

bers of Congress knew nothing of the frauds. They had no opportunity to know. It was within your reach and duty. They were, probably, his personal friends. You were his official superior, but, in fact, did you reappoint him? I understand not. Perhaps the detective discovered the frauds too soon, but Dr. Wales was not one of the three guilty parties. He neither forged vouchers nor embezzled money. His responsibility in the case is just the same as your own. He was the official superior of the three rogues, as you were of himself, as well as them. Neither he nor yourself exposed the frauds or punished the parties. I have not thought of or considered this as a case of politics. Addressing my neighbors, I said that this and like cases admonish them to demand civil service reform in the removal of all from office who will not seek to promote it within the sphere of authority. Respectfully,

T. A. HENDRICKS.

GEN. BUTLER.

Elizabeth, N. J., 14.—B. W. Terling, of this city, Secretary of the National committee of the Greenback party, accompanied Gen. Butler from Chicago to Buffalo. He says Butler stated distinctly to Gen. Weaver and others that he had accepted the National and Anti-Monopoly nominations and would run. He will probably concentrate his work in New York.

Gen. B. F. Butler left to-night for Washington. He refused to be interviewed.

THE KICKERS.

New York, 14.—The independent republican general committee this afternoon met at their new headquarters, Carl Schurz presiding. The following call was adopted unanimously: The undersigned committees unite with the republican and independent voters who disapprove of the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Chicago as unworthy of support, and who think that the interest of good government and public morals demand representative candidates for President and Vice-President, and who are therefore resolved not to vote for Blaine and Logan, to meet for a conference either in person or by delegation for the purpose of determining upon a common course of action in the pending canvass. The conference will be held at 11 a.m. on the 22d of July, 1884, in the city of New York, at the University Club theatre, Madison Square and 26th street. Gentlemen desiring to take part are respectfully requested to report their names to C. W. Greerson, secretary of the Independent Republican committee, No. 35 Nassau street. The call is signed by the officers of the several Independent Republican committees.

A meeting of the National committee of the Irish American Republican League, and other prominent Irish citizens, was held in the Union Hotel, at Long Branch to-day for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. A. L. Morrison, of New Mexico, presided. A large number of telegrams and letters from different parts of the country, making reports of the Blaine and Logan movements, were read. It was resolved to hold a convention of Irish-American Republicans at Cincinnati, Ohio, and a committee was appointed to prepare the address and plan the campaign.

Washington, 14.—The Star says: It is stated that Wm. Dickson, who was made a member of the National Democratic committee, will be elected secretary when the committee organizes in New York. Senator Gorman, who is chairman of the Congressional committee, is spoken of in connection with the chairmanship of the committee. These two committees have been working at cross purposes heretofore, and it is now proposed to unite them, and while preserving the two organizations, make the Congressional committee a sub-committee of the National committee.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day instructed by cable the consular offices at London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Bremen, and Hamburg, to at once appoint competent physicians to inspect all vessels and passengers departing for the United States from the ports mentioned. The consular officers referred to are instructed to refuse clean bills of health in all cases, except upon the recommendation of the sanitary inspector that such bills be given. The consuls are instructed to report by cable any cases of infectious or contagious diseases known to exist on board any vessel at the time of her departure for the United States. This course is adopted in order that the health officers in our ports may have sufficient timely warning of approaching danger, and be prepared to take such measures as shall prevent the scourge from gaining a foothold in this country. It is probable that under the authority conferred by the contagious disease clause of the legislative bill, medical examiners will be appointed as attaches to the American consulates at French ports infected with cholera, whose duty it will be to report periodically upon the progress of the disease.

NEW YORK, 14.—A letter from Havana says: Last year the Gazette published an order from the minister of the colonies that the remaining revenue tax of 5 per cent on export duties on tobacco should be abolished from July 1st of this year, but shippers find the custom house continues to charge the old tax. To their complaints the administrator answers that there are no orders from Madrid to grant the reduction. This causes the shippers loss

and annoyance. Besides that it appears that among the reforms contemplated tobacco has been overlooked entirely. The export duty on tobacco is levied on the quintal without regard to quality or price of the article, thereby establishing a detrimental surcharge on cheap tobaccos. The same is the case with cigars, which pay an export duty on the thousand without regard to their cost. In view of these and other grievances, the provincial deputation of Pinar del Rio have sent a dispatch to the Cuban representatives in the Cortes, telling them the indifference with which the tobacco question has been treated in the project of reforms, has caused a painful impression in Vuelta Obajo, and it urges that the Cuban representatives should insist upon the concessions asked in favor of the tobacco growers and merchants. Cuba has at present 1,521,684 inhabitants, including Chinamen.

BUFFALO, 14.—By the caving of a bank at the mouth of Clarion River, three laborers were killed and several wounded.

Denver, 14.—The Republican's Leadville: The concentrating works of Estey & Hill were burned last night; loss, \$20,000; insurance half.

New York, 14.—A passenger train running at full speed to Brooklyn and Coney Island, came in collision with an engine and coal car near the curve at Greenwood Cemetery. The engine and passenger train were completely wrecked. No one was killed outright, but ten persons were injured. The engineer of the coal train, to whose carelessness the accident is due, is not yet arrested.

