

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 18.—General Butler says in a note that his address is issued thirty days sooner than intended, at the solicitation of his personal friends, but somewhat against his own judgment: "I had hoped," says he, "to have had the advantage of a distinct statement of principles by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and ascertained from his own declarations whether recanting some of his public opinions he might not show himself better than the official action of his party has shown itself by its platform." General Butler addresses himself directly to his "constituents," which word is found to embrace the people of the United States. He says the Democrats of Massachusetts confided to him the following political interests:

First—Hostility to all monopolies in commerce, industries and lands.

Second—The preservation of the National legal tender currency to the people, constitutionally issued by Congress.

Third—The needs of all men and women who labor in the production of wealth, to be protected against the encroachments of those who absorb and consume without producing.

The necessity for reform and correction of abuses in the Government, is that its pressure on the people be made as light as possible, its administration effective; to guard the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, to make public servants, individual or corporate, subservient to the use and will of the people only, so as to restore the prosperity of the country, with equal rights, equal burdens, equal powers and equal privileges of all people. He says he owed a duty to the people, but to no Democratic organization whatever, and he had intended had these great principles of government been cordially received and honestly adopted by the Democratic National Conventional as the political chart of the party, to have permitted his name to go before the convention as a candidate for President; in which case he would have been bound by its action to support both the platform and the nominees.

He says: "In thus doing the will of those who sent me, I sought none of the honors of the convention, and interfered with none of its proceedings, save to serve as a member of a committee on what should have been its platform of principles and not of expedients." He then relates his experience on the sub-committee on resolutions, which was partly embraced in his speech before the convention. He says that the resolution offered by him to so levy taxes as best to promote American interests and industries, and foster American labor, failed of adoption by a tie vote. From that hour his candidature in that convention became an impossibility. He afterwards offered a series of resolutions in favor of the industries and laboring men and women of the country, declaring that the legal tender currency under the decision of the Supreme Court was now the constitutional currency of the country: that all monopolies, as they tend to make two classes—the very rich and the very poor—are hurtful to the people and the Republic; declaring the public lands to be the heritage of the people; that the United States should not permit a ship canal to be built across the Isthmus of Panama without its consent; that there should be frequent changes in government offices to counteract the growing aristocratic tendencies of life offices, and that the United States should protect its citizens everywhere, and that no American should be tried for any act done in this country, except under its own laws and on its own soil. These declarations of principles, which seemed to him to cover most of the five questions on which the people are interested, were one after another voted down by the Democratic committee. General Butler adds: "Through the courtesy of the chairman of the committee, and by personal intercession, I obtained a boon of thirty minutes to present and discuss a charter of the people's rights at the hour of midnight, but before it could be presented and laid before the convention, the vote was taken upon them, so eager were the members to get at their work of the predestined nomination. And such a convention has been called a deliberative body. It is true that it spent days upon the unit rule, which required a man's vote to be cast against his conscience and judgment, in spite of his protest by others, and of days in trying to settle the internal dissension of the machine politicians of a single State, but could give 30 minutes only to the discussion of principles for the government of the nation. I therefore could substantially present but one plank, the protection of the American laborer and producer, without which there can be no prosperity to this country, and this was voted down in the convention by a vote of 712½ to 97½. I felt it right to warn the convention, however unimportant such warning might seem, of the course of my duty, if such a vote was passed, against the workingmen and women of the country for whose welfare I had stood from earliest manhood. The notice was in this emphatic language: 'Even if you refuse to stand by the workingmen God help you, I cannot.'"

In this there was no mistake. Mr.

Watterson, of Kentucky, who followed me, took warning, saying the party would look to God for help, but the scripture saith: The prayer of the wicked availeth not. It was just to myself not to adopt the course which certain premeditated and upright and highly moral politicians deem it proper to pursue, to take part in the proceedings of a convention to its end, and then without giving any notice to anybody, and without protesting, refuse to support its doings.

