# BLAINE GNASHES HIS TEETH.

## A VERY VIOLENT SPEECH AGAINST THE SOLID SOUTH.

**The Defeated Candidate Boasts to His Fellow Republicans of how Near He was to Victory—He Ignores the Millions of Northern Democracy.**

A large number of personal and political friends of Blaine seneraded him at Augusta, Me., on Tuesday evening as an expression of personal good will and admiration of his conduct of the national campaign. They marched through the streets under the marshalship of Col Frank Nye. When they reached Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, of the Kennebec bar.

Blaine responded as follows, his speech being continually interrupted by applause.

Friends and neighbors, the national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one I am sure of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thand you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation not only to you but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm, ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to an old fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lued for thirty years and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life.

After Maine, indeed along with Maine, my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes, an endorsement which has deeply touched my heart and which has, if possible, increased my affection for that grand old commonwealth, an affection which I inherited from my ancestry and which I shall transmit to my children.

But I do not limit my thanks to the State of my residence and the State of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause and to loyalty to principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle.

But the achievements for the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificant cordon of States that stretches from the foothills of the Alleghenies to the golden gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so lofty that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph.

Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that the change of one vote in every 2,000 would have given us victory in the nation. Indeed a change of a little more than 5,000 votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey anu Connecticut to the Republican standard and would have made the North as solid as the South.

My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass, the safegaurd and protection of their own fireside interests.

The result of the election, my friend will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000. Almost half a million indeed of the popular vote of the cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the Solid South and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the National Government.

Speaking now, not at all as a defeated candidate, but as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the Government to the South is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune, because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the Republic the rule of the minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power, that equality which says to every citizen: "Your vote is just as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen.

That cannot be said to-day in the United States. The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than a million American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two Presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population. That population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes have been unable to chose a single elector. Even in those States where they have a majority of more than 100,000, they are deprived of free suffrage and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot.

The eleven States that comprised the Rebel Confederacy had by the census of 1880 seven and a half million white population and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population almost to a man desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation, and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough, but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is tranferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North.

To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing for each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Sotuh Carolina have in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes. They have just 2,800,000 white people and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado have likewise an aggregate of forty-eight electoral votes, and these have a white population of 5,600,000 or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is, therefore, evident that the white men in those Southern States, by ursurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States.

I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if Presidential electors are assigned to the South by reason of the negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in an election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that the Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double the political power of the Northern white man in the Lake States. It is to affirm that the Confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the nation that the Union soldier can, and that perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white man in the Government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon the Saxon churl

This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern Democracy triumphant in their States and in the nation, the negroes will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree, wages will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash, perhaps, to 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire South.

The white laborer in the North will soon feel the destructive effect of this upon his own wages.

The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the South must be raised to the just recompense of the laborer, or wages in the North be ruinously lowered, and the party has steadily worked for the former result. A reverse influence will be now set in motion, and that condition of affairs produced which years ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the North, will prove hostile to their independence and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere difference in the color of the skin will not suffice for maintaining an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent States, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary.

So completely have the colored men in the South been already deprived by the Democratic party of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United States that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their re-enslavement and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone.

Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the Rebellion wield the political power which has has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the Democratic Senators who came from the States of the late Confederacy, all, and I mean all, without a single exception, personally participated in the Rebellion against the National Government. It is a still more significant fact that in those States no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to-day, haa the slightest change of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war rgainst the Government.

It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war, and elevates into the practical command of the American Government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times.

I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the Government, and I mean all that my words imply.

The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party and they will step to the command of the Democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position thrrty years before the civil war. Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among citizens of a free Republic.

There cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, State pride, protection of person and safety for the country, all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the Pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock and from the iberty-loving patriots who came to the Deleware ann William Penn. It becomes a permanent question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will, at least, establish the equality of white men under the National Government, and will give to the Northern man who fought to preserve the Union as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the Southern man who fought to destroy the Union.

The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fate of candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely, I may say instinctively, I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without the remotest reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentlemen who is elevated to the Presidency. Towards him, personally, I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassment which the peculiar source of its power impress upon it from the hour of its birth.

At the conclusion of Blaine's speech he invited the large crowd into his house and for nearly an hour an informal reception was held.

**Press Comments on the Speech.**

The speech is receiving rough treatment at the hands of fearless editors.

The New York *Herald* says:

We believe that no patriotic citizen, be he Republican, Democrat, Peoples' Party man, or Prohibitionist, will read the speech Blaine made at Augusta last night, without thanking God most fervently for the deliverance of the people of the United States from the danger and disgrace of having such a demagogue and incendiary for their President.

