SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LX.--NO. 35. SACRAMENTO, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1888. WHOLE NO. 11,687

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—OCTOBER 1, 1888.

TO SAY!

Our Stores are full would not half tell the story. We are crowded with all kinds of merchandise for our Fall Trade. Counters, shelving, tables, and every nook and corner are filled with desirable and attractive Goods every day.

WE GIVE YOU SPECIAL VALUES TO-DAY.

We have reversible Linen Table Covers in different colors and designs, 57x57 ..... 75 cents

Heavy Flowered Table Covers, interwoven with gold and tinsel thread, 54x54 ..... $1 50

You will soon need one, for they are the best we have ever had for the prices. Scotch Gingham, Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas, with walking stick handles, for Gents and Ladies; carved, plain and gold heads.

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, gold head $2 50
Gents' Alpaca Umbrellas, gold head $2 50

SILK-BRAIDED SETS,

In all colors, to match Dress Suitings, Parasols, Collar and Cuffs. These handsome trimmings are sold at a great reduction from former prices ..... 75 cents and up

A job in Silk Velvet, color blue ..... 69 cents per yard

RIBBON ITEMS.

The most popular Millinery Trimming this season is Ribbon, in both plain and fancy colors. We have a large assortment in all the fashionable shades. Among them

A No. 22 Satin and Silk striped with Gros Grain edge, at 30 cents per yard; and a No. 40 Moire, with fancy edge, at 50 cents.

Our prices for the best All-silk, heavy Satin and Gros Grain are: No. 7 for 14 cents; No. 9 is 17 cents; No. 12 is 21 cents; No. 16 is 26 cents.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,
AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE ..... SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

OCTOBER 1st and 2d.

WE WILL INAUGURATE THE OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON BY an immense display of all the latest novelties and newest things in wearing apparel, and shall close out on the above dates EVERY broken line of goods in our entire store. We give a partial list below of the many, many slaughtered lines.

Fifty pair large size White Blankets we offer at 99 cents per pair.

CLOTHING.

Men's Black Diagonal Sack Suits, $3 81 per suit.
A large line of Men's Dark Cassimere Sack and Frock Suits, worth $15, $18 and $20, we have reduced to $9 87 per suit.
Men's extra fine All-wool Worsted Diagonal Dark Tweed and Cassimere Sack and Frock Suits, cut to $15 per suit. These suits are worth far more.
Big values in Men's Pants.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

A line of Boys' Suits, with Knee Pants, cut to $1 99 per suit.
A splendid line of Boys' Knee Pants Suits, worth $5, $6 and $7, cut to $4 per suit.
Boys' Dark Union Cassimere Suits, for ages 10 to 17 years, $4 25 per suit.
Boys' fine All-wool Fancy Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, for ages 10 to 18 years, $9 85 per suit.
Immense reductions in Knee Pants.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Men's Gray Mixed Merino Undershirts and Drawers, 25 cents per garment.
Men's Suspenders, 9 cents per pair.
Men's Striped Working Shirts, 31 cents each.

DRY GOODS.

36-inch All-wool Ladies' Cloth, best grade new goods, all shades, 36 cents a yard.
11 bolts very handsome fancy Raised Figured Reps, cut to 20 cents a yard.
14 pieces Invisible Check, double width, in a variety of shades, 21 cents per yard.
16 pieces 40-inch Cashmere, in all shades, big value at 39 cents a yard.
7 pieces 54-inch Turkey-red Table Linen, 25 cents per yard.
Large All-linen Glass Towels, 10 cents each.
REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

FANCY GOODS.

Ladies' Fancy Colored-border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 2 cents each.
An odd lot of Children's Hose, sizes 5 to 7½, worth 25 cents per pair, we close at 10 cents a pair.
Ladies' Solid-color Hose, 5 cents per pair.
Boys' Calico Waists, at 13 cents each.
Embroidery Edging, 2 cents per yard.
Fancy Dress Buttons, 5 cents per card of two dozen.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 29 cents per garment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A line of Ladies' Genuine French Kid Button Shoes, in a variety of styles and lasts, reduced from $8 50, $4 and $4 50 to $3 per pair.
73 pairs Ladies' Curacoa Kid Button Shoes, worth $2 50, $3 and $3 89 a pair, we close at $2 10 per pair.
A large line of Men's Dress Shoes, reduced to $1 50 per pair.
An extensive line of Men's Fine Dress Shoes, in all styles, reduced to $2 33 a pair.
Men's French Calf Dress Shoes, in all styles and lasts, cut to $3 50 per pair.
Big bargains in Misses' and Children's Dress and School Shoes.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AT
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE,
E. S. ELKUS, Proprietor,
922 and 924 J street (opposite the Plaza).

