The National Republican.

VOL. XXIV---NO. 250. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884. TWO CENTS.

GRADY AND GROVER

THE SENATOR'S ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Friend of Monopoly—The Enemy of Labor—The Betrayer of Political Confidence—The Statesman vs. the Hangman—Tammany Greets the Speech with Thunders of Applause—Second Maryland District Republicans.

The full returns, now in, show that the indorsement of Cleveland by the Tammany Hall executive committee on Friday night was far from unanimous. The address was adopted by 810 yeas against 87 nays, as reported, but there were 450 members who refrained from voting. This has left the real meaning of the tammany ratification very much in doubt. Many republicans believe that Tammany will not support Cleveland with anything like unanimity, while democrats profess to be satisfied with the address, and say the organization will faithfully ratify at the polls what it resolved to do on Friday night.

Whatever doubt there may be about Tammany there is none about the position of Senator Grady. His speech at the meeting of the committee was an arraignment of the democratic candidate which must cost him many votes that he can ill afford to lose. After stating briefly his protest against the adoption of the address and resolutions, Senator Grady said:

I have an abiding faith that the attitude which I take to-night will be vindicated by the experience which the party will have gained, and this organization, as well as the democracy of the land, will be prepared to concede that in the defeat of the candidate whom we are now asked to support lay the last hope of the triumph of the principles which we have inherited from the fathers of our political faith. The only claim for the support of the individual which can be urged by party organization rests upon the identification of the candidate with the political principles professed by the individual, and it is only in that by his vote he helps to the triumph of his principles that he is at all bound by what is called party fealty. Beyond this it is essential in a candidate that his nomination should proceed from the will of the majority, honestly ascertained. Not the will of the majority who vote the other ticket, not the will of a majority secured through the unit rule, not the will of a majority secured through corrupt or selfish influences, not the will of a majority of managers, but the fair, untrammeled, unpurchasable majority of representatives loyal and true to the constituencies by whom they have been sent.

Neither in the nomination of the ticket nor in the methods be which it was brought about is there the slightest claim upon the support of democratic voters for its support. The great majority of the delegates to the convention who named Mr. Cleveland as their first choice represented republican constituencies. A number of delegates who openly and earnestly opposed his nomination were recorded, in spite of all their protests, as favorable to his candidacy. Every influence that could be employed or engineered by the monopolists who have secured the control of the party management was exerted to make him the candidate, and, as you well know, delegates who left their homes loud in their professions of hostility to his candidacy, as inviting certain defeat to the party, gave evidence soon after their arrival at Chicago of a change of heart, which only they must stand upon their honor to have ascribed to pure and worthy motives. The expressed design of the men who urged his nomination was to conciliate disgruntled republicans—not to please democrats. There was no pretense that in his nomination there was, or that in his nomination there could be, any vindication of democratic principle. There were none of the 820 delegates so extravagant in their flattery as to suggest that in his nomination there was any reward for faithful service to the democracy. On the contrary, the old warriors and leaders of the party, the grand statesmen who for the past twenty years, with courage, fidelity and ability have held the party organization together under defeats which would have dismayed less devoted or able men, were by a wave of the hand, sent to the rear, while the favored son of the new dispensation, which esteems money better than brains, and which substitutes chicanery and cunning for courage and ability, was held up for the admiration of the democracy assembled in greatest democratic convention held in years.

Who, then, will say that there is any greater occasion for independence among our political opponents than among ourselves? Surely, in view of the record, if any democrat, like George William Curtis is entitled to a patriot's place in history for his refusal to support the nominee of a convention in which he had a voice, which he exercised against the democratic party, and a vote which he cast against the candidate nominated—he who, indeed, is in about equal measure—it cannot be treason in us, who, although given a voice, were denied a vote, if we give effect to the protests we made at the first opportunity we find a vote available.

After examining the committee how Cleveland had deceived their organization by treating them with contempt, the senator proceeded:

In his letter of acceptance of the nomination for governor he declared "that the law lately passed for the purpose of adjusting the relations between the people and corporations" (the railroad commission act) "should be executed in good faith with an honest design to effectuate its objects and with a due regard to the interests involved." How has that promise been performed? He named as the two commissioners whose appointment was delegated to him a railroad attorney and a railroad engineer, Messrs. Kernan and Rogers, both of whom have proven unswerving in their fidelity to railroad interests, and consistent beyond parallel in voting down Mr. P. Donnell, the representative selected in accordance with the terms of the act by the anti-monopoly organizations. But this is only one of many violated pledges. In the same letter of acceptance you will find this declaration:

"The platform of principles adopted by the convention meets with my hearty approval. The doctrines therein enunciated are so distinctly and explicitly stated that their amplification seems scarcely necessary. If elected to the office for which I have been nominated I shall endeavor to impress them upon the administration, and make them the policy of the state."

