Historical Society X

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POLITICAL PICKUPS.

A Good Democratic Choice in New York State.

THE HUB'S POLITICS.

A Show at the Greenback Convention—Gathering of the Republicans in Boston.

NEW YORK, September 29.—General U. S. Jones of Binghamton has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Flower from the candidacy on the Democratic State ticket for Lieutenant Governor. General Jones subsequently appeared before the State Commissioner and formally accepted the nomination. It had been previously tendered to General H. W. Slocum, but he declined. Jones was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1828. He was reared in Massachusetts, and his home was there until the close of the war. He commanded the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which was attacked in the streets of Baltimore, April 28th, 1861, while on its way to the defense of Washington. This was the first bloodshed in the civil war. He subsequently raised the Twenty-sixth Volunteers, and served with distinction in the Army of the Gulf. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious services on the field. At the close of the war he settled in Binghamton, Broome county, New York, and established the Jones scale works. He ran for Congress against Thomas C. Platt, in 1874, but was defeated, and was again beaten two years later for the same office by G. R. Dwight. He is regarded as a business man purely and not as a politician.

RATIFYING THE TICKET.

Irving Hall, at a mass meeting to-night, ratified the Democratic nominations. Ex-Senator Ecclesine made a speech, in which he referred to the Mugwumps as "traitors in their own party and disturbers in ours;" the civil service as a heresy and "offensive partisanship" as its twin brother, and the Saratoga nominations were meant to emphasize the reverse of these doctrines.

A HOLY SHOW.

BOSTON, September 29.—Thirty delegates were present at the opening of the State Convention of the National Greenback party in this city to-day. The platform adopted announces adherence to the principles set forth at the National party convention at Indianapolis; declares that all action transferring the power for the coinage and issue of money to persons or corporations should be revoked; that the withdrawal of legal tenders of small denominations is a vicious attempt to annoy the people and disturb business, and is a violation of faw; favors frequent elections and rotation in office, and condemns the attempt to create an aristoracy of officeholders under the pretense of civil service reform; condemns as unnecessary the long sessions of the Legislature, and sets forth that legislation for the better protection of wage workers is demanded; universal suffrage is favored with the removal of all barriers which limit in any degree the right of suffrage, and the re-enactment of the secret ballot law is demanded. A full State ticket was nominated by acclamation. James Sumner of Milton is the nominee for Governor.

THE OLD TICKET.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 29.—The gathering of delegates to-night preliminary to to-morrow's Republican State Convention was larger than anticipated. The nomination of the old ticket is conceded. Governor Robinson will not be present at the convention.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The President this afternoon appointed Edward A. Stevenson of Boise City, Idaho, to be Governor of the Territory of Idaho, and William B. Webb of Billings, Montana, to be Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

The President appointed the following postmasters: W. M. McGrew at Eureka, Kas., *vice* J. W. Nichols, resigned; John C. Friend, Rawlins, Wyo., *vice* P. S. Snyder, suspended; Isaiah Garrett, at Monroe, La., *vice* Julius Ennemoser, suspended.

Another War Cloud.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 28. — The Porte has become alarmed at the persistent reports to the effect that an Italian expedition is being fitted out for the purpose of seizing Tripoli, and has ordered reinforcements sent there at once. The strength of the Turkish troops in Tripoli is to be raised to 15,000 men and great energy is to be displayed in putting the forts there in better condition for defense.

More Chinese Run Out.

SEATTLE, W. T., September 28.—The Chinese camp at the Newcastle mines was visited last night by a mob of masked white men, who compelled the gurad to surrender. After some talk the mob agreed to give the Chinamen twenty-four hours to leave, and said they would riddle with bullets all Chinamen found there at the expiration of that time. A special train has just started for Newcastle to bring all Chinese.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Secretary Lamar is still kept to his room. He has relays of stenographers and typewriters, and is doing a good deal of work while propped up by pillows in his bed.

A child of General Black, commissioner of pensions, about five years of age, has died of diphtheria at Elmira, and two other of his children are dangerously ill with the disease.

Osler Dominico, an Italian, working at the Mattie mine, Idaho Springs, Colorado, fell out of a bucket a distance of 130 feet and was instantly killed. He leaves a family in his native country.

The trial of A. P. Smith and William Porter, who were charged with manslaughter in the killing of Jack Phelps in a saloon at Salida, Colorado, on the 5th of June last, were both acquitted at Buena Vista Colorado. The prisoners were both connected with Barrett's circus, and have been in jail since then.

Moses Marrenellah, a Christian Jew 106 years old, has died at Poughkeepsie, New York, in the County Poor house. He came to the United States from Germany seventy years ago, having traveled all over the world. In 1849 he walked to California and worked in the gold mines for several years, meeting with success. For many years he took a prominent part in camp meetings and other religious gatherings, and preached in the Sunday schools or wherever he could secure an audience. He was never married.

William G. Williams, an old settler in Clear Creek county, Colorado, is dead. Mr. Williams was an industrious and money-making prospector, not given at all to acquiring real estate farther than lode property, but he seemed to have been well supplied with ready cash, having had $4,600 on his person when he died. The relatives of the deceased are believed to reside in Ohio and Pennsylvania and in and around Central City, where he spent the most of his time from 1866, when he worked on the Bobtail lode, till 1878, when he became a permanent resident of Clear Creek county.

Storm Swept Section.

CALCUTTA, September 29. — Disastrous floods, covering an area of 3,500 square miles, occurred in the presidency of Bengal, the largest and most populous of the twelve main divisions of British India. A great amount of property was destroyed. A number of lives were lost, many families have been made destitute, houses, crops, cattle and portable goods of every description have been carried away. The Government authorities are distributing pro visions and clothes and doing all it can to releive the sufferers.