Lowest Prices! Latest Styles!
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
420 J Street.
Nicoll, THE Tailor!

Geo. Rich. Nicoll the Tailor

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic Woolens
FOR THE SEASON OF 1888. SAMPLES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, SENT FREE.

PANTS (TO ORDER), FROM $5. SUITS (TO ORDER), FROM $20.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,
420 J STREET ..... SACRAMENTO
Branch of 816 Market Street, San Francisco.

Branches for the Coast: LOS ANGELES.....68 North Main street; SAN DIEGO.....658 Fifth street; PORTLAND.....126 First street

PACIFIC COAST.

A SUNDAY OF SENSATIONS UP IN TRUCKEE TOWN.

Fatal Fall From a Cliff—Fast Trotting at San Jose—Shooting Accident at Shasta—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

EXCITEMENT AT TRUCKEE.

Indians, Chinese, Opium and Whisky—Sensational Scenes Yesterday.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

TRUCKEE, September 30th.—A Washoe Indian shot a squaw on the Truckee bridge this afternoon. He stood on a bluff across the river, and fired three shots from a Winchester rifle directly toward the town. The squaw was shot through the leg, just below the knee. After the shooting the would-be homicide stripped off all his clothes, in full sight of the town, and fired the last shot, while perfectly naked, at a multitude of white folks gathered on Front street. The shot passed under the porch of Melochi's saloon. The Indian then ran down the river on the south side.

PURSUIT OF THE REDSKIN.

The officers and citizens secured guns and pistols and started in pursuit. The railway officials held freight train No. 10 at Prosser creek, and sent a special engine loaded with armed men down the track to Winsted in order to intercept the fugitive. The officers, however, saw the Indian, and chased him nearly two miles from town to an immense cliff of rocks, where all trace was lost.

The Indian fired three times at his pursuers, however, before hiding in the surrounding cliffs.

THE FIEND SHOT AND KILLED.

The officers and citizens began a search, and suddenly William Gill discovered the Indian in the act of firing at him. Gill quickly fired, and the Indian fell, shot through the abdomen, the bullet passing through the backbone. He died almost instantly.

OPIUM AND WHISKY FROM CHINESE.

Since early this morning dozens of drunken Indians have been reeling through the streets. One squaw fell into the Truckee river, and when rescued was found to be beastly drunk. All the Indians said that Chinamen sold them the liquor.

The dead Indian had a can of opium in his pocket, and his friends said he got his opium and whisky from the Chinese.

ACTION AGAINST THE MONGOLIANS.

Intense excitement prevails against the eight Chinamen who have occupied Chinatown, ostensibly to guard the Chinese property. Fearing violence, a citizens' meeting was called at Hurd's Hall and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the interests of law and order and of the peace of Truckee, the Chinese be requested to leave Truckee before to-morrow morning at seven o'clock. We make this request because of the intense excitement prevailing in Truckee, because of the bloody scenes enacted in our midst to-day on account of the whisky and opium that was sold to Indians by Chinese.

A committee of citizens was appointed to read the resolution to the eight Chinamen. Three hundred citizens, with fife and drum, escorted the committee to Chinatown. The committee gave the Chinamen a copy of the resolution signed by each member of the committee and by the Justices of the Peace and Constables. Law and order speeches were made at the hall after the procession returned, and no violence is anticipated to-night.

The Chinamen say they will leave before morning. The Coroner's inquest exonerated William Gill, and severely censured the policy of allowing Chinamen to sell whisky to Indians.

THE MYSTIC SHRINERS.

A Pleasant Day Spent by the Caravan at Del Monte.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

DEL MONTE, September 30th.—The Mystic Shriners of Islam Temple have been enjoying their caravan at this oasis in a more than pleasant manner to-day. The tank and surf were liberally patronized, and after luncheon the party, numbering over 150, partook of a seventeen-mile drive through Pacific Grove to Cypress Point, where a stoppage was made and refreshments served. The party returned by 6 o'clock, when dinner was served in the private dining-room.

A sacred concert is in progress this evening, Ballenberg's Band furnishing the music.

A number of the party return to the city by the early train in the morning, the others remaining until the afternoon.

At the banquet yesterday, presided over by Noble C. L. Field, responses to toasts were made by Peter Dean, J. N. E. Wilson, Henry E. Highton, George T. Bromley, N. W. Spaulding, T. V. O'Brien, Dr. C. G. Kenyon, B. P. Flint, M. A. Wheaton, C. T. Gilpen, John H. Gray, John T. Merrill, Mayor Pierce of Oakland, Hiram T. Graves, H. O. Wheeler, V. D. Dubois, F. M. Cartan, Arthur G. Price and others. The caravan has been a complete success, all participants having more than engaged themselves with a round of amusements that were calculated to please.

