

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

DENVER, 9.—A Colorado Springs special to the *Tribune Republican*: The Colorado Wool Growers' Association, in session here, has issued an address to the wool growers of the country, particularly of the Ohio Valley, urging them to vote for no candidate for Congress or the State Legislatures who is not, without qualification or condition, in favor of restoring the rate of duty of 1867. All wool growers are called upon to redeem the pledges made at Chicago last June, to ignore party affiliations and support only those who favor such legislative measures. The address concludes thus: We ask you to do nothing more than we propose doing. We believe that in view of the present depressed condition of the woolgrowing interests brought about by adverse legislation, those engaged in this business should, as a matter of self-preservation, ignore what is largely sentimental in politics and turn their attention to those political questions upon which depend prosperity, and consequently the happiness of themselves and families.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, 9.—Short stops were made at Shreve and Perrysville. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words at each place, thanking the people for the kind reception they gave him, and presenting the tariff as the great issue. At 1:30 the train arrived at Mansfield, the home of Senator Sherman.

Columbus, 9.—In view of the great demonstration here last week, the understanding was that there should be none on this occasion, but there was quite a large crowd awaiting the arrival of the train, who pressed around Blaine and cheered him as he passed out. He entered a carriage and tried to drive quietly to the house of his cousin, Mr. Miller, but a body of young Republicans, bearing torches, insisted on escorting him in the usual noisy manner. Blaine will spend the night at his cousin's house, and will go to-morrow through the Scioto Valley to Lancaster.

BALTIMORE, 9.—Wm. Daniel, nominated for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket, says: The necessity for the prohibition of the liquor traffic is based upon the well-established and conceded facts that this traffic is the producing cause of almost all the crime, poverty, insanity, suicides and diseases that exist in the land; that it is the great disturber of the public peace as well as the destroyer of domestic peace and happiness; that it renders life, liberty and property insecure and imposes upon the community heavy burdens of taxation without equivalent or consent. Upon the ground of its legitimate tendency being to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, and to create nuisances, the Supreme Court of the United States and the highest courts of the States have decided the laws entirely prohibiting it are constitutional; that idleness, vice and debauchery being cancers on the body politic, endangering its very life, there must of necessity be inherent power in it to restrict in order to prevent its own destruction. In such decisions the highest courts have also held that these laws are for the protection of society, and not for the regulation or control of the conduct of the individual, and hence in no sense partaking of the character of "sumptuary laws," and they are often false, and knowingly styled by the liquor leagues and politicians of one of the great political parties, and that neither are they restrictive of personal liberty, except in so far as they restrain individuals from inflicting injury on others or society. In all such cases the public safety must be supreme. The writer discusses at much length the growth and extent of the prohibitory sentiment, which he claims has not been properly utilized, and demoralization from drink is on the increase, and that unfaithful officials fail to enforce the laws regulating the sale of liquor. He says the policy of both the national government and a great majority of the States is that of licensing and fostering this traffic. To change this policy and the governmental policy properly, is the imperative duty of the hour, and to effect it requires the agency of a political organization or party, just as other great reforms necessitate the like for their accomplishment. It therefore, becomes a national political issue of supreme importance, and cannot be relegated to the States alone at the bidding of any particular leader or leaders, no matter how disturbing this element may be to parties and politicians. Both existing political parties opposed or ignored this great issue, and their candidates for President and Vice-President have done likewise. Necessity, conscience, loyalty to God and humanity, therefore, compel us to assume the position we have assumed.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Director of the Mint estimates the amount of gold and silver coin in the United States Oct. 1st, at \$815,000,000. Of this, \$558,000,000 is gold and \$182,000,000 subsidiary silver, a gain from Oct. 1st, 1883, of \$35,000,000, \$13,000,000 being gold coin and \$22,000,000 silver. In addition to the coin in circulation Oct. 1st, the mints and assay offices held bullion for coinage amounting to, gold \$53,000,000, silver \$5,000,000, making the total amount of United States coin and bullion available for coinage in the country Oct. 1st, \$873,000,000, of which \$810,000,000 is gold and \$263,000,000 silver. The amount of gold coin outside of the Treasury was about \$7,520,000

