THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

DAILY POST Established in 1878
DAILY INTELLIGENCER in 1876 } CONSOLIDATED IN 1881.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

VOL. XIV.---NO. 138.

Republican Ticket.

For Congress,
JOHN B. ALLEN.
For Brigadier-General,
A. P. CURRY.
For Adjutant-General,
R. G. O'BRIEN.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
W. W. NEWLIN.
For Joint Councilman,
JOHN B. AULT.
For Councilman,
JOHN R. KINNEAR.
For Representatives,
J. T. BLACKBURN,
J. H. JONES,
W. V. RINEHART.
For Sheriff,
JOHN H. McGRAW,
For Auditor,
W. R. FORREST.
For Treasurer,
W. G. LATIMER.
For Probate Judge,
RICHARD OSBORN.
For County Commissioners,
FRED GASCH,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
JOHN WOODIN.
For Assessor,
JULIUS HORTON.
For School Superintendent,
V. A. PUSEY.
For Coroner,
J. S. M. SMART.
For Surveyor,
C. M. ANDERSON.
For Wreckmaster,
C. P. SHOEMAKER.

Precinct Officers.

For Justices of the Peace,
JOHN F. MILLER,
C. M. RIVERS.
For Constables,
H. G. THORNTON,
CHARLES ROBINSON.

King County Republican Meetings

THE PEOPLE OF KING COUNTY WILL be addressed by the candidates of the Republican party and other able speakers at the following times and places:

Issaquah, Thursday, Oct. 18, 7:30 p. m.
Houghton, Friday, Oct. 19, 7:30 p. m.
Redmond, Saturday, Oct. 20, 7:30 p. m.
Gilman, Monday, Oct. 22, 7:30 p. m.
Falls City, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Hop Ranch, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Tolt, Thursday, Oct. 25, 7:30 p. m.
Duvalls, Friday, Oct. 26, 7:30 p. m.
Cherry Valley, Saturday, Oct. 27, 7:30 p. m.
Vashon, Monday, Oct. 29, 7:30 p. m.
Bothwell, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m.
Woodinville, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 7:30 p.m.

By order of the county central committee.

E. B. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
J. T. MITCHELL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN ADDRESSES!

HON. JOHN B. ALLEN,

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE to Congress, will address the people of Western Washington on the issues of the day at the following times and places:

CHEHALIS COUNTY.
Elma, Thursday, Oct. 18, 10 a. m.
LEWIS COUNTY.
Centralia, Oct. 18, 2:30 p. m.
Chehalis, Oct. 18, 7 p. m.
Napavine, Oct. 19, 10:30 a. m.
Winlock, Oct. 19, 2:30 p. m.
Toledo, Oct. 19, 7 p. m.

PUGET SOUND.
Seatco, Oct. 20, 1 p. m.
Olympia, Oct. 20, 7:30 p. m.
Shelton, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Stellacoom, Oct. 22, 7 p. m.
Puyallup, Oct. 23, 11 a. m.
Slaughter, Oct. 23, 3 p. m.
Black Diamond, Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Gilman, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Newcastle, Oct. 24, 7 p. m.
Marysville, Oct. 25, 1 p. m.
Lowell, Oct. 25, 5 p. m.
Snohomish, Oct. 25, 7 p. m.
Coupeville, Oct. 26, 10 a. m.
Stanwood, Oct. 26, 2 p. m.
Mount Vernon, Oct. 26, 7 p. m.
Lacamer, Oct. 27, 1 p. m.
Edison, Oct. 27, 8 p. m.
Lynden, Oct. 29, 10 a. m.
Ferndale, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Whatcom, Oct. 29, 7:30 p. m.
Friday Harbor, Oct. 30, 11 a. m.
Port Townsend, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m.
Port Discovery, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Port Hadlock, Oct. 31, 7 p. m.
Port Ludlow, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Port Gamble, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.
Port Madison, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Port Blakeley, Nov. 2, 7 p. m.
Carbonado, Nov. 3, 1 p. m.
Tacoma, Nov. 3, 7:30 p. m.
Seattle, Nov. 5, 7:30 p. m.

HON. R. O. DUNBAR

Will address the people on the issues of the day at

Vancouver, October 29, at 7:30 p. m.
Chehalis, October 30, at 7:30 p. m.
Seattle, November 1, at 7:30 p. m.
Ellensburgh, November 2, at 7:30 p. m.
North Yakima, November 3, at 7:30 p. m.
Goldendale, November 5, at 7:30 p. m.

The respective county committees are requested to furnish suitable halls and music, and all Republican papers in Western Washington are requested to publish this notice.