GETTING AWAY.

Mexican Families Emigrating From Sonora in Large Numbers.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

EL PASO (Tex.), September 30th.—There has been for some time past a remarkable movement of families out of Sonora as far east as El Paso, but mostly to Southern Arizona and New Mexico. They come with all their household goods, apparently determined never to return.

There must be some peculiar reason for this sudden emigration. When questioned the refugees speak only in a general way about the increasing hardships of poverty in their Old Mexican homes. All say it is getting to be impossible for poor people to make an honest living in Sonora.

The refugees charge that the bloody and expensive Yaqui war originated simply in a vast scheme of land-grabbing, in which high Mexican officials co-operated with foreign capitalists in getting hold of both the Yaqui and May river valleys. Even wealthy Sonorians of the better class are dissatisfied with the course of high officials. The Governor of Sonora, who frequently visits El Paso, says he is anxious for a heavy immigration of American miners, farmers and cattlemen. He will guarantee the fullest protection and safety, and is ready to make large concessions of land to cattle companies, mining syndicates and colonizing corporations. It looks as if the enterprising foreigners will finally drive out the shiftless natives.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBIT.

Del Norte and Humboldt Counties Enjoy a Splendid Fair.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

ROHNERVILLE, September 30th.—At the fourth day of the Ninth District Agricultural Fair the attendance was 4,000. The day opened cloudy with indications of rain at noon. The receipts at the gate were 25 per cent. over the corresponding day last year.

The ladies' equestrian tournament came off at 11 o'clock, with six contestants. Mrs. Minard won the first prize, Miss Sohner the second and Miss Kay the third.

It has been the most successful fair for the Association. The gamblers were greatly dissatisfied, as they had no success this year.

LOTS OF FUN.

Last Day's Events at the Fair at Susanville.

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SUSANVILLE, September 30th.—The last day of the fair commenced with a pulling match. The stock parade came off at 10 o'clock.

The first race was pacing, mile heats, three in five, purse $500. Ned, George Wapple and Flournoy started. Ned won in 2:40—2:41¼—2:44¼.

The second race was for single buggies, two in three, purse $100, between Isaac M., Plumas and Slickens. Slickens won in 3:10—3:07.

The third was running, half-mile dash, purse $150, between Joaquin, Billy Hazel and Kitty B. Joaquin won in 0:53½.

The fourth race, two miles and repeat, purse $800, between Dave Douglas and Susie S. Susie S. won in 3:45—3:42.

The fifth was running, Consolation purse, $200, for beaten horses, half-mile dash, between St. Ledger, Mollie McS., Ottawa, Duster and Nell Banta. McShane won in 0:57½.

The sixth race was a go-as-you-please, to make the nearest time to 4:30, purse $100, single dash of a mile. McShane won. Time, 4:26.

Major Simpson, of Napa, delivered the annual address.

YUBA AND SUTTER.

Natural Gas at Marysville—Sutter City's Valuable Gift.

MARYSVILLE, September 30th.—The Buckeye Mill Company has reached water in an artesian well at a depth of only 280 feet, and finds a lasting flow of water, which reaches within twelve feet of the surface. A strong flow of natural gas has also been obtained, and will, when lighted, throw a flame over four feet above the ground. The well contractor says that he thinks a heavy volume of gas could be found several hundred feet deeper.

At Sutter City yesterday afternoon appropriate exercises were conducted by Rev. C. D. Barrows, J. L. Boone, Alexander Badlam, of San Francisco, and local talent, in dedication ceremonies whereby the Sutter County Land and Improvement Company gave to the people of Brittan School District a large and handsome school-house, costing over $15 000. Over 2,000 people were present, and enjoyed the hospitality of the projectors of the new town. Two carloads of excursionists came up from San Francisco and spent the day. Messrs. Badlam and Boone promised in their addresses that an early completion of the railroad between Marysville and Colusa would be made, and asked the co-operation of the farmers. Sutter City now has 128 residences, two churches and a population of 600.

ON THE STUMP.

Loaded Canes and Revolvers Displayed at Shingle Springs.