False Point which was thought to have been the best harbor between Calcutta and Bombay—safe, roomy and accessible to all ships—was struck by the storm wave on the 22nd inst. and swept so completely that most of the inhabitants perished.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

The Old Ticket Put in the Field Without Opposition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 30.—The Republican Convention met here this morning. A. W. Beard was chosen temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed. Senator Hoar was elected permanent President, and made a long address, in which he ridiculed those who charged the Republican party with waving the "bloody shirt," and especially defended John Sherman from such charges. He stated that the only legislation the Democratic party had originated and carried through in 25 years was the Bland silver bill. He commended some of the acts of President Cleveland, and many of his words in regard to civil service reform, but said the Administration must be judged by its acts and not by its words,

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED

Reaffirms adherence to the principles of freedom, equity and National supremacy, and the liberal constitutional construction upon which the party was founded; reviews its pledges to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, that there shall be done to them and theirs that which justice and gratitude demands; demands the prompt enactment by Congress of a general bankrupt law, substantially as passed by the Senate during the last Congress; demands the immediate unconditional suspension of the coinage of over-value silver dollars; urges the vigorous enforcement of the Edmunds law in Utah, with the passage of such amendments as will give it increased efficiency, and the encouragement of the 'Kansas' plan of settling Utah with law-abiding citizens; gives to the civil service act a hearty approval; demands the extension of the principles of that act to all business officers of the Government, and the repeal of the four years tenure law; favors any reforms, revisions or reduction in custom duties which will benefit labor or other industries; pledges continued support to the firm maintenance of those protective principles, which prevents the displacement in our home markets of American by foreign products, with the consequent diminution of employment, and which also guards us from a competition that would result in the wages of American workingmen being regulated by the standard which foreign manufacturers would dictate.

Robinson was renominated for Governor. Oliver Ames for Lieutenant-Governor and Henry A. Pierce of Boston for State Treasurer and Receiver-General. Charles R. Ladd was renominated for Auditor and Edgar L. Sherman for Attorney-General, all receiving a unanimous vote.

CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Recent Regulations Adopted Regarding Their Entrance.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—United States Minister Merrill has sent to the Department of State copies of the regulations recently promulgated by the Hawiian Kingdom, controlling the immigration of Chinese. In substance the regulations are as follows: No vessel shall be allowed to land more than twenty-five Chinese passengers at any port in the Kingdom, unless the passengers in excess of that number are provided with passports entitling them to enter. Passports entitling the holders to return to the Kingdom will be granted persons of Chinese nationality who are now or who may hereafter become resident on the Islands; provided such persons have been engaged in trade or have conducted some industrial enterprise during at least one year of their residence. No return passports will be given to Chinese laborers leaving the islands. Passports will be granted at the Foreign Office, also by his Majesty's consular officers at Hong Kong, Shanghai and San Francisco to any Chinese women desiring to come to the islands and to Chinese children whose parents are residing in the kingdom or who may not be of more than 10 years of age. Passports entitling the holder to enter the kingdom will also be granted at the Foreign Office to such persons of Chinese nationality as the Minister of Foreign Affairs may claim it proper to admit to the kingdom. All orders and instructions regulating the incoming of Chinese into the kingdom heretofore made and proclaimed are rescinded.

MANTLE'S MISSION.

The German Central Union's Petition on Bimetalism.

BERLIN, September 30.—The Central Union of German manufacturers representing the leaders of the protection party has petitioned Prince Bismarck asking him to inquire into the subject of bimetalism. The petition is the outcome of a visit of Manton Marble, the American delegate who was sent abroad to inquire into the silver question. Mr. Marble left here in consequence of orders of President Cleveland to make a report by the time Congress opens. Mr. Marble's task is to obtain opinions of prominent diplomatic and financial officials on the effects of the repeal or the continuance of tne Bland bill. He has obtained from German bankers their approval of the idea of a monetary conference. It is thought, however, that the success of such a conference would depend largely upon England, and that she would do anything in the matter is considered doubtful.

SHE TOOK HER CHOICE.

How a Young Lady Dropped One Millionaire and Took Another.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 30.—A great sensation was created in society circles to-day by the announcement that Honora, the youngest daughter of Dr. Edwin Harwood, rector of Trinity Church, had eloped with and married a rich New Yorker named Truman Hemingway, and sailed for Europe yesterday. The sensation is magnified by the fact that invitations had been sent out and extensive preparations made for the young lady's marriage next Wednesday to a Mr. Pruyne, son of the late Hon. John V. L. Pruyne of Albany, a millionaire. Both were suitors for her hand at the same time. The first knowledge of the affair was conveyed in a note from her to her parents received this morning.

A Building Collapses.

CHICAGO, September 30.—The four-story brick building in the rear of 196 and 198 South Clark street collapsed at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The basement was used as the working part of a bakery, and several employes engaged there had a narrow escape. The loss is estimatsd at $50,000. The supports throughout the entire building were wooden, and it was ascertained that the collapse was caused by dry rot in the timbers, which had given no evidence of its weakness until its collapse.

THE TEACHERS.

Concluding Day of the Annual Session of the Institute,

Yesterday the closing day of the Teachers' Institute was an interesting one and was largely attended. At the morning session Miss Siebenalar discussed object teaching in an able and interesting manner. Miss Riggs, the newly appointed assistant teacher of the High school, talked about physical geography, and grammar and orthography were discussed. At the afternoon session decimals, fractions and civil government were the topics.

ENENING SESSION.

The closing exercises took place at the Baptist church, last night, in the presence of a large audience. The exercises consisted of the reading of essays as follows:

"Physical Training," by Miss Crossman.

"Moral Training," by Mrs. Wilson.

"Mental Training," by Professor A. C. Newell.

A Bridegroom's Death.

MARTINEZ, Cal., September 30.—Lieutenant Cook of the revenue cutter "Corwin," died yesterday at the residence of J. F. G. Smith, whose daughter he had married the day previous. He was buried to-day.

ANTI CHINESE.

The Great Labor Mass Meeting Last Night.

VARIED OPINIONS.

Interesting Speeches by Messrs. Borie, Wyman, Scallan, Duffy and Thornton.

