

Sargent, Chicago, and Wm. Meredith, Chicago.

The board of directors will select the next executive committee from their own members. The convention selected Detroit as the next place of meeting.

CHARLESTON, S.—Four colored infants have died from exposure to-day and one man. There was some rain to-day, but the weather to-night is fine and clear. The mayor is working energetically and is ably seconded by local relief committees. He is subdividing the city into districts, with the idea of having the clergymen of the various shades of religious beliefs carefully distribute the funds remitted to him. Money, and plenty of it, is urgently needed to meet the present wants. A general feeling of insecurity prevails and the residents camp in the open lots and along the battery, as well as on the borders of Rutledge Street Lakes. A foul sickening odor arising from the fissures in the streets and the open sewers and the inlets pervades the city. There is a latent dread of sickness, and most energetic efforts are being made to clear the streets of debris. The receipts so far turned over to the committee on relief amount in the aggregate to \$110,737.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The mayor has issued the following proclamation:

"I have this day returned to my loved city amid the widespread desolation, its homes shaken to their foundations, many of them entirely wrecked and few without serious injuries, and I find many of you my fellow citizens, with your dear and tender families, many of you sleeping still under frail shelters and some under the sky, with the recent terrible calamity and its awful suspense still lingering in your minds. Amid ruins thus farreaching and this terrible calamity, I am profoundly thankful that so much of life and property has been spared, and I rejoice that the same fortitude and heroic patience and that trust in God and His Providence which has always characterized this people, is now their stay in this time of dire trouble, and I am thankful to add that in this past week of disaster good order and the helpful co-operation of all classes of our citizens has produced to the maintenance of the public weal. It is inspiring to behold amid these grave difficulties the resumption of the business life of our citizens and the quenchless faith of our people in the future. The open exchanges and banks and the leading houses in all the departments of business, the uninterrupted commerce of the railroads, steamships and sailing ships and the ready wharves, busy workshops and usual routine of all vocations and employments of our city, proclaim that we are already moving forward to a new future. That future is based on work, not idleness, and I call upon every one to seek work in any and every way possible. Though the situation is critical it is not insurmountable. It demands from every citizen in our midst a calm judgment, the broadest charity, and a resolve and determination to work and act with an unflinching trust in God to tide over the unparalleled calamity that has so unexpectedly come upon us. This disaster that reaches every home and every part of our city, can only be met and overcome by moral courage and the united effort of the whole population. The immediate and serious duties for us is the protection and succor of the homeless, the sick and indigent and the unfortunates and helpless that crowd around us. As the Executive of this city, it is my duty to create an organization looking to dealing with the different problems before us, and as I have to act at once, I have therefore entered on this work by asking the services of some of my fellow citizens in the worthy attempt to organize such plans as will mitigate the suffering and distress so universally around us, and which threatens such serious consequences to many of our people. These plans will be improved, if found in any way wanting in completeness, as the work progresses. In this effort it is a source of great gratitude to us to know that we are not grappling with this unspeakable disaster alone. The sympathy of the whole Union of States has touched us deeply, and the spontaneous giving of practical and speedy aid, in this our struggle, shows that the large and true heart of the people of this great country beats with us now as it will hereafter. In this hope, and cheerful with the promising future, as a part of the great people whose helping hands are outstretched to us, let us turn manfully to our heritage and as many times in the past on this very spot, work out under the blessing of God a new future for our now shattered but dearly loved city.

(Signed) WM. A. COURTNEY,

Mayor."

NEW YORK, 8.—At an informal meeting held in New York to-day of several prominent business men of Charleston, S. C., and a portion of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its recent meeting for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, preliminary steps were taken towards the organization of a Trust Company, with its principal office in Charleston, and with branch offices in all large cities of the country, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds by subscription to its stock for the rebuilding of the ruined portions of the city. The money is to be loaned on bonds, secured by mortgage on the property improved, at three per cent. interest.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—A meeting of citizens was held this afternoon to devise means for the relief of the Charleston sufferers. Mayor Bartlett presided

and appointed a committee of thirty to collect contributions. An appeal to the public in behalf of this object will be published in the city newspapers to-morrow.