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PLACERVILLE, September 30th.—The first Republican meeting of the campaign was held at Shingle Springs last night. Addresses were made by C. E. Swisler of Placerville and A. W. Branch of San Francisco. A train of four cars, packed to their full capacity, went down from Placerville, having on board the Placerville Brass Band and the Republican Glee Club. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

On the curbstone two prominent politicians emphasized their opinions by the exhibition of a loaded cane and the ready revolver. Officers interfered and prevented what gave promise of being a bloody tragedy.

MEXICO.

Driving of the Last Spike on the National Railroad.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 30th.—At 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, at a point four kilometers from here, the last spike of the National Railroad was driven, and a train of five cars, containing guests, left San Luis for this city. The road will be officially declared opened on November 1st.

Baseball Games Yesterday.

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SANTA CRUZ, September 30th.—In the baseball game here to-day the score stood: Dolphins 4, Will & Fincks 9.

THE PIONEERS VICTORIOUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30th.—The Pioneers defeated the Haverlys again to-day by a score of 5 to 4. Both teams put up great ball. McGlade and Meegan pitched effective games, five and seven hits respectively being made off them.

South Methodist Conference.

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WOODLAND, September 30th.—To-night closed one of the most successful Conferences ever held by the M. E. Church South in the State. A total of 152 members were present. The reports of the Statistical Committee showed the following totals: Local preachers, 51; members of the church, 5,173; Sunday schools, 80; number of scholars, 4,488; churches, 10, value $2,725 50; parsonages, 49, value $5,990.

The next Conference will be held at Fresno.

Shot While Hunting.

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REDDING, September 30th.—R. T. Taylor, a school teacher and a resident of this place, while at Whiskytown yesterday, where he was to commence teaching to-morrow, went out hunting. In jumping a ditch his gun caught in the brush, went off and broke his right leg just below the knee. It was at first thought amputation would be necessary, but the physicians are confident they can save the leg.

Guarding Against Infection.

FRESNO, September 30th. — Governor Waterman wired from here yesterday to G. G. Tyrrell, of the State Board of Health, at the request of Fresno citizens, to detain in quarantine two carloads of negroes expected to arrive here to-day from the fever-infected district of Georgia. It was so ordered. They will be detained till all possibility of danger is passed. The negroes are destined for Fresno vineyards and points south.

Arab and Stamboul.

SAN JOSE, September 30th.—The free-for-all trotting race yesterday had as starters Arab and Stamboul. Pools sold: Arab $60, Stamboul $20. The first and second heats were won by Arab. After an exciting race in the third heat Stamboul came in first. The race was postponed, owing to darkness, till Monday afternoon. Time 2:15—2:16—2:16.

A Progressive Town.

GRASS VALLEY, September 30th. — The inhabitants of this town are generally signing a petition to the Board of Town Trustees asking to be allowed to vote at the general election of November 6th on the proposition of having the town governed under the general law in regard to town corporations.

The Unknown Dead.

CISCO, September 30th.—The body of an unknown man, found about four miles from here, in Nevada county, is supposed to be that of a man who was here last March. He was demented, and said his name was Smith. He came from Sacramento, and was about 30 years of age. The remains were buried by the Coroner.

Lassen Republican Nominations.

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SUSANVILLE, September 30th.—The Republicans have nominated for State Senator Dr. W. H. Patterson, of Modoc, and for the Legislature E. V. Spencer, of Lassen.

Fatal Fall from a Cliff.

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SANTA CRUZ, September 30th.—Last night E. Merrell, aged 56 years, a lumberman, fell down a bank fifty feet near Soquel, struck on his head and was killed.

Rain at Redding.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

REDDING, September 30th.—A light rain fell here this afternoon.

A Life On the Ocean Wave.

Indurates the stomach against sea-sickness, but a single or occasional transit across the "illimitable wetness" is productive of grievous qualms, especially when it is stormy. Ocean travelers, yachtmen, ship surgeons, commercial buyers sent abroad, voyagers by steamboat, and all who are occasionally or frequently called upon to be where "billows are buffeted," should take along Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest known antidote for sea-sickness, malaria, billiousness, and disorders of the stomach and bowels. Many travelers by railroad, with delicate stomachs and nerves, likewise suffer severely en route. These will find the bitters surely helpful and consolatory. Traveling, even in swift, steady and commodious steamships and sumptuous palace cars, is not always a source of unmixed joy and delight, and the Bitters does much to counteract the discomforts attending it, aggravated by delicate health. Rheumatism, brought on by damp weather, kidney troubles and debility, are effectually relieved by the bitters.

Bismarck's Other Boy.

BERLIN, September 30th.—Prince Bismarck's second son, Wilhelm, is named to succeed Herr Cranach as Governor of a district in Hanover.

HOME AFFAIRS.