By order of the Territorial Central Committee.

C. H. HANFORD,
Chairman Republican Territorial Central Committee.
GEORGE G. LYON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Two lots on Second street; a fine location.

Three lots on Front street, right in business center.

Three lots on Fourth street; fine location.

A good improved farm, eight miles from the post-office.

100 acres of bottom land on White river, 12 miles from town.

100 acres in West Seattle.

Two business lots on Commercial street.

Some choice property on Jackson Street Cable road.

HEFNER & DISHON,
208½ Commercial st., Seattle, W. T.

FOR SALE.

640 ACRES FINE FARMING AND meadow land (deeded) in the famous Falconia country, containing a mile of pure, running water and numerous strong springs. The only water by which Endicott can be supplied aside from wells, being a fine stock farm, two miles from Endicott on railroad and wagon road. Good fence, new house 18x32 with shell 14x30, rustic finish with three porches. Good barn, granery, toolhouse, windshed and other out buildings. Five acres of young orchard of choice fruits, also numerous ornamental trees in thrifty condition. Can be made a model farm. Will sell or trade the same for Seattle or Tacoma property. Address ADAM CHAPMAN, Endicott, Washington Territory.

BIDS

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR DRIVING piles and repairing Seattle Warehouse Company's wharf.

W. P. BOYD & CO.,

621 and 623 Front street,

Cloaks! Cloaks!

ARRIVAL OF FIRST INVOICE

—OF—

New Fall Styles.

The unparalleled success of this department during the last season warranted us in placing large orders early. Consequently we are in a position to offer this season the largest and choicest selection of the very latest styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

CLOAKS!

LADIES' WALKING JACKETS

In all the Newest Shapes and Designs.

A Large Variety of

Children's Cloaks!

In the very latest styles and very low prices.

Daily opening of SPECIALTIES in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods from Chicago and New York.

621 and 623 Front Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

PUYALLUP, W. T., Oct. 5, 1888.

James Bothwell, Secretary Home Fire Insurance Co., Seattle, W. T.—DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for your check for $500 just received. I had not yet received my policy when the fire occurred, but it proved "O. K.," and your promptness pleases me. The fire occurred yesterday and today the money is paid in full of the face of my policy, I shall say the "Home" of Seattle is good enough for me

Very Respectfully, E. BARTLETT.

Attractions for Next Week

24-in. Plush reduced to	$1 50
Former price	2 00
Also Plush at	50c, 75c, 1 25
Reduced from	75c, $1, 1 50
Satins at	25
Reduced from	50

SPECIAL---150 dozen fine embroidered Cashmere Gloves at 25c; worth 50c.

Also a great many other articles which will be found equally as cheap.

LATOUR & CO.

Opera Block, Front street.

E. LOBE & CO.,
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

Just Received, 50 Crates Crockery, direct from England, which will be sold cheap.

FREE OF COST.

Eshelman, Llewellyn & Co.,

THE REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST,

Extend a cordial INVITATION to all VISITORS to SEATTLE, as well as to all residents, to call at their office,

POST BUILDING, MILL ST., SEATTLE,

And spend a few minutes' time in DIRECTING PRINTED DESCRIPTIVE MATTER OF SEATTLE AND WASHINGTON to your friends and acquaintances East, FREE OF COST TO YOU. And if you should wish to plant some money in the

Future Great City of the Pacific Coast

THE ONLY SEATTLE IN AMERICA.

We can sell you lots in

ROSS' SECOND ADDITION FOR $175 OR $200.

(This is the manufacturing center of Seattle.)

Or lots in other well located additions; or business and residence lots on the best streets in Seattle; or suburban blocks and acres. It will pay you to look your chance in a lifetime in the direction of your fortune, contentment and happiness. Don't be take a seat that will provide for your future, and that of your wife and children. Seattle will double in population in 12 months. Railroads, capitalists and population are coming to Seattle. Become one of her prosperous citizens by securing a foothold while you have a chance. Wealth is now within your grasp, have faith, invest and become a fixture in the New York of the Pacific.

COLLECT INSTEAD OF PAY RENTS. BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD.

P. & B. PATENT TEREDO PROOF PILE COVERING

CULLINE & CAMERON, SEATTLE
AGENTS FOR W. T. & B. C.

ADVICE TO VOTERS.

A Red Bandana Day at Fort Wayne.

THE TIPPECANOE BARBECUE.