less than Oct. 1st, 1883, while the amount in the treasury was \$20,000,000. The amount of silver in the banks and in general circulation is about \$8,000,000 less than in 1883, and the amount in the treasury about \$31,000,000 more. The amount of outstanding gold and silver certificates is nearly \$50,000,000 more than on Oct. 1st, 1883.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 385,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the New Orleans, San Francisco and Philadelphia mints.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Another phase of the Chinese question has been presented to the Treasury Department. A few days ago, a party of 86 Chinamen arrived in San Francisco. Some of them who had formerly resided in the United States were provided with the certificates prescribed by the act of 1882, but none of them had certificates as required by the supplementary act of 1884. They were not permitted to land, as the United States Courts in California recently decided that Chinese can only be allowed to land on the production of the evidence required by the law, and that secondary evidence cannot be accepted in such cases. The Treasury department was appealed to for relief. The Secretary has, however, decided not to interfere in the matter, on the ground that it is a question to be settled by the courts.

CUMMINSVILLE, Ont., 9.—The Hamilton powder mills were blown up to-day and four men killed and two wounded.

HAVANA, 9.—A hurricane coming from the direction of Jamaica passed over Santiago de Cuba last night. Some small vessels in the harbor and a number of houses in the city were slightly damaged.

CHICAGO, 9.—Chief Supervisor Sherman of this district in making up his list of supervisors of elections to serve in November chose in the second Congressional district, one Republican and one Independent Democrat, or Finerty men for each voting precinct. An appeal from this action was taken on behalf of the Democratic party to-day before Judge Blodgett of the Federal Court. The judge quoted the law which provides the two supervisors for each polling place shall be of "different political parties," and showed that the plain inference was they should be of the leading political parties. He therefore ruled the supervisors must be exclusively from the Republicans and Democrats.

CHICAGO, 10.—The Third Presbyterian Church on Ashland Avenue, one of the finest church edifices in the city was burned this forenoon. The structure's value was \$100,000. The loss is \$79,000; fully insured.

NEW YORK, 10.—The annual report of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, for the year ending June, 1884, will be issued in a few days, and will show that the company has earned within seventy thousand dollars of 7½ per cent. net.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., 10.—In demolishing an old building on the top of East Rock the workmen discovered several underground passages 30 or 40 feet long, 15 feet high and 3 feet wide, which led to a subterranean vault. Several counterfeit silver pieces and broken dies were found. Milton J. Stewart was the last occupant. He disclaims any knowledge of the matter. The place has had an unsavory reputation. Murders and various other crimes have been committed there.

CINCINNATI, 10.—Ex-Senator Hendricks reached here to-day and was driven to the hotel without any parade or ceremony. In the afternoon he took a drive through the suburbs and received calls, but made no address. Senator Bayard of Delaware. Judge Thurman and Gen. Rosecrans are also in the city to attend a meeting to-night. Senator Bayard visited the Chamber of Commerce and made a brief speech to the effect that he had found in public life great help from the business education he received when a youth. At night all these gentlemen were driven to Music Hall and found it almost impossible to enter, so great was the throng. As ex-Governor Hendricks made his way through to the stage and appeared at the speaker's desk, the entire mass of people rose to their feet and cheered again and again, waved their hats and handkerchiefs and shouted for Cleveland and Hendricks. Similar demonstrations, of less intensity, marked the appearance of General Rosecrans, Senator Bayard, Judge Thurman and Senator Pendleton. M. E. Ingalls called the meeting to order. Senator Pendleton, as chairman, introduced ex-Governor Hendricks, who, after repressing the demonstration made when he entered the hall, began his speech by saying: The election next Tuesday is of great importance, on account of the offices to be filled, but more especially because of the influence it will have on all the States at the November election. He, therefore, appealed to Ohio to give all proper consideration to this election. The election in November was not only for a choice of men, but a decision of National policy. That decision would turn not only on the men presented, but on the policies and principles they represented. He then proceeded to argue there should be a change in the administration of the Government, and gave among other reasons the concession in the republican platform that the tariff was laid unequally and the more revenue was collected than was necessary for the economical administration of the Government. If these faults were conceded by the party which had been in power nearly a quarter of a century, he asserted, there should be a change, so that the remedy could be applied. In proof of the admission by the

