

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

MASSILLON, O., 8.—Mr. Blaine, accompanied by Hon. Wm. McKinley and a long line of private carriages, drove over this morning from Canton to Massillon, eight miles.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the rain ceased and the clubs mustered and escorted him through the main streets to the fair grounds, where he was to speak. Blaine was escorted to the stand in the midst of a great tent. The tent was already packed full and more were gathered around it outside. Mr. Blaine made the following speech:

MEN OF OHIO—In the procession of our political opponents in Youngstown recently, there appeared a man and woman in rags and apparent wretchedness bearing the inscription, "This is what protection has done for us. [Derisive laughter.] This was intended to typify and denounce the results of protection in Ohio. I want to present the other side of the picture. In Ohio to-day there are 21,000 manufacturing establishments. They cost \$200,000,000, and they turn out annually products worth \$350,000,000, the result of that investment and product. I observe a great many people in Ohio who are not in rags and not in wretchedness. Thirty-five and forty years the entire Western country was called upon as an agricultural community to oppose protective tariff because it favored the manufacturing interests of the East. Since then the manufacturing industries of the country have traveled westward, until Ohio has become one of the largest manufacturing States of the Union, combining within herself great agricultural interests and great manufacturing interests, and thus she presents elements of comfort and material progress. As steadily as the agricultural States become settled, manufactures follow. Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan are coming on rapidly after Ohio. Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota will come along in due time, being the result of the protective policy now upheld by the Republican party, which operates to carry into States and ultimately into every county in the United States. It never was designed that one part of the country should be permanently agricultural and another part manufacturing, but it was designed that agriculture and manufacturing should go hand in hand, and wherever they do go hand in hand we have thrift, progress and happiness. If this industrial system, which combines the highest elements of human prosperity by the unity of the agricultural and manufacturing interests is worth preserving, you should not forget that our political opponents have never failed in the last 51 years, never since 1833, when they had power in Congress, either to repeal the protective tariff, if one existed, or to try to repeal it, or to prevent the enactment of such tariff. In other words, since 1833 the democratic party in Congress has never sustained by its vote protective tariff, not once. We are met with the accusation that a protective tariff injures the commerce of the country. That assertion is more frequently made in the east than in the west. I answer to it that since the protective tariff was enacted in 1861 the exports for the United States have been vastly greater in amount and value than all the exports from the first settlement of the English colonist on this continent down to the inauguration of President Lincoln. (Great cheering.) I think that is worth repeating. (Yes, yes.) If you take every effort that was ever made from the territory which now constitutes the United States from the time of the settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock in 1607 and 1620, clear down to the year 1860, and add them all together they fall by several thousand million dollars to be as great in amount as our exports from 1861 to this time. So that the assertion that a protective tariff hinders the development of the commerce of the country, is not only disproved by the facts, but directly the contrary is true, for agriculture and manufactures and commerce go hand in hand, and were designed to go hand in hand. They are triple cards which, bound together, make up the strength of national prosperity. I assume, therefore, that the people of Ohio are interested in maintaining a protective tariff, and if you are it is in your power to do it. Ohio speaks her voice on Tuesday next. This district will have an opportunity to speak her voice and say whether one of the most brilliant advocates of protection that ever served in Congress shall be returned. With the opportunity to vindicate by your votes the splendid experience which Ohio has had in the developing of her agricultural and manufacturing interests together, it is for the young men of Ohio, while the Nation looks on, to record their opinion and judgment. I thank you for your cordial reception and bid you good bye.

General Hawley, ex-Secretary Windom and Senator Cullom of Illinois, also made speeches. McKinley did not make a speech, but confined himself to the introduction of some other speakers. In the evening there was a torchlight procession. After dark Blaine drove with Mr. McKinley to Canton.

Washington, 8.—Gen. Logan, accompanied by a delegation of the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia left this forenoon for Philadelphia.

Baltimore, 8.—Logan and party passed through Baltimore to-day from Washington for Philadelphia. No one received him at the station where the train stopped.

