

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

COLUMBUS, 25.—A State mass meeting of the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs brought forty organizations to the city, and from ten to fifteen thousand people. In the afternoon the meeting was presided over by Senator Thurman, who made an introductory speech and remarks on introducing different persons. Senator Bayard of Delaware made the main speech on the growth of the democratic party since the war on the ideas of reform and constitutional government, which had been developed with its progress. Other speeches were made by Senator-elect Henry B. Payne, Robert McLean of Maryland and Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin. Governor Hendricks was given an ovation, but postponed his address until the evening. A conference was afterwards held at the offices of the democratic clubs at which a constitution and by-laws were adopted, perfecting a consolidated organization, and arranging for perpetuating the organization as a State association, for which officers will be elected on St. Jackson's day, January 8th, 1885. In the evening a grand street parade was given in connection with an elaborate display of fireworks. Speeches were made from four different platforms on capital square, and addresses were made by Senators Bayard, Pendleton, Payne, Doolittle, Gen. Mansur of Missouri, Congressman P. A. Collins of Boston, John F. Follet, Gen. Durben Ward and others. Gov. Hendricks spoke at the east front, and was introduced by Thurman. He said he had just come from home, and was astounded at the interest displayed in public affairs, but when he remembered that the State election was but three weeks and the National election but six weeks distant, the wonder ceased, even when he saw thousands gathered here. Every fourth year the people at the ballot box decided for the continuance or change of administration. Did they think the same man must be continued from olympiad to olympiad. It was now twenty-five years since a change. Millions of dollars have been collected and paid out in that time. Last year there was collected and paid out in the aggregate \$60,000,000. The history of these transactions in written in thousands of books by thousands of clerks, but all are Republicans. No Democrat is allowed to read the story. Much more money is collected than used. The government should have all that is needed for an economical public administration of the affairs of the country, but not one dollar more. When citizens have paid in all the government needs, they have done their whole duty and ought not to be asked to do more. Senator Sherman said in very rough language last night that he (Hendricks) had misrepresented the national treasury. The remark reflects more on Calkins, the republican candidate for governor of Indiana, than on himself. Mr. Calkins had said in a speech that the republicans found the treasury empty, and that now it is full to overflowing. He (Hendricks) had quoted Calkins on the supposition that he knew, being a member of Congress. The question is whether taxation is too high and ought to be reformed. Two years ago Arthur said taxation was too high and ought to be lightened. The revenues annually exceeded the needs of the government by \$100,000,000. In 1882 the excess was \$146,000,000. Congress undertook a slight correction, but at the second session afterward the Secretary of the Treasury reported the reduction did not relieve the people as it should, the excess being \$85,000,000. This excess is increasing annually, so that the speaker did not suppose Calkins was much mistaken. If the \$85,000,000 remained with the people or in the channels of trade would it not be a great benefit? He said something was wrong between the republicans and Germans, and the latter would not support Blaine, the differences having been widened by Blaine's conduct in regard to prohibition in Maine.

He was followed by Carlisle and others. At the conclusion of the speeches the following letter was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23d., 1884.

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret that the pressure of official duties will prevent my joining you at the meeting to be held in Columbus Sept. 25th. I hope the meeting will be a complete success, and that it will be the means of increasing the enthusiasm already aroused for the cause of good government. I believe that the voters of the country are fully alive to the necessity of installing an administration of public affairs which shall be truly their own; not only because it is the result of their choice, but because its selected representatives are directly from the body of the people and impressed with the people's thoughts and sentiments. They are tired, I think, of a rule so long continued that it has bred and fostered a class standing between them and their political action, and whose important interest in affairs end with partisan zeal and the advancement of personal advantage. Let me remind the people, that if they seek to make their public servants feel their direct responsibility to them and care for their interests, their object will not be accomplished by a blind adherence to a party which has grown arro-

gant with long continued power. Let me impress upon the people that the issue involved in the present canvass is the establishment of an honest administration of the government. Let me show them the way to this end, and warn them against the cunningly devised effort to lead them into other paths of irrelevant discussion. With these discussions before them, and with an earnest presentation of our claims to the confidence of the people, and their responsibility, we need not fear the result of their intelligent action. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

