

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The following message was sent to President Arthur last evening in answer to the President's congratulations upon the opening of the Central & South American Telegraph Co.'s line. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil thank the President and Government of the United States and in returning their salute, concur with them in the assurance that the new channel of direct communication open between the two countries via Valparaiso and Galveston will contribute to the maintenance of the happy relations existing between them, and their material benefit.

NEW YORK, 26.—Joseph Medill, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, was a witness to-day before the United States Senate subcommittee on education and labor. He said he had been connected with the press since 1848; that the chief cause of the impecunious condition of the mass of laborers in this country should be attributed to their own improvidence. The only way to improve them was to teach them to save. Too much of the earnings of laborers was spent in liquor, tobacco and beer. He calculated the amount annually spent by the laboring population in drink was \$400,000,000, and at least \$200,000,000 more was spent in cigars, tobacco and useless amusements. The high licenses and high rents would do much towards lessening the evil. Witness said the present tariff was fleecing the farmers, and they were beginning to understand it. What the country wanted was more mechanics.

In speaking of the railroad question Medill said, some means should be adopted for securing a uniformity of rates. Railroads should not be permitted to exercise the power of arbitrarily changing the value of all the products of the country. Both State and Federal legislation should be employed to remedy this evil. The capitalization of many railroads was in excess of the cost of construction of the roads and they were annually fleecing the country out of millions of dollars in profits.

BOSTON, 26.—A letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, Sept. 8th, received here says:

On the night of the 4th inst., our harbor was completely swept by a most violent cyclone. Eighteen vessels were wrecked, and only one of all those in port saved.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Journal's* Lincoln, Neb.: Light frost fell last night, the first of the season. So far as can be learned it was general throughout the State. Damage to corn believed to be light, as the crop is pretty well matured. The republican State convention met here to-day. It is believed Judge Lake will be renominated for Supreme Judge.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 26.—P. A. Collins nominated Butler for Governor, which was unanimously agreed to, by acclamation.

The nominations for the remainder of the State ticket were reported as follows: Lieut. Governor, Fred'k O. Prince; Secretary of State, Charles Marks; Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. Cairley H. Ingalls; Attorney General, John W. Cummings; Auditor, John Hopkins.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows: The democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, enter upon the campaign with the calm assurance that the people of the State will record a more glorious victory than that of 1882. The national outlook for 1884 is a cause for congratulation, and the signs of coming triumph are apparent everywhere, with a majority in the Lower House of Congress; with democratic governors in 25 States, all we need is harmony and an unbroken front in every direction, to gain place and power for that good old democratic party under which for more than half a century the country showed a degree of progress such as has never been equaled by any nation in the world.

We reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the last National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and believe that its adoption by the people will correct the manifold abuses now existing in the administration of public affairs, and bring back the government to the purity and efficiency which characterized it under democratic rule.

We reaffirm the principles of the State platform of 1882, which were endorsed by the people of the com-

monwealth. We believe in the supremacy of the Nation and the integrity of the State; in equal rights without limitation of race or sex; the impartial freedom of the ballot, in honest and economic expenditures in State and nation; in a thorough reform of the civil service, in which fitness not favor shall regulate the appointments; in a tariff limited in amount to the sum necessary and adequate for revenue; in the abolition of excessive war taxes in these days of peace; in the still further reduction of extravagant State expenditures.

We oppose all sumptuary laws, which infringe on the sacred rights of personal liberty. We favor the introduction of a board of arbitration for the purpose of reconciling the differences between employers and employed, in order that a better understanding may exist between capital and labor, and a more healthful condition of industrial interests be brought about, and commend to the careful consideration of the Legislature the necessity of a law which will secure to all employees compensation from their employers for any personal injuries they may receive while in the discharge of their duties.

The investigation of affairs at Tewksbury has disclosed the incompetent supervision exercised over that institution; the want of a proper system in accounting for public money appropriated for its support, and indifference to human sufferings.

