ECHOES FROM OHIO.

TUESDAY IN CINCINNATI.

Pistols and Clubs Freely Used by Government Bullies—Bloodshed at Several Precincts—Disgraceful Encounters.

A Cincinnati special to the New York *Times* gives the following regarding the outrageous conduct of Federal officials in that city on election-day: This has been throughout the most turbulent election-day ever known in Cincinnati. The scenes at the voting-precincts have been riotous and bloody. Bullets have been flying, clubs have been used, and men have been carried to the hospitals maimed and half dead. One murder has been committed outright by a United States deputy marshal. The conduct of these Federal "defenders" of the ballot-box has been disgraceful in the extreme, and has provoked the indignant criticisms of Republicans as well as Democrats. The ignorance and recklessness of this class of officials are demonstrated by numerous incidents which have come under the eye of the *Times's* correspondent and by others, whose occurrence is vouched for by reputable persons.

In the Nineteenth Ward the chief of the United States deputies massed at Precinct B was John Gleason. Believing that Anthony Davitt was exceeding his authority as a Democratic challenger, Gleason ordered Deputy Duchman to place him under arrest. Duchman drew one of the bulldog pistols with which the Government's local managers have seen fit to furnish these deputies, and levelled it at his head. The latter ducked, and the 44-calibre ball furrowed a path along his scalp instead of burying itself in the man's skull, as the deputy intended. The excitement attending the incident had barely subsided when Gleason pointed his own bull-dog at another man, who only saved himself by clutching its barrel and preventing Gleason from pulling the trigger. Several Republicans who witnessed this man's course declared that they would seek to have him removed from his temporary office or sent out of the precinct.

In the Eighteenth Ward, at the Central-avenue and Fifth-street precinct, a colored United States deputy named Bates encountered a colored Democrat named Alexander Russell, who was wearing a deputy sheriff's badge. An old feud had long existed between them. They quarrelled, and Bates lodged a bullet in Russell's left side, killing him almost instantly. He then made his escape. The only extenuation of his crime that is offered is that Russell intended to shoot him, and that it was a case in which everything depended on the draw. These deputies carried bull-dog pistols either in their belts or shirt-bosoms, and a hardwood club, a foot in length and weighing nearly three pounds. The clubs were fresh from the turner's lathe. A blow from one of them would floor a bullock. In the "Bloody Eighth" a protest went up against the exhibition of these weapons. It was not heeded, and within an hour scores of men were carrying hickory billets, and the scenes about the Race-Street engine-house were exceedingly awkward to peaceable strangers. Somebody was challenged, and ordered to step off the gang-plank. A dozen bull-dogs were flourished in the air, and hickory clubs were swinging before the owners of these ugly affairs realized whether the challenged man was a Republican or a Democrat. Truth compels the admission that they didn't seem to care. There was a confused mass of white and colored deputy marshals, policemen, and deputy sheriffs. A pistol shot was heard, and those who had heels that were not being trod upon made excellent use of them. More pistol shots followed. The women and children at the neighboring windows shrieked, and the men who had not fled outright doubled up in a heap close to the pavement. A tableau concluded this spirited performance, and during the full minute which it lasted the combatants regained their senses and hostilities ceased by common consent. In the Cincinnati vernacular, this was nothing but a "scrap," nobody having been lugged away with a bullet in his body. A Cincinnatian may lose an ear, get both eyes bruised, and miss a piece of his scalp, and yet rejoice that he has been engaged in nothing but a "scrap." Anything more serious comes under the head of a bloody row, and if one's relatives take him home for burial it is proof conclusive that he has been participating in a fight which did not "go his way."

Collisions between the police were noted, though the brunt of the scrimmaging was borne by the United States deputies, representing the party of moral ideas, and the deputy sheriffs, followers of the Democracy. Police-wagons were stationed at the precincts in the roughest neighborhoods, ready to carry off the prisoners, the dead, and the wounded. It was an understood thing that the prisoners arrested by the municipal and county officers should be conveyed to the regular police-stations, while those apprehended by the Government officers should be taken to the United States post-office building and arraigned before Commissioners Probasco and Harper. Patrol No. 4 had been summoned to Sixth and Freeman streets to carry away a man who had been detected in an attempt to cast a fraudulent vote. The police had hardly helped him into the wagon when the United States deputies rallied, and, with pistols levelled, demanded his release. The situation was critical enough for prompt action. The policemen dropped the man and he was escorted by marshals to the United States court-room, and, as it is alleged, was liberated. Instances were noted where Marshal Wright's deputies were electioneering with Republican ballots in one hand and the Government club in the other.

