

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In a tavern opposite the law courts this afternoon J. Cavanaugh died without effect at Planché Cox. It is reported that both Cavanaugh and Cox had been cited to appear as witnesses before the Parnell commission. Cavanaugh stated to the police he carried a weapon for self-defense, as he had been threatened with death for certain disclosures.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—Last Monday Jas. Longonette, a bartender, was shot and killed by A. Case in a dispute over drinks. The murderer was promptly jailed. Since his incarceration he has been suffering from nervous prostration, and this morning taking convulsions he died in terrible agony, imagining the murdered man was torturing him.

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—The Chinese exclusion bill is causing much suffering to the Chinese who are detained at the British Columbia boundary line while on their way back to the United States after visiting China. The Chinese in many instances are penniless but the Canadian authorities insist on the collection of \$50 a head from all who remain on British soil.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—A number of medical students, after leaving the theatre last night paraded the streets and stopping in front of Dr. McCully's residence and booted. Dr. McCully appeared at the window armed with a revolver. The students pelted him with bricks and stones. Dr. McCully fired among them and Harry Oldright, a son of Dr. Oldright, was shot in the leg. Several others are said to be wounded. Dr. McCully, who is a specialist, appeared before the police magistrate today and was remanded.

CARLETON, Pa., Nov. 1.—A serious disturbance occurred on the campus of Dickinson College last night between the students of the college and the fire department of the city. During the evening the students arranged to paint the city red and tear away the paling fence which surrounds the college proper. Placing it in a fire with other rubbish, it caused the entire fire department to respond. When the firemen reached the campus it was discovered that it was Hallow E'en. They so arranged that the hose was turned on the students. Stones were thrown on both sides. About a dozen were injured. Mayor Carman issued warrants and several arrests are to be made.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers announces a discovery of an asteroid (No. 281) of 123 magnitude by Dr. Pallisa of Vienna. The discovery position is as follows: October 31, 5105 Greenwich mean time, right ascension, 2 hours 12 minutes 46 seconds; declination north 53 degrees, right ascension 7 minutes, in declination south 1 minute.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 1.—The German man-of-war *Sophia* today bombarded Waindi, a village north of Bogomojo, and the commander of the *Sophia* then landed an armed force and burned a portion of the village. One old negro was killed. It is stated that the villagers supplied the insurgents with reinforcements, arms and munitions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Capt. Kennedy of the ship *Credmore*, from Manila, reports that on Sept. 9 he fell in with the ship *Ardenaple*, which was in distress, having collided with the ship *Earl of Wemyss*. The latter sunk, carrying down 16 passengers; the others were rescued and taken aboard the *Ardenaple*, which was found to be unsafe, and the crews of both vessels were taken on board the *Credmore*, except Capt. Guthrie, of the *Ardenaple*, who decided to stay by his ship. The shipwrecked crews were landed at Barbadoes.

LAFORTE, Iowa, Nov. 1.—A cyclone struck this place tonight, coming from the northwest. Union Hall was demolished and a large number of houses unroofed and blown down, a section of the building being carried many blocks away. Great loss has been occasioned to the merchants. The residence of Sandere Walker was blown to atoms and the children rolled about on the ground. The mother was seriously hurt. No other injuries are reported. Loss on property is \$75,000. Reports of damage are coming from all sections of the country.

TOPSKA, Nov. 1.—President Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, accompanied by Vice President Goddard, arrived here today from Boston to attend a meeting of the officers of that road. It is reported that a reduction of 10 per cent will be made in the wages of all employees of the road receiving more than \$50 per month. This includes officers, clerks, conductors, collectors, station agents, etc. This reduction is made to meet the decline in the business of the road and to guard against the discharge of employees at a time when it would be difficult to secure other employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—E. Levan, an expert appointed by the court to examine the Keeley motor, to determine whether or not it is a fraud, reported to the court that the generator shown him by Keeley was a stationary structure, dependent upon the manipulation of an operator, and could by no possibility be made self-operative.