SAD END OF A ONCE PRETTY SAN FRANCISCO GIRL.

Blaine's Great Speech in New York—Jack Frost Driving Out Yellow Jack—A Terrible Tragedy.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Blaine's Great Speech at New York on Saturday Night.

NEW YORK, September 30th.—Fifty thousand people were present at the Republican demonstration at the Polo Grounds last night. Scores of uniformed clubs paraded with banners and torches. Blaine's appearance on the platform was the signal for a mighty outburst of cheers, which lasted several minutes. At the time he made his appearance Governor Foraker was in the midst of one of his characteristic speeches. He was about answering some of the Mills bill arguments when he was interrupted by Blaine's arrival.

A scene of indiscribable confusion followed. Cannons were fired, rockets burst in the air, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and deafening cheers rent the air.

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Blaine, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman ["Three cheers for the Plumed Knight," interrupted a voice, and they were given.] *Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens:* [More cheers.] General Harrison (Still more cheers.) has the remarkable faculty of condensing a whole argument within the dimensions of a proverb. It is a faculty which was a striking feature in Benjamin Franklin's mode of reasoning, and Lincoln possessed it in a very remarkable degree. Never was a happier argument more felicitously stated than when General Harrison stated of the office-traders, that they were studying maxims instead of markets. [Laughter.] In a single phrase he exhibited the fallacy and weakness of their whole argument. They speak of theory and they reject practice.

I wish to speak to-night of the history of this country. From the first days of the Government to this hour one great lesson has been taught. It began under Washington with a protective tariff. It was increased by twelve separate enactments up to the war of 1812. It was doubled in the war of 1812, and up to that time there was not any difference in this country. Old Federalists and old Republicans and old Democrats were all in favor of tariff revision, which came first in 1816, after the war.

Then happened exactly what Grover Cleveland threatens this country with, a lowering of the tariff and disaster to the country. It came, and disaster followed. Then came the worst period that this country had ever seen, and in 1824 the first heavily decided protective tariff bill was passed, and if there be any Democrats within sound of my voice, I beg them to listen while I state who voted for that bill. In the first place, a Senator from Tennessee named Andrew Jackson; in the second place, a Senator from New York named Martin Van Buren; in the next place, a Representative from Pennsylvania named James Buchanan. Three men who were afterwards Presidents of the United States voted for that bill, and besides them a Senator from Kentucky, Richard M. Johnson, afterward Vice-President of the United States with Martin Van Buren. Besides these men were the great hosts of the Democratic party. They supported that measure four years later, when they made the tariff still higher. The men whom I have mentioned, who were still in the Senate and House, repeated that vote. In addition to those whom I have mentioned was Silas Wright, Senator from New York, and the ablest man that the Democrats of New York ever sent to the National Council.

The tariff brought unlimited prosperity to the country. It was going on from good to better and from better to best, when just at that time there came athwart the national sky an evil influence. Mr. Calhoun, who started as a protectionist, had found his way to the Presidency barred by his quarrel with Jackson and by Jackson's favoritism to Van Buren, and just then and there came that influence which, through the mastery of the Democratic party in the South—and it holds to-day the mastery of that party—and Mr. Calhoun, broke the protective tariff. He declared that they could not have free labor in the South with slave labor, therefore they could not have manufactures in the South, and therefore they were not interested in the tariff, and from that hour, dating from 1832 and 1833, the Democratic party in this country was changed. Then and there it was established on two cornerstones—advocacy of the extension of slavery and free trade. Those were the two great leading inspirations that created that party, and in breaking down the tariff of 1828 and 1832, they established the free trade of 1836.

Then again, just as it had been under the law of 1816, there came a financial crisis in 1837 and the country was again prostrated. How was it relieved? By the protective tariff of 1842. It had been thrown into such a degree of—I might almost say rum, if not of desperation—that everywhere men were out of work and glad to work at 25 cents a day under the administration of Martin Van Buren, a Democrat from the State of New York. That was relieved by the election of William Henry Harrison [applause], and his election gave us the tariff of 1842. Well, that lifted the country as if by magic, and when the Democrats nominated Polk against Henry Clay in 1844, it compelled the Democratic candidate to write in bad faith and with no intention of keeping it, that he was in favor of a certain degree of protection, and on that bad faith, expressed in what is known as the Clay letter, Mr. Clay was defeated and Mr. Polk installed.

Then, despite the pledge of the Democratic party, they broke down the protective tariff of 1842. They broke it down by the casting vote of George M. Dallas, elected Vice-President as a personal hostage with Polk that the theory of protection should be maintained. They broke it down without even so much as a Democratic blush. There was not immediate disaster, and you will hear Democratic orators all through the country, in the tariff argument that is being waged from the lakes to the gulf, cite the tariff of 1846 as proof that a low revenue tariff serves the interests of the country better than a protective tariff.