An investigation by Congress would be likely to show a number of acts on the Marshal's own part which would subject him to the keenest criticism and perhaps punishment for a violation of the law. One provision of this law requires the assignment of deputies to duty in the precincts in which they live and vote. Stationed at the "Bloody Sixth" precinct, and recognized as the leader of the United States deputies, was a stalwart fellow, in a light-colored suit of clothes, whom nobody was able to identify as either a citizen of Ohio or a resident of the city. The corridors and stairs leading to Marshal Wright's office and to the United States court-room, on the second floor of the post-office building, were thronged with active men from morning till night. One of the first duties performed by the Marshal in the morning was the swearing in as deputies of United-States-Commissioner John I. Davenport, of New York, and of the notorious Powell Clayton. Scores of men, mostly colored, were added to the force, given bull-dogs and clubs, and assigned for "duty." A more disreputable-looking body of men probably could not be furnished even by the dregs of Cincinnati Democracy. When deputies rushed in bearing the news of "scraps" and fights in certain localities, Marshal Wright addressed them thus: "You've got to stand up to the racket; that's what you're there for. Don't allow yourselves to be driven out. Stand right up to the racket, and use all the needful force to maintain your position." Postmaster Whitfield, who, by his encouragement of the marshals and extraordinary assumption of Federal authority, is equally responsible, remarked of the day's scenes: "They are the most disgraceful I have ever seen."

Commissioner Probasco was on the bench when one of Marshal Wright's deputies breathlessly pushed his way into the court-room, dragging a prisoner. He prepared for business.

"What's this man arrested for?" he demanded.

"On general principles," was the deputy's reply.

The crowd of officers and loungers which had collected were dumb with astonishment, and the Commissioner himself could scarcely credit his senses. Upon questioning the deputy the arrest was found to be based on these circumstances: The prisoner, who was intelligent and straightforward in his replies, had been "hanging around" one of the precincts; he had not been detected in voting or attempting to vote; he had not committed any breach of the peace. The deputy admitted all this. The prisoner gave his name and his residence, and coupled with them the statement that he was not a voter, had no intention of voting, and was only interested in seeing that some Indiana men whom he knew did not vote. He even admitted that he was a Democrat. The Commissioner discharged him.

"But he's a deputy sheriff; see his badge," gasped this Government ignoramus.

"That's nobody's business," was the Commissioner's retort.

The officious fellow retired crestfallen, and yet in appearance and general intelligence this fellow was above the average of the deputies whom Marshal Wright had impressed into service, and his only weapon was a walking-stick.

As fast as prisoners were brought in by deputies they were arraigned either for fraudulent voting, for repeating, or for assaults upon the dignity of the marshals themselves. Many of them were released because of the flimsy nature of the charges. Others were unable to get bail, and, again to quote the Cincinnati tongue, they were "jugged" in the jury-room. Twenty-four of these wretches were confined in this small room at one time howling for release. Two grim jailers, with more bull-dogs and clubs, guarded the door. The local officers were stimulated to unwonted activity by the bullying methods of the Government officers, and at one time during the day it seemed to be a race who could pick up the largest number of prisoners and club the most number of men. As a rule, however, the police were sufficient to prevent any such demonstrations of lawlessness indulged in by the deputy marshals.

The events of the day have been all that were predicted as the result of Marshal Wright's enlisting irresponsible men, many of them thieves, gamblers, and penitentiary birds, to protect the polls. It is the regret of reputable members of both parties that wiser counsels have not prevailed in supervising this election, and that the Federal power, if it had to be employed at all, has not been used as decency and honesty would dictate.

Two policemen were killed to-night after the closing of the polls. Scores of men with bullet-wounds, knife-cuts, and marks of clubs, have been treated in the hospitals and pharmacies. The full force of Federal interference is realized in the diminished vote. Hundreds of voters, after reading about the arming of colored and white deputies and the equally hostile demonstrations that the Democrats were compelled to make in consequence, refrained from visiting the polls altogether. It was a Blaine scheme of intimidation clear through, and as such is pronounced on the streets to-night. The Blaine boodle has but even more effective than these other election methods. It has been distributed right and left. It is charged that $5,000 was distributed on Saturday to elect the two congressmen of the district. There are all the evidences that the boodle was used to corrupt Democratic workers, for cases are reported of a number of these gentry peddling Republican ballots. Treachery has been feared on the part of Hamilton-county Democrats, and the returns showing Republican gains in Democratic localities in city and county received up to 11 o'clock seem to prove that the fear was well founded.

A Plain Talk to Deputy Marshals.

[Cincinnati Enquirer of Tuesday.]

