

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

CLEVELAND, 11.—Hendricks arrived from Cincinnati this afternoon, and was received at the depot and escorted to the hotel by the Young Men's Central Democratic Club and a large reception committee. This evening there was one of the grandest political demonstrations in Ohio. There was a mass meeting in Monumental Park, with speaking from two stands by Governor Hendricks, Senator Bayard, Governor Hubbard, of Texas, Col. John R. Fellows, of New York, Hon. H. B. Payne, Senator Pendleton and others. General W. S. Rosecrans presided at one of the stands and Congressman Foran at the other. Following the speeches was the largest procession of torch lights ever seen in this section. It is estimated that 10,000 to 15,000 were in line, on horseback and on foot, including the Democratic Legion of Buffalo, 800 strong. The Park was gorgeously illuminated. The demonstration closed with a magnificent display of fireworks. Excursions came in on every line of railway leading to the city. Governor Hendricks was serenaded to-night by the Buffalo Legion.

WELLSTON, Ohio, 11.—At 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine left Ironton to go up through the Hocking Valley. The workmen in the nail mills cheered as he passed.

At Oak Hill there was a crowd of workmen beside the track. They had erected a platform of pig iron, on which Mr. Blaine stood. He began his brief speech by saying: "I stand on the same platform on which I stood in Congress for 20 years—the platform which enables iron to be made in our own country, instead of England." The remainder of the speech was devoted to the bearing of the tariff on the iron industry.

Athens, O., 11.—At Jackson there was a large gathering of similar composition to that at Oak Hill. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words about his interest in the coal land, and the bearing of the tariff upon the iron and coal trade, and as the train moved off the people cheered him.

Lancaster, O., 11.—At Nelsonville, Blaine made the following speech: "If I am at home anywhere it is in a coal region. I was born and brought up in a coal region in the valley of the Monongahela, and I know something about coal. I have been an owner of coal lands nearly all my adult life, and the greater part of what little property I have in this world is in coal lands. I have also been to some extent engaged in the mining of coal. I am now interested as stockholder and director of a West Virginia company. I have had 29 years' experience in connection with the coal industry, and I count it a piece of remarkable fortune that neither myself nor any of the companions with which I have been connected has ever had a strike, or dispute, or quarrel of any kind with any man. Further, I have to say that within the last 18 months the company I am connected with has been able to pay an average of about \$60 a month to every one of the 200 men engaged. You see, therefore, that I am not talking about a subject that I do not understand, but while I acknowledge I am an owner of coal land in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, I am kindly assured by a number of democrats in Ohio, that I own also a large tract of coal land in the Hocking Valley. Now I think when a man has property attributed to him which he protests he does not own, and when the other party insists that he does own it, they ought to be compelled by law to make it good to him. They say that I am a large owner and holder in the Hocking Valley syndicate. I say that I do not own a single share. They say again that I do. Let them come into the court and make the ownership good to me. If I could bring them into court on that issue, and, under the rules suggested, I could bankrupt a great many democratic editors and speakers who insist that I own property that I never did own. I understand that the miners in this region have had some trouble with the operators, and our political opponents say that I am one of the owners. As I said a while ago I have never had any trouble with the men employed in the mines in which I am interested, and never expect to have any, because if I cannot continue the business without difficulties of that kind I shall abandon it. I think there is no disagreement that arises between an employer and the men he employs that ought not to be settled by a fair, impartial arbitration, and I think the man who is not willing to admit such matter to arbitration, ought to explain to the public why he is unwilling to do so. But because you are in temporary trouble why should you turn your backs upon the great protective system which has for twenty years improved and secured the development of your valley. Are you going to remedy your troubles in that way? Because you can't have the high tide of prosperity all the time, do you therefore say that you will have a low tide of adversity? In this world we have to take a little bit of lean with the fat. You cannot have a stream flow down its bed without having it eddy now and then. You cannot have the flood tide of the ocean without the corresponding ebb. These occasional disturbances of the even flow of prosperity seem to be inevitable. You want to get rid of them, of

course, but the parties concerned should deal with each other in a patient and conciliatory spirit, and in your anxiety to remedy these passing troubles, you should not think of tearing away the very foundation on which the prosperity of your State and of your country rests. I appeal to you as workmen, as miners, because if the protective tariff is not good for the coal and iron industries, it is not good for anything. If it does not develop these, it does not develop anything, and if the protective tariff were repealed to-morrow these hills would be again wrapped in the silence and desertion in which they rested during the 25 years that preceded the enactment of the protective tariff. But on the other hand if the protective tariff is maintained, I have full faith that your troubles will soon be adjusted, and that a new era of prosperity will dawn upon it.