Chester, Pa., 7.—The train bearing Logan and party was met by a committee. He acknowledged the continued cheering by frequently raising his hat. The clubs fell into line behind Gen. Logan's carriage, and the procession moved to the grounds of the Chester Republican League. Ex-Congressman Ward introduced Gen. Logan, who spoke on the tariff and financial policy of the government. He acknowledged the hearty and enthusiastic reception accorded him by the people was beyond his expectation and showed clearly the drift of public sentiment in this community. At the conclusion of the address Gen. Logan was driven to the depot and left for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 8.—Long before the arrival of Gen. Logan at the Academy of Music this evening the auditorium and galleries were thronged by thousands of people. After brief addresses by Chairman James Dobson and General James A. Beaver, General Logan spoke for nearly an hour upon what he characterized as the paramount issue in the contest, which was whether the republican or American idea that of protection of all industries that compete with foreign industries, or whether the English, or democratic, idea of free trade and low wages shall predominate. A comparison of the records of the opposing parties was made. He said nearly 40 years prior to the advent of the republican party, poverty and squalor followed as the results of the democratic tariff legislation. A panic resulted from the action of the democracy at that time, and then in 1842 a compromise tariff was passed, under which the people prospered for a time. But the democratic party, as before, laid its hand heavily upon the prosperity of the country, and in 1846 the tariff was again legislated upon. The country as a result encountered adversity from that period up to 1861, the panic of 1857 being one feature of hard times. The only assets received by the republican party on the assignment then made by the democracy were a bankrupt treasury and poverty throughout the land. The administrative ability of the democratic party was shown in our then financial condition, under the then existing bankruptcy system based upon "wild-cat currency," with no redemption except in particular cases. People were everywhere losing their property, and so deplorable was the public credit that the Government of the United States could not borrow \$50,000,000, failed in an effort to get \$25,000,000, and succeeded only in borrowing \$18,000,000 at a heavy discount, a part of which went to pay the salaries of the Democratic Congressmen who at about that time were given an indefinite leave of absence from Washington. Another of the assets handed over by the Democracy was the sectional war for the destruction of the Government. This was the record of the Democratic party. It was such evidence to the world of want of capacity, that no sensible people ought to be willing to entrust it with the administration of even the estate of an individual citizen. On the other hand the speaker said, the cry of his brother Hendricks was, "Turn the rascals out; let honest men in and the Government will go on serenely once more." He proceeded to consider why the republican party should be turned out. Was it because it had been in favor of preserving the grandest Government God ever gave to man? Was it because they said the power was in the Government to preserve its own life and protect its citizens? Was it because they had made the Government, so far as its credit was concerned, a monument among civilized nations, for our National credit was to-day equal to that of any government on earth? Was it because they had abolished "wild cat currency," which required holders of it to carry about with them detectors in order to know how much was the discount on the bills they held, and had substituted for that the best currency system ever devised by man. Was it because they had made good their promise to the country that the currency should be worth gold dollar for dollar? Was it because they had reached out the hand of Christianity and civilization to 4,000,000 of despondent human beings who had been manacled by their slave masters, and had said to them come up to us, be free? If it was not this, then what has this republican party done by which it had disgraced the American people? In what had they been deficient? Were they to be turned out because they had tried to suppress polygamy in the Territories and found the Democracy an obstruction in their way? When in 1861 the republican party, the agents of the people, accepted the government, they found the aggregate value of the property in the country to be \$14,000,000,000, but under a protective tariff system and wise systems of finance, they had helped the country to progress until to-day it has accumulated \$30,000,000,000 of wealth in excess of that which it possessed 21 years ago; and our manufactures in the meanwhile have grown from 143,000 to 152,000 in number, and the capital invested in them has increased five-fold since 1861, while their employes receive now \$952,000,000, instead of \$345,050,000 paid in 1861. Under the republican policy the laborers of the country are receiving \$160,000,000 over that which would have been paid the same number of laborers in 1861. Under the democratic

system in 1861, the manufactured products of the country realized a little over \$20,000,000, whereas to-day, under a protective tariff, the return amounts to \$50,000,000. Such has been the growth of the country in wealth under republican rule.