A word to the purchasable wretches who have sold themselves to the service of the Republican managers and office-holders in the capacity of United States deputy marshals: *Get your pay to-day!* You are entering upon a dangerous performance, and cannot afford to take promises. You will not have a holiday. The work of "doing up" Democratic voters in Cincinnati is not going to be a pic-nic. The people of this city and the people of Ohio will not quietly submit to assassination methods. *Demand your money in advance!* The present United States House of Representatives is Democratic, and it will last till the 3d of March next, and then it will be succeeded by another Democratic House. No appropriation will be made to pay men hired to corrupt the elections. Get your money from the men who hire you—from the cowards who are putting you between them and the penitentiary. Get it right away, so that you may enjoy it while your hides are whole and before you take a trip to Columbus under official auspices. If you hire yourselves out to make a fight you cannot complain if you get more fight than you expected.

WANTS CLEVELAND ELECTED.

A Millionaire Connecticut Manufacturer Who Doesn't Want Blaine.

A New Haven (Conn.) special says: In a letter to Messrs. A. S. Chase and F. J. Brown, of Waterbury, Millionaire Gordon W. Burnham, of New York, gives reasons for supporting Cleveland in preference to Blaine. Among the Republican leaders in Waterbury the letter, which has been freely shown by its recipients, has created extreme consternation. Gordon Burnham occupies about the same position in Waterbury's financial circles as does ex-Governor English in those of New Haven. He is the president of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company and of other concerns, and he is besides a stockholder or a director in nearly every manufactory on a lucratively paying basis there, his interest in Waterbury alone aggregating over $1,000,000. His public bequests, especially of late years, have been magnificently liberal. He is the donor of the Webster statue now standing in Central Park, New York city, while the costly chime of bells of St. John's Episcopal church, at Waterbury, also attest his generous liberality. Mr. Burnham not only considers Mr. Blaine as one of the worst representatives of vicious politics, but thinks his so-called foreign policy would not tend to increase business confidence in or out of America. To him, he says, Mr. Blaine is but a political trickster, an unscrupulous adventurer. The immediate effect of the millionaire's letter will be to stop the bulldozing of mechanics and laborers by overseers in those factories at Waterbury in which he has a controlling interest. Mr. Burnham's reputation among New York business-men makes his utterances doubly strong. He is only one of the large number of manufacturers in this State who have had the pluck to resist Blaine's allurements. The letter will undoubtedly work to the advantage of Governor Cleveland in the vicinity of Waterbury.

[Washington Post.]

The October Elections.

Although the voting in Ohio shows a large falling off from the average October Republican majority in presidential years, it is not decisive of the national campaign. The fight is to go on, with intense vigor on both sides, to be determined by the November contest.

The life of the Republican party was staked on the Ohio result, while the Democrats had no stake at all in the issue. The Democracy started out with the full expectation that the State would go as it had gone in every presidential year since the Republican party was born. It was hoped that some reduction of the average majority might be effected, and this hope is fully realized. The calculations on which the supporters of Cleveland and Hendricks have worked from the inception of the canvass are not affected in the slightest degree by the events of yesterday.

Realizing that it was a question of life or death to their party, the Republican managers have put forth such efforts in Ohio as were never before made by any party in any State. By the most shameless prostitution of the Federal public service; by the use of enormous amounts of money, secured by the bartering of offices and the sale of legislation; by the purchase of votes from men reduced to penury by Republican "protection," and by putting their "magnetic" candidate on wheels to personally importune the voters—the Republicans have carried their own State by a majority which, though a good deal below their average, is sufficient to insure its vote for Blaine in November.

As to the national canvass, the Democratic lines are steady, and will move right on with every prospect of victory. All the States expected to go for the Democratic ticket give every possible indication that they will meet that expectation.

The Prime-Meridian Conference.

A Washington special of the 14th says: At the meeting of the International Prime-Meridian Conference to-day a resolution was adopted providing that longitude should be counted from the meridian of Greenwich in two directions up to 180° east longitude plus and west longitude minus. A resolution was also adopted that "the Conference proposes the adoption of a universal day for the purposes for which it may be found convenient, and which shall not interfere with the use of local or other standard times where desirable." An adjournment was taken until Monday, when a resolution will be considered that "this universal day is to be a mean solar day; is to begin for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to twenty-four hours." The President will receive the delegates at the White House at noon Thursday.

An Option on a Hatchet.

[Springfield Republican.]

Father, I cannot tell a lie, I never owned a hatchet. Mother lent me one with the option of returning or keeping it. Burn this.