The Aged Roman's Handkerchief Act Performed With Dramatic Effect, Evoking Much Enthusiasm—Blaine Unable to Speak—Gen. Harrison's Visitors.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 17.—The day of the big Democratic barbecue was clear and bright. The people of the city and surrounding country thronged the streets from early morning, and trains brought thousands. After breakfast Judge Thurman appeared, and thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to shake him by the hand. Besides Judge Thurman, prominent visitors and citizens in carriages, the procession included veteran soldiers, railroad men, visiting clubs, Fort Wayne Democratic organizations, citizens on foot, hunters and shooting clubs, butchers, floats and wagons. The procession formed at noon, and after marching through the streets, went to Hamilton fields, where speaking stands had been erected. Prominent along the line of the procession were bandana handkerchiefs. Dresses, coats and umbrellas of bandana red gave a brilliant appearance to the parade.

Gov. GRAY, Senator Voorhees and ex-Senator McDonald stood with Judge Thurman on a hotel balcony as he reviewed the parade, which took 35 minutes to pass. One big wagon carried a pyramid of handsome young ladies dressed in bandanas, who waved handkerchiefs and cheered enthusiastically in response to the ovation given them by the crowd.

When the carriages reached the speaking stand, at 2 o'clock, 10,000 persons were already on the ground, while several thousand more was soon added to the audience. At the sight of Judge Thurman the crowd cheered heartily, and during his remarks they applauded generously.

Hon. Jos. E. Bates, of Fort Wayne, on behalf of M. B. Masters, who has voted the Democratic ticket for 50 years, presented the judge with a hickory cane which had been cut and suitably engraved by Mr. Masters. In response Judge Thurman said, "Thanks. This I take to be hickory. It looks very much like it, and looks as if, should that end of it fall on the head of a Republican, if he was a mean man he would be mighty apt to feel the consolation of it." [Applause.] This response was made after his regular speech, which was brief and was followed by a short talk to the people on the other side of the stand, who were unable to see and hear as well as they wished. He was in good voice and seemed to have suffered no exhaustion from the severe hand-shaking ordeal through which he passed this morning. President of the Day John H. Bass introduced him and he said:

"I have been in Indiana but a few days, but every day that I spent here has gladdened my heart. [Applause.] A Democrat all my life, it would be impossible for me to see the energy and patriotism of the party here without feeling my heart swelling with emotion and making me prouder than ever of this great and worthy Democratic state. [Cheers.] I say Democratic state, because although I am not a prophet, I am about as good a guesser at political results as ever you saw [cheers], and when I am told by your noble governor and your noble senator Voorhees and my old friend Joe McDonald, and other patriarchs and saints of the Democracy that Indiana is safe for Cleveland and Thurman I believe it as I believe the book of truth." [Applause.]

The judge excused himself from talking further, saying he must save his voice for to-night. The party then returned to the hotel.

A GREAT MEETING AT NIGHT.

The afternoon trains brought greater crowds into the city. The streets were lined with the multitude, and shouts for Cleveland and Thurman alternated with cries for the state candidates.

To-night a torch-light procession came first and was reviewed from the hotel balcony, after which Judge Thurman was driven through the streets to the rink.

MR. THURMAN'S ADDRESS.

Judge Thurman spoke with ease, in a strong, clear voice, for 48 minutes, and was distinctly heard in all parts of the rink. The old judge Thurman opened by saying he would not indulge in any flows of rhetoric, but speak the plain, honest truth, to the best of his knowledge and belief, as to the reasons why the people should re-elect Grover Cleveland president of the United States. He said that for three and one-half years and a little more Cleveland had administered the government of this country with such ability, integrity, courage and patriotism, that he is entitled to the good will and confidence of the American people. [Applause.] In the second place, he stands upon a platform that commends itself to the consideration and approval of every wise and thinking man. [Applause.]

THE COUNTRY'S PERIL.

"You have heard, only about a month ago, there were $125,000,000 of money in the treasury of the United States that had been drawn from the pocketts of the people, not one single dollar of which was needed for the legitimate wants of the government. That surplus has been reduced somewhat since then by the purchase of bonds and otherwise, yet it amounts to $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 lying there idle, out of the channel of commerce, out of the hands of the people. There is not a man of reflection but knows that it is a grevious wrong. There is not a man here but knows that while it is his duty to contribute out of his means such sums as may be necessary on his part to maintain and carry on the government, and when the government takes from him more money than it has any use for, it does him a wrong. If that brave man Cleveland had not compelled congress to reconsider its action, one can foresee what would have been the condition of this country in a short time.

"Cleveland stands on a platform that condemns such a policy as that. The Democratic platform says: 'Don't take from the people more money than the government needs.'"

GEN. HARRISON'S REMEDY.

