

DESPERATELY DULL.

That's About the Condition of the Leading Stock and Produce Markets.

The September Squeeze in Corn at Chicago Supposed to be Closed Out.

But An Immense Short Interest Asserted to be Still Dependent on the Old Crop.

The Cattle and Hog Markets Steady, With Some Novel Features—Stocks Nominally Firm.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The day "change" has been a sluggish one and speculation has been at lowebb.

Wheat was destitute of supporting features—the receipts being larger, and eastern receipts being smaller.

Corn was again firm and higher, and the market was generally well supplied.

Cattle and hogs were steady, and the market was well supplied.

Stocks were generally well supplied, and the market was steady.

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HERE'S YOUR CANDIDATE.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood Accepts the Presidential Nomination from a California Party.

Her Policy as President Outlined in a Vigorous Letter of Acceptance.

Part of It "Fanny," Some "Sound Sense," and the Best Better Than Butler's Crankism.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following is Mrs. Lockwood's letter accepting the nomination as candidate of "The Woman's National Equal Rights party" in California for the office of president of the United States:

Having been duly notified of your action in convention assembled on Aug. 23, 1884, in nominating me as a candidate for the high position of chief magistrate of the United States, I am deeply honored.

It is a pleasure to me to be elected and to be elected by a party, which, in my opinion, is the best party in the world.

My policy as president will be to protect the rights of all citizens, and to maintain the integrity of the Union.

I will not be swayed by party spirit, and I will not be influenced by the passions of the moment.

I will be true to the principles of justice and equity, and I will be true to the interests of the people.

I will be true to the principles of peace and harmony, and I will be true to the interests of the world.

I will be true to the principles of freedom and independence, and I will be true to the interests of the human race.

I will be true to the principles of truth and honesty, and I will be true to the interests of the human soul.

I will be true to the principles of love and kindness, and I will be true to the interests of the human heart.

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The Sentinel Admits the Publication of the Article on Which It Was Founded.

And in Defense Says the Charges Are Substantially True.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—The answer of the Sentinel company in the Blaine libel suit was filed in the United States court this morning.

The defense admits printing and publishing the article complained of in the issue of August 8, 1884, and denies that it was false in any particular thereof.

It sets forth that James G. Blaine was married to Harriet Stanwood at Pittsburg, on or about March 25, 1851; that prior to that time, during their courtship, Blaine seduced Miss Stanwood; that he at first refused to make reparation for the wrong done, but being afterwards strongly urged thereto, and violently threatened with chastisement and punishment therein for the said wrong doing, and perchance repeating of the evil, married her as stated; that in the June following a child was born, known as Stanwood Blaine, which child, for three years, and was acknowledged by the plaintiff and his wife as their son; by reason whereof the defendants say that the matters and things set forth in the article recited are true; and the same being true, they were published of and concerning said plaintiff by the defendants, as they justly and lawfully had the right to do.

The defendants filed with their answer a number of interrogatories, and require that the same be answered by the plaintiff, under oath, positively and without evasion, within such time as may be limited by court thereby, among which are the following:

State when you finally left Kentucky, if you at any time resided there?

Where were you next employed?

In what business or calling?

If you answer that the maiden name of your wife was Harriet Stanwood, state when she finally left Kentucky, and when and where you next met her?

Give the state and place of your marriage and the names of the persons besides your self and wife who were present on the occasion.

What acquaintance had you with Jacob Stanwood?

What relation was he, if any, to the person you married, and what conversation or interview did you have with him before said marriage concerning the same, and where did said interview, if any, occur, and what was the substance of the same?

Was not the first child of the said marriage born on the 18th day of June, 1851?

Where did said child die?

Where was it buried, and if in a cemetery, give the name of the cemetery?

Has any monument or monument been erected at the place of said child, giving the date of its birth, and by whose direction was said tombstone erected?

Did not said tombstone bear the following inscription relative to the birth of the child: "Stanwood Blaine, born June 18, 1851?"

Has any portion of said inscription on said tombstone been erased since its erection, if so what portion thereof?

What acquaintance have you with a book called "The Life of James G. Blaine," written by Russell H. Conwell, with an introduction by Geo. Robb of Maine, and published by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, in the year 1884?

Were not the proofs of such work submitted to you for revision?

Is not the statement made upon the sixty-eighth page of said book, as follows: "Miss Stanwood in March, 1851, became his wife at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania," a correct statement of the time and place of your marriage?

Did you not communicate to the author of said book for his use in such work the name and place of your marriage, as aforesaid.

AN EARLY TRIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—The following statement was to-night furnished the Associated Press correspondent at this point by Mr. Shumaker:

To the public. Biased reports have been sent from Indianapolis by certain press correspondents indicating that the defendant in the libel suit brought by Mr. Blaine will seek to delay a prompt trial. On the contrary we shall do all in our power to expedite the conclusion of our case. We anticipate being ready for an issue before a jury early in October, if not sooner.

JOHN C. SHUMAKER.