During the reading of the resolutions Butler appeared amid tumultuous cheering, and addressed the convention. He recited at length the work of the last Legislature of Massachusetts, saying they sat longer than any other legislature and accomplished less. He reviewed all his own acts as Governor, and continued: "The republican papers say, Gen. Butler must go; but he is satisfied to risk his chances of going to heaven on this issue, and willing to rest his case with the right-feeling men and women of this Commonwealth. If the people would show him a man who would honorably and energetically carry on the work of reforming the State institutions, diminishing the taxes, standing up for the poor, who have no other friend, and being always true to himself, to God and to the Commonwealth, he would step down and yield him room with more pleasure than had ever attended any other act of his life."

Fifteen members of the State Committee were appointed and the convention adjourned.

NEW YORK, 26.—James D. Warren, of Buffalo, is elected chairman of the Republican State Committee. The campaign begins on Monday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 26.—In the colored convention a Kentucky delegate moved the following, which made a great uproar:

Resolved, That the colored people of the United States, in convention assembled, do affirm our devotion anew to the republican party, and will use their utmost endeavor for its continued ascendancy and control of the National Government, believing it to be for the best interest of the whole people.

The convention refused to adopt the resolution. Many protested against bringing politics into the deliberations of the body, and only the wise decision of the chair in sending the question to the committee on resolutions saved the convention from a split.

The convention this afternoon accepted the invitation of the general managers, and visited the Exposition in a body. To-night a long list of speakers named address the convention, and actual business for the time is in abeyance. The chances are fair for adjournment without further actual results.

The colored convention at twelve o'clock adopted the following address:

The National Convention of Colored Men assembled, respectfully present the following as embracing and representing their views and sentiments:

First—That we are grateful for and rejoice in the miraculous emancipation that came to our race twenty years ago. The shock of embattled arms was the lullaby of the Nation, born in a day.

Second—We are not insensible to the fact that the Congress of the United States has spread upon the statute books many laws calculated to make us secure in our rights as citizens; nor would be forgetful of the magnificent amendments of the Constitution, intended to render

forever impossible the crime of human slavery.

Third—We don't ask any more class legislation. We have had enough of this; but we do believe that many laws to secure us our rights as citizens are nothing more than dead letters.

Fourth—We regard the labor question, education and moral training paramount to all other questions. We believe that the question especially in the South needs recasting, and the plantation credits and mortgage system should be abolished. Honest labor should be remunerated.

Fifth—We believe in a broad comprehensive system looking toward the education of young colored girls, so that they may become intelligent and faithful women, and that young colored boys may become useful men and good citizens. The religious and moral training of the youth of our race should not be neglected.

Sixth—The failure of the freedman's Savings Bank & Trust Company is the marvel of our time. It was established to receive the earnings of persons heretofore held in bondage, and the descendants of such persons. It was established by the Government and thought solvent. In changing the charter the trustees transcended their authority, and thereby made themselves liable. The Government in appointing special machinery to close the insolvent institution violated the U. S. statutes on bankruptcy, and should therefore reimburse the creditors of the bank.

Seventh—The distinction between white and colored troops in the regular army is un-American, unjust, ungrateful.

Eighth—It is not our province to dictate the policy for the government or the action of our fellow citizens in the several States.

Ninth—As our race is contending for our political rights, we are not unmindful of the efforts of Ireland to gain her rights. We extend to our Irish friends profound sympathy. We earnestly desire the abolition of the chain-gang convict system, and the admission to trades unions of the men of our race, and employment in commercial pursuits.

Tenth—In nearly every State in the Union people of our race are not allowed to enter freely into trades, or gain employment in the higher walks of life. This is unworthy of our institutions, and hurtful to the reputation of our country.

Signed by the chairman, W. A. Pledger, and G. W. Williams.

The convention is still in session. LINCOLN, Neb., 26.—The Republican State Convention meets here to-day. It is believed Judge Lake will be renominated for Supreme Judge.

On the 13th ballot, N. B. Reese was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. The convention is moving slowly.