Among the doctrines enunciated in the platform alluded to will be found the following:

"The charges of corporations which have taken the property of private citizens for public use and have limited to the cost of service, with a reasonable profit, instead of the mercenary exaction of all the traffic will bear."

How was this promise redeemed? That can best be shown by a review of his action in reference to the 5-cent fare bill, and the circumstances connected therewith, and to this I invite your special attention, for the reason that to my mind it enforces a conviction most damaging to the governor.

In the three previous legislatures a bill to reduce fare on the elevated roads had been introduced. Every time the bill was defeated in the legislature, now in one branch, again in another, and always, the people believed, by the corrupt use of money. Senators who voted against the bill assigned as the reason the unconstitutionality of the measure, but their constituents refused to believe them and retired them from the public service. Representatives in the assembly eloquently pleaded the contract with the city to excuse their opposition to the bill, but their constituents laughed them to scorn and buried them in political ruin. And it came to pass that so satisfied were the people with the justice of this measure that to oppose it was accepted as convincing proof of corruption, and the penalty decreed was political extinction.

Now, this measure was introduced and passed both branches of the legislature in 1883. It was vetoed by the governor. In support of his veto he respected the arguments of the railroad's lawyers, again and again repeated, in opposition to the bill. In explanation of his course he took the same ground that had been taken by numbers of those who had been denounced as corrupt, in spite of similar protestations.

Quoting from the comments of certain New York papers which now support Cleveland's candidacy, on this action, the senator continued: "Now, why was it usual for the railroads to resort to the bribery here insinuated? If the bill was unconstitutional, surely the able lawyers employed by the road could, at much less expense, take the question to the courts. You see, even the railroad managers put no faith in the constitutional objection. Their only hope of protection in previous years was in debauching the people's representatives. But now once it fan in less they attempted nothing in this direction? How comes it that they were satisfied their cause was safe in the hands of the governor? Were they satisfied in this regard? Yes; for the bill passed the assembly of 1883 on the eighteenth day of the session. Could the railroad lobby have delayed it had they so desired? Previous experience demonstrates beyond all doubt that they could, for in the previous year, after the bill had passed the senate and had been reported on the assembly on May 12, although the legislature continued in session until June 22, the lobby prevented a vote from being taken on the bill. What explanation, then, can be made consistent with the governor's honesty? The railroad managers permit the bill to be passed in the assembly on the eighteenth day of the legislative session, satisfied that its interests are protected. The only "protection" possible is the executive chamber, as the senate is committed to the bill, having passed it the previous year. The bill goes to the governor. He is asked by a number of reputable citizens to refer to the courts any legal questions involved in the bill. He refuses and vetoes the measure, giving as his chief reason the unconstitutionality of the bill, upon which, as I have shown you, even the railroad managers and their lawyers placed no reliance. He protects the interests of the railroad—he defeats the interests of the people. Can there be any question, then, in the mind of any fair observer that, just as the *Herald* claimed, the railroads had good reason to be satisfied that their cause was safe in the hands of the governor? Now, I ask you, if public judgment condemn as corrupt the representatives who placed their opposition to the bill upon the precise grounds stated in the governor's veto, why should a less severe judgment be pronounced against him, particularly in view of the criminating circumstances to which I have referred?

1. The failure of the railroad lobby to oppose the bill in the assembly.

2. The enormous sums expended by the railroads in previous years to secure the defeat of the measure in the legislature through the corruption of the members, thus avoiding any risk of its obtaining the executive sanction.

3. The naked fact that the defeat of the bill by Gov. Cleveland's veto secured to the roads that immunity from interference by the state which they had never gained without paying the wages of corruption.

Is there any known character of the governor which should exempt him from the severe penalties ordained against men in every way his peers? He was a younger man when, according to his chosen biographer, he was attracted by the fees to be gained to the office of sheriff, which ought to be distasteful to a lawyer of any ability. And we know that he himself pressed the lever that swung the victims of the law into eternity, to save the expense of hiring another professional hangman. Such a sordid nature is not above being bribed.

4. The orators who espouse Mr. Cleveland's cause have a happy faculty for evading the ugly facts. They content themselves with asserting that the bill was of no interest to those who gain their bread by daily toil—that commission hours convenient for the workingmen in going to and coming from work are designated during which but 5 cents fare is charged. I am not able to appreciate the fine distinction thus drawn. If 5 cents be a reasonable fare, then it is unjust and oppressive to permit any citizen, no matter how great his wealth, to be charged double that amount. But these superserviceable orators entirely ignore one of the strongest reasons urged for the passage of the bill. On Sunday, when the workingman takes his family and children out for the only recreation vouchsafed them during the week, he is compelled to pay from his slender earnings in railroad fares double the proper price for the fresh air which he seeks to procure for them. This, to the workingman who has family numbers, is a burdensome tax of 50 cents upon every occasion when he thus patronizes the elevated roads, and to replace the sum of which he is thus robbed the workingman is required to undergo an amount of honest toil which to the average campaign orator would be tantamount to suicide.