Last night the great demonstration against the Chinese under the direction of the Knights of Labor took place in front of the County Court House. There were between four and five thousand persons present, and a large majority of them remained until the close of the speaking. All the orators were temporate and conservative and judging by the applause their sentiments were endorsed by the audience. About 8 o'clock tne assemblage was called to order by Ex-President Hollywood of the Miners' Union who introduced as the first speaker, Hon. Geo. F. Borie.

ADDRESS BY GEORGE F. BORIE.

Hon. George F. Borie was first introduced and made a speech which only lack of space prevents THE MINER from publishing in full as it deserves. However, the salient portions are given. The speaker was frequently interupted by applause. After a happy introduction Mr. Borie said: Work and labor are justly entitled to the credit of having settled, developed and civilized this continent, without these the western hemisphere would have never been discovered and its mountains, valleys and plains whould still remain an undiscovered wilderness, inhabited only by the aborigines. He spoke of the settlement and development of the West by the pioneers and continued by referring to the coming of Chinese who he said have continued to increase and multiply until now they are to be found employed in the places of white men and women all over our broad land. They, like the plagues of old, add nothing to the wealth and prosperity of our country, but upon the other hand absorbe the very lifes blood of our people. They bring with them all the customs and habits of their race, and no matter how long they may remain among us they will follow the same idolatrous and filthy practices which, even in their native land, have from time immemorial caused them to be shunned, as lepers, by civilized nations. They degrade labor to such an extent as to bring reproach upon the name of workingman. This has excited the wage-workers everywhere to raise up in the majesty of their manhood and not only protest against their landing on our shores, but resolve to appeal to the law-abiding people to assist them in devising some means to free the land from their presence. Congress yielding reluctantly to the repeated prayers of American laboring men, attempted several years ago to prohibit Chinese immigration, but the statistics prove their feeble efforts to have been futile, for the Mongolians are still swarming to our shores in as great numbers as before the passage of the act. Fraud, perjury and forgery have opened our ports widely to afford them safe entrance. Either the law is stupidly defective or our revenue officers are outrageously corrupt, for the cry is "still they come." The speaker declared that there were 500,000 Chinese in the country and that each one of them was robbing a white man and woman of a livlihood. He estimated that they received in wages and from other sources from the people of this country the enormous sum of $375,000,000 annually, and that a large portion of this amount is sent to China.

IMPORTED CONTRACT LABOR.

There is another element that enters seriously into competition with the American native or naturalized workingman; and that is imported contract labor. The poor condition of laborers in some parts of Evrope renders them an easy prey to unprincipled capitalists. The great coke burning, and a portion of the coal mining, districts in Pennsylvania are flooded with Hungarians, and many from other places in the old world who, in order to reach America, have contracted to work for less pay than experienced labor commands and insists upon receiving.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED

are not the proper remedies for grievances suffered by laboring men. There is not a single instance on record which goes to show that a resort to force and violence has benefited the wage-workers; but on the contrary they have always borne the brunt of the conflict and have been the greatest sufferers. Look at the great railroad and mining riots which occurred in the East some eight years ago, and what is the result? The rioters and officers of the law, whose duty it was to preserve the peace, were the only ones whose lives were lost or who were maimed or wounded; and, besides, the workingmen were thrown out of employment, which not only imposed great suffering and privations upon them and their families, but many of them were compelled to travel long distances to obtain work for less wages, while those who remained were compelled to accept such terms as their emploers offered them. Strikes rarely result beneficially to those engaged in them, for even if successful there are few instances where the increased wages demanded have paid for time lost during the lockout.

MINERS' WAGES.

Happily there is little, if any, complaint of inadequate compensation among those engaged in mining in this basin. The intelligent miner knows that the enormous expense attending operations leaves but little profit to the capitalist. Very ftw mining stocks pay as much as three per cent., while the greater portion of them pay nothing whatever. Any man having money to invest can obtain three per cent. from the Government, and from two to three, and even four times as much, from Territorial, county and city bonds, without any risk whatever. A gentleman who had served twenty years as an officer in the British army, told me the other day that his salary as a captain at the time of his resignation was just equal to the pay of an industrious miner here. Coal miners from Europe and the Eastern coal regions eagerly seek work in our mines because they can obtain steady employment and earn higher wages, This speaks volumes for the condition of the mining population, Chinese labor does not come into competition because employers in our camp entertain too hinh an opinion of white experienced labor to degrade it by bringing it into contact with the cheap labor of Mongolians.

THE VEXED QUESTION,

How are we to get rid of the Chinamen? This is a question of far greater moment and magnitude than most people suppose. It is a very easy matter for your organization to say that "the Chinese must go." You suffer from the disease, but have failed to prescribe a remedy. That they ought to go is the opinion of nearly, if not quite, all the white people throughout America. A wicked inhuman onslaught upon them such as has brought enduring disgrace upon the people of our sister Territory, Wyoming, would not accomplish the object, no more than has the assault made upon them in Washington Territory.

WILL BOYCOTTING ANSWER?

Such a remedy may prove more fatal than the disease. There are very grave doubts existing in the minds of intelligent workingmen and uncompromising friends of labor as to the propriety, or efficiency, of resorting to such a measure. What has it accomplished elsewhere? It had its origin in Ireland, but the Irishman's condition has not been in the least improved by resorting to boycotting or the barbarous use of dynamite. What benefits, if any, are known to have resulted from its employment in this country? I have read very carefully every account published where attempts have been made to redress real or imaginary wrongs by what is commonly known as boycotting, i. e. withholding patronage, but have yet to learn of a single instance where it has effected the purpose for which it was put in force. Man is sometimes a very obstinate creature, and if an attempt is made to force him against his will often bucks more desperately than a Rocky Mountain coyote. Every man has an inherent right to buy goods from whom he pleases, but I very seriously doubt the propriety of a great organization, such as the Knights of Labor, attempting to persecute others because they differ from them upon a question, yet unsolved, of so much importance as that of dispensing with Chinese labor.

SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

All citizens must yield submission to the law. It was designed to prescribe what is right and prohibit what is wrong. Do we suffer any grievances or hardships because of its severity or its weakness. If so, as sovereign citizens in a free country, let us unite to have the objection remedied. The horde of Mongolians, against whose presence among us the citizens are protesting, came here under the sanction and protection of the law, and they can only be removed by the same authority. The laws enacted by Congress to prevent Chinese immigration were supposed to be sufficient to accomplish that object, and for a few years were effectual, but time has demonstrated the fact of their imperfection. If the laws are unequal to the emergency, the only remedy is to amend them. There are surely enough members of Congress, whose constituents are groaning under the evils resulting from Chinese labor, to propose and carry through any measure that will relieve us of this incubus.

CONCLUSION.

The signs of the times point unerringly to tha rapid approach of a season of unparalleled prosperity all over our broad land. The manufacturing districts give evidence of activity by the first notes of the hum of machinery. The large commercial centers and business marts display unusual bustle. The white sails and the puffing of steam show business for the merchant marine. The smile of the farmer and merry laugh of his wife indicate a brisk demand for the staff of life. The whistle of the locomotive, drawing its heavy laden train speedily along, is more musical to the ear than the most melodious song, and away down in the earth, in the deep gloom of the mine, the workman earns good wages and may work on full time. With these indications of prosperity around us, showing that the time is coming when every willing hand of the honest toiler will be employed, let no act of the residents of this camp be done that will tend to excite the working classes to acts of violence, and thereby dissipate our happy anticipations of peace and plenty. Upon the other hand let us join heart in heart together and firmly resolve to uphold and support the majecty of the law; for with the law on our side we can command the sympathy and co-operation of our fellow-citizens and secure success in our peaceful efforts to get rid of the Chineee and cheap labor.

THANKS TO THE COUNCIL.

At the conclusion of Judge Borie's address, Mr. Holleywood read the following resolution, which was adopted with much applause:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Knights of Labor are hereby given to his Honor the Mayor and to the Council of the City of Butte for the prompt and courteous manner in which they gave permission to our committee of arrangements to hold this meeting.

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN WYMAN.

Captain Wyman was then introduced and said that on most occasions when there was an assemblage of laboring men it was for the purpose of protesting against the encroachments of capital, but this vast crowd was present to raise their voice to resist the encroachments of the most degraded and miserable nation on the face of the earth. He congratulated the meeting on the peaceful and orderly manner in which it was being conducted. He knew that so far as the workingmen of Butte were concerned they cared nothing for the Chinese in this city. They did not want him as an associate, nor did they care for him as a laborer, for as far as the miners were concerned, they did not interfere with them, but as they did take the place of white labor which would come here they should be sent out. It was asked how their places could be filled. How were they filled twenty-five years ago. Who of the audience but what would agree that the best bread they ever ate, or the cleanest and sweetest sheets they ever slept between were prepared by their own mothers and sisters. It was also said that the white men would not do the work that the Chinese did, but this was not true. Go into New England and you will find that the farmer, or shoemaker, or tanner of to-day is not afraid or ashamed of his calling, and that twenty years hence he may fill the most exalted position in the land. No honest labor is degrading, and no honest man believes that it is. This is a country where all the adopted citizens come for the purpose of making happy homes and aiding in its development. Do the Chinese do it? [Cries of "no!" and applause.] They came here to live in squallor and on nothing and to rob the country by sending to their home all the money they could earn. Speaking of the remedy, Mr. Wyman referred to the previous legislation on the subject, and said that the evil could only be stopped by creating a healthy public sentiment and giving people to understand that white people would only patronize those who employed white men. What are called the higher classes only knew the Chinese as servants, and of course had but little to do with them, but the workingman met them as rivals. How to get rid of them was the question? (Cries of "drive them out"). No, continued the speaker, they are here protected by a solemn treaty, and we as representatives of the greatest government on the face of the earth cannot afford to disregard our obligations as citizens and raise the hand of violence, for by so doing we wonld belittle ourselves and harm the Government, whose institutions we would shed our blood to maintain. They must be ostracized and thus made to go. They are unlike other foreigners. They are a curse instead of a blessing. They reap where they have not sown. They do not assimilate, they do not Christianize, but they do materialize, and take good care that most of the substance they get hold of is sent out of the country. The speaker concluded with an exhortation to his hearers to do nothing unlawful, but to insist that they would use all legal and peaceful means to rid the country of the curse of Chinese cheap labor.

J. H. DUFFY

was the next speaker. After thanking the committee for his invitation to address the meeting he said that he would endeavor in a legal manner to discuss the cause and the remedy for the evil which had called out so large and enthusiastic a gathering. The question was a serious one and the future polution of Americam homes and morals and social relations can only be obtained by the removal in a legal way of the cause of a great pending evil, the chinese. They would not assimilate with our people even did we wish them to. They would not adopt our habits or customs, but they remain separate, distinct and antagonistic to us. They contribute little or nothing to the support of our American institutions, they will not comprehend our system of government, perform no duties of citizenship. They do not regard the sanctity of an oath, and no nation or community can tolerate in their midst, a large and increasing element which does not assimiate, and cannot be made to comprehend the duties of citizenship. Perjury in their natural failing and theft, their highest ambition. They are undesirable, for they come here without families, and the family is the center of all that is elevating in mankind. They only came here for the purpose of working for a mere pittence to the detriment of the white laborer. His presence fills our jails by causing men and boys who are driven by want of work to commit crime, and they also drive girls to lives of shame by crowding them out of domestic employment. The speaker claimed that the men who had settled and developed the western country were entitled to say whether it should be blighted by the cause of the heathen, who since his advent had almost monopolized the laundry business, cigar making, the manufacture of slippers, the manipulation of washing, domestic servitude, harvesting, railroad building, placer mining and other occupations that should be filled by white men. By this means they keep white men and women from coming here and prevent those who are here from making a living. The Chinaman can live on $5 per month, while the white man cannot support his family for less than $2 or $2 50 per day. This is the country for the American, not for the Chinese, and the question was whether they should lie prostrate hugging delusive hopes and praying to God for assistance, or by vigorous and united efforts, in a legal manner, rid themselves of the evil. The treaty should be repealed and it could be done. We have the moral and legal right to protect ourselves, but in doing this we must commit no offense against either his person or his property. In concluding he asserted that the Government had a perfect right to repeal or modify the Burlingame treaty.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY SCALLON