M. J. Hall, J. M. Hiatt, J. T. Mallisen, and E. P. Holmes, were nominated for Regents of the University.

The platform adopted favors a proper protective tariff, a State railroad commission, advocates the forfeiture of unearned railroad grants, opposes allowing cattle men to secure large tracts of public lands, endorses the administration of President Arthur, advocates the improvement of the great rivers of the West and South. The convention adjourned at 2 a. m.

BUFFALO, 26.—The city is crowded with delegates and others here to attend the Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow.

Montreal, 26.—Morseau, premier of Quebec, is returned to the House of Commons from Jacques Cartier county.

NEW YORK, 26.—Frederick Lovejoy, elected president of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, as successor to General Palmer, has been for 30 years in the service of the Adams Express Company, during the last seven years of which he acted as general manager of the company, with office at Philadelphia. This office he resigned a few months ago. Lovejoy is not yet 50 years of age. During the war he had charge of the express service for all the Northern armies, and this difficult business he conducted with exceptional success. He is a man of great executive ability, and essentially in sympathy and training a railroad man. His management of the Denver & Rio Grande and his election, will, it is said, bring to the road the support of A. J. Cassatt, Worshoffer, A. L. Scott, the Drexels, and others.

To a question asked by a reporter,

Lovejoy said, "My policy is not at this minute very easy to define. Before formulating it, I must first examine into the property. I shall immediately leave for the West, and commence a thorough inspection of the lines of the company, in order to inaugurate such repairs and such organizations as will make the Denver & Rio Grande equal to any road in the country in equipment and facilities for doing business."

"How about the finances of the Denver & Rio Grande?"

"The road is in pretty good condition. Its gross earnings last year amounted to about \$7,000,000, enough to pay its fixed charges and redeem half a million car trust bonds. No new stock will be issued or needed. Not over a million dollars will be required to put the road in thorough repair, in widening cuts, in building protections against landslides, which seriously inconvenienced the road the past spring, in constructing iron bridges for pile-bridges, and in similar ways."

"Will you make any changes in the personnel of the company's office?"

"That I cannot now say; but I shall place at the head of every department the strongest man I can get for the position. I shall pursue the policy of vigorous progress, and leave no stone unturned to make the road justify all the hopes of its backers."

Denver, 26.—The price paid by the Eastern syndicate for the Denver, Utah & Pacific road is \$850,000. The names of the purchasers are withheld.

TOPEKA, Kansas, 26.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company to-day closed a large sale of lands to Watson & Froop, of this city. It covers all their land remaining unsold between Topeka and the western line of Marion County, 150 miles. Price, \$3.19 per acre. The exact amount of land cannot be determined for some days.

WASHINGTON, 27.—During the past summer the Commissioner General of the land office has had in the States and Territories where there are large quantities of unsold public lands, a large force of special agents engaged in the detection and investigation of fraudulent entries under the pre-emption, homestead and timber culture acts. The reports of these agents reveal such a condition of facts that in all probability the Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report will recommend the repeal not only of the pre-emption laws, but of the timber culture act also. Among the considerations which it is believed will be urged in this repeal are first:

That practically the actual settler can get a title to his farm as soon under the homestead act as under the pre-emption law, and that there is no need of two methods to attain the same object; that while three laws remain the settler may take advantage of each and acquire title to 480 acres of public land, by paying cash for the 160 acres and taking the remainder under the homestead and timber culture acts, a quantity which is suggested is greater than one settler should be permitted to obtain on such easy terms; that in the present condition of affairs, both the pre-emption and timber culture laws offer a premium to dishonesty, as has been clearly shown by the great number of fraudulent entries which have been detected.

BUFFALO, 26.—The Democratic State Convention opened under very favorable auspices. The delegates took their seats in a very orderly manner, each one being numbered, with ticket to correspond. As Kelly entered the hall he was cheered by the Tammany and Irving Hall delegations in the gallery. The delegates arrived in a body. No preference was shown to any distinct body on admittance.