But not only in his veto of the 5-cent fare bill did Gov. Cleveland manifest his flagrant disregard for the interests of the labor element. After years of unsuccessful effort the labor organizations secured the passage by the legislature of the legislature of 1883 to pass a bill providing for the creation of a bureau of labor statistics. Its purpose, as expressed upon which the governor was elected, was to promote the interests of labor by "the collection of statistics and information respecting the improvements, the needs, and the abuses of the various branches of industry." The organizations under whose auspices the bill was placed upon the statute book asked that some intelligent labor representative might be placed at the head of this new bureau, so that it might result in the greatest possible advantage to those most deeply concerned in its success. This modest request the governor refused, and instead appointed one whose fitness can best be judged by his inquiry from the manufacturers of the state as to the religious belief of their operatives.

If any doubt ever existed as to his attitude toward the interest of the workingmen, it must have been dispelled by his veto of what is known as the "contractors' and employers' bill. There was a measure based upon the grounds of common humanity. An overworked and underpaid body of men, engaged in a quasi public employment, asked to have their hours of labor limited by law to twelve hours. The only competition to which they were liable was in the number of hours they might be required to work. Considering the necessities of the situations, their wages, even with reduced hours of labor, were at the lowest point. But on the bold ground that the measure belonged to class legislation, the governor refused to give it his sanction, and intimated that its provisions might be evaded. Admit, for the sake of argument, this to be true, and how much improved is the governor's position in the matter?

If it could be of no practical benefit, it certainly could be of no possible harm, and would at least be a declaration on the part of the lawmaking power in the government that twelve hours should constitute a day's work. So tender was the governor in his solicitude for the railroads lest they should be forced into the unenviable position of evading so salutary a law that he overlooked the public concern involved, and we have no exception from his action, and we know what he thinks of the right of the traveling public to be provided with the service, care, and protection which can only be afforded them from men who are not required to perform more than twelve hours of constant toil. Little in harmony with the platform was the candidate is the platform upon which he stands.

Then after denouncing Cleveland as a sham reformer, and the platform on which the convention had placed him as one worthy only for such a candidate, in the senate, Senator Grady proceeded to declare his allegiance to Gen. Butler, whom he called an older and better democrat than Cleveland, and closed with this rather fervid peroration:

In taking this position I may be severely judged at present. Misrepresentation, prejudice and disappointed hope will prompt the managers of that party which will meet defeat only because it did not deserve success to criticise my action and to misinterpret my motives.

From such criticisms and animadversions I appeal to the impartial judgment of my countrymen. Nay, more, I will appeal from the hasty conclusions of passions to the sober judgment of those who now condemn me, leaving, however, my vindication to the operation of things that have proven unswerving in their fidelity to railroad interests, and consistent beyond parallel in voting down Mr. P. Donnell, the representative selected in accordance with the terms of the act by the anti-monopoly organizations. But this is only one of many violated pledges. In the same letter of acceptance you will find this declaration:

"The platform of principles adopted by the convention meets with my hearty approval. The doctrines therein enunciated are so distinctly and explicitly stated that their amplification seems scarcely necessary. If elected to the office for which I have been nominated I shall endeavor to impress them upon the administration, and make them the policy of the state."

Among the doctrines enunciated in the platform alluded to will be found the following:

"The charges of corporations which have taken the property of private citizens for public use and have limited to the cost of service, with a reasonable profit, instead of the mercenary exaction of all the traffic will bear."

How was this promise redeemed? That can best be shown by a review of his action in reference to the 5-cent fare bill, and circumstances connected therewith, and to this I invite your special attention, for the reason that to my mind it enforces a conviction most damaging to the governor.

In the three previous legislatures a bill to reduce fare on the elevated roads had been introduced. Every time the bill was defeated in the legislature, now in one branch, again in another, and always, the people believed, by the corrupt use of money. Senators who voted against the bill assigned as the reason the unconstitutionality of the measure, but their constituents refused to believe them and retired them from the public service. Representatives in the assembly eloquently pleaded the contract with the city to excuse their opposition to the bill, but their constituents laughed them to scorn and buried them in political ruin. And it came to pass that so satisfied were the people with the justice of this measure that to oppose it was accepted as convincing proof of corruption, and the penalty decreed was political extinction.

Now, this measure was introduced and passed both branches of the legislature in 1883. It was vetoed by the governor. In support of his veto he respected the arguments of the railroad's lawyers, again and again repeated, in opposition to the bill. In explanation of his course he took the same ground that had been taken by numbers of those who had been denounced as corrupt, in spite of similar protestations.