VERMONT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., 8.—For Members of Congress from the first district, forty-one towns give Stewart (republican), 11,373, and Bridgeham (democrat), 4,202—Stewart's majority, 7,173, with thirty-nine towns to be heard from. In the second district, seventy-four towns give Grant (republican), 12,524, and Folsom (democrat), 5,734. Grant's majority, 6,770, with fifty-seven towns not reported.

The republicans have elected twelve members of the House of Representatives; the democrats eighteen and the Workingmen one. Of the republican members elected, ninety favor Edmunds for United States Senator.

Burlington, Vt., 8.—Two hundred and five out of 240 towns have made returns and the result shows that Edmunds is assured of re-election by an overwhelming majority.

New York, 8.—The prohibitionists of Brooklyn nominated a full city ticket to night. Boh Hart, the well-known former minstrel, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Dallas, Tex., 8.—The prohibitionist State convention to-day put in nomination a full State ticket headed by T. L. Dahony for governor. One of the planks of the platform denounces the democratic party for nominating a saloon stump speaker for the governor of a Christian people.

Worcester, Mass., 8.—The State Prohibition Convention, which assembled this morning, is the largest in this State in many years. Eugene H. Clapp of Boston was made permanent chairman. Chairman Clapp, on taking the chair, delivered a long address.

The resolutions adopted declared that the liquor traffic is the greatest instrumentality of corruption in our politics; that it paralyzes our industries, is a blight upon our social life, is a destroyer of homes, and an evil and curse everywhere. The resolutions demand the prohibition of manufacture, transportation and sale of all intoxicating beverages, and declare that this principle should be secured by Constitutional amendment. They also declare that any political party that will not grapple with this monstrous evil, with the honest and earnest intent of overthrowing it, is unworthy of confidence and support. Both of the great political parties are condemned for their part course regarding the liquor question.

After recess, a vote on the nomination for Governor was taken and T. J. Lathrop of Taunton received an almost unanimous vote and was declared the nominee. Dr. John Blackper was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The State ticket was completed as follows: Secretary of State, George Kempton of Sharon; Treasurer and Receiver-General, John L. Kilburn of Lee; Attorney-General, Samuel M. Fairfield of Malden, and Auditor, Wm. Sherman of Lowell.

Colonel George W. Bain of Kentucky then made an address. Adjourned.

MADISON, Wis., 8.—J. M. Rusk was renominated Governor to-day in the republican convention, by acclamation. George W. Ryland was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Ernest G. Timme for Secretary of State. The platform approves the previous record of the republican party, believes the labor question to be the most important problem of the time, recognizes the evils of intemperance, but is opposed to statute regulations not supported by public opinion.

KANSAS CITY, 8.—The Times' Tombstone, Arizona, special says: American residents from Sonora who have just arrived here, bring news that two days ago Col. Torres, with 200 men, engaged 2,000 Yaquis and drove them back. Subsequently, the Yaquis gathered reinforcements and 3,000 or 4,000 strong, attacked Torres's command. A serious battle ensued, in which Torres lost a greater portion of his men, returning with but a small remnant. This report is thoroughly authenticated, and the present indications are that the Yaquis war will prove a grave matter.

WASHINGTON, 8.—A man named Jacob Coaster was arrested at the White House to-day and sent to the Insane Asylum. He claimed to be the Emperor of all America and demanded admittance of the White House as its lawful occupant. He ordered the doorkeeper to go to the Treasury and bring him \$30,000,000. He is an Englishman and only recently came to this city. He had in his possession seventy-one Bank of England notes.

DENVER, 8.—A private letter reached here this afternoon from Fort Duchesne, Utah, imparting the information that great anxiety is felt at the Post and in the vicinity, arising from rumors that the Indians are on the warpath. The Government train en route from Fort Bridger is believed to be in imminent danger, and Colonel Bouton is throwing up breastworks, and has sent requisitions for additional troops, in anticipation of a raid by the red men.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—General O. O. Howard, Commander of the Division of the Pacific, received a dispatch from Lieutenant General Sheridan to-day directing that the Apache and Warm Springs tribes be sent immediately to Fort Marion, Florida; with the exception of Geronimo and other Apaches recently captured. All the latter will be taken to Fort Bowie, where they will be confined under a close guard until

the Government shall determine what shall be done with them.