Gen. Logan next asserted that English support and sympathy with the Confederates in the rebellion was because of the free trade section of the Confederate constitution, which provided that no tax or tariff should be levied to foster any industry, and no bonus should be paid to any kind of manufactures. He charged that the democrats had put in their platform of to-day, in almost identical language, the Confederate constitution, and this had been done under Southern dictation. England now sympathized with the democratic party, as she did with the Confederates, because democratic success will open up a market for her products.

In answer to the charge that the republican party were ruining the country by holding four millions of dollars surplus in the Treasury, he explained that \$130,000,000 of it constituted the legal reserve for redemption purposes, while 242,000,000 were special deposits by corporations or whoever it may be, for which certificates, known as the "gold certificates," are in daily circulation. The balance was held for the payment of interest on called bonds, that have not been presented. Of the whole amount, therefore, \$240,000,000 is practically in circulation among the people.

In answer to the charge that the republican party has given away the public lands he asserted that the land grant policy was inaugurated by the democrats, and unfortunately for Mr. Hendricks, who made the charge the fact was on record that he never failed to vote a land grant when he was in Congress. Referring to the democratic declaration in favor of a free ballot and fair count, the speaker continued: "I hope they are in favor of them now. I have not known them to favor them heretofore. If they are sincere in that there is no trouble about this election. If they will permit a free ballot and a free count in the Southern States, the democratic party cannot carry a single one of those states. Mississippi has to-day a colored population that is nearly treble that of the whites, while nearly a third of the white population are republicans." The remarks of Gen. Logan were frequently interrupted by long continued applause, and upon their conclusion he was escorted to the carriage in waiting.

CHICAGO, 8.—A wind on Lake Michigan last night blew away the shanty in which the laborers employed in the inlet lake tunnel, at Hyde Park, were lodged. It was set on piles in the lake about one mile from the shore. There were sixteen men in all employed in the inlet, and by the carrying away of the shanty they were left clinging to the stringers in a most perilous position. One man came ashore on a plank near South Chicago, and it was feared that the others had been drowned. A life-saving crew went to the rescue, and shortly before noon succeeded in throwing a line to the frail pier, from which the shanty had been blown. A rescue of what remained of the party is now certain, unless they should in the meantime be overcome by exhaustion and cold. Eight figures could be seen through field glasses clinging fast to the pier. The life saving crew succeeding in rescuing four persons, and it is now known that ten of those on the frail pier were drowned. The storm was one of great fury, and blew up very suddenly, and the work of destroying the temporary structure was quick and complete. The men had one small boat, which is supposed to have gone adrift. When the storm first struck the pier a number of the unfortunate men were carried into the lake with the wreckage of their building, and were compelled to battle for their lives, with nothing to aid but stray pieces of floating timbers in the darkness of the night. Few facts are obtainable at this hour.

WATERBURY, Conn., 8.—Richard Clark, of Caledonia, Canada, an employe of Forepaugh's circus, while opening the ventilator in a cage this morning, had his left hand seized by a tiger, and while trying to release himself, was seized by two tigers and dragged inside the cage. The animals were finally beaten off with iron bars. Clark's arm and legs had been crushed and mutilated.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., 8.—The safes of Noble & Sons and Tomlinson & Son, at Perry, N.Y., were blown up by burglars last night, and robbed of \$21,000 of Arkansas State bonds, besides a large amount of other securities and money. No clue.

BOSTON, 8.—It is claimed by the friends of Mrs. Georgiana Heustis, under arrest in this city for the alleged larceny of \$30,000 worth of diamonds from Theresa Lynch, a New York dealer in diamonds, that she is the victim of an attempt to extort money. They say her late husband, J. Fred Heustis, with whom she lived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, was a man of property. Though admitted to be living beyond his means and was at the time pressed for money, still it is claimed the proceeds of his estate, now in the hands of the executor, will be sufficient to pay his debts. The relations existing between the Lynches, mother and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Heustis appear, according to letters and bills, to have been intimate in both business and social affairs. It is claimed that diamonds and jewelry to the amount of \$20,000, upon the alleged larceny of which the original indictment is based, were bought on credit

by Mr. Heustis and presented by him to Mrs. Heustis. A regular purchase was apparently proved by a bill in proper form, amounting to about \$20,000, but reduced by several thousand dollars by payments on account properly credited. Counsel for Mrs. Heustis have taken steps to prevent her removal to New York until an opportunity is secured for a hearing of the case before the governor.