Quoting from the comments of certain New York papers which now support Cleveland's candidacy, on this action, the senator continued: "Now, why was it usual for the railroads to resort to the bribery here insinuated? If the bill was unconstitutional, surely the able lawyers employed by the road could, at much less expense, take the question to the courts. You see, even the railroad managers put no faith in the constitutional objection. Their only hope of protection in previous years was in debauching the people's representatives. But now once it fan in less they attempted nothing in this direction? How comes it that they were satisfied their cause was safe in the hands of the governor? Were they satisfied in this regard? Yes; for the bill passed the assembly of 1883 on the eighteenth day of the session. Could the railroad lobby have delayed it had they so desired? Previous experience demonstrates beyond all doubt that they could, for in the previous year, after the bill had passed the senate and had been reported on the assembly on May 12, although the legislature continued in session until June 22, the lobby prevented a vote from being taken on the bill. What explanation, then, can be made consistent with the governor's honesty? The railroad managers permit the bill to be passed in the assembly on the eighteenth day of the legislative session, satisfied that its interests are protected. The only "protection" possible is the executive chamber, as the senate is committed to the bill, having passed it the previous year. The bill goes to the governor. He is asked by a number of reputable citizens to refer to the courts any legal questions involved

VOICES FROM NEW YORK.

Republicans of the Empire State Send Cheerful News to Washington.

The regular weekly meeting of the New York Republican association was held at its rooms, No. 630 F street nothwest, on Saturday evening. These weekly gathering, supplementing as they do the work of the campaign committee for the six days preceding, are growing in interest and importance as the campaign progresses. The association has sent out no documents, as in past presidential campaigns (in 1880 it distributed over 1,000,000 documents in the state of New York to individual lists), being advised that it could not, under existing law, use its fund for the purchase of documents, and finding it impossible to obtain them in any other way. Its committee and officers and members generally have, however, corresponded extensively with prominent republicans in New York state, and responses received from them show conclusively that, especially in the northern and western section, the greatest enthusiasm prevails, and everything indicates that the state will give a rousing majority for Blaine and Logan in November.

H. W. Andrews, esq., president of the association, read extracts from letters received by him from Gen. John M. Knapp and other prominent workers, which were most enthusiastically received by the members. These letters predict that in Buffalo "Cleveland's own ward will go against him; workingmen will not support him; the city and county of Erie will give Blaine and Logan a larger majority than was ever given a presidential candidate; that Auburn will give 1,200 majority, and the county (Cayuga) upwards of 1,000. Two hundred and fifty heretofore outspoken democrats in Auburn will support Blaine. I could give names and you would at once see that the old hard hitters of the democratic party are with us; that in Cortland our poll list shows that our majority will far exceed any previous year. Hiscock will be returned by a majority of 6,000 in Onondaga and 2,000 here; that in Lysander an effort to organize a Cleveland and Hendricks club was a failure—your old friend McCarty was named as president, when he rose and declined, saying he proposed to support Blaine; in Lyons, (Wayne county) no divisions here, all harmony; Blaine will run like the devil. The growers of winter apples and peppermint oil have no use for Cleveland and the baby; that the counties of Cayuga, Oswego, and Wayne will give Blaine and Payne (renominated for congress) 8,000 majority." From Rochester comes the cheering message: "The charge that the German republicans of Rochester are going back on Blaine is false. None of them will follow your $150 ex-secretary." John Davis (ex-M. C.) says Monroe county will astonish everybody.

Another letter from Auburn says: "Place me on record as predicting that old Cayuga will give Blaine and Logan over 1,000 majority, and the state from 35,000 to 50,000. The democrats cannot get their county committee together. They are without organization and courage. There is a magnetism about Blaine with our people which is wonderful." A correspondent from Homer says: "Cortland county will give Blaine and Logan a larger majority by one-half than it gave Garfield and Arthur."

SECOND MARYLAND DISTRICT.

A Blaine and Logan Pole Raised at Hyattsville Saturday Evening.

HYATTSVILLE, MD., Sept. 14.—The Second District Republican club raised a Blaine and Logan flag pole at this place last Friday evening, from which they flung to the breeze a handsome flag and streamer bearing the names of our next president and vice president.

Mr. E. J. Whipple sang a rousing campaign song. Judge C. B. Walker, deputy commissioner of pensions, delivered an address in which he showed up the hypocrisy of the democratic party relative to legislation in behalf of union soldiers, and with reference to their pretenses of friendship for the laboring classes. He indulged in some uncompli-mentary remarks about that "unknown quantity without an opinion" Grover Cleveland, and after an appeal to the young men not to waste their energies in behalf of a party destitute of principle, without intelligent position on any living issue, and with a record of crime, treason, and defeat, he closed with the prophecy that in November next the people will so record their judgment that the name of Grover Cleveland will have no place in the list of presidents, and that the state of Indiana would join in this verdict.