One of the platforms broke down during the evening, and Gen. J. W. Denver was seriously hurt.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., 25.—This was the third day of Graton County fair. Gen. Butler was present and was accompanied by Moody Merrill, a large stockholder of the association, who, in the absence of the president, introduced Butler to the large gathering. Butler apologized for his hoarseness and said he supposed his hearers were of mixed politics, very much so; therefore his remarks would be somewhat mixed, hitting all alike. The democrats want to get in power, where they can be tempted, but they would do no better than the republicans. All we ask is for the producer to enjoy the fruits of his labors." If the government would give the laboring man a fair chance, he would be satisfied. He did not leave the Chicago convention because he was not nominated, for his name was not presented. He did not let it go in, as he did not wish to be bound. Had he desired, it would have been presented. The democratic free trade orators say the tariff makes you pay too much for everything. What is tariff? It is a tool of ignorant democratic orators, who talk sometimes as if it was something to eat. [Applause.]

General Butler then considered the railroad rates, and said the Legislature is owned by the railroads, and the remedy lies in sending men to the Legislature who cannot be corrupted. The republican party had a grand record. The democratic party had a grand old record under Jackson, but Jackson has been dead these 44 years, and he left no children. But you must look out and think and act for yourselves. (A voice—"How would it do to vote for St. John?") The General replied: "If you are inclined to drink too much whiskey you had better do it. (Applause.) If you do not think for yourself it means revolution."

Gen. Butler was heartily cheered at the close of his speech. DENVER, 25.—The democratic State convention re-assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, and adopted resolutions endorsing the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago. It favors free, unlimited silver coinage, and declares that by the nomination of James G. Blaine, an avowed enemy of the silver interests, the republican party has arraigned itself in open hostility to the vital interests of this State; opposes granting public lands to railroads or other monopolies, and denounces the system of disposing of large tracts of State school lands to corporations and individuals; favors the enactment of laws to prevent the introduction of contagious animal diseases; insists upon the strictest laws regulating the liquor traffic, but opposes prohibition as unwise, illogical, unconstitutional, impracticable; denounces the policy of the general government in keeping tribes of Indians upon agricultural lands in Southern Colorado, and demands legislation extinguishing all Indian reservations in the State, that the same may be thrown open to actual settlers. The convention nominated Andrew D. Wilson of Denver for Lieut.-Governor; Charles S. Thomas of Leadville for Congress. Adjourned to two this afternoon.

At the afternoon session the convention completed the ticket as follows: C. O. Unfug of Huerfano, Secretary of State; Thos. Maloney of Gunnison, treasurer; H. B. Morse of Gilpin, attorney general; Ansel Watson of Larimer, auditor; C. Barcla, Governor, James B. Grant, Joseph Doyle, Presidential electors. Adjourned sine die.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 25.—A tank containing between 5000 and 6000 barrels of oil took fire this afternoon at the works at the Standard Oil Company. The fire department prevented a spread of the flames to property beyond the tank. A greater portion of the oil was saved by being pumped out from the bottom of the tank. Three employees were severely burned about the legs, being caught by the rapidly flowing and blazing oil as it escaped from the burning tank.

Pittsburg, 25.—A disastrous fire broke out on the south side about half-past 10 o'clock to-night, and at midnight is still raging. Abel Smith & Co.'s extensive glass works, covering two acres, together with Robinson, Rea & Co.'s machine shops and five frame dwellings, are already consumed, and as the buildings in the vicinity are mostly combustible material, it is feared that the flames will get beyond the control of the fire department. Fortunately the wind is not very high. Loss so far is estimated at \$200,000.

Boston, 25.—News is received that the ship *Rotomahara*, from Liverpool for Wilmington, Cal., was burned at sea. The crew was saved.

BUTLER, Pa., 25.—This morning a German named Uilman, aged 75, living in Whitestown, this county, fatally shot his wife, aged 65. The two quarreled over some domestic affair, and the old man in his anger picked up a gun and fired the fatal shot.