It is the first instance in which a Presidential candidate, maddened by defeat, has tried to inoculate his country with sectional passions in revenge for its choice of another man.

Unless we under-estimate the patriotism of the people, North and South, they will greet it with such scornful anger everywhere that it will be the last instance, as well as the first, and no future disappointed miscreant will dare defy the warning.

In the civil war one great crime was attempted, which honorable beligerents on either side regard with unanimous horror. We mean the attempt to inoculate the country with yellow fever. But it pales in wickedness beside Blaine's attempt to inoculate the country with sectional passions, to tear open the healed wounds of the Rebellion, to permeate the North with a sense of humiliation from the election of Governor Cleveland to the Presidency, to infect freedom with the fear of re-enslavement, to inspire white workmen with the dread of the freedmen's competition in their fields of labor, and to impeach the sincerity of the allegiance of all Southern white men.

No rebuke is too severe for this villainous speech, and the shame of it is aggravated by the fact that ft was as deliberate as it is dastardly. Blaine's words are not an unpremeditated harangue of hot temper. They are the studied utterance of cold-blooded malignity. Since he cannot rule he would ruin. He would curse his country with jealousy, and discord, and misery, because he himself is jealous, discordant and miserable.

But we believe that there is small danger of harm from such words as his at this day. We have faith that evil he would wreak upon his country will be visited on his own head. If the Republican party does not unload itself of Blaine after this speech, it will add damnation to defeat.

The *Times* comments after this manner:

Blaine took the occasion of a serenade at Augusta last evening intended as a personal compliment by his townsmen to deliver the most bitter and mischievous sectional speech that has been heard in the North for many a day.

An honest defeat seems to have extinguished all the generous sentiment which he professed to have when he penned his letter of acceptance, or rather it shows that the letter was paraded in the hope of winning Southern votes, and having failed in that he shows his real temper.

He belittles the Northern influence that contributed to his defeat and treats the result as a transfer of the control of the government to the South which, he professes to believe, is fraught with misfortune to the country. He shows no conception of the principle that the Government belongs to the people of the whole country and not to a party or section. He endeavors to revive old antagonisms and hatreds and to inflame the fears of the Southern negroes.

A more unpatriotic, mischievous and bitterly sectional and narrow spirit than Blaine exhibits in defeat is inconceivable, and adds another to the many causes of congratulations that the country has been saved from an administration dominated by such a spirit.

The *World* writes:

There is little that is new in his voice from the valley of humiliation The American people have heard recently about all that he has to say of the danger of admitting the South to a full participation in the affairs of the Government, and about all that he is able to say on the subject of protecting our industries.

The verdict pronounced against him has been emphatic. He has been told that he is not wanted. He has been told that his stories about the Southern people are slanders, and if he had more sensibility and just a shade of personal pride he would have quickly subsided when the fiat was pronounced against him.

Blaine seems determined, however, to leave nothing undone to prove that he is entitled to the contempt of all true friends of the Republic. His implacable speech may disturb and disquiet the poor negroes of the South, but the country will see in it only the cowardly rancor of a defeated candidate and relegate it to the limbo of tin helmets, shrivelled plumes and other discarded campaign properties.

**A Human Hive on Fire.**

HAVERHILL, MASS., November 20.—The Britkett building at the corner of Washington Square and Emerson street, comprising several stores in the basement, the Craighton House, Mrs. Clark, proprietress, and several boarding houses in the rooms above, was burned this morning. The fire originated in the hotel and quickly spread to the roof from the stories above. The hotel had twenty-nine inmates, who barely escaped with their lives. Several tied their bed clothes together and came down on the outside of the building. One man was badly cut by sliding down on a telephone wire. A baby was tied up in a sheet and thrown to the fire-men. Katie Gilmartin and Josie Branahan jumped from the fourth story window, and the Gilmartin girl received fatal injuries, while the other girl was seriously hurt. The origin of the fire is unknown.