CHICAGO, 8.—The federation of Trades and Labor Unions continued in session this forenoon.

A telegram from the New Jersey Eight Hour League, urging the federation to consider the eight hour question, was read and a reply returned that decided action would be taken. The legislative committee made an extensive report in which it was contended that strikes when based on justice and conducted with discretion served for good, although beneficial results might not be immediately felt by those engaged in them. Strike statistics for the last four months number in the United States 98, affecting 52,000 employees. Of these strikes 50 had been against a reduction of wages, and seven for an increase of wages. The committee reported in connection with the eight-hour question, it had addressed the national committee of both the republican and democratic parties, but had received no replies. The committee believed it useless to wait for legislation, and the desired result was only to be obtained by thorough organization among workmen. Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The time of the Trade and Labor convention at the afternoon session was almost entirely taken up with the presentation of and discussion on the resolutions for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes. The session opened with the reception of a telegram of greeting from the Trade and Labor union of New York, to which an appropriate answer was sent.

ST. JOHN, 9.—Orange disturbances are again developing at Harbor Grace. The gates of a convent were torn down and flung into the sea. One Riverhead was beaten almost to death by Orangemen.

A dispatch from Hopedale, Labrador, announces the loss on the 7th instant, of a fishing vessel, and all hands, numbering five.

CHICAGO, 9.—The federation of trades and labor unions consumed all of the forenoon session in discussing the various planks in their declaration of principles without reaching any definite result. The following resolution was adopted in view of the exciting trouble between international and progressive cigar maker's unions instructing the legislative committee at the close of Congress to open communications with the principal officers of unions and offer their services as mediators, with the view to bring about harmony between those bodies. Committee on resolutions recommended adoption of the resolution asking President Arthur to appoint August Donald for commissioner of labor statistics. This provoked a heated discussion. One delegate suggested that criticizing President Arthur one day and asking favor of him the next placed the convention in a peculiar position. The fact was developed that certain of the delegates favored other men for the position. The resolution was finally voted down.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 8.—An official dispatch from Thamsi to-day states that Col. Denier, with two battalions of the foreign legion, two companies of infantry and a section of mounted artillery, have had an engagement with Chinese troops in the valley of the Loo-Chuan river, which lasted six hours. The Chinese made a stubborn resistance, but were finally completely routed. Four gunboats assisted the French forces. Four of the French, including a captain, were killed and twenty wounded. The forces under Col. Denier are continuing to advance.

Captain Fournier, who negotiated the Tien Tsin treaty with China, scornfully repudiates the copies of the treaty distributed by the Chinese government with important clauses erased. He offers to fight whosoever questions his good faith in the matter.

SHANGHAI, 8.—The bombardment of Tamsui by the French fleet is still in progress. On the 6th inst., the fleet had destroyed the Chinese forts. The houses of Europeans in the city had been riddled with shells, but the inhabitants suffered no fatal casualties. The Chinese are strongly entrenched.

Tien Sing, 7.—China has sent 10,000 reinforcements from Kierin in the province of Manchlooria to Pekin.

BERLIN, 8.—Edwin Booth, the American tragedian, will commence a series of representations in this city in February.

ROME, 8.—Intelligence has been received of a cyclone at Colonia on the island of Sicily. Trees were uprooted, houses destroyed, 20 persons killed and 50 injured.

The reports of cholera in Italy the past 24 hours give a total of 197 fresh cases and 97 deaths.

MADRID, 8.—Spain has granted France, under the most favored nation clause, the same trade privileges in the West Indies as those enjoyed by the United States.

advises a depot to be established at Debbah, and undertakes to procure camels and cattle therefor. Reports are current in Dongola that the Mudir is quelling the rebellion at Jeb el Dair. The news of the Mudir's victory at Kortí reached Khartoum and greatly encouraged the garrison at that place.