It is understood, however, that Geronimo and other hostiles will be tried by a military commission at that place. They will not be turned over to the civil authorities, as the District Attorney claims to be unable to procure positive evidence. Howard gives it as his opinion that to save their necks one of the hostiles will turn State's evidence, as was the case with the Modoc marauders. The Apaches at Fort Apache will start to-morrow for their new home.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—A Wilcox, Arizona, special says: A train of three cars left Bowie station at 3 o'clock this afternoon having on board Geronimo, Natchez and other hostiles, in charge of Captain Lawton, bound for Fort Marion, Florida. General Miles goes with them to El Paso, thence to Albuquerque, to meet the trains containing the other Indians from the Apache reservation, who will be taken to Florida via Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlanta. Intense enthusiasm prevails throughout the entire Territory over the knowledge that at last the murderous Apaches have been disposed of.

New York, 8.—The deciding heat in the International Canoe race was sailed to-day over the usual course. The American canoe *Lassie* beat the English *Nautilus* with the greatest ease, and the international trophy will remain in New York. A large crowd witnessed the finish.

AUSTIN, Texas, 8.—The action of Governor Ireland, in the Arasueres case, is bringing to public attention other Mexican outrages upon American citizens. Complaint comes from J. B. Wood and L. H. Gaskell, who allege, in substance, that in August, 1885, they were arrested by Mexicans, on Lagoona ranch in Lower California (Mexico), on account of the sudden disappearance of J. H. Hanson, their friend, who employed them to mind his cattle, and who they say went to San Francisco and did not return at the time of complainants' arrest. The Mexicans, they say, began to sell, kill and eat Hanson's cattle, one Mexican even claimed Hanson's property. It is alleged that these Mexicans doubtless know what has become of Hanson, who had had much trouble and been imprisoned for the purpose, it is asserted, of extorting money from him. The Mexicans had shot at him several times, and once wounded him severely. Complainants apprehend that the object of their arrest was to convict them of Hanson's murder. Mexicans tried to frighten them so as to make them break jail, and flee from the country, but they would not scare and are still in jail. Complainants say: "We have been held one year and fifteen days for no other reason than speculative purposes on the part of the Mexicans. We have written to our consul at La Paz and got two or three letters from him when we first came down here, but he will not answer our letters any more, and the courts have done nothing in our case."

The complaint covers fifteen pages of foolscap paper relating the action of the Mexican courts and the harsh treatment in the jails and baunts of the Mexicans. Hanson left \$30,000 worth of property in Mexico. Governor Ireland, in reply, states that he is glad to get this statement, but that complainants should appeal to the State Department through the Governor of California, in which State they claim a legal residence.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 8.—To-day being the anniversary of the defense of the castle of Chapultepec, during the American war, solemn memorial services commemorative of the valor of the cadets who fell there were held at Chapultepec. The President, cabinet, highest officials of the army and civil service being present. Services were also held in all the churches.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 8.—Partial returns from one half the counties of the State indicate no change from the estimates telegraphed on Monday night. Combinations between republican and other elements did not affect the democratic tickets, wholly or in part. The state labor ticket carried White and Nevada counties and will receive probably four or five thousand votes in the state, drawn about equally from democrats and republicans. The legislature is largely democratic; losses and gains being equal.

NEW YORK, 8.—The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company decided to pass the regular quarterly dividend.