Butler adds, that notwithstanding the sweet phrases the resolutions, are expedients to catch votes by indirection, deception and illusions, and not by the declarations of these high principles which should form the basis of the united action of a great party of the people. The country has had no experience for nearly a quarter of a century of what the Democratic party would do if they had the power, so that people are obliged to require the most explicit pledges from them of their intended action before we can put the government in their hands. But the farmer and the laboring man do know that the Democratic House of Representatives has just appropriated more money raised by taxation, than any other House of Representatives has ever appropriated in a time of peace. We also know that the democratic majority would have made a free trade tariff, containing all the odious features of the present war tariff, so far as regards its monstrous inequalities, by a horizontal reduction of the tariff to break down very many of the rising and struggling industries, and the destruction of the homes of our workingmen and the home markets of American producers. Who does not know that the very fear of the action of the democracy in Congress has so paralyzed American enterprise and business that the mills are everywhere closing, the mines shut up, the furnaces blown out, and every kind of employment so curtailed that the mechanics and workingmen are not earning enough to support them in comfort; so that the farmer even, deprived of a home market and crushed down by the discriminating rates of transportation finds his corn, wheat and wool lower than it has been within the present generation? Can the people therefore trust the machine democracy with power upon a shifting, an evasive and deceptive platform? Gen. Butler next addressed himself to the grand and noble idea. "The necessity for money to carry on the war drew all the bankers and capitalists into the republican party. The immense fortunes almost necessarily growing out of the vast expenditures of the war fell into the hands of men who attached themselves to the party that fed them as the iron is attracted by the magnet, and monopolized the industries and enterprises. The necessity to bind together the eastern and western shores of the Republic by methods of quick transportation, giving reason for the immense subsidies granted to make three systems of railroads across the continent with all their branches and feeders, created wealth in corporations and individuals to a degree before unheard of in this or any other country, and brought all those interests substantially into the republican party; and if any stayed in the democratic party they were in confederation with the same class, to so arrange politics that which ever party came in power capital in all its carried and powerful arms would be sure of control, and the people be ground up as 'between the upper and nether millstone.' Thus it will be readily seen, and he who runs may read, that the republican party is the party of monopoly, of corporate interests in every form of industry and every department of business and finance. The anti-monopolists can expect nothing from the republican party for the reasons above stated and because it holds both Houses by the rich men who are the owners of the monopolies or their paid attorneys." Gen. Butler then criticizes the course of manufacturers in employing children and women at low wages in places formerly filled by men. "If the laboring woman had the ballot she would be able, with the assistance of her husband, father and brother, to right this great wrong; but denied it she becomes virtually a slave. Employ women if you will and must, but let it be at the same remunerative wages, when they do the same work as men, so that they may at the earliest moment release themselves from the thralldom. The republican party has released the colored man from bondage and given him the ballot for his protection. Why in the score of years since has not that party by the same species of class legislation saved the white women of the nation from deteriorating its children?" General Butler then discusses the principles of his resolution, and says that as it is clear the workingmen can get nothing from either of the old parties, they should declare their independence and stand together and thus a joint share of the fruits of labor will be theirs. "No monopolist cares which party wins. He is only anxious that the nominating committee of each party should nominate a candidate whom he can control. Thus are the people played with and kept apart by the fetish called 'party allegiance,' ever bound to the chariot wheels of their oppressors.

What, then, is the remedy for these monstrous evils? How can the people, the true democrats, repossess themselves of their government to make laws to protect their own interests, and redress these great wrongs, and cause the plunderers to disgorge their robberies from the treasury? Organize

in every State, and present at the polls an electoral ticket and support it with your votes.

When the word 'organize' is used, at once springs up to the mind the political machines which have been created, caucuses, conventions and delegates who can be bought and sold in the market like sheep; the contrivances by which the people's enemies have conspired to take away their rights. By that word I mean nothing of that sort. Organize in your workshops, agree to vote together for one ticket. There need be no great and responsive meetings; you can vote together without a brass band just as well as you can with one. Torchlight processions are an invention of your enemies to deceive you into following their banner and marching to their music, and into not voting for your own interests and the interests of your wives and children. Therefore let the people stand together and vote together, and sow the seeds of a great and victorious party, if not at this election, at the next. If you do not sow now you will not reap then, nor is it at all certain that the seed has not been sown and will fructify by your votes into a substantial, if not a complete victory at this election.

He advised the workingmen to look to the election of Congressmen and members of the Legislature, and in the balanced State to be in alliance with whichever of the other parties will choose so to do.

CHICAGO, 18.—A special telegram from Hermosillo, to this city, says yellow fever has made its appearance there and several other places within the state of Sonora, including the cities of Pesjira, Cirefma, Caheers and Oriz. Sixteen deaths at Hermosillo have been officially reported since the first knowledge of the fever was made public. The authorities are attempting to suppress all information regarding the extent of the fever. A number of deaths are known to have occurred at other cities. Many people are down with the fever. The most alarming circumstance in connection with the outbreak is the fact that the fever cannot be traced to Guaymas, nor any other port on the Gulf of California, showing the germs of the disease have remained dormant since last year. It is possible the fever was communicated to Oriz from Guaymas, but none of the other ports mentioned. Its origin is believed by old physicians to be primitively germinal, and unless there is some government measure early provided, the physicians believe the epidemic will run annually with such increased violence as will render the country uninhabitable after a few years. Consabino Marmol, a regular army officer stationed here, was among the first victims of the fever.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., 18.—A dog fight between the imported English Jim, the property of an English nobleman, backed by Caston and English sportsmen, and a brindle from Philadelphia, for \$2,500 and the gate money, took place this afternoon. The Philadelphia dog won, killing his antagonist after two hours' fighting. Between 500 and 600 persons from all parts of the United States and England were present. The large English dog was the favorite at the start.

PITTSBURG, 18.—Joseph A. Stone & Co., coal operators and one of the largest firms in the city, have announced their intention of asking an extension of credit. The members of the firm stated to-night that until a proper statement could be made, they deemed it best to say nothing for publication further than, if given reasonable time the firm will pay every dollar of its indebtedness.