NEW YORK, 25.—Isaac Newton, chief engineer of the Croton Water Department, suicided to-day by cutting his throat. It is said he has been drinking heavily of late. The coroner's jury decided that he took his life while insane, and financial trouble caused the act. The estate left by the elder Newton, who was Commodore Vanderbilt's associate in the North River navigation enterprise, has largely diminished lately by the failure of debtors. When the chief engineer of the aqueduct was 45 years old he was John Erickson's favorite pupil, and planned the new aqueduct. He managed the engine of the Monitor in her fight with the Merrimac, having to be brought to the deck three times because of fainting in the close atmosphere of the engineer's room. He was ignorant which way the battle was going until the victory was won. When assistant engineer of a frigate in the war he was publicly thanked by the Secretary of the Navy for his heroic conduct during a fire on the ship. When the crew was inclined to abandon her he threatened to brain any man who attempted to pass him on the gangway, where he had stationed himself. Newton feared a depletion of his father's estate would leave his mother and sister in want.

SYRACUSE, 25.—At 9.30 Blaine left Syracuse to attend the Oswego fair. A committee from the fair association came up on an early train to escort Blaine and party to the grounds. As usual he was compelled to hold an informal reception.

In speaking he said, we meet on agricultural fair grounds, if nowhere else, on the broad plane of American citizenship. ["Good!" and applause.] It is in that capacity I stand before you this morning, and it is in that capacity I extend to you my congratulations and my very hearty thanks for your generous reception." [Great cheers.]

At 11 o'clock the party started on the return to Syracuse. There was a stop of a few minutes at Baldwinsville, where Blaine was introduced to almost a thousand people, to whom he addressed courteous words of acknowledgment.

At 1.30 p. m. the party started for Auburn in the same car in which they came from New York yesterday. The depot and the space along the track were filled with people eager to see Blaine, and as the train moved away he appeared on the rear of the platform and was cheered. At Seneca Falls there was a large gathering, which gave Blaine a most enthusiastic greeting. He made a short speech.

Geneva, N. Y., 25.—The next stop was at Waterloo, where he left the train to visit the agricultural fair. At Geneva a salute was fired as the train came into the station, and in a few minutes several thousand people were gathered at the rear of the train. When order was restored Blaine briefly thanked the people for their kind reception. Senator Lapham joined the party at Rochester. It is impossible to do justice by description to the grand ovation which Blaine received in Rochester. The clubs saluted Blaine as he passed along, and he returned the salutations. The colored jubilee singers of Fisk University, Tennessee, sang with great effect one of their stirring songs, which was loudly applauded. This was followed by a speech from Blaine.

Buffalo, 25.—At Batavia a delegation of 120 gentlemen from Buffalo came on board the train. Blaine, escorted by Chairman Warren and the local committee, entered a carriage and passed up between the rows of uniformed plumed knights bearing torches, and for the ensuing three hours he was driven through the principal streets of the city. Enthusiastic demonstrations were made by the people in the street.

COLUMBIA, 25.—The republican convention, after a stormy all night session, adjourned at half past seven. A free fight enlivened the proceedings towards the close, and a colored spectator fell in a fit in the excitement. The nomination of the electoral ticket was delegated to the executive committee. A full State ticket was nominated, and resolutions endorsing Blaine and Logan were introduced and referred to the committee on platform and resolutions. This committee, however, failed to complete its work, and all matters pertaining to platform and policy was ordered disposed of by the State executive committee, which is to make its action known in ten days.

WHEELING, 25.—Logan spent the afternoon at the residence of Hon. John Frew. From there he went to the State fair. In introducing Logan, Hubbard said: "The States of West Virginia and Ohio will please come to order." Gen. Logan was received by the wildest applause, and spoke an hour and a quarter on the finances and the tariff.

CINCINNATI, 25.—Carl Schurz addressed a large audience at Highland House Pavilion to-night. Mr. Schurz summed up the charges of official corruption against Mr. Blaine, by claiming that the correspondence between Warren Fisher and Mr. Blaine clearly proved the transactions therein mentioned were unworthy of a man holding the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Schurz's remarks implied the letters to and from Mr. Blaine were sufficient proof of the accusations that had been brought against him.