**Scrofula.**

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing CONSUMPTION. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. But use that which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for Scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known. *


## THE VIRGINIA PLAGUE.

**Further Accounts of the Mysterious Drought Disease in the Mountains.**

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 20.—The counties suffering from the new and fatal disease, before reported, are Lee and Dickenson, and the edge of Scott, in Virginia, and Harland, Lee and adjoining counties in Kentucky. Owing to the isolated position of the district particulars are hard to obtain. Hundreds are said to have died, and, allowing for exaggeration, it can be affirmed that the mortality is large. Postal Clerk Wells, who has just arrived from that section, after having had the disease, gives a sad account of the epidemic. He attributes it to mineral poison in the waters of the drought-dried wells, and says that a strong and disagreeable mineral taste like that of copperas exists. At the time he left but few springs were flowing freely and the people were compelled to drink this impregnated water. Although the name of the disease is unknown the people call it cholera, and were it so it could not be more dreaded or disastrous. The symptoms are described as similar to those of Asiastic cholera, followed by terrible hemorrhages in the bowels, and those attacked either die or recover in about a week. It is frequently fatal in twenty-four hours and sometimes even in a much shorter period. In most instances it visits an entire family, and it is considered so contagious that in some cases persons die alone, their friends being afraid to go to them. There are no figures representing the actual mortality, but it is estimated that over three hundred have perished in the Virginia counties named, and considering the sparse population and the number taken, the percentage is large. At the late election, the number of deaths considerably affected the majorities at various precincts, and thirty new graves were counted in a small cemetery. As one result the people are demoralized, and local business interests suffer. A like scourge visited this section in 1854. The country, which is extremely mountainous, is of high elevation above the level of the sea. Cattle are also dying in the same section. General rains have fallen in this State for two days past, and it is probable that the drought in the infected region is now ended.

PITTSBURG, November 21.—A special to the *Post* from Charlestown, W. Va., says: Information received here from Perryville, McDowell County, in this State, near the Virginia border, gives a frightful account of the ravages of the so-called cholera in the extreme southwestern counties of Virginia and adjoining territory of Kentucky.

Making every allowance for exaggeration the loss of life has already been appalling, while the condition of the survivors is terrible in the extreme. No rain has fallen in the Cumberland Mountains, in which the infected district is situated, for four months, the drought entailing not only the almost total failure of the crops, but the cutting off of the supply of water over a wide area.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining water for the stock as early as the middle of August in some localities, but no actual suffering occurred among the inhabitants until about the end of September, when, the ordinary sources of supply having for the most part failed, the mountaineers were compelled in order to sustain life to obtain water for household purposes from what were known as "poison mineral" springs in the mountain, or from the small amount remaining in deep holes in the beds of creeks.

The persistent use of this water soon developed a peculiar disease, as deadly as Asiatic cholera in its nature, which has since raged with terrible fatality over half a dozen counties in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. The loss of life thus far is variously estimated at from 400 to 800. Among children and adults well up in years the mortality has been greatest, but no class has been exempt. In a number of instances, especially among the folks of McLean's Creek, a tributary of the Big Sandy River, and in the valley of the Powell River emptying into the Tennessee River, whole families have perished, while in numerous other cases but one or two members of the household survive. Few recover from the disorder, sixty to eighty per cent. of those attacked dying, this being accounted for by the fact that pure water is still unobtainable and that proper food and medical attendance cannot be had.

The drying up of the streams has necessitated the stoppage of numerous small grist mills along the mountain valleys, and the population for the most part appears to be in the most abject want and misery. The locality is almost inaccessible to the outside world, there being no railroad within many miles.

**What the Local Papers Say.**

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 21.—The local papers in the counties visited with the fatal scourge make only brief mention of its ravages, but further information shows that the former reports were not exaggerated. The Gaysville, Wise County, *Times* says that 150 deaths have occurred in that county. The disease has spread over a considerable section, but is worse in Wise, Lee, Buchanan and Dickenson counties. Rains have fallen there in the last two days, and the water supply, which was very foul and which was supposed to have been the cause of the trouble, has been replenished, and the disease is reported to be abating. Physicians describe it as acute typhoid dysentery.

**Aid for the Sufferers.**

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—In the Cattlemen's Convention to-day a collection of $1,200 was taken up for the sufferers by the drought in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, and turned over to Col. Hunter for transmission to Messrs. Jubal A. Early and Charles W. Britton, of Lynchburg, Va.

**The cost of the Campaign.**

NEW YORK, November 20.—Messrs. Barnum and Smalley, of the Democratic National Committee, were together at an up-town hotel to-day. They were auditing a limited number of bills yet remaining and closing up other matters of business incident to the campaign just closed. The total amount of money received by the Democratic National Committee was $333,000, and of this sum $52,000 was received throuflh the popular campaign fund in amounts of less than $500. The National headquarters will be entirely vacated to-morrow.

—Arthur Clark, aged thirty-two, steward of the brig *Alene*, just arrived from Port Simon, Costa Rica, died in a hospital in New York from yellow fever on Thursday. There is no fear of the disease spreading.