"Now, what is the remedy? There are several ways in which the surplus can be reduced. Gen. Harrison thinks it can be best reduced—if I understand his position, and if I misrepresent him I shall be ready to apologize, no man more so—by buying the outstanding bonds of the government, which are at a premium of 28 or 29 per cent. Think of it a moment. Who would be benefited by that? If I were disposed to create a feeling of antagonism on your part against the men who hold those bonds I might relate a little history that would stir your blood.

A BLOOD-STIRRING TALE.

"You remember very well that what are called 5-20 bonds were purchased with greenbacks when greenbacks were worth only 50 or 60, or at the most 70 cents on the dollar in coin. You remember those bonds were converted into those 4 per cents, and you recollect perfectly well the vast efforts congress under Gen. Grant's administration was to make these bonds, which were payable according to their face or endorsement in greenbacks, payable in coin, and you know the effect was to send them up to 30 or 40 per cent. in value, and you know that now they are worth 28 per cent. premium, which makes a profit to those who originally purchased them 85 of per cent. Now, I ask you if that is not a fact, and yet the theory of the Republican candidate for the presidency is that your money should be taken from your pockets without necessity, these bonds not being due until 1891, and possibly with this premium, put into the pockets of the bondholders of the country. [Applause.] I am not going to play demagogue at all. I am not going to say a word against the men who hold these bonds, but between them and the hard working people of this country I am on the side of the people." [Applause.]

A DRAMATIC AND IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT.

Here the judge produced his bandana, which was greeted with a renewed outburst. "Whenever I take it out there is a shout and the Republican papers say: 'The old fool is at it again.' [Laughter.] Gentlemen, it is a monkey trick of his to pull out his bandana.' Well, it is not so. That is all I am going to say about it now.

A STRIKING DIFFERENCE.

The Republican party has admitted that this surplus is an abuse. Its United States senators have admitted it, for have they not brought a bill which they will report to-day to reduce the income of the United States about $70,000,000? But there is a striking difference in the methods. We propose to regulate the income by reducing the tax on the necessaries of life. [Applause.] They propose to lighten the tax on the necessaries of life and reduce the income by taking the tax from tobacco and whiskey to a great extent, and on that necessary of life sugar. We say, give the laboring men of this country the benefit of the free tools and cheap lumber with which to build their houses and shops. The Republican party says, no; increase the duties, as their bill proposes, on the tools of the laboring men and his wife and children, wear on his implements of industry, on his lumber, or to make but a trifling reduction on this and thereby make the burden of the tax fall principally upon him." [A voice: "I say no."]

THE POOR MAN'S TAXES.

He characterized the tariff tax as being insidious and oppressive to the poor people of the land. He said it was impossible to take $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 without them feeling it. It is not a tax on property, but upon consumption, and the poor men therefore pays for more than the rich men in the land. Such a system as this cannot possibly prevail, said he, unless there is some humbugging of the people. He claimed there was no necessity of encouraging infant industries, because they have grown to be a man. The Democrat party, he held, was essentially the party of laboring man, because the principles of the party make it so. The tariff had been raised from 20 to 47 per cent., but have the wages of the laboring man been raised in the same way, he asked.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

During the parade an explosion of fireworks resulted in the fatal injuring of Lorenzo Bourse and the serious shaking up of several others.

ON THE FIELD OF TIPPECANOE

A Huge, Hoarse Multitude—Blaine Unable to Speak.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 17.—The day for the great Republican demonstration at the Tippecanoe battleground is bright and warm. The city is crowded with people, while many thousands have already gone to the battleground. Local Republicans gave a street parade with log cabins, coons, etc., this morning. Blaine rose late, and left for the battle ground at 11:30 a. m., accompanied by Gen. Alger. As the Maine statesman drove to the station 10,000 people surrounded the carriage and tendered him an enthusiastic ovation.

ON THE BATTLE-GROUND.

TIPPECANOE BATTLE-GROUND, near Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 17.—Blaine, Gen. Alger, Gen. Gibson and other distinguished speakers arrived at the battle-ground at 12:40. The booming of cannons announced their arrival to the assembled thousands and brought enormous crowds to the station to greet the guests of the day. Ten thousand people clamored around the little station, and the confusion was great. Mr. Blaine was not feeling well this morning, having caught cold last night. He did not immediately alight from the car, but followed Gen. Alger and Gen. Gibson to the tabernacle latter.

The tabernacle stands in the center of the grounds, on the high ground of the historic battle-field. As early as 9 o'clock the mammoth building was crowded, with 10,000 clamoring on the outside to get in. It was with great difficulty that the local committee piloted Gen. Alger and party to the speaker's stand. He introduced ex Secretary R. W. Thompson as permanent chairman, who succeeded in securing partial order and introduced Gen. Alger, who addressed the multitude for half an hour, and when he declared that Gen. Benjamin Harrison would be the next occupant of the White house the audience went wild, and cheers were echoed back by thousands outside.