RICHMOND, Va., 18.—The committee appointed at the conference on Friday last of the coalition members of the Legislature, are in consultation to-night with Gen. Mahone and some leaders of the party canvassing the question of harmony between the Mahone republicans and the straight out Republicans by coming to some understanding in relation to the electoral ticket. The conference has been in session several hours, and will likely continue some time longer. It is possible that two or three of the Mahone electors will withdraw and their places will be filled by the Mahone State committee with persons who have always acted with the republican party.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 19.—Elder B. H. Roberts arrived last night with the bodies of the massacred Elders, Gibbs and Berry. Roberts disguised himself and with three friends went to Condor's house on Saturday, dug up the remains and left that night for the west. Roberts received in the mail a note post marked Chattanooga saying: "You are hereby warned to leave the State within twenty-four hours on pain of going like the other two 'Mormon' Elders." Roberts says he will maintain his rights, and says the bodies were shipped last night to Salt Lake.

VIENNA, Ills., 19.—Yesterday morning a constable sold, under execution a lot of wheat in stack belonging to David Avery, a farmer living four miles southeast of this town. Just as the constable was leaving, Avery went into the field armed with a double-barreled shotgun, and set fire to the stacks, and remained until they were completely burned. He then started towards town and on his way met John Pickens and Daniel Gage, farmers, and both neighbors to him. He spoke friendly to them, but had no sooner passed than he turned and fired, killing Gage. He then proceeded to the farm of John Dunn, about a mile distant and set fire to his stacks of wheat. Armed parties are in search of the desperate man.

NEW YORK, 19.—Bank Superintendent Paine reports the condition of the Wall Street Bank as follows: Assets actual value, \$1,120,555; liabilities \$1,606,928; deficiency, \$485,475. On this report the attorney general began a suit for a receiver.

NEW YORK, 19.—At the session of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day, the Grand Master recommended funerals at night. He said less money ought to be spent on the dead and more on the living, and that the order of Rebekah should receive more attention; that Odd Fellowship was decreasing in this city so rapidly that it was almost unknown in polite society, and recommended changing the meeting places of some lodges from tenement houses and saloons.

Montreal, 19.—F. R. Singham, Canadian cattle shipper, has received the agency of Frewen Bros. of Wyoming and Montana, who own a quarter of a million head of cattle in those territories, all of which will be brought here for shipment by the Canadian Pacific Railway when government gives consent to bring cattle through this route. It is alleged that the transit of American cattle alone will net six millions per annum and there will be an outlay of half that amount in Canada for fodder while the stock are in transit. Singham says the route via the Canadian Pacific is 1300 miles shorter than via New York or any other Atlantic port to Liverpool from Montana.

PITTSBURG, 19.—A meeting of the creditors of the Jos. A. Stone Co., large coal operators, has been arranged and will be held in a few days, when it is thought the extension asked will be granted. Liabilities in the neighborhood of \$300,000, and assets estimated at over \$500,000. The embarrassment was caused by general depression in the coal trade.

SARATOGA, 19.—Vanderbilt says he has not sold Maud S. She was shipped to New York to-day.

CHICAGO, 19.—The daily News, Delhi, Ind., special says: The body of private Whistler, of the Greeley party, was exhumed this morning in the presence of his relatives at the family cemetery. His identity was fully established; the face and neck being well preserved, but the flesh all cut from the back and limbs. The intestines were in place, but empty. The stomach only contained a small amount of hair and mossy stuff.

ALBANY, 19.—Governor Cleveland's letter, formally accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, is as follows:

Gentlemen—I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in the acceptance, I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of the Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the Government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce. When the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination, than the suggestion of certain well known truths so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the Nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced. We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such, when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shamelessness of their servants; when an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dictation by the professors of politics; when the holders of the ballots, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge the truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrages shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand, and of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution, disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of the great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and more than all the availability a party finds in an incumbent when a herd of officeholders with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which

must characterize a government by the people.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of education, and prosperity and ability to work constitutes the capital of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable terms, but as intelligent citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employees should alike be observed and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the emigration of those who come, acknowledge allegiance to our government, and add to our city population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning these, if they come or are brought to our land and do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our labor. In a letter, accepting the nomination to the office of Governor nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman, a proper care for the workingmen being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions." None of our citizens are more interested than they against corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our Government, none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury. In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizens should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any one of our people, which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should, therefore, be liberally fostered within the limits of the constitution. The General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. The people pay the wages of the public employees, and they are entitled to the fair, honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those entrusted with the management of the affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming.

The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, public employment will be open to all who demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent impurity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their place, instead of rendering patriotic and honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of the affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they rise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrage of my fellow citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Superior Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.  
To Col. Wm. Vilas, chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the National Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

STRONG, Maine, 19.—On the 7th of August, 1884, the county convention held here, which organized in the name of the republican party, nominated a full county ticket and adopted a republican platform. It is claimed by the people of Franklin county this convention gave birth to the republican party of the United States. The claim