## A HANDSOME MAJORITY.

**The Vote of the Palmetto State—Cleveland's Majority Over 48,000.**

[*Special to the Sunday News.*]

COLUMBIA, November 22.—An examination of the electoral vote of the State, as tabulated, but not yet declared by the State board of canvassers, giving the following results:

Mr. W. C. Benet, Gen. W. L. T. Prince and Col. J. D. Blanding, of the Democratic electoral ticket, each received 69,890 votes; the Hon. John L. Manning received 69,889 votes; Gen. B. H. Rutledge 69,881; Mr. Isaac M. Bryan 69,845; Col. Robert Aldrich 69,772; the Hon. John E. Bacon 69,764, and Gen. John D. Kennedy 69,690.

The Republican-Independent candidates for electors received the following votes: W. D. Crum, 21,730; W. D. Durham, J. C. Hunnicutt and J. E. Wilson, 21,581; C. C. Turner and F. H. Clinton, 21,580; W. W. Russell and Thomas Baskins, 21,579, and M. H. Collins, 21,551.

Comparing the vote for Gen. W. L. T. Prince, one of the three Democratic electors receiving the highest vote, with that for Dr. W. D. Crum, the Republican-Independent candidate for elector, receiving the highest vote, there is the following result by counties:

| | Prince. | Crum. |
|---|---|---|
| Abbeville | 3,638 | 76 |
| Aiken | 2,855 | 461 |
| Anderson | 2,719 | 137 |
| Barnwell | 3,247 | 1,034 |
| Berkeley | 1,231 | 1,876 |
| Beaufort | 251 | 2,644 |
| Charleston | 3,054 | 941 |
| Chester | 1,858 | 356 |
| Chesterfield | 1,568 | 355 |
| Clarendon | 1,263 | 566 |
| Colleton | 1,921 | 818 |
| Darlington | 2,669 | 750 |
| Edgefield | 3,573 | 307 |
| Fairfield | 1,808 | 197 |
| Georgetown | 276 | 805 |
| Greenville | 3,459 | 441 |
| Hampton | 1,667 | 581 |
| Horry | 1,311 | 379 |
| Kershaw | 1,400 | 407 |
| Lancaster | 1,786 | 557 |
| Laurens | 2,098 | 50 |
| Lexington | 1,835 | 304 |
| Marion | 2,896 | 967 |
| Marlboro | 1,707 | 455 |
| Newberry | 2,121 | 325 |
| Oconee | 1,182 | 212 |
| Orangeburg | 3,000 | 1,704 |
| Pickens | 1,320 | 404 |
| Richland | 1,761 | 876 |
| Sumter | 1,685 | 925 |
| Spartanburg | 2,938 | 423 |
| Union | 2,302 | 124 |
| Williamsburg | 992 | 741 |
| York | 2499 | 832 |
| | 69,890 | 21,730 |

Gen. Prince's majority 48,160.

A comparison of the vote for the Democratic and Republican-Independent candidates for elector receiving the lowest number of votes shows the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. J. D. Kennedy, (Dem.) | 69,690 |
| M. H. Collins, (Rep.-Ind.) | 21,551 |
| Gen. Kennedy's majority | 48,139 |

This is but 21 votes less than General Prince's majority.

There were 1,237 scattering votes for electors at large, and 1,001 scattering votes for other electors. These votes cannot be classified according to party.

The returns of the election for State and county officers in Horry county have not been received yet, and the board of State canvassers have adjourned to re-assemble on Monday afternoon, when it is hoped that the result for the whole State may be declared.


**"A Single Fact is Worth a Ship-Load of Argument."**

Mr. W. B. Lathrop, of South Easton, Mass., under date of Jan. 7, 1881, says: "My father had for years an eating cancer on his under lip, which had been gradually growing worse until it had eaten away his under lip down to the gums, and was feeding itself on the inside of his cheek, and the surgeons said a horrible death was soon to come. We gave him nine bottles of Swift's Specific and he has been entirely cured. It has created great excitement in this section."