Well, now, my friends, when the tariff of 1846 went into operation, the Mexican war broke out and disbursed over $50,000,000 over the country. The Irish famine occurred, and called for the enormous shipment of breadstuffs to Ireland. The revolution of 1848 in Europe grew and created tremendous excitement over all Europe, and about the time that began England and France and Russia fell into the Crimean war, and ten years from the time the tariff bill was passed they had a series of happy incidents. At last these happy incidents ceased and the tariff of '46 was thrown on its own merits and the country fell into a panic in less than a year.

The panic prostrated the whole business of the country. Buchanan, in his message of December of that year, stated that, with all the natural advantages in our hands, our manufacturers were prostrated, our enterprises were dead, laboring men were without work and in great distress. That never was cured until the protective tariff came into being again by reason of Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860. [Cheers.] From that time to this we have had a protective tariff. [Cheers.] Since 1861 this country has had the blessing of a protective tariff, and there has never been in ancient or modern history on this hemisphere or any other, or any continent or in any isles of the sea, a country that for twenty-eight years has been as prosperous as the United States.

Now Mr. Cleveland, following the precedents of other Democratic Presidents, would have this broken down. He would have the voters of the United States aid him in destroying the protective tariff. Now this question is submitted to you, voters of the United States, to you voters of New York, and to you voters of the city of New York, to say to Mr. Cleveland that with all his Administration he has not the power to destroy the protective tariff of the country. Now, my friends, I am running over hastily the history of the tariff, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that out of these things are deduced the inevitable conclusions:

First—That there has never been a protective tariff in the country that did not bring prosperity.

Second—That the protective tariff in this country has never been broken down without bringing adversity with it.

Third—That there has not been since Mr. Calhoun a Democrat put into power who has not tried to break down protection and the protective tariff.

Mr. Cleveland denied in 1884 that the protective tariff was an issue. Samuel J. Randall honorably and faithfully pledged the American people that the advent of the Democratic party should not in the least affect the tariff. [Cheers.] That pledge was given four years ago, and now, in the year of grace, 1888, you see how that pledge has been kept, for the American people are to-day in a death-struggle, one that will be decisive for the next twenty-five years. They are in a struggle whether we shall surrender our protection and put this country on a basis of sharp competition with Europe, or whether we shall maintain the same system that has been so powerful an aid to the prosperity of every man, and that question, fellow-citizens, is submitted to you. [Cheers.]

On my return from Europe I landed in this city a month ago. I had the pleasure of making a brief speech then, and I said to the mighty host of laboring men in this country, to the wage-workers, that the decision of the question was with them. They can destroy the tariff by their votes, or they can maintain protection by their votes. [Loud applause.] It is for you to say. The century's experience should be a light to your feet and your guide.

It should teach you a great and useful lesson that if you do not maintain your own ground no one will maintain it for you. [Cheers.] The ballot is in your hands. It may be wielded for your destruction, or it may be wielded for your protection and for your safety. [Prolonged applause.]

Speeches were made by John F. Finerty, Rev. W. R. Derrick (colored) and others. A parade by a torchlight procession of 5,000 men was the feature of the demonstration. Blaine will start West on Monday night.

Saturday's Fruit Sale.

CHICAGO, September 30th.—Montgomery and Co. sold two car-loads of fruit yesterday at auction. Muscat grapes, crates, brought $2 to $2 65, half-crates $1 to $1 20; Tokays, crates, $2 20 to $2 35, half-crates, $1 15 to $1 20; Emperors, half-crates, $2; Cornichons, half-crates, $1 70.

DIED IN A DIVE.

Unfortunate End of the Once Beautiful Sallie Cross.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 30th.—Sallie Cross, once known as the prettiest girl in San Francisco, was found dying in a Mulberry-street dive to-day by an agent for the Five Points Mission. Some time ago the Mission rescued her from the gutters, secured her employment and made her a teacher of a Bible class in the Mission.

As the agent entered the dive he saw the wrinkled face of a woman stretched on a cot in the corner of the room, a ragged skirt and torn Jersey her only covering. Everything about her spoke of wretchedness and filth. The agent bent over the woman and spoke to her. The unfortunate opened her eyes and seeing the kindly face cried:

"For Heaven's sake, give me something to drink! I've been lying here so long."

Her voice was unsteady and her parched lips could hardly form words, but still she begged: "Give me a drink, please, sir. I haven't long to live. Don't let me suffer so while I am dying!"