The will of Sir John Dunty, a baronet of long descent and large property, has cut off his immediate relatives because they sought fifty years ago to prove him illegitimate, as being a son of his father's deceased wife's sister. Meantime an Anglican Bishop has been declaring that the legitimation of such marriages would be a greater national calamity than the landing of 300,000 Frenchmen at Dover.

The old saying "opposition is the life of business" has not been sustained in one instance at least. Since the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup all other cough remedies have been dead stock, and the vendors are in despair.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.

COMMENT ON TUESDAY'S RESULT.

The October Drawn Battle—Cleveland in the Lead.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The October elections present a fairly drawn battle in results, with the prestige of the greater victory with the least effort on the side of the Democrats.

After the most desperate and exhaustive efforts ever made by any party in any State; with Blaine leading the battle in person for a fortnight; with Federal officials swarming in every county and important centre of the State; with hundreds of thousands of dollars lavished to bribe the venal, quicken the sluggish, and debauch the ballot; with the largest vote ever cast in the State at any election, Ohio has been saved to Blaine. This is a Republican victory that strongly foreshadows Republican defeat in November.

On the other hand, West Virginia is reported as Democratic by a majority largely in excess of any majority ever cast against the combined Republican-Greenback vote, and that result has been achieved without exhausting the resources of the party throughout the nation. Indeed, it was accomplished not only without lavish expenditure, but in the face of one wing of the Blaine debauchery that covered Ohio. West Virginia was the picket line of the southern electoral vote, as Ohio was the picket line of the Republican West and Northwest, and West Virginia has increased her Democratic majority with moderate effort, while Ohio has reduced her Republican majority after the most exhaustive and costly contest of our political history.

The presidential battle is now remanded back to New York, and Cleveland starts on the home-stretch vastly in the lead and with odds largely in his favor. With Ohio saved by only the most violent party efforts, Indiana is not a doubtful State. Her vote will be given to Cleveland; and Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin will tremble in the balance. New Jersey may be counted as safe for Cleveland; New York and Connecticut will be desperately disputed, with Blaine on the outside track, and New Hampshire and even Massachusetts will demand desperate Republican effort to hold them to Blaine.

The vote of New York will now decide the great presidential battle of 1884, as it settled the desperate struggle of 1880; and it is evident that the present current of sentiment in that State must be materially changed to give Blaine a reasonable hope of defeating Cleveland. It is possible that local complications may give New York to Blaine, as it was possible for like complications to give Ohio to the Democrats and West Virginia to the Republicans; but the October States prove that national issues are paramount to local complications, and New York is not likely to be an exception. The present outlook promises a majority of from 30,000 to 50,000 for Cleveland in New York, and the aspect of the contest must be essentially changed if Grover Cleveland shall not be elected President in November.

The Democratic Victory.

[New York World.]

The victory of the Democracy in West Virginia yesterday is the groundwork of victory in the nation next month. It proves that all the power of the Republican and Butler parties combined is insufficient to break the solidity of Democratic States. It insures Grover Cleveland's election by the aid of New York and Indiana alone.

The great hope of the Blaine party has been to break the strength of the Democracy's 153 electoral votes in the certain Democratic States. To this end the Republicans combined with the Greenbackers of West Virginia, and drew into their ranks all the rag-tag and bobtail of political soreheadism. They poured money into the State through the hands of experienced star-route manipulators who knew how to place it where it would do the most good. Blaine tramped through the State to exercise his magnetism on the people and beg for vindication.

Money and magnetism failed alike.

The Democrats came down from the mountains and up from the valleys in their strength and defeated the combined forces of the enemy by a majority more than double that of 1882.

The result shows that the Democratic column remains unbroken, and that the Democracy need have no fear of losing a single southern electoral vote, while the Republicans are exhausting themselves to retain a feeble hold on States which have given them towering majorities for more than a quarter of a century.

Until yesterday the Republicans confidently claimed West Virginia. On their faith in carrying that State they bragged of their ability to win other States from the Democratic column in November. They are disappointed in the result, as they are disappointed in their expectations of an old-time, sweeping victory in Ohio. Their boastings are baseless and impudent. The result will prove that they are as mistaken in their talk about Republican New York as they were in their premature claim of Republican West Virginia.

And Now for New York!

[New York World.]

The result of the election in Ohio yesterday is a drawn battle, with a slight advantage to the Democracy. The Republicans, although cautious in their estimates during the last few days, felt confident of a majority far exceeding the October majority of 19,000 in 1880.

They had some ground for their confidence. They used more than $1,000,000 illegitimately in the State. Blaine's "magnetism" was believed to be good for 20,000 votes.