The Canadian contingent has reached Assiout and goes to the front forthwith.

Advices from Suakim state the rebellion is increasing. Two fresh tribes have joined El Mahdi. Osman Digna has abandoned his attack upon Suakim, and is now engaged in massacring women and children and stealing cattle belonging to the Amara tribe.

A battle has taken place before the fortress of Dhojar. Three hundred rebels were killed and wounded.

LONDON, 9.—The Times understands that the English Cabinet in council to-day concluded to adopt measures forthwith to stop the audacious encroachments of the Boers in Africa. This decision, the Times says, will be received with satisfaction by the people of England, who have watched with growing impatience the insults that have been heaped upon the English by people whose insignificance is their best protection.

WADY HALFA, 9.—General Woolseley reviewed the troops who take part in the Nile expedition to-day. The mounted infantry managed the camel perfectly. The first batch of row boats of the expedition passed the first cataract easily against a strong current. A heavy division of the camel corps will encamp at the Pyramids until ordered to advance.

ROMA, 9.—Harrowing details of the cyclone which prevailed in Catania, Island of Sicily, yesterday, have been received. Twenty-seven persons were killed and 100 injured. There is great distress among the poor. Hundreds of houses were demolished on Bongo Rondo and Oigueria quarters at Cibalía and Guinia suburbs of the city. Many summer mansions are in ruins. The damage amounts to two million lire.

Later—Reports from Catania state that 400 persons were injured by the cyclone and that the damages will amount to four million lire.

PARIS, 9.—Gen. Briene de Lisle has telegraphed the Government confirming the report announced from Hanoi yesterday of the engagement between the French and Chinese in the valley of the Loo Chuan River, Tonquin. The encounter took place on Monday, when the Chinese were attempting to execute an offensive movement on the upper Loo Chuan River. They lost 1,000 men. Capt. Deynet, of the French foreign legion, was killed and Lieut. Baitelle was wounded. Gen. Negrier's column has gone up the Phulang River to cut off the retreat of the Chinese.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9.—The University at Kief has been closed by the authorities and will not reopen until January. One hundred and sixty-eight students have been arrested for alleged connection with Nihilists. Three socialist journals which were suspended some time ago are about to reappear.

BRUSSELS, 9.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Gurdie, editor of the *Independence Belge*, and M. Valders, editor of the *National Belge*, neither was wounded.

THE RUDGER CLAWSON CASE.

JUDGE ZANE'S RULING.

The arguments made before Chief Justice Zane yesterday on the motion of F. S. Richards, Esq., to quash the indictment found against Rudger Clawson for polygamy, on the ground that the grand jury which found the indictment was an illegally constituted one, were listened to by a full representation of the bar of the city and by many other auditors. The public are doubtless acquainted with the circumstances attending the empanelling of that jury, and will remember that of the thirty names drawn in compliance with the provisions of the Poland bill, five were excused as not having the necessary statutory qualifications. It will not have been forgotten that of the remaining twenty-five, fifteen were "Mormons" and ten non-"Mormons," and that all the former were challenged and excused because they answered the following questions in the affirmative, whereas their non-"Mormon" colleagues were spared the necessity of replying to them at all:

"Do you believe the doctrines and tenets of the Mormon church?"

"Do you believe in the doctrine of plural marriage, as taught by the Mormon church?"

"Do you believe it is right for a man to have more than one undivorced wife living at the same time?"

The vacancies thus created were filled up with those known to be non-"Mormons," and it was this peculiarly constituted jury which found the indictment against Mr. Clawson.

Mr. Richards took the ground that this grand jury was not one specially constituted to seek out polygamy cases, but was formed for the purpose of inquiring into all kinds of offenses against the laws of the United States. The statute known as the Poland bill was moreover plain in its provision that both parties in this Territory should be represented in the jury box, and there was therefore no cause for excluding the fifteen "Mormon" jurors from the panel if they possessed the qualifications required, which it was conceded they did. Nor does Section