us. European interests need not be alarmed at this. We are acting for the civilized world."

The committee appointed by the merchants engaged in trade with the East, obtained a legal opinion on the right of France to prevent vessels conveying munitions of war to enter treaty ports of China. Their counsel held that until war had been formally declared, France has no right to prevent such entrances.

Baron De Courcel, French Ambassador, has returned to Berlin. It is semiofficially stated that Courcel's visit to Bismarck was for the purpose of informing him that a permanent occupation of Foo Chow and Formosa was not contemplated by the French Government, and Europeans there have nothing to fear.

Twenty-five hundred troops have been placed in readiness to proceed to

Tonquin, if required. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, has telegraphed Admiral Courbet that supplies for the French forces can be obtained at the arsenal at Saigon, Cochinchina. Operations against Langson are suspended on account of the intense heat. Gen. Negrier will retire to Bac Ninh. It is stated the Delta is in no danger. Gen. Millot telegraphs from Tonquin he lost four men while repulsing pirates and Black Flags who pillaged the villages along Red river, and massacred the inhabitants. The French garrisons at Sonta and Honghoa, with the aid of the gunboats, Millot says, succeeded in driving them into the mountains.

The papers doubt the report that the French have landed at Kelung and captured the forts. In reference to the report, *La Liberté* says the landing of the force of five hundred men was not available for the capture of Kelung.

Admiral Courbet's official report up to this evening is as follows: "Min River, 5.30 p. m., August 28.—The principal batteries on Kin Pai Channel have been destroyed, and he hoped to destroy all the other forts this evening. The line of torpedoes barring the entrance to the river is being fished up, and the explosives are being secured. The gunboats are able to leave the river by another channel. The *Ospre* was dispatched to Miard to guard the telegraph cable."

ROME, 28.—The following shows the progress of cholera in Italy in 24 hours: Bergamo, 13 fresh cases; Bologna, 2 deaths, 1 fresh case; Campobasso, 6 deaths, 17 fresh cases; Laspezia, 8 deaths, 19 fresh cases; Milan, 1 fresh case; Naples, 3 deaths; Parma, 5 deaths, 2 fresh cases; Turin, 5 deaths, 7 fresh cases; in the province of Cuno, 27 fresh cases, of which 26 are in town; Busca, 21, there cases already fatal.

Deaths from cholera in the departments of southern France to-day, 31; four deaths at Toulon, two at Laseyne, and five at Marseilles. The record in the Toulon hospitals for the 24 hours ended this evening: Admitted, 4; died, 1; under treatment, 37.

Toulon, 28.—Two deaths from cholera here last night. At Mourillon, outside the city, there were five fresh cases, one of instant death. The temperature has fallen suddenly.

Berlin, 28.—The report that Germany proposed to the powers that a quarantine of three weeks should be established at Suez for vessels from countries infected with cholera, is untrue.

LONDON, 28.—The government is expediting the departure of increasing reinforcements of the Egyptian staff. The force at Woolwich has been increased and additional hands engaged to put transports in readiness rapidly. Orders have been sent to Plymouth to hasten the fitting out of the transport *Poonah*. It has been decided to increase the expedition for the relief of Gordon to 7,000 men; 700 royal scouts will be dispatched from the West Indies. The rest of the troops go from Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus; 400 more river boats have been ordered.

The Government has contracted with a Chicago firm to supply 500,000 pounds of compressed beef for the Gordon relief expedition.

Cairo, 28.—There is a report that the Fagallah tribes have again defeated the Mahdi.

Suakim, 28.—The rebels succeeded last night in removing two mines which had been laid near the town for the purpose of exploding when they attacked the garrison. They also captured three dhows near the harbor, and killed four sailors. The other sailors of the dhows, seven in number, escaped. The rebels took three dhows and 25 passengers they had captured 50 miles south of Suakim, where, it is reported, the rebels have collected a large force. The British man-of-war *Condor* will proceed to this port.

The clergy has started a monster demonstration in every church in favor of the temporal power of the Pope. Among the first signatures to the address for this object, are the cardinal prelates and nobles of Spain.

The Canadian government, replying to a reference from the privy council of the memorial of ranch holders of the Western United States, asking for freedom to import cattle through Canada to England, refuse to grant the request on the ground that there will be a risk of introducing disease both into Canada and Great Britain.

