

elections. If that is quietly to be conceded in this generation, it will harden into custom until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon the Saxon churl.

This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern democracy triumphant in their States and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree—wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash perhaps to thirty-five cents per day. The white laborer in the North will feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. Republicans have clearly seen, from the earliest days of reconstruction, that wages in the South must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer, or wages in the North would be ruinously lowered; and the party have steadily worked for the former result. A reverse influence will now be set in motion, and that condition of affairs produced which, years ago, Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the North, will prove hostile to their independence and will inevitably lead to a reduction of wages. A mere difference of color of skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard in the wages of contiguous and adjacent States, and voluntary will be compelled to yield to involuntary servitude. So completely have the colored men in the South been already deprived by the democratic party of their constitutional and legal right as citizens of the United States, that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their enslavement, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the north realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the democratic senators who come from the states of the late confederacy all—and I mean all, without a single exception—personally participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more significant fact that in these states no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a democrat he may be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. One of the great claims to honor in that section is a record of zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war, and elevates into practical command of the American government the identical men who organized for its destruction, and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the south as placed by the late election in possession of the government, and I mean all that my words imply. The south furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the republican party, and they will step to the command of the democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they did for thirty years before the war. Gentlemen, there cannot be a political inequality among citizens of a free republic; there cannot be a minority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for the country, all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the Pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and from the liberty-loving patriots who came to Delaware with William Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will, at least, establish the equality of white men under the National Government, and will give to the Northern man who fought to preserve the Union as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the Southern man who fought to destroy the Union. The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fate of candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat and without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the Presidency. Towards him, personally, I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality that I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country; and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its birth.

At the conclusion of Blaine's speech he invited a large crowd into his house, and for nearly an hour an informal reception was held, hundreds of people passing through the rooms. The greetings were especially friendly and cordial.

Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, addressed the meeting on the subject of colonization, and spoke of the moral and religious as well as physical advantages of the effort now being made. He lamented the deplorable condition of many Irish people in the large cities, and pointed out the great advantage, to them, of providing themselves with homes in the great West.

Bishop Ireland of St. Paul spoke of the effort for bettering the condition of the Irish people, who bear an insignificant share in the colonization of the West, and stated that if the present opportunity is not seized, after a few years lands will be beyond the reach of the poorer classes. He suggested that wealthy Catholics in the principal cities be invited to form a syndicate with a capital of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of lands, the subscribers to hold the title and have exclusive financial management. Abundant security for capital so employed had already been demonstrated in the profitable results of the efforts of the present association.

Bishop Marty of Dakota spoke of the opportunities in his diocese, as did also Bishop Macheboeuf of Denver of the resources of Colorado.

Bishop Spaulding stated that Onohan had come East for the purpose of laying the matter before capitalists in the principal cities and invite their co-operation. The meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 18.—W. B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has submitted his annual report. It appears that on June 30th, 1884, there were 117,160 miles of railroad upon which mails were carried, as compared with 78 miles in 1834. During the last fiscal year the increase was 6,952 miles. The number of railway postoffice lines in operation June 30th, 1884, was 845; annual miles of service, 92,640,099. The number of casualties during the year were 154, in which 7 postal clerks were killed, 28 seriously injured and 60 slightly injured. A recommendation is made that the Postmaster General be authorized to pay the widows or minor children of all clerks killed in the service, a sum equal to one year's salary of the grade to which the clerk belonged at the time of his death. An additional appropriation of \$81,300 is recommended for the purpose of increasing the salaries of clerks of class 5 and 4 to \$1,400 and \$1,200 per annum respectively. During the year the fast mail service has been greatly improved without increase in cost to the department. It seems probable the Postmaster General will soon be able to have the fast mail arrive at Omaha much earlier than it now does, and it is also hoped that mails can be expedited so as to arrive at San Francisco about 7 a.m., instead of 11.10 a.m. as at present. The city mail can be delivered immediately upon arrival, in time to get replies for the east-bound mail the same day, which will be equal to a saving of one day between New York and San Francisco. The separation for city delivery in San Francisco is now made on the cars.