San Francisco, 14.—The small town, the Mission of San Jose, was almost totally destroyed by fire last night; loss \$50,000; insurance small. When the water was exhausted claret was used to extinguish the flames and prevent the destruction of the mission church.

Johnstown, Pa., 14.—This morning, while Zachariah Taylor, aged 18, was putting a rod in the reel at the Cambria Iron works, the red-hot rod by some means was thrown over his head and drawn tightly around his neck, almost decapitating him and roasting his neck and shoulders. Thomas O'Neil, another workman, sprang to his assistance and with bare hands untwisted it. Taylor will die and O'Neil is badly burned.

Pittsburg, 14.—This afternoon the natural gas at the Westington well exploded from a leak, seriously and probably fatally injuring the drillers, Harry Hall and Wm. Venzelt. Both men were terribly injured, and it is feared fatally. The derrick took fire but was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., 13.—At Holly Station, 12 miles from Charlotte, the negroes had a festival Saturday night. Eli Barringer insisted no change had been given him. A dispute arose, razors flew and Barringer fell to the floor, his head hanging to the trunk by a piece of skin only. Loftin Martin got a pistol ball in the brain, and brass knuckles and slung shots did deadly work. About 12 negroes were hurt. Three negroes have been arrested.

New Orleans, 14.—The Picayune's Starkville, Miss., special says: In October 1882, B. J. Parish's two boys, aged 12 and 14 years, died suddenly. It now turns out they were poisoned by a negro man, named Newton, a carpenter living with Parish, by poisoning the water which the boys drank. Newton confided the secret to a negro woman, who, a few days ago, told Parish. The carpenter was arrested, and said he got the poison from a negro doctor, Ned Marks, a notoriously bad character. Marks was also arrested. A posse of half a dozen men had them in charge en route to jail. When about seven miles from here the prisoners were seized by a mob of disguised citizens and hanged. Newton stated it was his intention to poison the whole family.

Harrisburg, Pa., 14.—Richard A. Robertson, of Greenville, Mercer county, was induced by two men to walk up the river bank yesterday morning. Just beyond the city limits he was given a bottle of drugged beer and then shot in the back and robbed of \$1,600.

Owensboro, Ky., 24.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning an armed mob attacked the county jail, killed Jailer W. J. Lucas, breaking in the doors of the cell room and taking Richard May, a negro, out and hanging him to a tree in the court house yard. Sixty or seventy men surrounded the jail demanding the prisoner, who had attempted to outrage the daughter of Sid Kelly, a prominent farmer living in the country, a few days before. The jailer called to his wife to have the pistols in readiness, and refused to open the doors of the jail. The mob then began firing, and the fire was returned by the jailer and his son Thomas, aged 16. They fired thirteen shots, the mob firing as many as one hundred. Jailer Lucas fired from the porch, and his son from the front windows. Two of the mob are reported killed, an eye witness saying he saw one man fall, shot by Thomas Lucas, and that he was placed on a horse and quickly carried off. After the firing of six shots from the porch, the jailer was shot, the ball entering his right side near the nipple. He was carried to a room, still refusing to give up the keys. His wife took the pistol and tried to keep back the mob, but they crowded up stairs and forced her to give up the cell keys. The outer door was battered down with a sledge hammer. They then took May from his cell and hung him to the only available limb in

the court house yard. Jailer Lucas was given prompt attention, but died at 7 o'clock this morning.

CHICAGO, 15.—Daily News, Bloomington, Ind.: A boiler at Carter's saw mill, in the southwest part of this county, exploded last evening and blew the mill to atoms. Over a dozen men were in the structure at the time. John Carter, Wesley Carter, Wm. Graves and G. C. Reeves were instantly killed. All the others were seriously injured.

CHICAGO, 15.—Daily News, Portland, Oregon: Four more fishermen were drowned at the mouth of the Columbia River yesterday. This makes 50 men drowned there in the last three months.

CITY OF MEXICO, 15.—The yellow fever is quite bad at Guaymas, and several cases have appeared at Mazatlan. People are fleeing from the latter place. The authorities of Hermosillo have put a quarantine on the Sonora railroad line, they examine every train and oblige the cars to be fumigated before allowing them to pass. The fever this year appears to be confined to the Pacific Coast. None has yet appeared at any of the Gulf ports.

ROCHESTER, 15.—Hon. Wm. Purcell, editor of the Union, was granted leave of absence until after November, at his own request, because he says, she cannot with service to the party, credit to the paper, or honor to himself, conduct the Union during the present political campaign. He has also sent in his resignation as candidate for presidential elector, to chairman Manning of the democratic State committee.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., 15.—At 10 o'clock last night Judge Guthrie held a special session of court and sentenced Chas. Spurlock, a member of the Hill boys (Jesse James gang) who murdered Alvin Woods and shot his father, Jack Woods, near St. Albans, in this county in the latter part of April. Spurlock is to be hung Oct. 17. His request when sentenced was pronounced, was to be baptized, notwithstanding his confession to murder in first degree. When brought out for trial last night he said that he did so in fear of the mob, and denies having killed anyone.