CINCINNATI, 11.—Logan reached the city this afternoon and was met at the station by a body of 400 veteran soldiers, who, with a band, escorted the General to the hotel. Upon arriving there the square was quickly filled. Logan appeared and made a brief address. At night he was escorted to the Music Hall.

Gen. Noyes called the meeting to order, and announced Gen. Hickenlooper. The chairman later introduced Gen. Logan.

Logan, with an evidently worn voice, begged for quiet, saying this would be the fourth address he had made today and could not hope to be heard unless quiet was maintained. He then went directly into an answer of Hendricks' speech of the night before, by asking if his hearers thought there should be a change? A change by turning out the republican party, because when the life of the nation was threatened the republican party declared that power existed in the government to maintain its existence; and that the power should be exercised? [Cries of "No!"] He continued in the form of questioning, whether it was because the republican party had given the country honest money in defiance of the democrats, or that it had given protection to American labor, increasing the wealth of the country since 1861 thirty thousand million dollars? Referring to Hendricks' accusation of Blaine neglecting the interests of American citizens abroad, he said Gov. Hendricks forgot to say that under Democratic rule there never was a statute defining the position of the Government on this subject. It was left to a Republican Congress to enact a law which is now recognized by the leading foreign powers and by treaty are entitled to protection abroad. He proceeded to state the acts of the Democratic party to show why there could not be a change, and then took up the subject of the tariff, making the assertion that Hendricks' speech was an open declaration of free trade. He was bitter against Hendricks for trying to array the Germans against Blaine, and referring to Bayard's insinuation that the Republicans were about to buy votes in Ohio, said: "It came with bad grace from a man from the South to talk to men of Ohio about a fair ballot, when it was known that if Democratic hands and shotguns could be kept off the ballot box in the South, they could not carry seven States." He closed with an appeal for support of the Republican State and Congressional ticket. He was followed by D. Oliver of Iowa and others.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—General Butler arrived this evening under an escort committee of the people's party, by whom he was met at Harrisburg. He was taken in a carriage to the hotel and soon after to Horticultural Hall, where a large audience awaited him. The meeting in the meantime was addressed by two other speakers. Both were frequently interrupted by calls for Butler, and repeated intimations that the audience came here to see Butler only. After sundry manifestations of impatience by the crowd, Gen. Butler appeared on the stage and at the same moment a procession of his supporters, headed by a band of music, entered the hall. As Gen. Butler again came forward to speak a large tin spoon was thrown by some one in the gallery and fell at his feet. Apparently wholly undisturbed he picked up the spoon, and advancing with it in his hand, said: "My friends and fellow citizens: It is my first and most grateful duty to thank you for your very kind, and may I add, enthusiastic greeting. Having done that, it is my next duty to present the only argument of the Cleveland party." [Here the General held up the spoon, and then contemptuously throwing it aside,] he continued: "Now, as the Cleveland men have begun and finished the entire work of a Cleveland meeting, won't they please adjourn, go home and let us carry on our own meeting?" After requesting his hearers to indulge as little as possible in applause, in order to economize time, he said the platform of the People's party, which was as short as the Cleveland argument, was simply this: Equal powers, equal rights, equal privileges and equal burdens for all men under the law. It was a platform to live by, and unless the pending issues were settled constitutionally, it would be the platform for the laboring men of the country to die by, if it became necessary for them to enforce their rights, which might God forbid. Butler went on to say monopolily, while cutting down the wages on one hand, was raising the price of the necessities of life on the other.