**Twisted Bones.**

Mr. J. R. Stewart, of Macon, Ga., a well known and trustworthy gentleman, makes the following statement: "My son, who was between three and four years old, was all drawn up with rheumatism. His bones were twisted, and he was all doubled out of shape. He suffered intense pain, had lost his appetite, was cross and fretful. He was reduced to a mere skeleton, and had to be carried about on a pillow. As these cases of rheumatism, where the bones were twisted and the joints were all crooked, had for years baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, I determined to use Swift's Specific, as I had seen testimonials from men whom I knew to be trustworthy, of similar cases it had cured. I used two large size bottles of S. S. S. according to directions, with the most satisfactory results. My son commenced improving with the first dose of the medicine. His sufferings diminished daily and his appetite increased; he became cheerful and in good spirits. Gradually he regained use of his limbs, the twisted bones and joints straightened out and in less than two months he was *entirely cured*, and could walk and get about as well as any child of his age.

Beware of imitations of Swift's Specific, gotten up by unprincipled parties to deceive the public; some of these frauds bear the lie on their faces purporting to be vegetable remedies, when they are really nothing but strong solutions of mercury and potash.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York Office, 159 W. 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avenues. Philadelphia Office, 1206 Chestnut St.


**Justifiable Homicide.**

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 22.—A special to the *Times-Union*, from Madison, says: "On Wednesday night a negro broke into the house of a widow and daughter, living in the outskirts of this city, and attempted to outrage them but was defeated in his purpose and ran. Arnistead Williams a negro, was arrested on suspicion and lodged in jail. To-day he was identified as the author of the outrage. This afternoon several hundred people went to the jail, broke it open and shot Williams, killing him instantly.


To anybody who has disease of throat or lungs, we will send proof that Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured the same complaints in other cases. Address,

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.


—The commander of the French forces in Tonquin telegraphs that the Chinese had made a vigorous attack on French gunboats along the river Claive, and one sailor was killed and eight were wounded.

## THE NEW YORK OFFICIAL COUNT.

**All Apparent Discrepancies in Returns Satisfactorily Explained and the Official Declaration to be Made To-Day.**

ALBANY, November 20.—The State Board of Canvassers met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Ex-Senator Conkling was present for a few minutes. A protest to the effect that fifty-four green electoral ballots had been cast in Delaware county for the Republican electors was read, and on motion of Attorney-General O'Brien was ordered to be entered in the proceedings, and the return was passed as received. The Kings county return showed a slight discrepancy, but this was explained by the county clerk and the return was passed. The discrepancy in the Richmond county return was explained by County Clerk Cornelius A. Hart. He presented the original tally sheets and stated that the error in the return before the Board was owing to an omission on the part of the copyist to insert the names and votes of two Butler electors. The mistake was not apparent in the separate footings, appearing only in the totals, and a comparison of the original with the statement transmitted to the Board verified his account. On motion of Attorney-General O'Brien, which was unanimously adopted, the clerk was permitted to correct the return. All the returns have been received and a tabulated statement will be ready for signature to-morrow noon, to which hour the Board adjourned.


# RHEUMATISM

Although a practitioner of near twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure B. B. B. for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing B. B. B. I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle and is nearly as active as ever and has been in the front yard with "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly *wonderful* and immensely gratifying.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
Jacksonville, Ala., June 6, 1884.

# KIDNEY TROUBLE

For over six years I have been a terrible sufferer from a troublesome kidney complaint, for the relief of which I have spent over $250 without benefit; the most noted so-called remedies proving failures. The use of one single bottle of B. B. B. has been marvelous, giving more relief than all other treatment combined. It is a quick cure, while others, if they cure at all, are in the distant future.

C. H. ROBERTS, Atlanta Water Works.

# Scrofula.

Dr. L. A. Guild, of Atlanta, who owns a large nursery and vineyard, has a lad on his place who was cured of a stubborn case of Scrofula, with one single bottle of B. B. B. Write to him about the case.

Frank Joseph, 245 Jones street, Atlanta, has a son who had a sloughing, scrofulous ulcer of the neck, and had lost his hair and eye-sight, finding no relief. One bottle of B. B. B. healed the ulcer, eradicated the poison from his blood, restored his eye-sight, and placed him on the road to health.

A book filled with wonderful proof from the very best class of citizens, and recommendations from the leading Drug Trade of Atlanta, mailed free to any address. B. B. B. only a year old and is working wonders. Large bottle $1.00 or six for $5.00. Sold by Druggists Expressed on receipt of price.

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga

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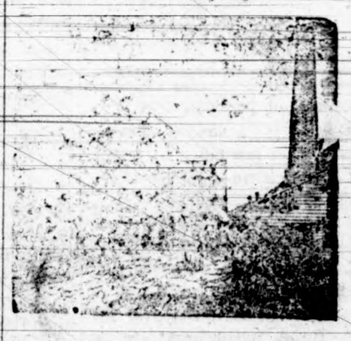

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