It is estimated that there were 30,000 persons on the grounds. Overflow out-door meetings were also held. During Alger's speech the confusion continued, and the speaker was compelled to stop several times, as the crowds outside persistently attempted to get in.

Gen. Adam King was the next speaker. In the middle of his speech Blaine arrived. As he came upon the platform the multitude rose and cheered frantically for several minutes. Chairman Thompson announced that Blaine's voice would not permit him to make a speech to-day; that his general health was good, but his throat was again troubling him, and he must be excused. Blaine again came forward and received another ovation. The confusion, however, was so great that he did not attempt to say a word. He moved his handkerchief, signifying to the crowd to be silent, but the cheers and confusion continued and Blaine soon retired to his car. He left at 2:40 for Chicago.

BLAINE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Blaine and party arrived in Chicago at 8 o'clock this evening. The train left the battle-ground at 3:10, nearly an hour late. It was not generally known at the battle-ground that Blaine would leave so early, but his throat trouble caused a change of programme, and was the reason for his early departure for Chicago. At the request of Blaine, the officials of the Monon line did not permit their employes to telegraph along the line that Blaine was en route, and as a consequence the trip was a quiet and uneventful one.

Mr. Blaine's general health seems to be excellent, but the slight cold which he contracted last night effects the vocal chords and prevents utterance above a low conversational tone. He anticipates that he will be in excellent voice by Saturday, when he speaks in this city.

Shortly after he reached the Grand Pacific, the Blaine Club, in handsome continental uniforms, with a band, paraded past the hotel and serenaded the man from Maine.

HARRISON'S VISITORS.

The General Wants the Tariff Decided Emphatically.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The Garfield Club of Columbus, O., came to the city today as an escort to Gov. Foraker. During the afternoon they called on Gen. Harrison at his residence, and Gov. Foraker briefly introduced them to the Republican candidate for president. In response to their greeting Gen. Harrison said, among other things:

"We welcome you all as Republicans. We believe that our party now advocates another great principle that needs to be established, made fast, and put where it shall be beyond assault. It is a principle which has wrought grevliously in the development of our country since the war. It has enabled us to handle the great national debt, while our desponding Democrats would inevitably sink our country into bankruptcy. So we are not troubled about getting money to pay our maturing bonds, but are getting it faster than our bonds mature.

We aim to establish this principle of protection in defense of our American wage workers against the degrading and unfriendly competition of pauper labor in all other countries, so unmistakably that it shall not again be assailed. Our Democratic friends in previous campaigns have deceived the people upon this great question by uncertain and evasive utterances. We are glad to know that now we have the issue clearly. We accept it. If we shall be able in this campaign, as I believe we will, to arouse the people to the importance of maintaining our defenses against unfair foreign competition, we shall administer to those who believe in revenue tariffs and progressive free trade a wholesome lesson—one that will last them a lifetime."

The annual reunion of the Seventy-ninth Indiana regiment was held here today, and the veterans, headed by Gen. Fred. Knefler, called on Gen. Harrison. Gen. Knefler made a brief speech in presenting the veterans, and Gen. Harrison responded.

A GAIN OF FIFTY PER CENT.

Enormous Increase of Chicago's Voting Population.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Incomplete returns from the inspectors of registration, which was completed in this city yesterday, indicate a total of about 150,000 votes. At last presidential election the total was 110,000, and it is estimated that 160,000 votes will be cast at the forthcoming election, or an increase of 50 per cent. in four years.

New York's Big Registration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The second day's registration in this city was also exceptionally large, 20,079 names being registered, against 77,286 in 1884.

PORTLAND NEWS.

The Marquis of Queensberry on Free Trade—Notes.

PORTLAND, Oct. 17.—The Marquis of Queensberry, whose sister proprietorated the celebrated rules, arrived in this city this morning from Vancouver, B. C., and left for San Francisco this afternoon. Just before boarding the train he was met by a newspaper correspondent and asked what effect free trade would have on the United States.

"To tell you the truth," he said, "it can do no more harm than free trade has done for England. There is hardly anything else but poverty in that country and with the tory element things look bad. I think the time will come when free trade will be universal, but God help the nations that try it first. I tell you this country is not ready for it, and if you adopt it, I would not give a shilling for your industries."

The Marquis is forty-four years old, and well preserved.