was next introduced. He apologized for the absence of Mr. Pemberton, and said he would state his own opinions in his homely manner. Most of those present he supposed were soeial or labor reformers. He did not think the opposition to the Chinese on the part of the audience was on account of their national or personal degradation, but because of the principle engrafted into the American law after the rebellion which proclaimed that in future there should be no servitude in this country, aad it was certain that a large portion of the Chinese were either voluntary or involuntary slaves, and for that reason the men had a right to object to their presence here. Any lawful objection to them is right and will be sustained. Just what to do was for the working men to decide, but they should not forget that the persons and property of the Chinaman must be held sacred. It was not necessary to say this to the Knights of Labor, but there was always in every city a lot of hangers on who would take advantage of any agitation to commit crime, and the rule was that the innocent would suffer for the guilty. Rock Springs on this account furnished the officials of a great corporation with an opportunity to insult the organization. He urged the members of the Knights to maintain their organization, and not to forget that in carrying out their programme he was in hearty accord with them, and would do anything in his power to help them, not only in regard to the Chinese, but upon any other subject that would be to their benefit. In conclusion he stated that the government had the right to keep them out but that those now here must be protected.

COL. J. C. C. THORNTON

was introduced and said that for twenty years he had been opposed to the Mongolians, morally, physically and sentimentally. He had, two decades ago, been compelled to employ some of them and had then made up his mind that they were more harm to the institutions of the country than southern slavery had been. While they were not numerically strong, they antagonized white labor, which was the foundation and bulwark of the Republic. If he had the power he would have stopped Chinese emigration twenty years ago. He urged the necessity of employing and elevating and improving the workingman, for under our theory they were the most important factor in the Government for the people and of the people. There was no affinity between the Americans and the Chinese. The latter bring nothing with them and take away or send away all they can get hold of. Some mode should be arranged to prevent their further influx, for unless it was stopped, they would overwhelm us with their millions. The highest law of nature was self preservation and he would urge the men to invoke that law and use any and all peaceful and honorable means to drive the Chinamen out. The only practical remedy was an appeal to Congress for needed legislation. Boycotting was a rather serious matter, as no man likes to be interfered with and told whom he must or must not employ. The best possible means was to peacefully work up a sentiment in the community that would lead people to voluntarily dispense with Chinese help, but not attempt to coerce them. As for himself he declared that under no circumstances would he employ one of them, even for the most trivial matter. They live like pigs in stys, yet they have a system of industry which is in too many places rapidly encroaching upon and permeating the rights of all classes. He knew the workingman here could chew up the Chinamen in a minute but he knew also that no violence would be offered them. He urged that the only way to do was for all people to resolve that they would not employ them and again pledging himself to such a course of action he closed amid great applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Hollywood then read the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

WHEREAS, The action of the Knights of Labor in the course pursued by its organization in endeavoring to rid Montana of the Chinese curse has been misconstrued by many citizens as a threat of violence and bloodshed in case the Chinese refused to comply with its mandate and leave Butte by October 1st, therefore, in order to satisfy all of the true intentions of the society in regard to the course advisable to be pursued in this matter, be it

Resolved, While the Knights of Labor determine to rid Butte of the Chinese—if such a desirable result can be accomplished by lawful means—they are emphatically opposed to violent measures, and stand ready to aid the authorities in suppressing any overt means which might possibly be resorted to by unorganized enthusiasts,

Resolved, That it is our firm resolution to rid this community of Chinese labor, and we call upon all citizens to aid us in this great work.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish the desired end, we ask all citizens to discharge all Chinese in their employ; be it further

Resolved, That we consider it fit and proper to form in this city an anti-Chinese League, in the belief that such can be done without conflicting with the laws of our country. Further

Resolved, That the evil intended to be remedied is great, and calls for united action, fully confident that moral suason is all that is necessary to accomplish our purpose. Our object is to discourage in any shape whatever the employment of Chinese, and we pledge our honor that we will not employ or patronize Chinese directly, nor will we knowingly patronize directly or indirectly any person who does employ or patronize them.

IN CHINATOWN.

What Was Done For And By the Mongolian During the Night,

For some days the Chinese had been placing shutters on their shanties, and making other preparations of defense. Early last evening the shutters were closed and barricaded, doors were firmy secured and lights were rare. The Chinese section seemed to be deserted, saving the presence of the policemen and deputies, who were quite thick enough.

EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE.

Marshal Stoner and Chief Micklejohn were on the ground in person and so were a majority of their best regulars. In addition, there was quite a number of deputies. The approaches to Chinatown were closely guarded and no one was permitted to pass through the streets. The result was that crowds were avoided and those who were drawn thither out of curiosity soon retired, satisfied the curiosity of others whom they met on the way and not even the approach to a crowd was visible in the neighborhood at any time of the night.

THE CHINAMEN.

The Chinamen were about, apparently well armed and ready to defend their lives and property, until about 11 o'clock, after which hour but few were visible. The police arrangement was excellent, and much credit for the judgment displayed is due Marshal Stoner, Chief Micklejohn and those in authority generally. There is no doubt that the decided stand taken by the authorities had much to do in preventing vicious boys and hoodlums from taking advantage of the excitement and causing trouble.

The precautions taken last night, will, we nuderstand, be maintained for some time.