A DEPLORABLE WRECK.

The agent got a glass of lemonade and brandy. The woman seized the glass and drank eagerly. The rich auburn tint still showed on the unkempt hair that fell about her shoulders. The features were good, and her lips showed beautifully even teeth, and the hand with which she tried to hold the torn jersey together was of exquisite shape. The woman had been lying in the dive for several days.

Sally Cross was the daughter of Sherman K. Briggs, of San Francisco, a man well known to "forty-niners." He was formerly President of the California Bank. Sarah was his eldest daughter, and her real name was Leona Briggs. She was born in San Francisco in 1853.

THE WOMAN'S SAD STORY.

She told the agent her story on her death-bed. She was always bad, she said. "It was natural for me. I had no inclination to be anything but a wicked girl. I enjoyed the society of gamblers, and laughed at everybody considered good and respectable. At last I went to Australia with a sea captain and ran away from home. That was eighteen years ago. I never had communication with my parents from that time, and did not know whether they were alive or dead. At one time I was with a variety company, and afterward traveled with a circus. I was cashier in a big gambling-house in Mexico. I went to northern Montana during the gold fever with a gang of miners as a cook. I came to this city four years ago. Drink and dissipation told heavily on me. I had a room on the Bowery, but sank even lower to the Mulberry street dens."

The agents hurried around to the Mission-house, but when assistance arrived she was dead. She was buried in potter's field this afternoon.

THE FEVER DISTRICT.

Cool and Almost Frosty Weather Reported at Jacksonville.

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JACKSONVILLE, September 30th.—For the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock seventy-nine new cases have been reported, all but thirteen colored, and six deaths. Total cases, 2,626; deaths, 255. The weather is cool and almost frosty.

AT JACKSON.

JACKSON (Miss.), September 30th.—The official bulletin of the State Board of Health will be issued to-morrow, declaring a continued belief in the existence of fever here and warning refugees not to return. A proclamation is to be made hereafter when the danger may be considered over.

TWO DEATHS AT DECATUR.

DECATUR (Ala.), September 30th.—There were two deaths from yellow fever last night, and fifteen cases are now under treatment.

HEAVY FROST IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, September 30th.—The first killing frost of the season visited Chattanooga this morning. The thermometer registered 50° at 9 o'clock, and fell to 35° this morning. The indications are favorable for another heavy frost to-morrow, and the Board of Health will still maintain the quarantine until all danger is over.

STILL BAD IN FERNANDINA.

FERNANDINA (Fla.), September 30th.—Twenty-five new cases are under treatment here.

THE PESTILENCE ABATING.

JACKSONVILLE, September 30th.—The cool, bracing weather has had a most gratifying effect, as shown by the marked decreases in the number of new case of yellow fever reported here, and for several nights overcoats have proved comfortable, and for three or four days past our resident physicians have found time for some rest. To-day even the Medical Bureau was rather a quiet place. The calls for doctors have been comparatively few.

Dr. J. Kenworthy, City Health Officer, said to-day that the epidemic, which seems to have gone out to the suburbs, is rapidly abating, and there is much less sickness in outlying wards than was the case a few days ago.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Two Men Killed Near Memphis by a Negro Sexton.

MEMPHIS, September 30th.—A terrible tragedy was enacted this afternoon about four miles from this city, at Gill's Station. The particulars are as follows: A party of three white men—J. D. Smith, W. W. Eastman and J. B. Jordan, all residents of Memphis—took a trip on the dummy line which runs near Gill's Station. They were strolling about, and Smith, seeing a mule in the road, remarked that he thought he would take a ride.

As he approached the animal, Jim Conley, a negro, called out to him to let the mule alone, at the same time applying insulting epithets. Smith and Eastman started toward Conley. Jordan remonstrated against them going, but they entered the yard. Conley ran into the house and shut the door. A second later a shotgun was thrust through a window and discharged. The contents struck Eastman in the head, killing him instantly.

Smith ran over to where Eastman was, and as he was leaning over the dead body the other barrel of the gun was discharged. He was struck in the left side with several buckshot and is mortally wounded.

Conley, after the shooting, fled. He has been Sexton of the Sons of Zion's Cemetery for fourteen years, within the grounds of which the killing occurred. The jury at the inquest held exonerated Conley, who it was proved was defending his farm from assault.

HE CLOSED THE BANK.

Cashier Chapin's Stealings Much Greater Than Was Supposed.