DEER PARK, Md., 25.—John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, died here at 5.25 this morning after a protracted illness, in the 65th year of his age. Garrett was a native of Baltimore, and completed his education in Lafayette College, Penna., when 19 years of age. He then returned to Baltimore, entered the counting-house of his father, where he remained

until elected a director of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in 1857. During the year following he was elected president, and from that time the success of the road seemed assured through his management. All the connections of the road west of the Ohio river were made by his labors, which were continuous. Although he possessed a robust constitution, two years ago his health failed, but he did not withdraw from active participation in the management of the road until about a year ago. About that time Mrs. Garrett lost her life by an accident that caused a shock to his nervous system, from which he never recovered.

NEW YORK, 26.—In the court of sessions, Brooklyn, Ella Larabee pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and six months. She is twenty years old, handsome and refined looking, but is known to the police as a professional burglar. She has already served out two sentences, one for six months and another of a year for burglary. Daniel Schugnee, a young Connecticut farmer, read of her in the papers and came here to see her. He immediately fell in love with her, and for the past two weeks has been persecuting the judge, the district attorney and other officials with petitions to permit him to marry her and take her with him to Connecticut. Ella was willing to marry him if permitted.

Boston, 26.—The People's party had two enthusiastic rallies in the city to-night, one at Faneuil Hall and the other at Tremont Temple, and an overflowing meeting was held at Meironon. General Butler spoke at the two former places, and was warmly received. In Faneuil Hall there was a large audience and many ladies were in the galleries. J. O'Neil presided and spoke briefly. While he was speaking Butler entered and was loudly cheered. Mme. Dr. Julia Crofts Smith in behalf of the lady admirers of the General, presented him with a drum used at the battle of New Orleans, and Mrs. L. M. Warner presented him with a large floral horseshoe. These gifts were acknowledged by the General, who was then introduced. The General alluded to the fact that the band had played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," on his entering. "I suppose," he remarked, "that was about the nearest emblematic music the musicians could find to represent the two old parties I have left behind me."

The People's party, he said, needed no long platform or exposition of principles. It could be remembered by everyone as a golden guide of equal rights, equal powers, equal burdens and equal privileges to all men under the law. [Applause.] For years the people had been performing their duty, so far as voting was concerned, and why had they not accomplished anything for themselves? Was it because they only had the choice of voting between two candidates where the nominations were secured through the working of political machinery? There has not been an honest convention before Wednesday last in either party in this commonwealth for years. As it made no difference who they nominated, he could not see the use of cheating, but he had found out why they did it. Judge Endicott had said he would accept if the nomination was tendered with a reasonable degree of unanimity. So they put in 1,500 fraudulent votes in order to show the nomination was with unanimity. [Cheers.] It is the miserable hounds who take pay from either side, who do this business, and I am glad to see we have got rid of this man who sold us out last fall, and would cheat us again. The General then referred to the soldiers' pension business. It is a part of the country's contract, and when it is paid, an honest country has paid its debts. [Applause.] It makes no difference who is elected, if the people get their rights. If you stand by me, I may not be elected, but the people will win. I am a querulous old man, and tell all I know. I will tell you what my proposition is. It is to found a new party of the people; to sow the seed now which will fructify and produce fruit hereafter. Whoever votes for me can't throw his vote away, for although I may soon pass away, the people's cause will never pass away, and another, better and stronger man than I, will take up what I have laid down. God will raise up some man strong enough, bold enough, and energetic enough to meet the occasion which should call him forward."

INDIANAPOLIS, 26.—It is probable Blaine's visit to Indiana will be postponed. A committee of republicans leave for Cleveland in the morning to meet Mt. Blaine and confer with him and endeavor to arrange his visit at a later date, when he may possibly visit other points in the State besides Indianapolis.

Erie, Pa., 26.—At Westfield, the last station in New York at which the train stopped, the people had assembled in large numbers, many ladies being present on foot or in carriages. Mr. Blaine on being introduced was greeted with three cheers. He said: "I am glad, at the last station I shall stop at in New York, to have the opportunity of again expressing to New Yorkers my thanks for all the kindnesses I have received since I entered the State."

There was a fine demonstration here. Cleveland, Ohio, 26.—Soon after the train crossed the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, it stopped at the little station of Conneaut, the first stop in the western reserve. Owing to some misunderstanding the people had only about an hour's notice of Blaine's coming, but there was a large gathering of men, women and children.

At Ashtabula there was another enthusiastic crowd.

The little town of Geneva was alive with excitement. The people shouted and cheered.