They repeat their victory of twenty-eight years in the State, but their majority is reduced, and they have the disturbing element of St. John's spirited canvass threatening them next month.

Blaine is shown not to be the true heir of Garfield. Despite the money of Jay Gould, Huntington, Morton, Field, Sage, and the star-route expectants, he has probably only about half the majority of the Garfield year.

The result is what the *World* expected and predicted.

It changes the battle-ground from a Republican stronghold, which has stood unshaken in presidential years for twenty-eight consecutive years, with a reliable average Republican majority of 26,000, to a Democratic State with a glorious record.

New York again becomes the battle-ground for the presidency—New York, with its glorious list of Democratic victories for such leaders as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson; for Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Horatio Seymour, John T. Hoffman, Samuel J. Tilden, Lucius Robinson, and lastly Grover Cleveland, with his splendid majority of 192,000!

The Empire State will prove to its record. It has tried Grover Cleveland and found him faithful to his trust. It will give him its electoral vote as it gave it to Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden, and as it would have given it to Hancock but for admitted corruptions.

New York is sure for Cleveland, and New York means victory.

The Ohio Lesson.

[New York World.]

The battle in Ohio was fought by the Democracy this year under great disadvantages. No Democrat hoped for a victory; very few anticipated any decrease of the Garfield majority of 1880.

The Democratic drawbacks were numerous. Frank Hurd's canvass for Congress as an avowed advocate of free trade was injurious to the party, notwithstanding the well-known fact that his theories are repudiated by the Democracy and antagonize the Chicago platform. The wool-growers, who supported the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1882, in the belief that a Democratic House would increase the tariff on wool, when it was powerless to make any tariff changes without the consent of the Republican Senate and President, were told that the Democrats had deceived and cheated them. The Democracy was charged with not having kept faith with the people in regard to the repeal of the Scott law. The State was flooded with tariff documents and tariff speeches, and the Democratic platform was misrepresented as meaning no protection for American industries.

The Republicans were enabled to centralize all their money, patronage, and efforts on Ohio. They started with the advantage of the prestige of Republican victories in the State in the October elections in presidential years for twenty-eight years. The monopoly tribute of $1,000,000 was sent into the State for use at the polls, where it would do the most good. Blaine was carried on exhibition through the State begging for votes. All the orators of the party were on the stump. The people were told that to defeat the Republican candidates was to annihilate the Republican chances in November. They were entreated by Blaine himself to leave him a chance of success, at least till November.

The Republican campaign was an appeal for pity. "Help us, Ohio, or we sink!"

With all their advantages, all their early boastings of 25,000 majority, all their money, and all their resources, the Blaine men trembled for the result. They knew that the people were against them, on an honest vote. They mistrusted the power of corruption.

The experience of the campaign will satisfy all honest men who desire to preserve the purity of elections of the expediency of abolishing early State elections in presidential years altogether and making all the States elect uniformly in November. The Democratic party will come into power next month and will have the same advantages in the September and October elections that the Republicans now enjoy. But that is no reason why an evil should not be abolished, and we hope to see the Democrats favor the adoption of November elections in every State in the Union in presidential years.

Ohio was but an Outpost.

[New York Times.]

Above all, the canvass, as we have said, has been most desperately contested on the Republican side. They have not only invaded the State with legions of speakers and workers, but they have taken their candidates there bodily with an imposing retinue, and they have paraded them up and down the State and into its remotest corners, leaving no accessible ear unreached by their clamorous exhortation, and no seeing eye unblessed by the inspiring sight of their standard-bearer. In comparison the canvass made by the Democrats seems nerveless and impotent. No such tremendous pressure was ever before in human history applied to an electorate.

* * * * * * *

Ohio was but an outpost which the enemy have carried at a fearful cost. They have wellnigh exhausted themselves before the beginning of the actual fight. New York is now the battle-ground, and on that field the assurance of victory is already complete.

Democrats Have No Reason to be Discouraged.

[New York Herald.]

The Democrats have no reason to be discouraged at the result of yesterday, but on the contrary. The Blaine men have spent their strength on a blow which hurts them far more than it does their antagonists.

Coughs, colds, and sore-throat yield readily to B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capicum Cough Drops.

[From the Nashville American.]

Blaine on Convict Labor.

In 1858 a resolution passed the Maine Legislature and was approved by the Governor, "authorizing the Governor to appoint some suitable persons to examine into the system of disbursements, labor, and discipline in the Maine State prison, and to compare the same with that of the prisons in other States, in order to determine whether there may not, with advantage, be some change effected so as to render the prison self-supporting, and, if possible, a source of revenue to the State Treasury." The resolve also provided for access to all books and papers in the hands of State officials which might be needed by the commissioner. Lot M. Morrill was Governor, and appointed James G. Blaine as the commissioner. Mr. Blaine made a most elaborate report.