NIAGARA FALLS, 8.—A special meeting of United States Brewers' Association is in session here to-day. William A. Miles, president, gave the opening address, which was confined to a hurried review of purposes and desires of the association. Part of the address dealt with the labor question as respects brewers. He claimed there was now and always had been greater harmony between employers and men engaged in brewing than in any other industry. The report of the board of trustees reviews the prohibition question in Kansas and Iowa and attempts at legislation on the subject elsewhere. A joint report of the "vigilance and publication" committees states that during the past year the publication committee caused to be prepared, printed and distributed an aggregate of

43,000 COPIES OF ADDRESSES AND ESSAYS

intended to influence public opinion favorably to the brewing interests. The report adds: During the past

year many applications for documents have been received from persons living in Georgia and Virginia. From our correspondents in these States we learn that the success of the prohibition movement is mainly due to a desire on the part of the ruling party to keep the colored population within certain moral bounds. It is claimed that for the exclusively white population the southern democrats would not dream of passing such laws. The discussion of the question on the basis of personal and industrial liberty was entirely impossible. Such logic is beyond our comprehension. To us it seems that the greater the depravity of the population, the greater also the need of control.

PROHIBITION AND LOCAL OPTION

do away with all control, leaving the liquor traffic practically as free as it would be in the absence of any laws on the subject, but far more dangerous to society, on account of the immorality inseparably connected with the constant recurrence of law-breaking.

The most interesting part of the report of the advisory committee, which was read by its secretary, related to

THE ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF MALT LIQUORS.

The report goes into the discussion of the temperance school book question. The report declares that the whole movement is controlled by the bitterest prejudices, but states that after examination of the text books it was found that the errors of statement were not extreme and that many schools had ignored entirely the provisions of the act. The report declares that the brewers do not oppose the proper study of hygiene in schools, but are opposed to misleading statements.

CHARLESTON, 8.—Things are settling down in Charleston and the slight tremor of earthquake which is felt here once or twice a day, attract little more attention than the running of passing wagons. Laborers are at work in every direction clearing away masses of falling bricks and stone, and there are strenuous efforts made to protect injured buildings from the expected rains. Everywhere there are signs of restoration of the normal condition of things and business is transacted just as usual. The relief committee which was organized last Saturday, is actively at work and has now provided accommodations in tents and huts for over three thousand persons. Besides this, the subsistence committee is in full swing and is serving out to-day ample rations to all worthy applicants. Contributions are coming in very freely, and the aggregate is now about \$100,000.

NEW YORK, 9.—General Paine called on Lieut. Henu yesterday morning. He proposed after the international races to keep the *Mayflower* in commission in Marble Head Bay until there came up a gale of wind, then in this gale he proposed to race the *Galatea* from Marble Head to Cape Cod.

Lieut. Henu was somewhat taken aback at this bold challenge, and asked time to consider the matter. The news of Gen. Paine's challenge got abroad yesterday, and opinion was divided in yacht club circles. In a discussion of the prospects for to-day's race, it was the general opinion that a race across Massachusetts Bay in a gale of wind would be a much better test of the weatherly qualities of the American and English champions than a race around the Bermudas. One yachtsman said: "The English papers have been saying that the *Galatea* is not the fastest boat in England, but all admit she is unrivalled among racing yachts for weatherly qualities. I don't believe any one believes that even the boasted *Irez* could sail with her in a gale. Now here is the chance of a race of the heroic kind, worthy of two great maritime nations. I hope Lieut. Henu will accept the challenge."

SANDY HOOK, 9.—Shortly after day-break there was unusual activity on board the yachts. On the sailing craft mainsails were set, while the thick, black smoke that rolled from the stacks of steam yachts showed that they were preparing for the work of the day. All of the great throng of people that had filled the verandas of the hotels along the narrows on the occasion of the first race, those who had stationed themselves along Long Island, on the Jersey shores, or perched upon the walls and breastworks of the two big forts at the entrance to the upper bay, appeared to have been lifted in one great mass and set down upon the beach at Sandy Hook, or on the Jersey hills. The beach between the Grove and the Navesink Highlands, as far as the eye could reach

WAS BLACK WITH PEOPLE.

Not only from the seaside resorts did they come, but from inland towns where the contest has awakened intense interest. The piazzas of all the hotels near the sea were occupied by spectators, who came down on the early trains and boats. Before nine o'clock the clouds broke away in the east and clearing up began. The wind continued from the east-northeast and appeared to freshen. At 9 the signal service gave the velocity of the wind at 12 miles an hour. The fog horn was hushed and the mist began to move. It was wet work on board of the sailing vessels and oilskins were in great demand. Vessels coming in from seaward carried light sails aloft. With the wind in the present direction, the yachts will probably run down to the eastward. At 9.50 the wind was 20 miles an hour with a light rain.