The Lynch Burglary.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock Platt Burr, charged with burglarizing the premises and safe of James H. Lynch, was taken before Justice Lippincott for a preliminary hearing. A number of witnesses were examined and the case held under advisement, Burr being remanded to jail.

COLORED CONVENTION.

The Negroes of Virginia to Leave the Republicans.

PAT ON CLEVELAND.

They Believe the Republicans Have Not Done Them Justice and the Democrats Will.

LYNCHBURG, Va., September 30.—A State Convention of colored men assembled here to-day. J. B. Syphx of Alexandria was elected temporary chairman.

M. V. Beckley of Richmond addressed the convention, saying that the convention had not assembled as Republicans or Democrats, but as citizens of Virginia, claiming the right of free men. He hoped that their deliberations would demonstrate that they were worthy of that citizenship.

The following address was presented amid great cheering:

To the Colored People of Virginia:

WHEREAS, We, the colored people of Virginia, believing as we do that the time has come for us to call a halt in the unqualified support we have given the Republican party, do hlre, in convention assembled, so lemnly decare

OURSELVES POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT

in all matters which pertain to us as citizens and voters of this commonwealth. We have for twenty-five years adhered to our former political associates with unparalleled fidelity, because in those dark days of reconstruction the Republican party proved that it was the only party to which the colored man of the South could consistently ally himself. To that end the colored voters nobly responded and raised to place and power men who grew wealthy while administering the laws of the United States Government in the Southern States. We feel ever grateful for what has been done, but now the time has come for us to think, act, vote and speak for ourselves, and especially so since the

REPUBLICANS HAVE PRACTICALLY ABANDONED

us in former campaigns and in all matters where the negro ought to have had recognition in proportion to his voting strength and intelligence. We know, too, that many of our race have been murdered in the Southern States, but the causes which led to these sad occurrences which have spilled our blood and created bitter race antagonism, which now retards our progress and makes it difficult for us to live in the land of our birth, are largely traceable to mismanagement by the Federal officeholders in our section. These reasons have lead us to adopt such methods and so to demean ourselves as to make friends whose interests are identical in every way with our own. We, therefore, appeal to the colored people of our native State to look well to the

ALTERED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS,

And in the future make such political alliances as will most advance our interest, educationally, financially and politically. We feel sure that there is throughout the broad limits of the commonwealth a general disposition on the part of white people to accord us all our rights before the law, and to meet us heartily in every advance, we make for the upholding of our people. It behooves us then to so use our ballots that we may drive out all the discordant elements in Virginia, whether they be headed by natives or aliens of the State. We also condemn the

RAISING OF THE RACE ISSUE

by any class of men who essay to lead the masses, because it can do nothing but prove detrimental to our cause and our interests. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation of our people in Virginia to the success of our movement. We have cause to be thankful for the liberality of the present National Administration to our people in the South. We also believe that our relations to the State debt are such as to justify us in hoping that Virginia will be relieved from her present financial embarrassment by aid from the Federal Government, which will enable her better to provide for all the material interests of her citizens and bring about that universal good feeling which ought to exist between the two races.

The address was adopted and the convention adjourned *sine die.*

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Chicagos Demonstrate their Superior Ball Playing.

CHICAGO, September 30.—There was an indescribable scene of tumultous cheering and hatswinging at the White Stocking Baseball Park this afternoon at the close of the ninth inning, when it was certain that victory had again perched on the banners of the home team, giving them an almost undisputed claim to the National League pennant. They defeated the New York stalwarts by a score of 2 to 1, with an inning to spare. The attendance was 11,300, and this despite a sky which constantly threatened rain. The audience was kept clear of the field, however, to prevent any possible interference with the work of the out fielders, and by this means no ground rules were necessary. The Chicagos scored their runs in the fourth and seventh innings, both of which were earned. The first was made by a two-base hit from Dalyrimple's bat, followed by a one-base hit by Gore, bringing in Dalyrimple. In the seventh inning with two men out, Pfeiffer second a clean home run over the right field fence. The New York team scored their run in the ninth inning, when the shadows were thickening very fast, by two successive throws on first base from the in-field to Anson, who was unable to distinguish the ball, and failed to get it. The game was a splendid and exciting contest throughout, and until darkness began it was totally devoid of errors.

OTHER GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Athletics 5, Pittsburgs 2.

BALTIMORE, September 30.—Baltimores 1, Louisvilles 15.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—St. Louis 3, Philadelphias 8.

BROOKLYN, September 30.—St. Louis 5, Brooklyns 13.

BUFFALO, September 30.—Buffalos 3, Bostons 5.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Metropolitans 3, Cincinnatis 1.

DETROIT, September 30.—Providences 5, Detroits 8.

ENGLISH RACING.

LONDON, September 30.—At the October meeting at Newmarket the great handicap was won by Janet, Hop Scotch second, Stourwick third. Eight starters.

A GREAT STALLION RACE.

BOSTON, September 30.—Following is the summary in the great stallion race at Mystic Park to-day:

Special stallion race for the *Spirit of the Times* cup, valued at $1,000, with an added purse of $7,125.

J. H. May's, Augusta, Maine, br. s. Pilot Knox 1 1 1

R. B. Conklin's, Greenport, L. I., br. s. King Wilkes 2 2 3

M. L. Smith's, Iona, Mich., b. s, Montgomery 3 3 2

A. J. Feek's, Syracuse, N. Y., b. s. King Almont 4 4 4

J. H. Page's, Wyoming Territory, b. s. Westmont .... 5 dr.

Time, 2:19¾, 2:20¼, 2:20.

A TAME FIGHT.

DENVER, Colo., September 30. — Two thousand persons were present at the Exposition building to-night to witness the sparring contest between Jack Burke, the Irish lad, and John P. Clow, champion of Colorado. Local celebrities had amused the audience for an hour or more, when Sheriff Graham announced that both principals would be placed under arrest if a single knock-out blow was given, and directed the contestants to use none other than six-ounce gloves. All bets were then declared off. Burke announced that any persons believing him to be a party to a hippodrome could get their money at the door. Four rounds were then fought, Burke in each showing his immense superiority over Clow. No decision was given.