LIVE OAK, Fla., Nov. 2.—Four new cases of yellow fever.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—There are between six and seven hundred anarchists in this city and ten times as many socialists. Both will commemorate the hanging of the Chicago anarchists on November 11th. The socialists, however, will have nothing to do with the anarchistic exercises, but will have

a separate programme. The anarchists will not parade, but will hold a "festival of sorrow." Poems will be read, songs sung and a drama, "The Unjust Sentence," in which all principal actors in the Haymarket tragedy and its consequences, will have parts, will be enacted.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—*Grashdanin* publishes further details of the accident to the imperial train in South Russia last Monday. It says not one of the engines first left the track, but the massive car occupied by the minister of ways, swerving, was derailed and shattered the preceding and following cars. The flooring of the carriage occupied by the Czar and Czarina collapsed, and the occupants were thrown upon the track. The Grand Duchess Olga and the Grand Duke Michael, in the next car, were thrown out upon the track and covered with debris. They were rescued unhurt. The Czar's dog, standing near its master, was killed.

Minnie Baer, aged ten, suffered concussion of the brain and will die.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Star* (T. P. O'Connor's paper) says: Lord Salisbury is not likely to listen to the demand for the dismissal of Phelps, United States minister in retaliation for America's treatment of Sackville. Such a step might do much harm and could do no good. All are agreed that Bayard's courtesy is scarce, but we must not forget that he is technically right. Lord Sackville's indiscretion warranted the demand for his recall. If Salisbury's reply to the demand amounted to a refusal, there is a good deal more to be said for the action of America than Englishmen are just now inclined to admit.

READING, Pa., Nov. 2.—An accident which resulted in the killing of five persons and the injuring of many others, took place this forenoon on the farm of Jonas Spayd in this county, where a steam threshing machine was in operation. The boiler exploded and killed Irvin Duntelberger, Wm. River, Joseph H. Machmer, Isaac Marberger, boys, and Joseph Spayd. The bodies of all five were hurled 30 to 50 feet, and terribly mutilated. The body of Machmer was hurled clean through the weather boarding of the barn. The building was completely wrecked. The force of the explosion was felt for many miles. Geo. Innerschitz was badly injured and cannot recover. Engineer Heever had severe bruises and John Riegel was hurt internally. Two or three others were seriously hurt.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—W. T. Lewis Master Workman, National District Assembly, composed entirely of miners, has issued a lengthy and caustic reply to the questions in General Master Workman Powderly's recent circulars. Lewis intimates that the miner shave already quietly left the order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Under orders from the acting secretary, a naval officer found in San Francisco the Captain of the bark *Howland*, which brought news of the perilous situation of American whalers in Arctic water, and succeeded in securing the following additional information:

The thirteen vessels at last accounts were enclosed in an open lake twenty miles in diameter, in an ice pack in latitude 71 north, longitude 74 west. The steam whaler *Lucretia* was the last vessel to get out, by forcing a way through young ice. She reported the state of affairs to the fleet outside, and the steam whalers *Thrasher* and *Freeman* started immediately to attempt a rescue, and may have been successful. The imprisoned vessels have experienced captains, and are well found in clothing and food, which may be supplemented by game and fish in case of necessity. Other vessels are expected to arrive at any time and bring late news of the imprisoned fleet. This report is regarded at the Navy Department as much more favorable than that first received. Preparations to fit the *Thetis* for a relief expedition will be pushed forward.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Harcourt writes he will take steps to contradict Captain O'Shea's statements in material particulars. He says some of O'Shea's assertions were fictions.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 2.—Couriers from Tabora bring direct news from the Stanley expedition, a portion of which was met at the end of November, 1887, by Arabs trading between Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Nalgon and Tabora. The Arabs met Stanley's rear guard at a point west of Albert Nyanza, southeast of Zanga. The Arabs did not see Stanley. The detachment seen consisted of thirty men. They stated Stanley was two days ahead. The expedition had suffered greatly on the march through a thick forest, where it was impossible to advance more than a mile and a quarter daily. They had also suffered in the marshes, where many had disappeared or died. Forty were drowned in crossing a great river flowing from east to west. One white man had died. Stanley was obliged to fight some tribes that refused to supply him with provisions. The rear guard, at the time it was met, had only been on the march five days after a halt of three weeks, due to the illness of Stanley and the great part of the escort who had been attacked with fever. The Arabs estimate the total strength of the expedition, after all losses, at 250 men. The health of Stanley was then good. The rear guard, which consisted of natives of Zanzibar, stated that Stanley had decided he would no longer advance in a northeasterly direction but would strike toward the north, hoping to avoid the swamps. After getting a certain distance north he intended to take an oblique line and go