At Painesville the crowd was as large and enthusiastic as at any other point. At Mentor the train slowed up and finally stopped to give those on board an opportunity to see the Garfield farm and catch a glimpse of the house through the trees. Cleveland was reached at 6 p. m. There was a great gathering in and around the depot. About 1 o'clock Blaine and Logan, accompanied by ex-Governor Foster, ex-Senator Hamlin and other distinguished gentlemen, went out to the front stand and stood there uncovered while the people cheered.

Before the review began, Logan spoke briefly at one of the stands, and speeches were made by several other gentlemen. After the review Blaine and his son Walker went to the house of Mrs. Garfield, whose guests they are to be until Monday next.

To-morrow Blaine, and possibly Logan, will visit Elyria, which is forty minutes by rail from Cleveland, returning to the city late in the afternoon.

CLEVELAND, 26.—Five incendiary fires occurred here last night in large business blocks, mostly set in water closets. Not much damage was done by either, but coming in the wake of the two lumber yard conflagrations, and the smaller but mysterious fires, the people have become somewhat excited lest an organized band is trying to burn the city. The Board of Underwriters to-day offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any incendiary. The city council will probably follow suit at the next meeting. To-night there were three more incendiary fires in business blocks, but no great loss.

Pittsburg, 26.—The total loss by the South side fire last night was \$2,000,000.

DENVER, 26.—Miss C. I. Welton, a wealthy young lady from New York City, perished in a snow storm last Tuesday night while descending Long's Peak. Miss Welton had been spending the season at Colorado Springs, visiting Pike's Peak and other points of interest. A few weeks ago she went to Estes Park, stopping at the hotel. Monday evening she walked over to the house of a guide named Lamb, living at the foot of the peak, and engaged a son of Mr. Lamb, 19 years of age, to act as guide in ascending the peak the next morning. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning she left the house and safely ascended the peak, but encountered a fierce snow storm on the return, during which the lady became completely chilled. Young Lamb assisted her in the descent the best he could, until about 9 o'clock at night, when her strength entirely failed and he carried her for half a mile, when finding his own strength failing, he told her the only chance of saving either of their lives was for him to leave her and go to his father's house, seven miles distant, for assistance. He left her at 10 o'clock and returned with assistance at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, finding the lady frozen to death. The remains were taken to Longmont, and will be sent to New York. Miss Welton was highly refined, a great lover of nature, and very self-reliant. A heavy snow storm prevails in the mountains to-night.

CHICAGO, 26.—An Erie special says: The grand stand at the race course at the county fair collapsed at 3.15 this afternoon. Nearly a thousand people were in attendance. But one section of the stand was involved in the break. Two hundred people were thrown into one mass, 19 dead bodies have already been removed. The police and firemen were sent to the rescue.

Later—The special reports sent from here to-day saying that 20 persons were killed by the falling of the grand stand, are wholly false. Late this afternoon the guy supporting the framework of the balloon being sent up from the grounds of Erie County fair, fell, crushing the skull of Samuel C. Perrin, a farmer living within the limits of this city, and killed him instantly. It also struck James Wadsworth, a farmer of Girard, Pa., on the head, injuring him seriously but not fatally. W. P. Edwards, secretary of the Agricultural Society, had the breath knocked out of him, and his face disfigured. The accident was caused by the cutting of the guy ropes by some unknown person. Perrin was aged 40, and leaves a wife and large family.

CHICAGO, 27.—John McCulloch's engagement here during the past week has revived in the papers a discussion as to the mental and physical condition of this eminent tragedian. He has been enacting the role of Virginius throughout the entire week. On Wednesday night he presented the part in such a manner as to call for the unqualified praise of all his critics. On the other nights there have been lapses of memory and variation in his observance of stage business that show him to be suffering from a form of decrepitude as baffling of diagnosis as it is distressing to himself and his friends. The cause is ascribed to too much club life and one of the morning papers declares that Mr. McCulloch would benefit himself most and thereby confer the favor of his genius longer upon the public were he to withdraw for a time beyond the reach of the seductions of public life.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 27.—The Rockingham House, a large hotel, one of the finest in New England, was burned this morning, nothing but the walls left standing. The flames started near the boiler room, and made rapid headway through the building. Fortunately