THE MARKETS.

San Francisco Stock Sales—Montana Cattle in Chicago.

THE COMSTOCK ON THE MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30.—Alta, 15; Belcher, 1; Best & Belcher, 1⅝; Bodie Consolidated, 1⅝; Chollar, 1¼; Con. Cala. Va., 1⅝; C. Point, 1; Gould & Curry, 80; Hale & Norcross, 4⅜; Martin White, 35; Mexican, 45; Navajo, 65; Ophir, 85; Potosi, 25; Savage, 1⅝; Sierra Nevada, 80; Union Consolidated, 40; Yellow Jacket, 1⅝.

HEAVY MONTANA CATTLE SALES.

CHICAGO, September 30.—Cattle receipts 8,500. Market fairly active, prices generally from 10 @ 20 cents lower. Shipping steers 950 to 1,500 lbs. $3.50 @ $5.85. Stockers' feeders, rather dull, unchanged; $2.50 @ $3.75. Through Texans, about 10 cents lower for undesirable grades.

Sales—1,200 head, averaging 680 @ 1,004 lbs. at $2.75 @ $3.70.

Western rangers sold from 10 @ 20 cents lower. Natives and half breeds $3.70 @ $4.80; cows $2.90 @ $3.65; wintered Texans, $2.90 @ $3.80.

The sales were as follows:

NO.		LBS.	RATE.
414	Montana	1,278	$4.75
115	Montana	1,234	4.80
240	Montana Texans	1,013	3.75
178	Montana	1,178	4.00
42	Montana cows	1,147	3.65
363	Montana	1,220	4.25
197	Wyoming Texans	1,073	3.75

MINING STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 30.—To-day's sales were: Chrysolite, 1.30; Alta, 30; Bodie, 1.65; Cala. & Va., 1.10; Little Chief, 32; Union Con., 40; Robinson, 62; Bodie, 1.75; Mexican, 35; Caledonia, (Black Hills), $2.

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, September 30.—At the wool sales to-day 5,000 bales, chiefly Port Phillips and New Zealand, were sold. Prices steady. Yesterday's transactions were at unaltered rates.

THE RILWAY COMPANIES WILL POOL.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Stocks were lifeless throughout the day, but sufficiently strong at the close to leave a general record of fractional gains. The advance of the last hour was aided by the announcement that the passenger agents of the trunk lines were in session and that there was little doubt that an agreement would be reached to be presented to the presidents to-morrow, which would result in the formation of a strong combination between all the lines.

A Two Million Blaze.

IQUIQUE, September 30.—A fire occurred in the principal square here last night and the most important quarter of the town was destroyed, very few of the commercial establishments escaping. The postoffice and water side buildings were not damaged. Loss estimated at $2,000,000.

Paying Better Prices.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The Treasury Department purchased 315,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the New Orleans and Philadelphia mints. The prices were higher than usual, but it was necessary to purchase in order to complete its quota of coinage for the month.

A Very Heavy Decrease.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—It is estimated that there has been a decrease of about $12,000,000 in the public debt during the month of September. The payments on account of pensions during the month were about $4,000,000.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

They Are Having a Royal Time at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia seems to have just thrown open its doors to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The members are having a royal time and the freedom of the city has been given them. The Philadelphia *News* says: Frank W. Arnold, the Grand Master of the Locomotive Firemen of North America, is a handsome young man, 34 years of age. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, and went through a course of public schooling. leaving the Columbus High School in the year 1866. His family moved to Louisville, Ky., and there he commenced working as conductor of a street railroad company, and in little less than two years' time was given the position of assistant superintendent of the road. Mr. Arnold's family then moved back to Columbus in 1868, where he began working as a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, running between Columbus and Indianapolis. In course of time he mounted a locomotive as fireman on the same road, where he remained until December, 1876. During the time Mr. Arnold was firing he had books of law on his engine, which he read at every opportunity and he left his position in a short while to engage in the study of law exclusively. After two years in the office of Judge H. B. Albery, at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Arnold was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He engaged in the profession of law until December of 1883, when he gave up the practice simply to devote all his time to the interests of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of North America. Mr. Arnold was elected to the position of Grand Master in 1879, and has been re-elected continuously since that time. The duties of the office of Grand Master were not originally of a nature that required all his time, but the organization has been growing so rapidly that he has been pressed into continuous active service, and he is looked upon by his brother firemen as the most competent man in their powergul organization to perform the duties of executive officer.

To-night the Locomotive Firemen will attend the Novelties Exhibition in a body. Last night they were pleasantly entertained at the Chestnut Street Theatre. The management of the Novelties Exhibition have extended an invitation to visit the Novelties, which invitation has been officially accepted. The Brotherhood will assemble in the lecture-room at the exhibition at 8 o'clock p. m. An address of welcome in behalf of the Franklin Institute will be tendered by chairman Henry E. Hoyl, of the Committee on Exhibitions, to which a reply will be made hy Grand Master F. W. Arnold, after which William E. Lockwood, of this city, will speak to the Brotherhood on the subject of the locomotive, and the title of this address will be "Echoes from the Locomotive's Cab, the Round House and the Rail." This will be made the more interesting by magic lantern illustrations. The Germania Orchestra will open the proceedings with music suitable to the occasion. The front row of seats will be reserved for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, following them the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The rear seats will be reserved for the employes of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who have also been invited.