SANDY HOOK, 9, 1:30.—The yachts got off shortly after 11 a.m., but a fog completely shut out the view of Scotland lightship. A tugboat captain has just come in from off the shore. He reports that when he left the yachts the *Mayflower* was about one-eighth of a mile ahead. Both were on the second starboard tack, standing toward Rockaway Beach. The *Galatea* started ahead in the race from Scotland lightship.

SANDY HOOK, 9, 1:40.—The velocity of the wind is 22 miles an hour and still holds from the eastward. In windward work the cutter is at her best, but the Boston boat does not allow the Englishman to get away from her, and if she hugs closely, will have the advantage in the run home with free sheets. The sea is covered with white caps and a very heavy surf is pounding on the beach here. There are no signs of a let-up in the storm. The fog has not lifted.

Sandy Hook, 2 p.m.—The fog is clearing away off the shore. Several yachts are cruising outside the bar waiting the return of the racers. The wind is in the east and blowing 14 miles an hour. It is probable that the race will be flushed by five o'clock.

OTTAWA, 9.—It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway have decided not to complete the road from Port Moody to the terminus until legislation shall have been secured for that purpose.

NEW YORK, 9.—The clothing cutters who have been out on strike applied for work to-day, but have been told by the various employers that if they wish to be taken back they must sign an agreement to sever their connection with the Labor Union, they decided to do this and withdrew.

NEW YORK, 9.—A. G. Sedgwick, special envoy to Mexico, has the following card in the *Evening Post*, dated City of Mexico, Sept. 3rd: A week ago I went to a ball and stayed to the end, and then went home and to bed. Early next morning my friend Guiraud came to call upon me and found me dressing, and we went out. All the officers and members of the Jockey Club, who are the principle people of the city, have signed a letter exonerating me from all improper behavior at any time during the ball. Gentlemen who saw me return from the ball have signed a card that they observed nothing except that I went towards my room. I have Guiraud's statement in writing as to his call in the morning, besides the statement of the hotel manager that no scene or row took place at the hotel, also that I went to my room after the ball. No eye witness has ever been produced, and I only know from hearsay what the stories circulated in the United States are. Secretary Bayard has telegraphed me that my personal denial of the scandal is enough. Make any use of this that you think proper.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—The steamer *Rio Janeiro* arrived this morning with Hong Kong dates to August 10th, and Yokohama to August 21st.

A daring forgery was committed at Hong Kong on August 28th by P. R. Beltram, clerk on the Spanish consulate. He forged the name of Mr. Menearini, the Spanish Consul, to a bill of exchange for \$30,000 on the Central Bank of India, Australia and China, drawn in favor of the Manila government, and immediately disappeared. Nothing has been heard from him since, though it is believed he has departed for British Columbia on the Chinese bark *Chong Tong*.

CHARLESTON, 8.—The city is quiet to-day, though the dream of absolute immunity from danger was rudely dispelled by a smart but innocuous shock of earthquake, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. Shelter has been pretty well procured for all the homeless, but it is expected that the rains will cause much suffering. Rations are being furnished to all persons who are recommended by any reputable citizen known to the relief committee. Charleston will also furnish rations to destitute persons at Summerville and Mount Pleasant. There are rumors that negroes will flock in soon, in hopes of living in idleness, and that the cotton fields and truck farms will be deserted, but this is not likely to last, if it begins, as great pains is taken to prevent loafers from taking advantage of the distribution of food by the relief committee. The board of engineers are at work. They find that the parapet of the western portion of the custom house is seriously damaged, and its repair will involve considerable expense, but the building is safe and has sustained no great damage. The post office is seriously damaged.

CHICAGO, 8.—Mornieg game—Chicago 12, New York 3.

Afternoon game—Chicago 9, New York 4.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty, but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm bath freshens and beautifies.