Under the heading of "Labor," Mr. Blaine says:

"Three systems of labor have been tried in the prisons of the different States of the Union. First, working the convicts on account of the State, the State supplying raw material, and undertaking, through its agents, the sale of the manufactured articles. Second, leasing the prison in all its departments to some person or persons for a specified annual sum, the lessees having the sole control of the discipline of the convicts under certain stipulated rules, and the entire disposition of their labor. Third, hiring the labor of the convicts to contractors at so much per day, the State reserving to itself the control, management, and general discipline of the prison.

"The first of these systems is the one so long and so unsuccessfully tried in this State. It has always and everywhere resulted in pecuniary failure. * * *

"The second system has been tried in many of the southern and western States, and generally with very unsatisfactory results. * * * * * * *

"The third system is the one which seems to combine all the advantages attainable in the management of a prison. The State retains in its own hands the discipline and government of the convicts, and disposes of their labor for a fixed and definite sum, leaving to the contractor the care of supplying the material and selling the manufactures. One marked advantage in this mode of labor is the certainty and exactness with which the income of the prison may be calculated in advance, and the expenses gauged and governed accordingly. The system has the advantage of being practical and simple in its operations, and the experience of many years on the part of those best enabled to judge is so unquestionably and unreservedly in its favor that it may be regarded as fully and finally established. In every prison that has attained financial success this system has been rigidly adhered to, and I recommend that it be made the permanent rule of labor in the Maine prison though not at such prices as are specified in the existing contracts. A judicious and useful application of this system of labor might be made in our county jails. They could all be made houses of correction, and by the industry of those committed to them a certain portion of the expense now devolving on the counties might be repaid. The effect on the prisoners would be beneficent, as it would relieve them from their dreary and demoralizing idleness, and tend to the formation of industrious and thrifty habits. This feature has been introduced into the jails of some other States, and the testimony as to the good effects resulting from it is strong and uniform. It is not strictly in the line of my duty to make suggestions on this point, but I cannot lose the opportunity of commending the subject to the most favorable consideration of those who are intrusted with the government of our county jails."

Mr. Blaine then submitted a collection of figures to prove that it would require but $105.30 per year to keep a convict. With that as a basis he reached the conclusion that the Maine convicts might be hired out in competition with honest labor at the rate of forty cents a day per convict.

A new Kansas town was recently named "Tranquil." But after a cyclone struck the place and moved the houses into the next county the residents petitioned the Legislature to change the name to almost anything else.

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By J. Thompson Brown & Co.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
1113 Main street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN FARM ON NINE-MILE ROAD, WITHIN SIGHT OF RICHMOND.—We will sell on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884,

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.,

that BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE of late Dr. A. Bodeker, known as RURAL SHADE, situated in view of Richmond on Nine-mile road, two miles and a half from the city. This suburban FARM contains 132 ACRES of land, most in high state of cultivation, and has sufficient wood and for fire purposes. The land is now being farmed and planting well advanced. Besides the various fruit-trees, there is a large productive vineyard, which is very remunerative. The improvements consist of a DOUBLE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING with eight commodious rooms, and there are large verandas around the house. There is an excellent well of water. The out-houses are unusually good. The barn is large, northern make, and is unsurpassed in accommodations. There is also a neat cottage of four rooms.

TERMS: Cash as to one fourth, and the residue in six, twelve, and eighteen months, interest added and secured by deed of trust.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., Auctioneers.

oc 9

By Frank D. Hill & Co.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
1109 Main street.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A NUMBER OF BUILDING LOTS AT THE CORNER OF BALDWIN AND BUCHANAN STREETS, NEAR CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUND-HOUSE, AND ON LITTLEPAGE STREET BETWEEN LOWNDES AND BAKER STREETS.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust from Van Rensselaer Morgan and wife, dated March 31, 1883, and duly recorded, default having been made, and being requested by the beneficiary in said deed so to do, we will sell, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884,

at 4½ o'clock P. M., FOUR LOTS at the corner of Baldwin and Buchanan streets, each 30 feet front, with good depth; and immediately after, SEVEN LOTS, each 30x125, on south side Littlepage street between Baker and Lowndes streets. These lots are well situated for parties of moderate means to buy who wish to build convenient to Chesapeake and Ohio shops and Tanner & Delany Engine-works.

TERMS: While the deed requires cash, by consent of all parties interested the terms will be one third cash; balance at six and twelve months, with interest added, to be secured by deed of trust.