republicans of the existence of an excessive revenue, he cited President Arthur's message two years ago, when he called the attention of Congress to the matter and suggested appropriate legislation. The revenue law was modified but not sufficiently, and now the excess of revenue above the requirements of an economical administration was eighty-five millions annually. This sum was improperly kept from the business uses of the country, and the government was compelled to build expensive vaults for its storage. He asked if the republican party under this condition of affairs had a right to ask for a continuance in office. Four years ago, he said, times were fairly good, with fair wages for laborers. The republican orator said, "Let well enough alone," and we were not able to answer that short but powerful argument. Do they say so now, when wheat is 50 cents a bushel lower than it was then? When men are everywhere seeking employment and finding it at reduced wages; when times are hard, indeed, as they are now, the argument is, let there be a change, that the times may be better, and I think that argument ought to have great weight when the party in power keeps calling in from the people eighty-five millions more of taxes than is necessary. Turning to the question of what remedy the democrats proposed for this excessive taxation, he read the declarations in the platform to which the democratic nominees were pledged, and said beyond question they met the case. The banner of democracy thus inscribed, he said, was placed in the hands of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. And they were required to carry it before the public, and with it in their hands to either stand or fall. The platform commends itself to my approval, and I pledge fidelity to it in my official life. Continuing his argument for a change, he said it might be better, it could not be worse. All men in this country, honest republicans, are most tired of that business. He then in a facetious manner read the demands of the republican platform for a restoration of the navy, and for the destruction of polygamy, and said, he too, wanted a navy strong enough that no foreign power shall dare to place American citizens in the jails of Ireland without cause, whether their names be McSweeney or anything else. Referring to the German defection in Ohio, he said the republicans were trying to make up for it by getting the Irish vote. This he regarded as proof of desperation, and debated the likelihood of the Irish voting with the republicans for a man who, as Secretary of State, allowed McSweeney, an American citizen, to remain in a foreign jail without a charge and without a trial. After ridiculing the plank against polygamy in the republican platform, he closed by an appeal to the freemen of Ohio to regard the ballot as a thing too sacred for barter. If voters determined that it should be a pure ballot next Tuesday, the democrats would win. If ballots were permitted to be bought and sold, they would certainly lose.

Senator Bayard followed in a speech of considerable length, after which short addresses were made by Judge Thurman and General Rosecrans. CHILLICOTHE, O., 10.—Mr. Blaine left Columbus by special train on the Scioto Valley road at 10 o'clock this morning. Ex-Gov. Foster joined the party. The first stop was Circleville, where there was a large gathering in front of the court house. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows: If to be observed by an entire continent can be a source of pride, the people of Ohio should be very proud to-day, because the eyes of every State in the Union are upon them, and the action of the people of Ohio on Tuesday next is awaited with deep solicitation throughout the length and breadth of the nation. Left now as the only State that votes in October, the average degree of republican zeal in the country is to be tested by your vote, and your vote will be taken as an index to the vote of November. My only mission, therefore, is to urge upon you the importance of your action on Tuesday next, and to ask you if you are ready for it. For the first time in 40 years, the first time since 1844, when Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk were the nominees of the two great parties, tariff for protection becomes, from the very first day of the campaign, the subject for popular discussion. That discussion is well-nigh closed and the question is to be submitted to a jury of 800,000 voters in your State. As that jury decides may be the fate of protective tariff in this country for a generation. It is too late now to go into an elaboration of the argument. Action is the word now—action is your duty. I refrain, therefore, from doing more than to remind you that in all critical elections of the past, unless the great crisis of 1863 and 1864 be the exception, never has a more mighty or more far-reaching responsibility devolved on the people of Ohio than that which they will meet on Tuesday next, and the meeting of which I hope and believe they will fully and faithfully discharge.