MEXICO (via Galveston), 18.—Great excitement prevails here over the conversion of the English debt. Knots of people gather at street corners to discuss the matter. Rumors prevail that the bill providing for conversion, will be defeated. The opponents of the bill claim that the extra issue of £2,500,000 authorized over and above the amount to be devoted to the conversion, is a "grand steal," and that Mexico will be unable to meet the interest. Crowds gathered on the streets last night shouting, "Death to Gonzales," the outgoing President. Although the crowds were unarmed, they were needlessly fired upon by the soldiers and a few persons were killed or wounded. A crowd in front of the house of Gen. Diaz, the incoming President, called for him to appear and state his position, but he made no response.

Troops were stationed outside of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon during the debate on the English debt conversion bill. While the discussion was in progress, shots were heard outside, and the result was wild confusion in the gallery, which was quickly communicated to the body of the House. It was impossible to obtain order, and the speaker was compelled to adjourn the session. An increased number of troops patrolled the streets this evening and order was preserved.

NEW YORK, 18.—Instead of the 10,000 people who have heretofore attended the "Sullivan seances," not more than 2,000 were in Madison Square Garden to-night, when Greenfield, the English pugilist, and Sullivan met for four three minute rounds under the Marquis of Queensbury rules. The men were not permitted to continue their "friendly set-to" for any considerable time, however, for Capt. Williams was of the opinion that they were engaged in a fight, and stopped them in the middle of the second round, arrested them and took them to the station house.

The finishing round was about as follows: Both men came up on springy pins, and Greenfield sparred and danced for an opening; found it, and let go his right, which found Sullivan's face. The latter began to look wicked, but while he was picking out a place to wreck the Briton in a "friendly" way, the foreigner tapped him on the forehead with his right. Sullivan was stung, and rushed Greenfield to the ropes, and some quick in-fighting followed. Greenfield again clinched, and was warned by the referee to stop such tactics. The mob was on its feet, and Sullivan again went for his antagonist. He slapped the Englishman's face to the hue of a poppy, and made him

glare wildly. Another clinch, another warning and more shouting. Greenfield was made to feel that "clinching" was considered an evidence of weakness, and began to work his hands like wind-mills in a hurricane. Both men were about to show how "friendly" they could be. Sullivan made a rush, Greenfield met him, and both men bounded apart. They sprang at each other again, and four arms played to and fro like cross threads of a silk loom, and Greenfield's head was banged against a post swinging round and his arm cut. Sullivan clipped the skin from Greenfield's forehead near the right temple. Blood was on Sullivan's gloves, and Captain Williams stepped between the two men and stopped the fight.

The time of the round was two minutes. Each man went to his corner. Captain Williams stepped to the ropes and exchanged words with the chief of police, Walling, who stood upon the steps, and then, as Sullivan and Greenfield were again advancing from their respective corners towards each other, the captain stepped between them and arrested each, at the same time pulling the glove from Greenfield's right hand. The master of ceremonies declared the match in Sullivan's favor. The contestants were taken to the Twenty-ninth precinct station house. Chief Walling ordered the arrest. Sullivan will receive 65 and Greenfield 35 per cent. of the gate money.

Sullivan and Greenfield were subsequently released on bail.

BALTIMORE, Md., 18.—A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, chairman of the executive committee of the national democratic committee, visited the city this morning for the first time since the close of the national campaign, coming from his home in Howard county. He was met at Camden station by several thousand citizens, consisting of members of the ward and other democratic clubs, and business men, who formed in procession and escorted Gorman to the democratic headquarters. Gorman, with Mayor Latrobe, was seated in a carriage at the head of the procession. Four or five bands of music were in line, and from the station to Barnum's Hotel, the democratic leader was received with cheers and every demonstration of welcome.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—The committee on permanent organization will present in the morning the name of Gov. Routt, of Colorado, for permanent chairman; Gen. Curtis, of New York, first vice-president; and one vice-president for each State and Territory represented; Major A. T. Atwater, of St. Louis, secretary. The committee on credentials and resolutions will be ready to report at the opening of the morning session, and it is expected that no further delay will occur to the business of the convention.