QUEBEC, 11.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon an explosion occurred at the new Parliament building, destroying a

considerable portion of the masonry and windows of the new building, which was just being roofed. The explosion was at first supposed to have been the boiler of the engine used for hoisting the material, but this proved not the case. Neither can it be attributed to gas. The general impressions appear to be that the explosion was caused by dynamite, but as none of this ingredient was used on the works, the mystery is how it came there. An investigation is now being held. The workmen all being away at dinner, nobody but one man was injured, and he escaped with a slight cut from a piece of stone. The shock was very severe all over the city. The windows of the houses in the vicinity of the explosion were badly shattered.

HALIFAX, 11.—James Herne and Jas. Cleary and their wives, returning home this afternoon in a sailboat, were upset off George's Islands. All were drowned.

PITTSBURG, 12.—A collision occurred this evening near Hunkers station, on the southwest branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, between a long train of coke cars and an empty freight train. Both trains were badly wrecked. One man was killed and three seriously injured. The coke train caught fire from the engine and was consumed.

LYNCHBURG, W. Va., 12.—The town of Liberty, 75 miles west of this point, suffered a partial destruction by fire to-day; the origin incendiary. Twenty-six business houses were consumed. Loss \$200,000.

COLUMBUS, O., 12.—State Journal special, Nelsonville, Ohio: All the Syndicate mines are on fire here to-day, with the exception of Nos. 3 and 7. Special efforts are being made to extinguish the fire. W. A. Shoemaker and Co.'s hoppers were burned last night. Two mines, the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, Straitsville, were set fire to last night; been burning all day. It is impossible to get to where the fires are to put them out. No disturbance of any character reported at this hour (8.30 p. m.)

CAMDEN, N. J., 13.—A collision occurred here between two Pennsylvania trains this morning. Joseph Oarsman, engineer of one of the trains, was killed and the fireman of the other was fatally injured, having both legs cut off. Several passengers were hurt.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—The British commodore on the Australian station has been instructed to proceed to New Guinea, to proclaim a British protectorate over the southern coasts of that island to the eastward of the 141st meridian, east longitude. The protectorate will include the islands adjacent to southern New Guinea. Settlement within the protectorate will not at present be permitted.

The decision of Gladstone that a protectorate should be established over Guinea, was hastened by reports sent the British colonial office of the great increase of the slave trade upon the coast. Several labor vessels from Queensland have been seizing natives, and one incident in connection therewith is related, in which the crews of some of the trading vessels shot 38 natives.

The British gunboat *Sveenger* captured a slave schooner and sent the vessel and crew to Cooktown, where the latter will be tried.

An ultimatum has been sent to the Transvaal government by Great Britain. It alleges repeated violations of the treaty and acts of violence committed by the Boers beyond the boundary lines of the Transvaal country. It demands of the Transvaal government due satisfaction for these acts, a repression of Boer filibusters and a thorough observance of the last convention entered into by both countries. It is reported the British war office is already preparing an expedition of 8,000 men to proceed to South Africa, a portion of which will be drawn from the East Indian army. A withdrawal of the proclamation annexing the Montecas territory is not expected to alter the position of affairs, as the Boers continue to hold a grip upon the lands.

PARIS, 11.—The French government is negotiating with the owners of several large English steamers, with the object of chartering the vessels to convey troops to China.

Admiral Courbet telegraphs from Kelung as follows: I am erecting defenses for the troops to occupy at the port and mines. They will take several days to be completed. The landing parties from Admiral Lespes' squadron at Tam-Sui reconnoitered the posts at which the Chinese torpedoes were fired, and they found that they were defended by a large number of infantry ambushed in dense thickets. An engagement took place and six members of the reconnoitering parties were killed, including a naval lieutenant. The harbor is defended by a line of torpedoes only. The shallowness of the water prevents the approach of large vessels. The torpedoes are close to shore and this renders dragging for them dangerous. I am making an effective blockade at Tam-Sui, and am also blockading Tai-Wau-Foo and Ja-Kan-Kan. The west coast of Formosa is the only point available on the island for landing reinforcements.

NAPLES, 11.—One hundred and nine fresh cases of cholera; and 42 deaths are reported in this city during the past 24 hours.

Cairo, 11.—The Mudir of Dongola, the agent at Ambukol and Governor of Merawen, confirm the report of the

murder of Colonel Stewart by the Arabs. General Wolseley has ordered the Mudir to proceed to Merawen with a strong force to rescue the prisoners said to be in the hands of Arabs.