Portsmouth, Ohio, 10.—The reception at Chillicothe was elaborate and an artistic approach to the stand was through an avenue between parallel lines of uniformed horsemen. Blaine said: "From my school days, I have been familiar with Scioto Valley, and have heard much of the rich lands of Paint Creek. I am glad to see their inhabitants before me. I am glad to see before me this great representation of the agricultural portion of Ohio. I

am glad to recall to their minds this morning the duty which the Nation expects of them Tuesday next. Your chairman has been pleased to refer to the six great contests in which the republican party has been victorious. In the first Presidential contest in which the republican party was engaged it was the vote of Ohio that gave strength to the legions that followed the gallant young Fremont; it was Ohio in October, 1880, that in a large part, secured Mr. Lincoln's election; it was the vote of Ohio in October, 1864, that secured the great victory to loyalty and the Union in the roar of civil war; it was the vote of Ohio in 1878 that rewarded the great hero of war with the Presidency and repeated it in 1872; and it was the votes of October 1876 and October 1880 that elevated two Ohio statesmen to the Presidential chair. It remains to be seen whether the great legions of republicanism; whether the great clans that have gathered upon the plains and in the valleys of Ohio, shall now be worsted in the encounter of Tuesday next; whether in this seventh conflict for the great principles of a great party, you will maintain your splendid record of 28 years. It is too late for argument. That has been exhausted. It is too late, even, for appeal. That has been addressed to you. There remains only your own sense of duty and your own loyal determination. I thank you for this kind greeting, and commend you, with all your energies, to the duty of Tuesday next.

At 3:40 the train arrived at Portsmouth. He made a brief speech, presenting the protective tariff as the great issue, and urging the importance of the October vote in Ohio as bearing upon the question and upon the presidential contest. The crowd was so great and so enthusiastic that it proved difficult to get Blaine back to his carriage. It was after dark when the train arrived at Ironton. Later he was driven to a large stand from which he reviewed a torchlight procession. After the procession the people called for a speech, and Blaine spoke in the same vein as at other places to-day, of the importance and responsibility of the republicans of Ohio as having to lead in determining the result. In the procession there was a young republican club from Ashland, Kentucky, and another from Huntington, a West Virginia town. Alluding to these, Blaine said: "I am pleased to note that in this vast assemblage you have representatives from the opposite shore of the Ohio, and that Kentuckians and West Virginians are commingling and co-operating with the people of Ohio for the common cause and to a common end. Kentucky is taking on a new life, and when the days of democratic free trade are ended in her councils, she will stand as she is entitled to stand in enterprise and in progress along by the side of her sister State, Ohio."

OIL CITY, Penn., 10.—Gen. Butler, on the way to Pittsburg, was met at the depot by a crowd of 2,000 with a brass band and a military salute. He arrived from Meadville at 2:30 this afternoon, and was driven to the base ball grounds, where an immense crowd awaited him. His arrival was the signal for great cheering, and after order was restored he spoke for half an hour, arraigning the republican and democratic parties and assaulting the Standard Oil Co.

At 3:30 the train started for Pittsburg amid the most enthusiastic applause.

When Franklin was reached, 5,000 people were gathered at the depot to meet him. Gen. Butler was escorted to a platform in a public square, where he spoke for fifteen minutes. In the course of his remarks he advised the local greenbackers to fuse when practicable, but to be careful whom they fused with. By doing this they could carry almost any district.

Pittsburg, 10.—When the train rolled into the Union depot at Pittsburg this evening, fully 10,000 people with brass bands, had gathered to welcome Butler. The distinguished visitor and party were driven immediately to the Monongahela House, where they took supper, after which they proceeded to the place of meeting on Liberty Street, at the junction of Wood and Sixth Avenue.

Long before 8 o'clock, the street in the vicinity of the Penn Bank building, from the steps of which the address was to be made, was crowded, and when Gen. Butler arrived the multitude had grown to immense proportions, and not less than from twenty to twenty-five thousand people were present. It was a remarkable meeting, and so far as numbers was concerned, has never been excelled in this city. Shortly before 9 o'clock, Butler was introduced amid great enthusiasm and deafening cheers. When order was restored, he began his address, and spoke for two hours. After thanking the assemblage for the demonstration, he spoke of the distress of the city, and said the depression was caused by an unequal division between labor and capital. He went before the Chicago Convention and asked them to put such a plank in the platform as would get an equal division for labor and capital, but they wouldn't do it. At this point fire works were exploded from the top of the bank building, evidently by persons not connected with the demonstration. "You had enough fireworks here ten years ago," said he, "and if it is not stopped I will lead you to stop it. We have lights; we are in the public streets, free for everybody, and I will not allow any banker or capitalist to interfere with it."