The members of the convention were tendered a reception at the Merchants' Exchange to-night. From 5,000 to 6,000 persons were present during the evening, and the affair passed off most pleasantly.

RICHMOND, Va., 18.—A great jubilee in celebration of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks began at sunrise, when the city was awakened by the booming of artillery, a grand salute of 219 guns being fired. At 1 o'clock, and for half an hour, the air was filled with the din of shrieking steam whistles from locomotives and the engines of manufacturing establishments, blowing of tin horns and ringing of bells. The business houses and residences of the principal streets were generally decorated. The streets were filled with thousands of strangers. Business was virtually suspended for the day. Grand parade at night.

BIG SPRINGS, Tex., 18.—A band of Chiricahua Indians yesterday raided a ranch in Presidio county, murdered Mr. and Mrs. Petty and carried three children into captivity. The band comprised about 50 Indians, who are terrorizing the country, destroying property as they pass through. A scouting party under Lieut. Eggleston has left camp Pera, in Presidio county, in pursuit of the Indians. Later information from the interior states that the children were also murdered, but this is not yet confirmed. A mining engineer named Cobard, encamped near the Petty ranch, is missing.

NEW YORK, 18.—When the four suits brought by Daniel Stewart against Collis P. Huntington, involving a large amount of money, were called for trial to-day before Judge Beach in the Supreme Court, an affidavit was read from ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, counsel for defendant, setting forth that he had been employed as counsel by the democratic party to watch their interests at the canvass of Presidential votes, and that, therefore, he was unable to appear in the suit, and asked for a postponement until such time as he could be present. George H. Choate, counsel for plaintiff, argued against a postponement, and said there was no doubt about who was elected President.

CHICAGO, 18.—The Cook county canvassing board to-day discovered that the figures for State Senator in the second precinct of the Eighth ward had been reversed, those belonging to Brand, dem., having been credited to Leman, rep., and vice versa. This elects Brand by ten majority and gives the democrats the Legislature by joint ballot. The Legislature is to choose a United States Senator to succeed Gen. Logan.

PITTSBURG, 19.—Vice-President elect Hendricks and family and Senator Voorhees, passed through this city this morning on the fast line en route to Washington.

Vice-President elect Hendricks in an interview here to-day stated that he

could not give any opinion as to the probabilities of the sweep in federal offices. But Senator Voorhees who is with him scouted the idea of his going on a political mission to Mr. Cleveland in regard to the share of offices which should be the apportionment of the Indiana democracy. They are en route for Brooklyn.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—At the opening of the third day of the Cattlemen's Convention, at 10.30 this morning, the secretary read a cablegram from London, signed John Robinson Whitley, director-general of the American exhibition of 1886, extending a cordial greeting, and expressing the hope that the convention will decide to hold a live stock exhibition in London in 1886.

Also a cablegram from John S. Crosby, late Governor of Montana, now First Assistant Postmaster General, endorsing any action of the convention for the protection and development of the great stock-growing interest west of the Missouri river.

General Brisbin, chairman of the committee on credentials, presented a report embodying 1,180 names, accredited members of the convention. Names accidentally omitted were added, swelling the list to over 1,200. Report was unanimously adopted. The report of the committee on permanent organization was read and adopted without dissent, perfecting the election of the following officers: Governor John L. Routt, of Colorado, president; Gen. N. McCurtis, of New York, vice-president, and one vice-president from each state and territory; Amos T. Atwater, of St. Louis, secretary; J. L. McAtte, of Maryland, assistant secretary; J. W. Booth, of Texas, reading clerk.