straight to Wadelai, whither it was thought he would arrive fifty days later about the middle of January, 1888. The Arabs are of the opinion that the expedition is still strong enough to reach Wadelai.

Note.—It will be remembered that on August last information was received from Zanzibar that two messengers had arrived there who left the interior about the beginning of April and who reported that Stanley had not arrived at Wadelai up to that time. The messengers stated that in the month of March Emin Pasha did receive some vague and indecisive news of the expedition, but that the reports were conflicting.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The murderous assault made at midnight last night on General A. T. Bushnell has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation today. The general's condition has changed little during the day. His injuries are not considered fatal, but his surgeon has enforced absolute quiet and freedom from excitement. It is feared that his face will be badly disfigured. Governor Foraker and many others called during the day to inquire as to the general's condition and a message of sympathy was received from General Harrison. Mrs. Bushnell returned a reply of thanks and expressed the hope that her husband would be able to get out to vote for the General next Tuesday. The Republican Central Committee has offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in the assault, and the city and county \$1000 reward each.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The question of issuing letters testamentary on the estates of Rustiana Debrgues and his wife, who were shot and killed by the former's brother at Monte Carlo some months ago, was passed upon yesterday finally before Surrogate Ransom. Debrgues appointed his wife executrix, but in the event of her death before him, the Courtier brothers were to be executors. As Mrs. Debrgues died after her husband, and there being no residuary legatee, the surrogate decides that letters shall issue to the next of kin, or, in default, to the public administrator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The steam whaler *Brasher* arrived here from the Arctic this afternoon and brought information that the 13 whalers with their crews of about 500 men, which were caught in the ice pack the last of September, are safe. On October 2d, after the vessels had been imprisoned nine days, a gale sprung up and the ice began to break. The whaling captains took the first opportunity to release their vessels, and in a day or two all were safely out.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Blaine arrived this afternoon and spoke briefly to an audience of 3,500. He referred to protection by reminding the republicans of Connecticut that if they did not protect themselves they must not expect other portions of the country to do it for them. He referred to the deposits of money in the national banks by Secretary Fairchild and touched slightly upon the Sackville incident. After his speech he left for Derby.

At Derby, Mr. Blaine and party were escorted to the residence of Thomas Wallace, where a lunch was served. The party was then driven to the Trotting Park, where 10,000 persons gathered and gave Blaine an enthusiastic reception. Blaine spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow Citizens.—If you allow the protective law to be broken down and destroyed, when do you think it will be put up again? Do you think you can vote for the free trade party for fun and have someone else to maintain the protective principle for you? If you will put General Harrison in the presidential chair I will guarantee that the protective tariff will not be disturbed. They are opposing us in every manner—fair and unfair. While in the west I read an interview with Postmaster General Dickinson, in which he described New England as selfishly hanging on to the body politic, absorbing its wealth and giving back nothing. He described us as an unpatriotic people, who had not done as much to suppress the rebellion as Missouri and Kentucky. I had to say something about him, but he replied, describing the laboring men of New England as in the last stages of starvation. He said that in Fall River there were thousands of men with families, and they could not earn more than 40 or 50 cents a day for their whole family; that occasionally a family had a little pork to eat; that they did not have five pounds of beef a year; that they lived mostly on bread, and sometimes were obliged to go to bed without anything to eat. Gentlemen, I didn't mean this to ridicule Mr. Dickinson. Stuff like this has been circulated throughout the west and southwest as arguments against the tariff. They are malicious because they represent New England as having two classes, one class rolling in wealth and around them a class bordering on starvation. This mode of speaking of the results of protection and describing New England as a hell on the most industrious and one of the most deserving sections of the Union. The question pressed upon you today is, "Are you willing to trust the President of the United States who sent the free trade message to Congress? Are you willing to trust him with the tariff?" The whole question, my friends, is a question of wages, and being a question of wages, the votes of the men who earn wages can decide this question. The western democrats say New England has palaces on every hill top. I have lived