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FALL RIVER (Mass.), September 30th.—The Union Savings Bank will not be opened on Monday morning. This decision is the result of an examination of the books, which showed that the amount of Cashier Chapin's irregularities is much larger than was supposed. The entire loss will fall upon the saving institution.

Savings Bank Commissioner E. P. Chapin, who was engaged all day in an examination of the books, found that in addition to loaning money on wild-cat securities, Chapin allowed several customers to overdraw their accounts. He covered up the deficiency in cash by manipulation of the books of the Savings Bank and the National Bank.

Chapin's irregularities are estimated as follows: Overdrafts (partly secured,) $77,000; loan to Beattie Zinc Company, $23,000; other unauthorized loans, $8,000; total, $108,000. Perhaps, about $30,000 is fully secured.

"OLD HUTCH."

The Chicago Wheat King Sends the Article to Booming Figures.

CHICAGO, September 30th.—The third and last of the three big days that signalized September contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade ended this evening in the most sensational manner.

R. P. Hutchinson, the aged plutocrat who had cornered the market, kept his threat to the letter, and mercilessly refused to settle at less than $2 a bushel—a price more than double that at which his victims have for weeks been unsuspectingly selling to him "short." The white-haired old dictator went boldly on the floor of the board, and the big deal closed with him surrounded by a howling mob.

UP IN A BALLOON.

Thrilling Experience of a Newly-Wedded Brace of Idiots.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), September 30th.—The greatest novelty at the Rhode Island State Fair at Narragansett Park yesterday was the marriage of a young Providence couple in the balloon Commonwealth. They were Edward L. Davis and Miss Margaret Buckley.

At 4 P. M. the bridal balloon went off to the north-northeast and at a late hour had not been heard from.

LATER.—The balloon landed in a cedar swamp near Northeastern, Mass., in the evening. The balloon dragged two miles across the swamp, and the young people had to cling to the ropes to escape drowning. They were finally rescued, and will make the balance of their journey by rail.

ELECTION BETTING.

A Massachusetts Republican Takes Big Odds on New York.

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NEW YORK, September 30th.—Colonel William L. Brown, editor of the *Daily News*, met William E. Tillotson, a prominent woolen manufacturer of Pittsfield, Mass., at the Hoffman Club on Friday and offered to bet $20,000 to $12,000 that Cleveland would carry this State at the coming election. Colonel Brown further supplemented his proposition by offering to bet $500 additional that Tillotson would not accept the bet. Tillotson did accept the bet, and James G. Gillespie now holds the money.

How Blaine Passed the Day.

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NEW YORK, September 30th.—Blaine, after his exertion last night at the Polo Grounds, slept till nearly noon at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. In the afternoon he visited Wm. Walter Phelps in New Jersey, and will return to-morrow. At 6:30 P. M. he will depart for Detroit over the Grand Trunk road in Governor Alger's private car.

Republican Headquarters Burned.

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PHILADELPHIA, September 30th.—A fire broke out this morning in a building on Chestnut street occupied by the Young Republican Club, the Commercial Club, and the Republican Club Campaign Committee. It was burned completely out. The damage is $12,000. A spark from fireworks at the parade last night is supposed to have caused the fire.

Sunday Ball Games.

CINCINNATI, September 30th.—Cincinnati 5, Baltimore 2.

LOUISVILLE—First game—Louisville 6, Cleveland 3. Second game—Louisville 7, Cleveland 7.

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis 13, Brooklyn 4.

KANSAS CITY—Kansas City 26, Athletics, 14.

Chicago's Mongolian Monster.

CHICAGO, September 30th.—In the case of Sam Wah and wife, charged with the abduction of white girls for the purpose of marrying them to Chinamen, despite positive evidence of their guilt and the revelation of the horrible lives some of the white girls had led, they were discharged by Justice White. Sam Wah was arrested on another warrant this afternoon for abduction.

Mrs. General Sheridan and Family.

NONQUITT (Mass.), September 30th.—The widow and children of General Sheridan, in company with Colonel Sheridan and wife, left here this evening for Washington City.

The revised proofs of the last chapter and the index of General Sheridan's Memoirs were received by Colonel Sheridan from the publishers yesterday.

Clearing-House Exchanges.

BOSTON, September 30th.—Dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of the leading clearing-houses in the United States report total gross exchanges for the week ending September 28, 1888, to be $979,695,179, an increase of 10.4 per cent. over corresponding period last year.

A Train Goes Through a Trestle.

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COLUMBUS (Ga.), September 30th.—A trestle on the Western Railroad of Alabama, near Goodwater Station, gave way this morning, precipitating a freight train twenty feet. One man was killed and two scalded so frightfully that their recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. Stewart Going to Paris.

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