Continuing, he said there was a difficulty which effects this city particularly. "You think," said he, "that the

tariff is going to do everything, yet the Southern oligarchy controls all the negro labor of the South. They have better iron in the mines of Georgia than here, and by the laborers there working at half price, they are enabled to get ahead of you. The negro works for half because he cannot protect himself. It took a war to free the slaves; a war, the like of which was never known, filled the land with blood. Our cause is much greater than that of the abolitionists. It is intended to free forty millions of workmen. If it cannot be done by the ballot, as sure as God reigns, and our cause is just, so shall He punish this land again by red-handed war in freeing the white race. I hope that may not come."

General Butler then arraigned the republican and democratic parties, and called on the voters to join the People's party, and urged that they stand together and thus hold the balance of power and form a new party.

CHICAGO, 10.—The federation of trades and labor unions continued the discussion this morning of the various planks in their declaration of principles without arriving at any result. Certain of the delegates endeavored to introduce matters affecting national politics, but were generally thwarted. The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Many of the evils complained of by wage workers cannot be removed unless by legislative enactment;

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every trade unionist and wage worker in North America to work for the candidates for legislative honors who have proved themselves true to the friends of organized labor.

The delegates then went into secret session to consider the allegation made by one of the delegates in a published interview, that an attempt was being made to have the federation declare for one of the political parties.

When the doors reopened it was announced that all the misunderstandings had been cleared away and harmony restored. At the afternoon session the consideration of the platform was resumed. The revenue system of the federation was amended, and it was decided that the dues of Unions having 1,000 members or under shall be \$10 per annum, local State and trades assemblies, exceeding 1,000 in membership, \$25. It was decided that any trade organization having seceded from the kindred body be not allowed a representation in the federation. It was decided to provide for a committee to supervise strikes, subject first to the approval of two-thirds of the members of every union represented in the federation. A resolution was passed demanding of Congress to declare all unearned land grants forfeited; also a resolution censuring the Supreme Court of New York for declaring the tenement house cigar bill unconstitutional. The election of officers resulted: President, W. W. McClelland, of New York; secretary, Gabriel Edmondston, of Washington; vice-president, Joseph W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.; Richard Powers, of Chicago; J. O. Sullivan, of Philadelphia; Fred. Blend, of Evansville, Ind.; W. B. Ogden, of Cincinnati; Joseph Barnard, of Milwaukee; treasurer, Robert Howard of Fall River, Mass. Adjourned to meet in Washington on the second Tuesday in December, 1885.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., 10.—Chas. W. Butler, one of the most noted criminals in the State of Ohio, a son of Dr. George Butler, a wealthy physician of Columbus, Ohio, was executed at Columbia City, Indiana, to-day, for the murder of Abbie Butler, his young wife, at Princeton, Indiana, September 29th, 1883. After the arrest for the murder, Butler was incarcerated in jail at Columbia City to await his trial. During the confinement in jail he succeeded in effecting his escape, and for some days was at liberty, but was subsequently recaptured. His trial occupied nearly a month. All that wealth and influence could do was done to save him from the gallows, but with no avail. Up to last evening Butler preserved the most stoical indifference as to his fate, but when advices were received last night that the Supreme Court and the Governor refused to interfere in his behalf, Butler broke completely down and wept bitterly. He asked for a Catholic Priest to administer spiritual consolation. He walked calmly to the scaffold, made an incoherent speech, declaring those concerned in his conviction would be sorry for it. His death was by strangulation.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 10.—A dispatch from Cedar Keys to the *Times-Union* says: The body of J. A. Buckner, editor of the Gulf Coast *Herald* at Tarpon Springs, was found in a bayou between Anclote and Tarpon Springs Tuesday. The deceased had a difficulty with a woman who passed as his wife, and whipped her. Sunday she fled with a negro and Buckner followed in pursuit. They passed out of sight around a point, and the next seen of Buckner was Tuesday, when his body was found as above stated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 10.—A *Courier-Journal* Bardstown, Ky., special says: Information is received of the killing of Clem Funk by Dr. T. Williams in Washington county. Williams had Funk discharged from the revenue service for the non-payment of a bill. Funk met Williams on the road and seized his horse's bridle. Williams drew a pistol and fired, killing him instantly.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 10.—A horrible crime was brought to light at Troy, Ind., by the finding of a headless body of a woman in a cistern on the farm of Peter Backer. The body was nude and the head was found in a thicket a hune-