Hon. A. S. Worthington followed in an earnest, powerful, and witty speech, in which he reviewed the past history of the democratic party from its first experiments with the finances of the country to the present day. He demonstrated that, although proclaiming reform and promising everything, the democratic party never had kept faith and never would do so, because it was destitute of faith. In concluding, he appealed to all voters to support Hart B. Holton for congress, who, he said, "having survived the apprenticeship should perform some journeyman's work."

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Carpenter, Smith, Beall, Crawford, Hon. W. C. Odiorne, Richard S. Evans, Richard Emmons, and others.

Upon motion the president, Mr. M. L. Littlefield, tendered the thanks of the club to the speakers and to Mr. Littlefield, of Georgetown, for his donation of services and tackle used in raising the pole.

Before adjournment liberal contributions were made toward expenses of the campaign, which is now opened and booming.

JUDGE CRAIG'S NOMINATION.

Democratic Attempts to Deceive the Voters by Tricks and Lies.

Mr. J. T. Shackleford, of the war department has just returned from the republican congressional convention of the fourth Alabama district, to which he was a delegate. The convention was held Sept. 9 at Marion, Perry county. Judge George H. Craig, of Selma, was nominated with but little opposition, Judge McDuffy being the only competitor who received any votes. Jerry Harralson, a colored employe of the interior department, was there as an ostensible candidate, but, says Mr. Shackleford, he did not get a vote. Notwithstanding this fact, the Selma *Times*, democratic, announced the next morning that Harralson had been nominated. Mr. Shackleford was asked why such a misstatement was made.

"Because," said he, "Harralson was put forward by the democrats to defeat Craig, not by drawing votes away from him, but by making an appearance of dissension among the republicans, so that when they count out the republican candidate, they can go before congress and claim that the republican vote was divided. That is the only excuse they can make, for with a fair count the republican majority is about 20,000. That is the excuse set up in the present contest between Shelley and Craig. They claim that House divided the negro vote with Craty. In fact House got only 167 votes. The *Times* published the falsehood, hoping that a few voters would believe it and vote for Harralson, but he cannot get 100 votes in the district. He is very unpopular, for our people know that he has sold himself and he would have been thrown out of the convention if it had not been for the presence of armed democrats who were there to support him and provoke a riot."

"Do you have much bulldozing there now?"

"No. A man can vote as he likes, but the democrats do the counting. It's easier than bulldozing."

"Is Judge Craig a popular man?"

"The most popular man in that district. Even the democrats can say nothing against him, except that he is a republican. It is because he is so popular that they tried so hard to prevent his nomination."

The Vote of Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 14.—The Kennebec *Journal* to-morrow will publish the vote of the state nearly complete from the official returns, as follows: Total vote for governor, 140,436; Robie, 77,779; Redman, 58,070; H. B. Eaton, 3,149; W. F. Eaton, 188; Eustis, 1,157; scattering, 99; Robie's majority over Redman in 1884 is 19,709, against a democratic majority in 1880 of 169 for Plaisted over Davis. The total vote is the largest ever cast for governor at any election except one. The republican gain since 1880 by the official vote is 19,878, with eighteen small towns and plantations to hear from, the returns from which will not materially change the result.

Four republican members of congress have been elected by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 6,000. The legislature in one branch—the senate—is wholly republican, while in the house there are 116 republicans and 14 democrats, with one district yet to be heard from. The total number of votes cast for and against the prohibitory amendment to the constitution is 84,731; number cast for, 61,507; against, 23,224. So that the amendment is adopted by a majority of 44,283 votes.

The Indiana Gubernatorial Canvass.

BROOKVILLE, IND., Sept. 14.—Fully 3,500 people came in from the county and surrounding towns yesterday to greet Maj. William H. Calkins, the republican candidate for governor. His speech in the afternoon was listened to by one of the largest political audiences ever assembled in the county. Bruce Carr, the candidate for state auditor, was also present.

A New Bishop Consecrated.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Sept. 14.—Rev. Henry Cosgrove, for twenty-five years a parish priest here, was to-day consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic see of Davenport.

ROUGH ON THE BAY

SATURDAY NIGHT PASSENGERS FOR NORFOLK HAVE A SORRY TIME OF IT.

The Moseley Sixteen Hours Late on Her Trip Up—She Brings Back Some of the Lake's Passengers—The Excelsior Obliged to Tie Up at Cornfield Harbor—Some Vessels Dismantled—Many at Anchor.

While the citizens generally were thankful for the cool wave that came to the city last Saturday, and retired at night to enjoy a refreshing sleep, the first for a week, they were not aware of the danger threatening relatives and friends who had gone on one of the many excursions down the river and the terrible storm through which they were passing. Both the Lady of the Lake and the Excelsior left here on time on their regular Saturday night trip to Norfolk, both well loaded with passengers and freight, and the Lake having on board an excursion party bound for Virginia Beach. The weather was exceptionally fine, the keen air requiring heavier wraps than usual at this season of the year, but there were no indications of a storm or rough passage. The Jane Moseley, which leaves Norfolk about the same hour the other steamers left here and due yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, failed to arrive on time.