MADRID, 28.—Cardinal Juan Moreno, Archbishop of Valladolid and Primate of Spain, died to-day of apoplexy.

NAPLES, 29.—Much unreasonable opposition to transference of cholera patients to the hospital prevails among the populace. Forcible opposition yesterday was offered as a person with the disease was being conveyed to the hospital. Rioters wounded and otherwise maltreated several policemen. At the same time crowds of women assailed the infant's school for fear their children, if they became unwell would be taken to the hospital. The syndic has asked the Archbishop to help enlighten the people.

PARIS, 29.—An official report concerning the Langson affair from General Millot, commander of the French forces at Tonquin, praises the valor of Col. DeJenne, who was in command of the detachment sent to occupy Langson but says he acted too precipitately. DeJenne was under orders to occupy Langson peacefully when he found himself confronted by Chinese, the General of which said he had received no orders to surrender. DeJenne ought to have asked further orders from Millot by heliograph. The French newspapers are exultant over the success of Admiral Courbet in destroying the defenses along the river Min between Foo Chow and the sea.

PARIS, 29.—Owing to the better feeling prevailing, in consequence of rumors that China is disposed to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the Tonquin question, rentes were quoted before the opening of the Bourse this morning at 78 francs 87½ centimes.

PARIS, 29.—Two deaths at Marseilles, five at Toulon, last night. At Fillasano, near Brignates, five deaths yesterday.

The French are establishing a coal depot at Pondichery, on the southeast coast of India.

CAIRO, 29.—Frauds amounting to £80,000 have been discovered in the ministry financial report. Foreign officials of high standing are implicated.

SHANGHAI, 29.—European residents in Shanghai remain unmolested. Many Chinese, however, are alarmed and leaving the city, and the foreign settlement. The Chief Magistrate and Consuls have issued placards urging the natives to remain, as the French have no present intention of attacking Shanghai or Foo Chow. Chinese authorities here received an important telegram from Peking, the purport of which is not precisely known. There are reports, however, that China is desirous of coming to an agreement with France. The Viceroy of Canton has ordered all Frenchmen to leave his province immediately.

The French fleet destroyed the remaining Chinese works at Kin Pai channel, and is believed to have left Min river to-day, but its destination remains uncertain. It seems probable it will come to Shanghai.

General Millot, commander of the French force at Tonquin, telegraphs that the Chinese are preparing to invade Tonquin. He awaits their advance with confidence.

CAIRO, 29.—General Lord Wolseley has appointed General Earle to the position of second in command of the Gordon relief expedition. General Earle's brigade has been ordered to move so as to reach the Second Cataract early in October.

ASSOUAN, 29.—Several steamers passed the first cataract. The Nile is rising steadily. It has already risen four feet at Wady Halfa.

MARIS, 29.—A *Figaro* editorial comments upon the increase of English troops in Egypt from 6,000 to 14,000 men, and says an explanation is necessary. If its design is to stop the passage of the French through the Suez Canal in the event of an Anglo-Chinese alliance, *Figaro* says France keeps 11,000 troops in Algeria and Tunis who are ready to cross Tripoli and seize Cairo when they are so ordered.

MADRID, 29.—A quarantine of ten days has been established at all Spanish ports against vessels from Algeria, owing to the arrival at Algiers of a French transport from Tonquin with a great deal of sickness on board.

Marseilles, 29.—The southern province to-day records 32 new cases of cholera.

Rome, 29.—The cholera in Italy the past 24 hours: 118 fresh cases, 26 deaths.

LONDON, 29.—The British ship *Earl Beaconsfield*, from Glasgow for San Francisco, burned at sea. The crew were landed at Valparaiso.

ROME, 29.—The evangelical letter of the Pope against the action of the French government in adopting the new divorce law, is ready for promulgation. The Pope reminds France he has already frequently admonished the people against laws contrary to the church, passed by their rulers. He instructed the bishops of the various dioceses as to the course they should pursue in order to maintain the principles of the church in regard to the sacrament of marriage.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Nicholas Groesbeck, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrators of the above named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at their Office in Room No. 45, in the Watch Building, southeast corner of Main and Second South Streets, in the City of Salt Lake, in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah.

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HYRUM GROESBECK,
WILLIAM GROESBECK,
Administrators,