The convention of the locomotive firemen was in session at Association Hall yesterday and heard the reports of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Treasurer and Grand Instructor and Organizer. Grand Master Arnold congratulated the order upon the progress it had made and reviewed its work since its inception, twelve years ago. The major report was similar to his address delivered on Monday in the Chestnut Street Opera House. Grand Secretary and Treasury Debs reported that the Brotherhood was on a firm financial basis. After paying current expenses and beneficiaries there was over $25,000 in the treasury. Grand Instructor and Organizer S. M. Stevens made an interesting statement concerning the growth of the order. In the last year he traveled 45,800 miles, held 179 meetings in the interest of locomotive firemen and organized forty-nine lodges, with a total membership of 746. The reports, together with a number of resolutions and motions, were referred to the proper committees."

Preparing for a Hearing.

ROME, September 28.—The Pope presided at a meeting to-day, at which Cardinals Jacobim, Papal Secretary of State; Lawrenzie, Czacki, Ledochowski, Bianchi, Monacs and Parrochi was present. The only business transacted was the formation of a committee to examine the documents submitted by Germany and Spain in regard to the Carolines dispute.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Great Activity in the Turkish War Department.

OFFICIAL JOBBERY.

How the Porte's Army Has Been Mismanaged--No Clothes and No Arms for the Men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 30.—Indications to-day point to active war preparations by the Porte. Eighty battalions of first-class reserves are being mobilized in the districts bordering on the Black Sea, at points which will facilitate the transportation of troops for duty in Roumelia in the event of the Sultan's being compelled to adopt extreme measures to settle the Roumelian difficulty. The transportation department is actively engaged in furnishing means for the concentration of troops at the most available points for the advance on Roumelia.

A GRAND DISCOVERY.

LONDON, September 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople, received this afternoon, says that considerable consternation prevails in official circles over an important discovery just made by Aribi Ashub Pasha, the new Minister of War. Immediately on being installed in his position Aribi Ashub Pasha ordered all the various department commanders to report the strength of their respective commands and their present condition, and detailed several officers to inspect the various posts. Most of their reports have been read and show that under Ghozie Osman Pasha, late Minister of War, who was dismissed on September 25th, the army was almost entirely neglected, and the large sums of money voted for the military were used in other ways than those for which they were meant. The inquiry has revealed that the Adrianople army, which was supposed to be 15,000 strong, contains not half that number. The soldiers have no uniforms and are shoeless, and the cavalry is unable to march, owing to the lack of horses and necessary accoutrements. Four hundred horses and 2,000 men, who have been fully equipped, are under orders to march at an hour's notice.

ELECTION CONTROVERSY.

Shotguns and Pistols Used to Settle an Old Feud.

ABINGDON, Va., September 28.—Judge George W. Ward, editor of the *Examiner and Commonwealth* and attorney for Washington county, while about to enter into the Collondale Hotel yesterday was fired upon by W. M. White, independent candidate for State Senator, who had been concealed in the store room nearly opposite the hotel. White stepped out of the door and discharged one barrel of a shotgun loaded with buckshot at Ward, who fell face foremost, but recovered. On his knees he drew his revolver and fired three shots at a young relative of White, who was behind a tree across the street. White had stepped inside the store, but hearing the firing came out again and fired a second barrel at Ward, who fell. While he was lying on the ground two of White's relatives, (one of whom had already shot at and whom he thought had shot him) walked up and fired seven shots at him (Ward) all of which took effect. Ward is in a critical condition and it is thought cannot live. Dr. White and his two relatives have been arrested and were bailed in the sum of $7,000 each. The shooting was the result of an election controversy.

RAILWAY ACTIVITY.

Many Miles of New Roads in Progress of Construction.

CHICAGO, September 30.—The *Railway Age* in an article to appear in its issue of October 1st, says: A surprising awakening of activity in regard to railway building has become evident. The year opened with gloom and depression in business circles, but the records of the past nine months show the total number of new roads in progress and proposed in the United States to be 626 with a total milage of 44,393 miles. This mileage of proposed new roads and those already in progress of construction is distributed as follows:

New England States	813
Middle States	2,333
Southern States	9,414
Western States	27,696
Pacific States	4,137

The greater part of the proposed roads are to be short local lines, intended for the legitimate needs of communities and are generally wanted in connection with existing roads to open regions destitute of railway facilities. In the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, this activity is especially noticeable and cheering.

MONTREAL'S SMALLPOX.

The Militia Called Out to Enforce the Health Laws.

MONTREAL, September 30.—Only two small disturbances occurred last night—one at the Great Nunnery and the other later on at the Champ de Mars. The police had received information that the mob would assemble at the latter place, and a strong force was on hand. Becoming unruly, the crowd was quickly dispersed. Everything is quiet this morning. The large force of militia called out has evidently had a good effect. No further serions trouble is anticipated. Public feeling is completely aroused by the conduct of the rioters, and the police are denounced on all sides for their seeming want of courage. The authorities are resolved to carry out the health laws vigorously and will take whatever steps are necessary for that purpose.

IN ROUMELIA.

Fighting Supposed to Be Going on—Anarchy Rules.

LONDON, September 30.—During the last two days heavy artillery firing has been heard in the direction of Prestina and Djakova. It is believed that a desperate fight has been raging between the Turks and Arnauts.

Bashi Bazouks have sacked and burned several villages in Eastern Roumelia.

PHILIPOPOLIS, September 30.—The merchants here have suspended payments. The Bank of Philipopolis has closed its doors. General anarchy prevails in commercial circles.

Will Not Accept the Resignation.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The President sent for Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, this morning and informed him that he thought the best interests of that service would be served by making no changes in its chief, and therefore he had decided not to accept his resignation which had been tendered to take effect on October 31st.

Raiding Piegan Indians.

OMAHA, September 30.—Information has been received at military headquarters that 200 of the Piegan Indians have left their reservation in the far Northwest, and are now on a thieving expedition in Southern Montana, about twenty miles from Fort Smith.

A Factory Burned.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—The six-story brick building at Race and Commerce streets, used as a trunk and box factory by Mendel & Rosenberger, burned this morning, loss, $45,000, and 120 employes are out of work.

Died in the Flood.

CALCUTTA, September 30.—The victims of the flood at False Point number three hundred. Many vessels were wrecked there.