It was a noticeable fact that John Kelly was the one delegate cheered on entering the hall. Daniel Manning, chairman of the State committee, called the convention to order, and presented the name of Alfred C. Chapin, of Kings, as temporary chairman. Chapin spoke briefly, his remarks were only interrupted when the name of Governor Grover Cleveland, was mentioned, then the delegates applauded. The Tammany and Irving Hall men, however, remained silent. In the roll call, when the name of Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., was reached, the convention greeted it with long continued applause.

BUFFALO, 27.—Francis Lynde, of Steuben County, democracy delegate, presented a protest on behalf of 34 county democratic delegates, against the admission of Tammany's repre-

sentative. The protest was referred to the committee on contested seats, when appointed.

Senator Grady arose when his name was called and gave notice that the Tammany delegates whose names were excluded from the roll, would present a protest against the admission of county democracy delegates.

Ex-Judge Callahan, Irving Hall delegate, said he desired to present a protest against the admission of F. Francis Lynde and 37 others and Thos. F. Grady and 23 others as delegates. These protests were also referred.

When the name of John Kelly was called, the convention applauded loudly and long. In response to the call of an enthusiastic delegate three cheers were given with a will for Kelly; the county democracy representatives, however, remained silent.

FITTSBURG, 27.—The strike of coal miners in the neighborhood of Connellville threatens to become general throughout that region.

BALTIMORE, 27.—The Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates for governor, comptroller and attorney general, met at 11 o'clock. Called to order by Henry Stockbridge, chairman of the State Central Committee. Morrison Harrison was elected temporary chairman. Committees on credentials and resolutions were appointed and recess taken until 1 o'clock.

## FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, 26.—Five townships in Tipperary County have been proclaimed by the government on account of outrages perpetrated there.

Rome, 26.—The official report of fatalities consequent upon the late earthquake at Iechia state that 1890 persons were killed and 374 injured.

Constantinople, 26.—A fire in the Kadi Kent quarter of this city last night destroyed 301 houses.

Dublin, 26.—A severe storm passed over Limerick to-day. The Town Hall was blown down and one of the bridges over the river Shannon was badly injured. A number of houses were destroyed in various contiguous districts.

Paris, 26.—The reply of the government of China to the dispatches of Marquis Tseng relative to the Tonquin question has been received here.

LONDON, 26.—A Paris correspondent is informed that a long cipher dispatch was received at the Chinese Embassy yesterday which was stated to be China's answer. The proposition to France, brought by the Marquis Tseng, did not contain a reply to the French memorandum.

At Dungannon yesterday, Thomas Power O'Connor and Small, member of Parliament, visited Unions Market for the purpose of holding a political meeting. They were unable to speak, however, as a body of Orangemen took possession of the town, and compelled them to withdraw within doors. The Orangemen held meetings in the principal streets, shouts of "No Home Rule" were raised, and a cheer for the Queen given. The mob announced its intention to keep possession of the town until O'Connor and Small withdrew, and declared they would remain up all night to prevent the Parnellites erecting a platform. Three thousand Orangemen will march in procession to-morrow, and afterwards hold an anti-Parnellite meeting. Orange bands played throughout the night, and greater excitement prevailed.

A troop of lancers and 100 infantry and 300 police have been drawn to Dungannon.

LONDON, 26.—Among O'Donnell's sympathizers no doubt of his insanity is entertained. He was arraigned at the Bow Street court yesterday. Poland opened for the Crown. He recounted the passages out on the steamer of the Carey family and O'Donnell, and repeated the details of the murder. Poland said O'Donnell's assertion when arrested, that he acted in self-defense, would be contradicted by the testimony of Carey's oldest son, who would swear that his father had no pistol. Sullivan, M.P., counsel for O'Donnell, complained to the Court that a solicitor had been refused access to the prisoner.

Flowers, the magistrate, allowed the prisoner to retire and consult with his solicitor.

James Parish, a servant on the steamer *Delrose*, on which the crime was committed, and Thos. Jones, boatswain, eye witnesses of the murder, repeated the testimony they gave before the court at Cape