in New England many years, but have seen very few of them. A vast number of the people are comfortably well off. It is in their hands and always has been in their hands to make and manage the laws of the country. All the millionaires from the Atlantic to the Pacific cannot offset the votes of the workmen of this valley. [Applause.] You can outvote them as often as you please. You have it in your power to mould public opinion stronger than they can. You can argue the matter for yourselves, and if the republican party shall lose the support of men who are comfortably well off or the farmers and workmen in the factories, the republican party ceases to exist. The democrats say: "Did not the republicans predict all sorts of disaster if the democrats got in, and don't you see we have as good times now as before?" As if Cleveland had anything to do with that. Why, we are having good times because the democrats have been guarded by the republican Senate. The President and members of the House from the south have stood for free trade and the struggle is now whether to reinforce the Senate with a republican President or give way and let the democrats have full swing. Will you reinforce the Senate for protection or the House for free trade? If Connecticut shall give her electoral vote to Harrison and Morton, you may rest secure in the belief that the business of the country will go on as it has for a quarter of a century in peace and prosperity. But if Connecticut allows her vote to favor free trade, then you will have abundant leisure in your competition with the ill-paid labor of Europe to calculate just how much you have made out of it.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Blaine left for New York.

POSTAL MEN MAY VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Acting Postmaster General Knott today issued the following order in answer to inquiries: "While election day cannot be observed as a holiday in the postoffices throughout the United States, as such an observance would interfere too seriously with the postal service and the public convenience, all postmasters are instructed, however, to so arrange the public business of their respective offices on that day so as to give full opportunity to the employees of their offices to exercise their right of suffrage as American citizens."

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Judge Barrett has refused to grant a mandamus requiring the inspectors of election to keep the polls open after 4 p.m. on election day to receive votes in the overcrowded districts.

CYNTHIA LEONARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Cynthia Leonard, the female candidate for Mayor, has obtained an order to show cause why she should not be allowed to vote. The inspectors allowed her to register, but threaten to prevent her voting.

FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—It is claimed that startling frauds have been uncovered in connection with the naturalization of a large number of Italians in Cook County courts during the past two months. Attorney Underwood, who has been investigating the matter, swore out late this afternoon thirty-one warrants for perjury against one Wm. Walker. Mr. Underwood said to a reporter this evening that he was employed by the republican county central committee to look into the matter, but that he had prosecuted it regardless of party interest. His attention was attracted to the matter by information that Walker was swearing in nearly every case where endeavors were made to take out papers. Mr. Underwood says the investigation has shown that not only has Walker sworn in Italians not entitled to naturalization, but also that fictitious names have been used. Out of 31 newly created citizens named in the warrants sworn out today, the investigators have been able to find but one, and he lived here only one year. The other 30 were not known by the addresses given by them in court.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN SPEAKS.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Nov. 2.—Senator John Sherman made his second speech of this campaign in Indiana at this place this afternoon. A steady rain began to fall in the early morning and made the prospect of a good meeting rather dull, but the people came through the rain and the mud until the crowd numbered in the neighborhood of 10,000. The parade took an hour to pass the rink. Sherman said:

When I was traveling over the State of Ohio recently I was occasionally asked what about Indiana, and now since I have been in Indiana I will be able to answer more accurately than I could have done, although I believed the people of Indiana were loyal and brave and true, and would never turn their backs upon their most eminent citizen when he had been designated by the republican party as the candidate for the chief magistracy. I have no longer a doubt about Indiana.