ALBANY, N. Y., 19.—The State board of canvassers meet this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The official returns have been received from all the counties in the State, except New York, Kings and St. Lawrence. Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling arrived here this morning, as counsel to the democratic State committee. Francis Lynde Stetson and Wm. C. Whitney, of New York, are also here. It is now thought probable that the board will meet and adjourn until to-morrow, when it is expected that returns from all the counties will have been received.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Star says: The following letter received in this city to-day from Carl Schurz, gives further assurance that Mr. Cleveland will faithfully maintain the civil service:

"NEW YORK, 17.
Dear Sir.—In answering your letter of the 14th inst., I can only say that I believe Mr. Cleveland will faithfully carry out the civil service law. He favored the enactment of a similar law in this State, and it has been strictly observed. I have no doubt he will, as President, act upon the same principles which he professed and adhered to as Governor.

Very truly yours,
CARL SCHURZ."

NEW YORK, 19.—The prize fighters Sullivan and Greenfield were to-day indicted by the grand jury for engaging in a prize fight.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!
Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Indian Pile Ointment. Its absorbent tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.
FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop's,
Cleveland, Ohio.

LIFE PRESERVER.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. W

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."
Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache" 15 & 25c. W

PRETTY WOMEN.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer." W

"ROUGH ON ITCH."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains. W

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."
Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs Colds, Sore throat, Hoarseness, Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c. W

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer." W

CATARH OF THE BLADDER.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba" \$1. W

"ROUGH ON PAIN" PLASTER.
Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail. W

STOP THAT COUGH.
By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam—the only sure cure for Coughs Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS and DISORDERED LIVER.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work, and are a perfect **ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.**

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PACIFIC WAGON & Implement Company, hereby give notice that it has this day disposed of its entire business to Bennett Brothers, who will hereafter conduct the Wagon and Implement Business at the old stand, at Salt Lake City and elsewhere. This corporation is dissolved and the corporate powers and the powers of its officers cease from this date. The liabilities of this corporation incurred in the ordinary course of its business, are assumed by Bennett Brothers; the debts have been divided, and each individual debtor will receive notice of the fact to whom his or her obligation is payable. We hereby tender our thanks to our friends for the patronage and support which they have given the management of this company, and we think that the public and our friends generally will find it a pleasure and to their advantage in a business sense to hereafter deal with Bennett Brothers. They are gentlemen of great experience and ability and are possessed of ample means to conduct a large and successful business.
Salt Lake City, Oct. 5, 1884.

PACIFIC WAGON & IMPLEMENT CO.,
LEARNED COTTRELL,
President.
JOHN G. LYNCH, Secretary.

We have purchased the entire stock of the Pacific Wagon and Implement Co., together with all that pertains to the business of said company.

It is our intention to continue the same business, at the same old stand, Nos. 160 and 162 First East Street, Salt Lake City. We shall keep constantly on hand the most popular and latest improved Agricultural Implements, all of which we will sell on the most favorable terms, and in all cases we guarantee satisfaction. We respectfully solicit the patronage of all customers of the old company and of all others who wish to purchase our line of goods. Extra inducements will be given to the wholesale trade. Our motto is "to live and let live," and we intend to make our word good in every case.
BENNETT BROTHERS.
Salt Lake City, Oct. 4, 1884.
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CHICAGO SCALE CO.

151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Ton, \$50.
4 Ton \$60. Beam Box included.
240 lb Farmer's Scale, \$5.
"Little Detective" 1/2 oz. to 25 lb, \$3.
FORGES, TOOLS, Etc.
Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$10
40lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$19
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other articles. List free.

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EAST INDIA
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.
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FOR DYSPEPSIA
AND BEVERAGE
RHEUMATISM & GOUT

BITTERS

COMPOUNDED WITH
MINERAL WATER.

BEST

REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

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Rheumatism, Dyspepsia,
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