The steamer *Nasikheir*, forming a part of the Nile expedition, has arrived at Dongola. No British advance in force for the relief of Khartoum will be made until November.

A messenger from Aubukol reports that after Gordon returned to Khartoum, a boat with forty Europeans, negroes and Egyptians, accompanied by five negroes and three servants, grounded at Salamel. The Sheikh offered hospitality to the party, enticed them to their houses, where the massacred all but fourteen, who are now prisoners. It is unknown whether any Europeans are among the survivors.

ROME, 11.—To-day advices from Catania show the recent cyclone was far more destructive than at first announced. The entire country about Catania was devastated. Vineyards and olive gardens have vanished. Fully 3,000 dwellings were destroyed.

ROME, 12.—Catania was visited by another cyclone by which 30 persons were killed.

King Humbert sent £400 for the relief of the sufferers.

LONDON, 12.—A dispatch from Dongola says two Mudirs, spies from Khartoum via Kordofan, report El Mahdi ending two large armies to attack Dongola. One is coming across the desert and another along the Nile.

SHANGHAI, 12.—A correspondent of the *Times* reports a riot at Oenchow, Oct. 5th, when the mob burned the missionaries houses and custom house. The records of the English consulate were not hurt. No lives lost and quiet restored.

PARIS, 15.—General De Lisle telegraphs that the wound which General Negrier received in the engagement at Kep is so painful that it is necessary that this officer should rest and that he will therefore join his column. He continues: In the last engagement the Chinese lost a thousand men, including their generals. Our victory was mainly due to the gallantry of the vanguard.

NAPLES, 13.—There have been reported during the past 24 hours 97 new cases of cholera and 48 deaths.

PARIS, 13.—It is believed in parliamentary circles that if the Cabinet consent, the Chamber of Deputies next session will vote to abolish the duties on Cereals.

BRUSSELS, 13.—A mob at Senzilles, Belgium, in retaliation for the action of the communal council having closed girls schools there, entered the council chamber and drove out the councillors. They afterwards pillaged the house of a priest. Gen. Dannes succeeded in restoring order.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 13.

Badly Dislocated.—Shortly before 7 o'clock last night, George W. Penrose, a little son of Elder C. W. Penrose, met with a painful accident in the dislocation of his left elbow. It occurred through a fall. Dr. Anderson was summoned and set the injured limb, and the little fellow is getting along all right.

Blood Atonement.—The Twelfth Ward Assembly Room was crowded last evening on the occasion of the discourse by Elder C. W. Penrose on "Blood Atonement," and the interest of the audience was evinced by the engrossed attention of the listeners and the stillness that prevailed throughout. The delivery occupied an hour and a half.

Night School.—The Trustees of the Nineteenth School District desire us to announce that a night school is about to be established in their district for the benefit of young men and women whose circumstances will not admit of their going to day school. The services of Joseph H. Dean have been secured as teacher. The school will meet one night per week beginning with Wednesday, Oct. 15th, at 7 p. m., in the Nineteenth District School rooms. Young people of other wards will be admitted. To meet incidental expense, merely, a tuition fee of 10cts. per night will be charged.

The Outlook in Virginia.—Elder Levi J. Taylor, of Harrisville, Weber County, arrived home last evening from a mission to the Southern States, whither he went October 2, 1882, and labored all the time in southwestern Virginia. He reports the prospects better in that State at present than at any time during his mission, more baptisms having taken place within the last six months than during the same period for years. He baptized eight persons and 1 ft several more on the point of embracing the gospel, and only awaiting the return of the Elders from Conference which was held in amhurst County on the 27th and 28th of September. Up to that time there were twelve Elders in Virginia, but at conference three of them were released.

The spirit of opposition was not manifested to the same extent as in other States, and the people were very kind and hospitable as a general rule. The press was tolerant and advised the people to hear what the "Mormons" had to say before passing judgment. The preachers were quite the reverse, but that is nothing strange or unusual, as no favor, and little if any fairness, is expected at their hands. Elder Taylor met with no ill treatment, except verbal abuse, which he paid no attention to, and much enjoyed his mission, having had good health all

the time he was away. He considers Virginia a promising field for further evangelic effort.