T. P. Oakes, C. H. Prescott, J. M. Buckley, Paul Schulze and J. M. Haunsford, came over from the Sound this morning. Prescott and Hannaford left for the East in a special car this afternoon.

Charles W. Walters, the seventeen-year-old thief, who with two other boys robbed Arms & Co's. safe some time since, was to-day sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Arrivals from Seattle: M. A. Allison and W. C. Ledgerwood.

WOOD MADE FIREPROOF.

A Method of Painting With Liquid Zinc.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Edward Atkinson, the Boston economist, says a New England genius has recently discovered a cheap method of dissolving zinc by combining it with hydrogen, and producing a solution called zinc water. This liquid applied to certain woods, notably whitewood, makes it absolutely fireproof as low cost. Atkinson regards this discovery as one of the most important of the age—one that will surely revolutionize fire insurance, as well as immensely decrease loss by fire.

LABOR MATTERS.

Annual Meeting of the Locomotive Engineers.

THE LOST BURLINGTON STRIKE.

"Scab" Carmen Stoned in Chicago—Powderly Secures the Expulsion of His Rival, Barry—Annual Convention of the Brakemen's Brotherhood.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17.—The Twenty-fifth annual international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met this morning. Committees were appointed and a recess taken until half past 2 o'clock. At that hour the session reconvened in the Richmond theatre, where an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Ellison. Speeches were made by Gov. Lee and others. Grand Chief Arthur then delivered the annual address.

Regarding the Brotherhood's recent strike, Arthur said: "Upon the threshhold of a new year we have witnessed the severest conflict in the history of the brotherhood, namely, the strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. Never even in our earliest days, when the powers then in existence strove to crush us, have we met with such stubborn resistance against simple right and justice. Every known expedient was tried to bring about a settlement between the company and men, only to meet with the utmost indifference and we were forced to yield to the inevitable and sanction a strike. Had either the president or general manager shown the slightest disposition to treat the men fairly, as the managers of other roads have done, there would have been no strike. Surely there was no good reason why they ought not to pay their engineers and firemen as much as their competitors. They both admitted they had as good a class of men as there was on any road in the country.

BANEFUL RESULT OF STRIKES.

"We know as a rule there is nothing to be gained by resorting to strikes. They are the bane of every organization that engages in them. It is and has ever been the policy of both brotherhoods to avoid them as much as possible. Mr. Perkins and Mr. Stone are the first railway officials we were unable to settle with during the past 11 years, and when we agreed to submit our claims to any three general managers in Chicago and abide their decision, and they were unwilling to do likewise, it showed they knew they were in the wrong."

NOT A FAILURE.

Arthur said he should never regard the C. B. & Q. strike as a failure, except on part of the road. It would blaze as never the brotherhood of the dangerous element and to add largely to its members. It was extremely mortifying, he said, to think that any of the members of the organization should so far forget themselves as to become involved in any scheme or plot to destroy life or property. The brotherhood condemns all acts of lawlessness and will punish the guilty.

SAVAGE CHICAGO MOBS.

Non-Union Car-Drivers Beaten—No Cars at Night.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—More outrages are reported to-day on the new men in the employ of the North Side Company. In the afternoon John Smith, alias John Bull, had his jaw broken by a mob and was otherwise seriously hurt. He was just endeavoring to leave the city. This evening W. H. Robinson, a gripman who came here from Kansas City, was fearfully beaten and kicked about the head by five unknown men.

No cars were run on the Halsted street or Garfield avenue lines or on the Wells street cable after dark to-night, it being deemed unsafe, both by the crews and passengers, to do so.

POWDERLY'S TRIUMPH.

Barry, the Great Leader of the Knights, Expelled.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The most important action by the present general executive board of the Knights of Labor was taken to-day, when Thomas B. Barry, a former member of the board, was formally expelled from the order.

Barry was accused of serious abuses and was suspended from duty last August. A month afterward he forwarded his resignation. This was not acted upon until to-day, when the board refused to accept it and expelled him.

Brakemen Favor Federation.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen held their first session to-day, and the time was principally taken up by routine business. Eugene Debs, secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Firemen, delivered an address strongly favoring the plan of federation as proposed by the Brotherhood of Firemen at Atlanta.

STREET RAILWAYS.

United States Mail Carriers—Letter Boxes in Cars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The American Street Railway Association met to-day. The delegates present represented nearly every city of prominence. President Holmes, of Chicago, delivered the annual address. The subject of carrying mails by street cars was considered by a committee. Several roads running between postoffices have secured the designation of United States mail carriers by the government. The only objection is the obstruction that occurs from carts, wagons and other traffic. The committee has consulted with the postoffice authorities, and it was decided by the latter that such designation should be given only to those lines running between postoffices.