FRANK D. HILL,
LOUIS RAWLINGS,
Trustees.

oc 9

By John T. Godsin,
Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
Bank and Eleventh streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LOTS IN ROCKETTS, IN THE PLAN OF PORT MAHON.—As trustee in a deed of trust from Peter L. Doolin, dated 1st September, 1879, duly recorded in Richmond Chancery Court, I shall, as trustee, offer for sale at public auction, on the premises on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884,

at 4½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

those TWO VERY VALUABLE LOTS, one lying on the west line of Third street between Loundas and Denny streets, and fronting on said Third street twenty-six feet, more or less, and running back two hundred feet to Second street, on which it has the same front as on Third street. Also, lot fronting on the east side of Front or Lester street twenty-five and a half feet, running back one hundred feet, and adjoining the property of Mr. James Grant.

TERMS: One third cash; balance six and twelve months, interest added, and secured by a deed of trust; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

W. GODDIN, Trustee.

oc 11

By W. H. Lyne & Co.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
No. 1113 Main street.

TWO NEAT AND DESIRABLE FRAME TENEMENTS DESIGNATED BY Nos. 1710 and 1712 BALDWIN STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND FEDERAL STREETS, FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—We shall, at the request of the owner, sell by public auction, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884,

at 5:30 o'clock, P. M., TWO FRAME TENEMENTS with brick basements, located as above described, containing three or four rooms each, kitchen, &c., with a well of fine water on the premises, and now occupied by good tenants at a fair rent. The lots front each 24 by 94 feet, more or less.

TERMS: Liberal, and made known at the sale.

W. H. LYNE & CO., Auctioneers.

oc 11

By Chewning & Rose,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
Office No. 5 north Tenth street.

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE OF THAT DELIGHTFULLY-LOCATED RESIDENCE, No. 1000 "PLEASANT, BETWEEN NINETEENTH AND MAIN STREETS.—By virtue of a certain deed of trust, bearing date of the 13th day of August, 1883, and recorded in the clerk's office of the Richmond Chancery Court, Deed Book 124 B, page 153, of which I, having been requested by the beneficiary in said deed so to do, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, and being required so to do by the beneficiary in said deed, I shall proceed to sell by auction, upon the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884,

at 4 o'clock P. M., the "ROPERTY as above located. The dwelling contains eleven rooms; also, kitchen, stable, carriage house, smoke-house, &c. This property is within a few minutes' walk of the business section of the city. Its situation commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country—in fact, the location possesses the advantages of country and city life combined. The lot has a front of 200 feet on Pleasant street by a depth of 202 feet, more or less. The grounds are beautifully terraced, and are interspersed with peach-, pear-, plum-, apricot-, apple-, cherry-, and other trees; also, shade-trees of various kinds, and other shrubbery too numerous to mention. It is really a treat to visit the property and inhale the odoriferous perfumes it is taken from the buds and blossoms and wafted away with the delightful breezes that continually reach this point. A person of experience and enterprise can easily realize a fortune by converting this property into a beer-garden.

By consent of the parties in interest the terms will be one half in cash, the residue in two equal instalments at one and two years, 6 per cent. added, and secured by a seed of trust.

GEORGE C. J. HOOPER, Jr., Trustee.
CHEWNING & ROSE, Auctioneers. oc 11

As trustee in a prior deed from said McAuley and wife, which said deed is duly recorded in Richmond Chancery Court, I unite and concur in the above sale. [oc 12] L. E. BROWN, Trustee.

By E. B. Cook, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF CONFECTIONERIES, FANCY GOODS, SHOW-CASES, FANCY CHINA VASES, COUNTERS, SHELVING, &c. AT AUCTION.—At the request of H. Stockman, Esq., who is declining this line of business, I will sell at store No. 524 west Broad street, on

THURSDAY, 16TH INSTANT,

at 10 o'clock, all of his

STOCK OF CONFECTIONERIES, FANCY CHRISTMAS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY;
NOTIONS, FANCY VASES, GLASS JARS; FANCY CHINA AND GLASSWARE;
PIPES, BASE-BALLS AND BATS;
FIVE SUPERIOR, METAL-FRAME, OVAL-FRONT SHOW-CASES;
ALL THE SHELVING AND CONTENTS.

The variety is so general that it should attract attention.

E. B. COOK,
oc 14 Auctioneer.

By Jas. Macdougall, Auctioneer,
No. 10 Governor street.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MATTRESSES, STOVES, &c., AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

at 10:30 A. M., I will sell at my warerooms a large and general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, amongst which—

FURNITURE of different kinds;
Three excellent BRUSSELS CARPETS;
SHOW-CASES, MATTRESSES,
COOKING- and HEATING-STOVES, &c.