What are the topics of the day? The republican party for twenty-four years so administered the affairs of this government under the leadership of such men as Lincoln and Grant, that our nation was held higher than any other empire or kingdom in the world. Why was it then that the people four years ago turned their backs upon the republican party? First of all, accusations were made four years ago that the republican party was accumulating vast sums of money in the treasury; that it was hoarding it there

and keeping it out of the channels of circulation. They said if they came into power they would distribute this money among the people to contribute to your comfort and success. That had more influence in Indiana than anything else. They promised civil service reform, an economical administration and a reduction of taxes. Has anybody in Indiana received any portion of the money that was to be distributed? [Laughter.] On the contrary, I have the last official report of the Treasury Department, signed by the democratic treasurer of the United States, elaborating on the condition of the treasury and the reason of the surplus.

Senator Sherman went on to say that the surplus could have been avoided had the democratic administration utilized the money for the redemption of bonds, but they failed to do so until both Houses of Congress gave it the power it already possessed. He then said: They did another thing, and if there is any hard-headed, hard-fisted democrat here I want him to take this home. They took \$50,000,000 of your money out of the treasury of the United States and scattered it around among the various banks without interest and with the promise that it should not be drawn against. What excuse did they give? They said the republicans did it too. That John Sherman did it, and they made me a kind of a devil with horns. I never did that thing at all. Never. Nor did any republican treasurer do it. [Applause.] What we did was this: When the national banks were organized they were made public depositories or commercial agents of the people, to collect internal revenue tax and aid the government in the sale of bonds. Whenever the citizens of Indiana wanted to pay a tax on whisky or beer or any other tax imposed under the internal revenue law, or when a citizen desired to purchase bonds, he might go to the national bank and get a certificate of deposit and send it to the Treasury Department, and the government would accept that as money and leave the money in the hands of the bank. That was restricted by the individual until it was wanted in the public treasury. For many years there was in this way from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000 deposited, not by the Secretary of the Treasury, but by private citizens as a matter of convenience. This deposit never exceeded \$15,000,000. They say, too, that John Sherman had at one time \$101,000 in the national banks. Let us see about that. When we were refunding the public debt, when I was called upon as Secretary to sell \$500,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds with which to pay for \$500,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, then we made those bank depositories, and we said if the citizen wanted to buy our 4 per cents he might deposit the money with the banks. Then we left the money in the banks for ninety days, and why? Because under the law we could not apply that money to the payment of 6 per cent bonds. We had given notice to the holders, and to prevent the withdrawal of the money from circulation we left it with the banks for that time. During that time we sold \$500,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds and paid for \$500,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, thus saving you \$12,000,000 of interest per annum. While this was going on this money was left with the banks that it would not be withdrawn from circulation; but the very moment the ninety days were out that money was withdrawn from those banks to pay for the six per cent bonds and the transaction was ended. When any democratic friends say the republicans did this thing, I most respectfully and in the politest language say they are greatly mistaken. I have shown you that this pretense of the democracy was absolutely unfounded, while on the other hand the money matters were conducted with such marvelous success by the republican administration as to excite the wonder and surprise of Gladstone and Bismarck, and the promise of the United States today to pay one thousand dollars is worth more in the markets than the promise of the Emperor of Germany or the Czar of Russia or the Great Britain government itself.

In regard to the charge of rascality if you can tell me of a single republican who was turned out of office for that cause I will give up the ghost. [Applause.] It is one of our proudest boasts that when the government passed from our hands there was not a single man in office from the smallest postmaster to the Secretary of the Treasury that was charged with peculation or defalcation. [Applause.] Is it likely that when General Harrison comes in on the fourth of next March that as good a showing will be made by the democratic party?

Have you gained anything on your foreign relations by the democratic administration? [Cries of "No! No!"] When General Grant was President all the powers of the world respected us. Suppose Cleveland had been President when the Alabama claims were settled and England paid us \$15,000,000 in gold, would we have got a dollar or a nickel? He has shown his ability by his treatment of the fisheries question.

What have the soldiers gained by Cleveland's election? [A voice, "retreat!"] Think of the big fat man sitting there in his luxurious upholstered chair and going into details about a \$12 or \$8 or \$6 pension bill which Congress had passed, to see if he could not find a flaw! It is enough to sicken me, and I don't want to dwell upon it. You people, democrats and republicans alike, fought