The Vermont Election.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 4.—One hundred and ninety-eight towns give Pingree, Republican, 39,614; Redding, Democrat, 17,417; Soule, Greenback, 431.

scattering, 183, giving a majority for Pingree of 18,572; Greenback, 1,947; Phelps, Democrat, 21,016. Pingree's majority is less than Farnham's by 2,426. The representatives are: Republican, 168; Democrat, 23; Greenback, 3; Independent, 3. There was no choice in one town, and forty-two towns are yet to be heard from. The congressional vote of 133 towns in the Second district gave Grant, Republican, 17,330; Goddard, Democrat, 7,122; Grant's majority, 10,092. In the First district eighty-four towns give Stewart, Republican, 13,845; Simmonds, Democrat, 4,870; Stewart's majority, 8,713.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 4.—Fall returns from Bennington county give Pingree a majority of 648. The Republican senators are elected by 682 majority, and McCall, Republican, for 687 beats Robinson, Democrat, by ten majority.

Iowa Prohibition.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 4.—The first attempt to enforce the prohibitory law here was made to-day. Petitions in equity were filed praying for an injunction to restrain seventeen of the saloon keepers of this city from maintaining and continuing the nuisances in the form of saloons. The complaint is made by the Law and Order league. The attempt is new phase, being civil and not a suit. The cases are brought under a section of the law passed last winter, providing that any citizen of the county where a saloon is located may maintain an action in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the keeping of a place for the sale of intoxicating liquor contrary to law. The cases will be tried at the coming term of the district court, which meets the 15th inst. It is said petitions against twenty more saloon keepers will be filed in a few days.

Strikers Weakening.

COAL CENTER, Pa., Sept. 4.—It is thought the striking miners will break camp before the close of the week, and return to their homes. The men are disheartened and disgusted, and many have already deserted. A convention has been called by the miners' officials for next Monday at Monongahela City. It is thought some settlement will then be reached, as many are in favor of returning to work if the operators pay them three cents per bushel instead of three and a half as demanded.

An Immoral Preacher.

BLAINE CAMPAIGNING.

He Talks to the Grangers of New Hampshire for Half an Hour.

And Calls Attention to the Marvellous Advance Made by Farmers.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4.—The fourth day of the New England fair opened with fine weather. James G. Blaine, Ex-Gov. Smythe, George B. Loring, and Mayor Fortman entered the grounds at noon followed by other celebrities.

Blaine was received with cheers, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is pleasant to find ourselves in an assembly which all bear the name of higher honor than any partisan designation; an assemblage in which we meet on the broad plane of American citizenship, and rejoice in a title as in itself constituting a civic distinction of priceless value. An agricultural fair is the farmers' parliament. On this day and on this occasion the most independent class of citizens speak to the world by word and deed for that great fundamental interest which the public rests for its security and its prosperity. It has become a trite saying that agriculture is the basis of all wealth. But a full measure of the statement may be comprehended when we remember that in this year of grace 1884, the total value of product from farm and stock in the United States will exceed \$2,000,000,000, an amount brought forth in a single year vastly in excess to the national debt at its highest point.

We are not in the habit of considering New England as specially distinguished for its sympathy with the farmer, but from her soil is greater in value than the gold taken from the mines of California and Australia in the richest year of their fabulous yield. The farmer is a true and always successful miner in the soil of the country, and his work is most strikingly shown in the history of California, whose splendid march to wealth and power were only fairly begun when the energies of her people were turned to the production of bread for the world, instead of gold.

The production of our country of 50,000,000 of people is brought strikingly before us when we realize how vast a proportion of our aggregate products is used at home, and how small a share is used abroad. The hundred and odd million of New England farm products does not support her own people, and they are dependent on the exchange of the fruits of their mechanical industry for an enormous amount annually for means of subsistence so lavishly outpoured from the granaries of the more fertile west, and this fact is but one of many which show the dependence of our people on the vast extent of our internal exchanges.

The scene to-day has an enhanced interest when we reflect that, throughout the gorgeous autumn upon which we have just entered, will be reproduced, in the countless acres of our country, the exchange of the fruits of their mechanical industry for an enormous amount annually for means of subsistence so lavishly outpoured from the granaries of the more fertile west, and this fact is but one of many which show the dependence of our people on the vast extent of our internal exchanges.

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State when you finally left Kentucky, if you at any time resided there?

Where were you next employed?

In what business or calling?

If you answer that the maiden name of your wife was Harriet Stanwood, state when she finally left Kentucky, and when and where you next met her?

Give the state and place of your marriage and the names of the persons besides your self and wife who were present on the occasion.

What acquaintance had you with Jacob Stanwood?

What relation was he, if any, to the person you married, and what conversation or interview did you have with him before said marriage concerning the same, and where did said interview, if any, occur, and what was the substance of the same?

Was not the first child of the said marriage born on the 18th day of June, 1851?

Where did said child die?

Where was it buried, and if in a cemetery, give the name of the cemetery?