Sale positive. JAS. MACDOUGALL,
oc 16 Auctioneer.

OLIVE-OIL.

GOURMET'S OLIVE-OIL.

We have just received from steamer a

FRESH LOT OF THIS CELEBRATED OLIVE-OIL.

We have sold this OIL for many years past, and its uniform and superior quality has recommended it to all who have used it.

Ask for
GOURMET'S OLIVE-OIL.
For sale by druggists and grocers.
PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
mh 19 Wholesale Druggists.

BUTTER.

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER.

To all lovers of NICE FRESH TABLE BUTTER: Come to me and supply yourselves. Nothing but PURE BUTTER sold on my stands. Carry the largest stock of FINE BUTTER in the South.

Respectfully, GEORGE F. BURCH,
oc 14-1m* Stalls Nos. 1 and 3, First Market.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., October 16, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS

are invited until

DECEMBER 1ST NEXT,

at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR BUILDING A NEW CITY HALL AT RICHMOND, VA.

Drawings, specifications, and printed forms can be seen at this office.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

W. E. CUTSHAW,
oc 16-Th&Sutd City Engineer.

FINANCIAL.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON EUROPE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED BY
THOMAS BRANCH & CO.,
oc 14-1w Bankers.

LIME, CEMENT, &c.

LIME, LIME, LIME.—SCHOONER WIDE AWAKE now due with cargo FRESH ROCKLAND LIME, for sale low from vessel. We have in stock fresh supplies of White's Portland Cement, K. B & S. Imported Portland Cement (used by United States in all Government works), James river (hydraulic), and Hoffman Rosendale Cements; Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Laths, Fire-Brick, and Clay. WARNER MOORE, Sumac, Bark, Lump and Ground Plaster, Corn-Meal, &c., foot Seventeenth street, south side dock.
oc 15

3,330 BARRELS FRESH ROCKLAND LIME, from the celebrated "Cobb Lime Kilns," daily expected per schooner Brigadier, for sale low from dock by
ROBERT WENDENBURG,
No. 808 Main street and 17 Fifteenth street.
oc 12-1w

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By J. Thompson Brown & Co.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
1113 Main street.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF MAIN-STREET STORE, No. 1512 EAST MAIN STREET, OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. FOX & TAYLOR.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed by George W. Gretter—one to F. P. Tupper, Jr., and J. W. Anderson, trustees, dated July 1, 1882, D. B. 115 B, page 209, and the other to L. E. Brown, D. B. 115 B, page 207, both of record in the office of the Chancery Court city of Richmond—to secure the payment of certain notes therein mentioned, and default having been made in payment thereof, and having partially executed the trusts in said deeds, and not realizing sufficient money to pay off and discharge in full the said notes, and being requested by the beneficiaries in said deeds to further execute the trusts in said deeds—to the payment of and discharge in full of the balance due on said notes, we, the undersigned trustees, will proceed to sell, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884,

at 1 o'clock, the above STORE, No. 1512 east Main street, and described in said deeds as follows: "All that lot of land, with all the improvements thereon, on the north side of Main street between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, fronting 25 feet thereon, and running back between parallel lines 191 feet to an alley."

TERMS: Cash as to expenses of sale and sufficient to pay off and discharge in full the balance due on said notes, and the remainder on such terms as may be announced at sale by the grantor, or, in his absence, by the trustees.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO.,
oc 16 Auctioneers.

By George S. Vashon & Son,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
No. 7 Tenth street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF TWO FRAMED DWELLINGS, NEARLY NEW, WITH FOUR ROOMS EACH—EACH DWELLING HAS A LOT FRONTING THIRTY FEET ON STEWART NEAR REDD STREET BY A GOOD DEPTH—WELL OF GOOD WATER AND USUAL OUT-HOUSES—THIS PROPERTY LIES IN HENRICO COUNTY AROUND TWO HUNDRED YARDS FROM CITY LIMITS AND NEAR TO MECHANICSVILLE TURNPIKE.—In pursuance of a decree entered 9th October, 1884, by Henrico Circuit Court in the suit of M. Hall vs. Hall *et als.*, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, on

MONDAY, 27TH OF OCTOBER, 1884,

at 4½ o'clock P. M., the property above described, one-third in cash; residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months for notes, with interest added, and title retained until the purchase-money is fully paid.

E. C. MINOR,
Special Commissioner.

HENRICO COUNTY—TO WIT: IN THE CIRCUIT COURT