The hours passed, and still she did not signal her coming. As she was making an ordinary trip and the one of the week usually the lightest, only a few persons waited on the wharf to meet friends or relatives coming by her. These, however, became anxious at the detention, and when the boat had not been heard from at 10 o'clock they were more persistent in their inquiries as to why she did not come. The wharfmen and habitues about the river front also began intimating tha there was "something wrong. She was a good boat, and would not be behind four hours unless something had happened." It was only natural that such expressions should increase the fears of those waiting and already alarmed by the non-appearance of the steamer. Word was sent to Alexandria by the ferry, and inquiry made there, but without any satisfactory result.

The day wore on, the afternoon passed, and night came, but not the missing boat, and the anxiety increased. Imagination was lively and rumors thick, but as there is no telegraph down the river no one had a fact or could get one on which to pin something reliable. It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock when some one called out, "there she blows," and at the same time a steam whistle could be heard some distance down the river. The party was asked what boat it was, and he replied, "its the Moseley, and she will be here in half an hour." It was the wonderful relief when morning, and the timid waiters hoped earnestly that the car of the boatman had not deceived him.

Men on the river get so accustomed to the whistles of the different steamers that they can call the boat just so soon as she blows. The man was not mistaken, for in half an hour the Moseley laid at her wharf, and her passengers and baggage were being hurried off together.

It was noticeable that a majority of the former had a sick look and showed considerable anxiety to get home. Among the party were Mr. Samuel Norment and wife and a number of citizens who had gone down on the Lake the night before. Considering the delay of the Moseley, and the fact that these had stopped at no landing on the route, it was a conundrum to know how the passengers of one had been transferred to the other.

"Why, these people are all sick, and some of them have been pretty sick, too," said a bystander as they came ashore.

"Yes," said a gentleman carrying a satchel, "and d——d if you wouldn't have been sick, too, if you had gone through what some of us have."

"What was it?"

"Well, we just run into one of the worst storms you ever saw. I thought we would all go to the bottom, and if we had not turned back I guess we would."

"There has been no storm here," said the REPORTER to representative.

"Well, if you had been with us you would have got a dose. It will last me some time."

"Tell me something about it."

"I left here on the Lake with others Saturday night, and everything went all right until after daylight, when it was blowing right strong, but I thought nothing of it. By the time we reached the bay it had increased and so had the swells. They got to running so high and tossed the boat about like a plaything, and the people on board were getting frightened. Sometimes the water would come rolling up, and to look at it you would think the swell was just going to cover us up and send us all to the bottom. The tossing about was so quick as to make the passengers sick, and I tell you we had a sorry lot of people on board you ever saw. Some of them must have suffered severely. I know I shant feel all right for two or three days."

"Why did you not put in some place?"

"Well, I guess the captain thought it was not going to last long and kept pushing along. It was a regular nor'easter, and when we got nearly down to Smith's Point he give up, turned around, and came back to Piney Point, where he tied up, and when the Moseley came along to-day I got aboard and coming home, and it here was a good many more who did the same thing."

The first mate of the Moseley says that they left Norfolk at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at which time the storm signals were flying. They found the bay getting rougher and rougher, and after they had gotten nearly thirty miles out, to Horse Shoe Bend, while believing they could get through, concluded that it was best not to venture, so she turned back and went to Norfolk.

They saw vessels anchored all over the bay, among them the steamship John Gibson, running between here and New York, and two or three vessels were dismantled. They left Norfolk yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, picked up some of the Lake's passengers at Piney Point and brought them back here. The Lake was passed off Windmill Point; at that time they were throwing some line overboard which had gotten wet and began to slack, and they ought to have reached Norfolk about 4 o'clock yesterday evening. The Excelsior, which had lain in Cornfield harbor all night, was passed off Wolf Trap lighthouse between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning with everything all right on board.

Both steamers are expected to arrive here sometime this morning. The mate says that he has seen rougher trips on the bay, "but not much."

A National Dog Show.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The premium lists are now ready for distribution for the first national breeders' dog show to be held in this city Oct. 16, 17, and 18. The exhibition will be held under the auspices of a number of leading exhibitors throughout the country, and in many important features is a new departure in connection with dog shows. There are eighty-three classes in all, of which the premiums are cash, and valuable special prizes will also be offered for competition. Promises of support have been received from all sections of the states and Canada, and the show will no doubt be one of the most successful ever held. Mr. James Watson, of Philadelphia, is the secretary of the show, and the judges are Messrs. B. F. Wilson, of Pittsburg; John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich.; A. S. Apgar, of New York; R. Exley and D. Bateman, of Philadelphia; Ronald H. Barlow, of Beverly, N. J., and J. F. Kirk, of Toronto. Entries close on Oct. 3.