A Vile Drug.—On Saturday evening little Gertie Young, daughter of Mrs. Clara J. Young, of the Fifteenth Ward, as she was suffering slightly with sore throat, was given a dose of what was supposed to be slippery elm, to cool the parts affected. She had no sooner swallowed it, than she began to vomit violently, and for some moments the liveliest fears were entertained for her. An examination of the paper from which the dose was taken was then made, and it was found to be marked "Slippery elm," just as it came from the drug-store. Mrs. Jones, grandmother of Gertie, in order to satisfy herself, took some of the stuff, and immediately went into convulsions. The paper was now taken to Dr. Benedict and its contents subjected to repeated analysis, but no definite result was arrived at, we are informed, as to the true character of the vile drug. One thing certain was ascertained, it was not slippery elm, and the question is, who is to blame for masquerading the poison under that title.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

SUMMARIZED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—John Yardly, of Beaver, died last Friday morning.

—The *Beaver Record* has returned from a semi-weekly to a weekly issue.

—A great deal of freighting is going on between Ogden and Bear Lake just now.

—Some of Soda's citizens claim to feel the shock of an earthquake last Monday night about ten o'clock. The *Idaho Herald* says it was nothing more than the citizens of Idaho giving Singiser the "grand shake."

—Friday afternoon, little Mary, three-year-old daughter of Mr. J. Barnes, section boss of the U. & N. Railway in Ogden, fell and broke both the bones of her left forearm. Dr. Condon set them in good shape.

—The D. & R. G. train from the East due in Ogden about 6.30 p. m., is late almost every evening. The engines on this road are understood to be suffering from the bad water with which they are obliged to feed the boilers.

—A cow was removed from the D. & R. G. track, Friday morning, between Ogden and Salt Lake, in a very unceremonious way by the passenger train; the engine felt rather dizzy on arriving here while the cow is completely used up.

HIS OWN ACCOUNT.

ELDER BIESINGER RELATES THE STORY OF HIS CAPTIVITY.

Our readers will remember some time ago several items appearing in this paper relative to the arrest and imprisonment at Prague, Bohemia, of Thomas Biesinger, an Elder laboring in the Swiss and German mission. We have been permitted lately to peruse a letter from Brother Biesinger, giving an account of his experience, which, for its intrinsic interest, as well as the fact that it is the first narration we have yet seen from his own pen, we deem worthy of being placed before our readers. He writes from Bern, Switzerland, to Brother Charles Kroph: "I arrived in my field of labor in the city of Vienna, on the 25th of November, 1883, where I labored with Brother P. Hammer, up to February 26, 1884, on which date I left him and the few members of the Church who had been baptized while we were there, with the intention of opening a new field in the City of Prague, the capital of Bohemia. I arrived there the next day. With the blessing of the Lord I had the opportunity of bearing testimony to quite a few persons, but no sooner had I commenced my labors than the enemy of truth was at my heels."

"Brother Hammer, on the 15th of March, had received notice at Vienna, to appear before the Police Court on the day following, but instead of doing so he left Vienna and made his way straight to the city of Prague, where I was, and after staying with me three days, left for Schlesien. Through this the attention of the police was directed to me. Twelve days later, or on the night of March 30th, I was awakened from sleep by the noise of two men stepping into my bed-room. Coming up to the bed they requested me to get up and go with them to the Police Station, as they were officers. As there were two of them, and each one considerably larger than myself I thought I had better obey. I therefore told them I would willingly(?) go with them; because I could not help myself. After they had examined and searched my room all through, and got all my letters, books and pamphlets, they transported them and myself to the police headquarters."

"Having arrived there, I was questioned for two or three hours, and then put in prison. It would be impossible for me to tell you on a small piece of paper all I experienced while in confinement. Suffice it that I stayed there for sixty-eight days in company with murderers, robbers and criminals of different kinds. This was not a very desirable place to be in, as I was not used to the customs of this class of people. Neither was I used to having a servant to open and close the door for me, and bring my food, with a guard standing by him with loaded gun and pointed bayonet. Nevertheless I have not seen