A suggestion of the committee that letter boxes be placed in street cars to facilitate the distribution of mails, was favorably received by the authorities, and boxes are now being devised for this purpose. The strike question was vigorously handled by the committee.

NO ADJOURNMENT YET.

Sunset Cox Brings to Light a Mare's Nest.

Adjournment Resolution in the Senate—Cleveland Vetoes Twelve Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The speaker laid before the house 12 pension veto messages. Referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

Cox of New York rose to a question of privilege and sent to the clerk's desk and had read an editorial from the New York *Tribune*, charging him with sending unfrankable matter through the mails under his frank. Cox said he called on the editor of the *Tribune* and was shown the package referred to. He declared the signature of his name on it a forgery. Cox added that at his request the postoffice department investigated the matter and the inspector found that the package was without Cox's authority and was a forgery; that it did not appear that the package, which was sent to Mr. Beck, postmistress at Apalachin, New York, was authorized to be mailed at the international or state Democratic headquarters in New York, and that the name of the forger could not be discovered, as the *Tribune* refused to give up the package.

Cox added that unfrankable matter had been sent under the franks of Congressmen Hovey of Indiana, Kean of New Jersey and Senator Quay of Pennsylvania. He were notified and the first named replied that the frank was unauthorized by him. The others paid no notice. He was resolved, Cox said, to bring the matter before the house, with a view of framing a remedy for which would prevent this violation of the franking privilege in the future. Unfrankable matter was still being sent out by Senator Quay and others, notwithstanding the postmaster general had called attention to it.

Henderson of Iowa inquired what evidence the gentleman had that such documents were being sent out.

Cox stated that he had information from the postmaster general. The gentleman from Missouri (Mansur) told him that Missouri was flooded with such documents under the frank of Senator Quay. He had in his pocket one addressed to one Hunt, Newburn, N. C., which were not frankable, but bore the frank of Senator Quay.

Continuing, Cox said the *Tribune* made him a handsome apology in the 20th inst. He knew the article was libelous. He knew that the matter would be developed after election, and he posted easy over it, but the *Tribune* had since published a fac simile of the frank, received by Beck, so that the signature was about the size of his signature. He had no knowledge that his colleague, Delano, who sent the package to the *Tribune*, was mixed up in the business. He hoped he was not. He had notified his colleague to be here, but he had not arrived.

Henderson, of Iowa, said he knew Iowa was flooded with documents shuch as were in the package to which Cox referred. He did not know whether they were sent there under a frank or not, and suggested that postmaster general had been swift to give Republican illustrations, but refrained from giving Democratic ones.

Payne, of Pennsylvania, said he was sorry Cox reflected on Quay. The documents sent to Hurd of North Carolina were extracts from the *Congressional Record*, with sub-heads added. He did not think this made the matter unfrankable.

After a discussion, during which it appeared that other members of congress were sending out matter with sub-heads, the matter was dropped.

Kilgore, of Texas, offered a resolution providing for final adjournment on the 20th inst. Referred to the ways and means committee. Adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

A Motion for a Month's Recess Postponed—The Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In the senate at the beginning of business the Republican side was represented by eight senators, and the democratic side by ten.

The committee on foreign relations was authorized to sit during recess for the investigation of the La Abra claim against Mexico.

The senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill, and was addressed by Teller. "He would not," he said, "have ventured to trouble the senate with any remarks if the secretary of the treasury had not seen fit to make some statements in a public speech from the steps of the sub-treasury in New York, which he (Teller) thought were not surported by the records, and needed contradiction. The secretary had fallen into the very general mistake that the interests of Wall street were the interests of the whole country, and that if the acts of the administration were in accordance with Wall street ideas they must be necessarily in the interests of the whole people. He (Teller) denied that such an inference was correct. What he complained of was that the financial policy of the administration had been conducted on a Wall street basis, and that the government was controlled by Wall street influence and Wall street interests to the entire disregard of the great interests of the people."

Teller having referred to the attempts of the administration to suppress the silver dollar coinage and having upbraided the Democratic senators and representatives for their failure to oppose, Platt asked him whether the bulk of the Southern Democrats had not prevented the suspention of silver coinage, and whether they were now charged with being conspirators in a movement to destroy Northern industries.