Father and Son Tossed by a Bull.

ROCKVILLE, CONN., Sept. 14.—Yesterday afternoon, while a young man on Mr. Hubbard Kellogg's farm was leading a bull, he was attacked by the animal. His father, George Johnson, went to his rescue, and the bull turned on him, pinned him to the earth, and tossed him in the air, fearfully mutilating him. The son was too severely injured to render assistance. The old man will die, and the son is in a dangerous condition.

Living Five Days on Berries.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 14.—A French fishing vessel from the Grand Banks was sunk off Cape Pine on Saturday last. The crew were saved. One of the sailors swam to the shore, landing in an uninhabited locality, where for five days he subsisted on berries. He reached Trepassy last Saturday.

A Fight With Bare Fists.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—A prize fight with bare knuckles between W. K. Wineman and W. C. Kings, local pugilists, took place near Perrysville last evening. Both men fought hard, but Wineman had the advantage from the start and was awarded the fight in the seventh round after knocking Kings senseless. The purse was $60.

A Headless Body Found.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 14.—The headless body of a well-dressed man was found on the beach here this afternoon. The deceased was dressed in a dark frock coat, striped pants and elastic shoes. The body was but little decomposed. A silver watch and gold chain were the only articles found on his person.

A Change of Date.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Hosmer has consented to change the date for his race with his Gaudaur at Cœur d'Alene, Lake St. Louis, to Sunday, the 28th of September, when the race will be rowed.

ENVIOUS OF MR. PHOEBUS.

The Virginia Bourbons Trying to Make a Fuss About the Location of the Hygeia Hotel.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 14.—The success of Mr. Harrison Phoebus, proprietor of the Hygeia hotel, has aroused the envy of the bourbons of the state, especially because he is not in political sympathy with them, and a resolution is before the legislature inquiring into the conditions upon which the Fortress Monroe reservation was ceded by Virginia to the United States government and inquiring further, in the event of these conditions having been violated, what recourse is left to Virginia; whether, in short, this land does not revert to Virginia. If it does the fort and all its belongings might be removed or destroyed. The democrats have full possession of the present legislature, and are strong enough to pass any measures over the governor's veto.

This is a democratic move, started, perhaps, from motives of revenge; but it has gone far enough now to indicate that it may prove more than simple worry to the persons at whom it is aimed. According to the deed of cession, the land upon which Fortress Monroe is situated and the tract surrounding it were ceded to the United States upon the condition that they should be used for military purposes only. The hotel is on the reservation, as everybody knows, and Mr. Phoebus is required to pay only $600 annually ground rent, his splendid property being also exempt from taxation. He is, by the terms of his privilege, however, required to keep it open the year round. If he were a howling bourbon, no doubt the Virginia solons would make no fuss about the good thing he has.

OLD SLAVES REMARRIED.

After Thirty-Five Years' Separation They Meet Again and Have Another Wedding.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Sept. 14.—A marriage license was issued here last Saturday to James and Eliza Kelley, aged 94 and 66 respectively. The couple were married before the war when both were slaves in Tennessee. Children were born to them, but they were sold and separated from them, and finally the couple themselves were parted, the husband going to a plantation in Louisiana. Then the war came, and both were set free. Unknown to each other, they each found their way to Leavenworth. Last Sunday at church the old man thought he saw his Lisa in the congregation, and after "meeting was out," he found it was she indeed. Both had saved a little money during their separation, and they bought a little farm near here and settled down. They had originally been married according to the form prevailing in slavery times, and as there was some doubt about its legality they concluded to have another wedding, and so they were reunited and remarried after a separation of thirty-five years.

The Fusion Ticket in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 14.—Separate and joint meetings of the republican and greenback state committees were held here yesterday afternoon and evening to perfect the state and electoral tickets, as provided for by the republican and greenback state conventions recently held in Jefferson City and Kansas City. The greenback committee filled the three vacancies left on the republican state ticket by the Jefferson City convention as follows: Secretary of state, Hall J. Dixon; register of lands, Frank Bond; railroad commissioner, John Bates. The committee also named a full electoral ticket, but one-half of these electors are to be dropped in the fusion with the republicans. At a joint session of both committees last night news of an adverse decision was received, and it was decided to open the fusion campaign at Bonville on Sept. 20, when speeches will be made by several leading republicans and greenbackers. It was also decided that the state ticket should be called the anti-bourbon ticket, the matter of naming a joint electoral ticket of eight nominees to be selected from each party was referred to a future meeting.

How They Do Business in Texas.