Wm. Coleman (colored) who shot and killed Fenton Hill (colored) at a Saturday night dance last October, was sentenced by the same judge to be hanged the same day, as Spurlock. It has been many years since there was a legal hanging here. Coleman's case will be taken to the Supreme court.

NEW YORK, 15.—Stocks strong and higher. Prices advanced 1/4 to 1 1/2. Pac. mail, Lackawanna, and Delaware and Hudson showing the greatest improvement.

Bar silver, 10 1/2; 8's, 100; 4 1/2's, 12 1/2; 4's, 19 1/2; Pacific 6's, 23; Central Pacific, 36 1/2; Burlington, 14; Northern Pacific, 18 1/2; preferred, 44 1/2; Northwestern, 91 1/2; New York Central, 2 1/2; Oregon Trans., 9 1/2; Oregon Nav., 70; Pacific Mail, 47 1/2; Panama, 98; St. Louis and S. F., 12 1/2; Texas Pacific, 9 1/2; U. P., 33 1/2; Fargo Ex., 100; Western Union, 54 1/2.

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"This is to certify that I have made a careful analysis of **Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder** and also of the **Royal Baking Powder**."

"I find that **Dr. Price's Powder** is made of pure materials and mixed in the best chemical proportions for the object to be attained."

"It contains no Carbonate of Ammonia, but one-half as much starch as the **Royal Baking Powder**, evolves more carbonic acid gas, both by analysis and by a practical test in the preparation and baking of biscuits, makes a lighter, better flavored, and, in my opinion, more wholesome article of food."

"I regard the **Price Baking Powder** as superior to the **Royal Baking Powder** for the following reasons:

1. It contains no Ammonia, a substance which is not advisable in articles of food and unnecessary, if it is not positively injurious.

2. It contains less starch and, therefore, weight for weight, contains more of the active ingredients and is a purer article.

3. It evolves more carbonic acid gas and therefore more efficient, as shown by analysis and by experiment with a weighed quantity of biscuit dough.

4. The ingredients are mixed in better proportions, so that there is less free alkaline carbonate remaining in the dough to impair digestion by neutralizing the gastric juice.

5. It gives a lighter and better flavored dough, owing to the facts stated in Nos. 3 and 4 above."

"I know of no respect in which **Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder** is inferior to the **Royal Baking Powder**."

I am very respectfully yours,

ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., M. D.,

Chemist to the Dept. of Health, City of Brooklyn. Lecturer on Physiological and Practical Chemistry in the Long Island College Hospital, Medical College.

Do not take our Word for it. Let every Housekeeper Prove it.

PLACE A CAN OF THE ROYAL, TOP DOWN, ON A HOT STOVE UNTIL HEATED, THEN REMOVE THE COVER AND SMELL.

**PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.**

**Z. C. M. I.**  
SALT LAKE CITY, May 15th, 1884.

H. S. Eldredge, Esq., Supt. Z. C. M. I.,

DEAR SIR.—I am the owner of a Miller Wrought Iron Range, No. 18, with elevated oven shelf, which I purchased from you and consider it just capital. I believe it consumes less fuel than the ordinary No. 7 Stove; it is roomy, and large enough for a family of thirty persons; it bakes well and has the best attachments for hot water I ever saw, requiring no extra fuel to keep forty gallons at boiling heat, it takes up but little room, is plain, and consequently easily kept clean, in fact it is homelike and comfortable.

When in Cincinnati in January last, I learned from one of Mr. Miller's salesmen, they had just taken in exchange for a larger one, the first Range they ever made, which, after being in constant use for over sixteen years, was apparently as good as new.

I only know of three defects with it, it has to be set in place, it has to be cleaned occasionally, and you have to buy Coal or Wood for it; if you can find something that obviates these inconveniences, do so, if you cannot, then buy a Miller, and you will always find your wife happy, and your food well cooked.

Yours truly,

E. H. PARSONS,  
547 Second South Street E.

**Z. C. M. I.,**  
SALT LAKE CITY, May 19th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you, gives the greatest satisfaction as regards its Baking and Cooking qualities and also its Water Heating Apparatus; I do not believe its equal can be found, and as an economizer of fuel I can cheerfully recommend it.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. GROESBECK.

**Z. C. M. I.,**  
SALT LAKE CITY, April 25th, 1884.

GENTS.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you nine years ago, is still in use and giving entire satisfaction; I would not sell it at any reasonable price if I could not get another of the same kind. I would recommend all wishing to get a First Class Range, to buy the Miller.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM NAYLOR,  
Thirteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

**Z. C. M. I.,**  
SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—I cheerfully recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range as by far the Best Cooking Range that we have ever used, our experience embracing several kinds. As an Economizer of Fuel it is apparently perfect, and as a Boiler Attachment Heater, I know of none so good.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HAMPTON,  
Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in endorsing Mr. Hampton's Testimonial, from a grateful experience during the past year.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. T. ODELL,  
Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City,  
of Grant, Odell & Co.