Teller replied that he had on more than one occasion given due credit to the Democratic senators for their enlightened, advanced position on the silver coinage question, but when he saw the same senators now supporting the administration which directly and positively opposed their former avowed policy on that question he was amazed. He characterized the course of the treasury department in paying the surplus for the purchase of 3 per cent. bonds as "imbecility of the grossest character," and said more money had been lost in that way than would have paid every vetoed pension bill for more than 100 years. But that course had been in the interest of the bondholders and money-lenders and money-grabbers, and not in the interest of the poor man. The economic policy of the administration did not, he said, commend itself to the American people.

At the close of Teller's speech Allison offered a concurrent resolution for a recess of congress from Saturday next to November 19.

Cockrell opposed a recess and suggested that it would be much better to provide for final adjournment with the understanding there would be no Christmas holidays and that the tariff bill would then be pressed to final action.

After some discussion the resolution went over till to-morrow.

Morgan proceeded to address the senate on the tariff bill. The senate bill, he said, was a mere masquerade of monopoly, disguised in the innocent appearance of fair dealing and justice to the country. He quoted some statements made by Mr. Beck, and declared that the senate of the United States was the subsidized slave of monopolists.

Aldrich desired to make a denial of the facts stated by Beck, but Morgan declined to yield, because Beck was not present.

Without action on the bill the senate adjourned.

A TUNNEL COLLAPSES.

A Train Under West Point Buried in Debris.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Newburg, N. Y., says that while the northbound fast express on the West Shore was passing through a tunnel half a mile west of West Point early this morning the whole structure, which was undergoing repairs, suddenly collapsed. The baggage and express cars were totally wrecked by a shower of boulders. Nobody was hurt, but the damage to the tunnel was very great. The passengers groped their way out of the tunnel and were carried to Cornwall by boat at midnight.

The tunnel runs under the parade ground of the United States Military Academy, 150 feet above. The cave is beneath Gallows Hollow, and there the surface of the ground for a diameter of 50 feet sank down 30 feet.

FIGHTING ABOUT DARWIN.

The Southern Presbyterians all Torn Up Over Evolution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 17.—The fight of the Southern Presbyterians over evolution has broken out afresh. It will be remembered that Rev. Dr. Woodrow of Columbia Theological Seminary was removed for teaching evolution. Last week the Charleston presbytery passed a resolution forbidding any member from criticising the action of the general body in condemning Woodrow. Now comes the state synod and condemns the action of the Charleston presbytery and directs it to convene at once and correct its proceedings. A rebellion and appeal to the general assembly are probable.

Fever Increasing at Fernandina.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 17.—Following is the official bulletin for the 24 hours ended at 6 this evening: New cases, 36; deaths, 3; total number of cases to date, 3,661; total number of deaths, 321. Advices from Fernandina say there were 32 new cases and 2 deaths there October 15, and on the 16th 37 new cases and 3 deaths.

WITHOUT FOOD OR FUEL.

Terrible Destitution of Farmers in North Dakota.

Penniless, Clad in Rags, and Mortgages Devouring Their Wretched Homes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—J. Horpman of this city, who has been investigating the condition of the farmers of Ramsey county, Dakota, reported as starving to death, returned last night. He says 70 families are absolutely destitute of food and fuel, and something must be done immediately.

The condition of the people is beyond description. Men, women and children are in rags, and have not a cent of money in the world. Their crops were totally destroyed by frost in August, and their land, stock and farm implements are mortgaged. Absolute distress prevails everywhere.

RETURNED WITH THANKS.

The Duke of Buckingham Sends Paupers to America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Among the immigrant arrivals on the steamship Spain, of the Inman line, today, was a party of destitute men and women who had been sent over by the Duke of Buckingham, of England. Work was slack on the other side, and the duke was appealed to, with the above result. Some were sick and none had money, so the whole party will be returned to his grace Saturday next, with Collector Magone's compliments.

FATHER M'FADDEN IS FREE.

The Fact Celebrated by Bonfires and Fighting.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—The release from prison of Father McFadden was celebrated at Ballyboley, Donegal, by the burning of tar barrels. The celebration resulted in a fracas in which several policemen and others were injured. Most of the barracks windows were smashed.

The Minneapolis Wheat Thieves.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The wheat steal case was again out to-day, and the whole story came out for the first time. Thirty to forty thousand bushels of wheat was stolen from an elevator, and it is alleged that D. C. Monk & Co., who recently failed, were the principals, and W. G. Harsh, bookkeeper, and Charles Mason, foreman, were accomplices, are named as accessories. Cars were overloaded at the elevator and delivered to the firm. More disclosures and arrests are expected.

An Iron Trust Under Free Trade.

GLASGOW, Oct. 17.—An iron syndicate is being formed here. Its success depends upon the proposed iron-masters joining the combination.

CHINESE FRAUDS.

"Prior Residents" Supplied With Guide-Books.