SHERMAN, TEX., Sept. 14.—At a late hour last night Joseph Gunter, a wealthy cattle dealer, shot and killed Dan Thompson, the proprietor of a large saloon here and another at Dallas. Thompson was indebted to Gunter to the extent of $5,000. Gunter levied on Thompson's property, and the latter threatened publicly to kill him on sight. Yesterday the parties met in the hallway of his saloon last night Thompson waited for Gunter to pass, intending when he did so to shoot him. Gunter was warned of his danger, and armed himself with a shotgun and pistol. He entered the saloon where Thompson was then standing and emptied the contents of both weapons into Thompson's breast. Gunter is a peaceable and highly respectable citizen, and one of the wealthiest men in northern Texas. He was arrested and held to await the action of the grand jury.

A Spaniard in Search of a Fortune.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sept. 14.—Carlos Ramon, a Spaniard, nearly 40 years of age, employed in the Evans house, in this city, is in New York consulting with the Spanish consul regarding an inheritance of several millions by the expected death of an uncle in Spain. Three titles go with the fortune. Senor Ramon is well educated, speaks six languages, and has been an instructor in a Pennsylvania college. Ill health forced him to come to his friends here, and he was given light work in the Evans house about a month ago. He came to this country nearly twenty years ago with a handsome fortune, which he invested in real estate in Chicago. The great fire swept away his possessions, and he has since been a teacher.

A Wife Murderer Arrested.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Otto Weimer, alias Emil Baker, alias Lawrence Werkley, indicted in Montgomery county, Pa., for an attempt to murder his wife, Elizabeth Weimer, in February last, by administering poison, was arrested in this city last night, and this afternoon handed over to the custody of N. H. Rodenbaugh, chief of police of Norristown, Pa., who left with his prisoner for that place. It is said that Weimer has four wives living, one in Philadelphia, another in Norristown, Pa., another in Conshocken (the one he attempted to poison), and a fourth in this city. The prisoner was arrested while at work in a bakery, being a baker.

Stealing a Ride Across the Continent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A 15-year-old boy, who said he was Louis Flubacher, the son of a San Francisco shoemaker, applied for shelter at the police central office Saturday morning. He said he ran away from home in July, intending to join a brother in Ohio. By stealing rides on freight trains when he was not permitted to ride free, he made his way to Ohio, but failed to find his brother. He resolved to continue his journey across the continent, and succeeded finally in getting to this city.

Four Starving Children Found.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—John Young, a street vender of vegetables, was tried in special sessions Saturday for starving his four little children. The agent of the Children's society found them in a perfectly helpless condition last Tuesday, having had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, and the last food they had had the neighbors had given them. Young claimed that the matter was wholly the fault of his wife, who, he said, was a most negligent woman.

Collided With a "Wild Cat" Train.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Sept. 14.—A "wild cat" peach train on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad collided with a coal train near White Haven this morning. Samuel Cole of Mauch Chunk, the engineer of the peach train, was instantly killed, and John Ruhf, the fireman, was dangerously injured. Four coal cars were demolished and one engine was badly damaged.

Split to the Waist With an Ax.

WHEELING, W. VA., Sept. 14.—Intelligence has been received here of a murder at Coal Valley, Fayette county, this state. Smith Olden and Alexander Tincher became involved in a quarrel, when Olden struck Tincher with an ax, cleaving his breast open from the right shoulder and cutting through both lung and the heart. The murderer was arrested.

A Bridal Party Poisoned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Seventeen persons at a wedding party at Burnside, in this state, were taken violently ill after partaking of the wedding supper. The bride and groom were among the number. Three of the party are still dangerously ill; the rest are out of danger. Physicians are in doubt whether the party were poisoned by canned goods or by some drug in the bride's cake.

Fast Pacing.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 14.—The race at Still Water yesterday between the pacers Johnston and Richball was won by the former in 2:12, the fastest time ever made by any pacer in Minnesota.

Minnie B and running mate Firebrand were driven an exhibition heat in 2:09¼.

New Pastor Installed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Rev. W. G. Gull, formerly of the Westminster Presbyterian church, of Baltimore, was to-day installed as pastor of the recently organized Trinity church, of Brooklyn.

THE GROOM'S BRIDE.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S RUNAWAY DAUGHTER PAYS HER PARENTS A BRIEF VISIT.

The Old Man Refuses to Receive Her Husband, and She Goes Away Again—Her Mother Thought to Be Dying—Where the Elopers Went and How They Returned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Coachman Ernest Schelling and his bride, Victoria Morosini, returned meekly to the parental roof at Yonkers this evening, but the stern parent somehow refused to open his arms with the familiar "bless you, my children," and there was no fatted calf killed in honor of the occasion.

It was not at all like the novel Mrs. Schelling was accustomed to devour in her schoolgirl days, and the greeting was far different from that which the weekly story papers led the coachman to expect. It was quite too unromantic. There was only a solitary policeman at the depot to greet the loving couple on their return from a five days' wedding tour.

The early hour—5:22 a. m.—and the fact that their coming was entirely unannounced, probably accounted for the absence of family friends.