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AMERICAN.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 5.—The fourth day of the New England Fair opened with fine weather. James G. Blaine, ex-Governor Smythe, Geo. B. Loring and Mayor Putman entered the grounds at noon, followed in other coaches by many distinguished citizens. Blaine was received with cheers. When the party were seated, the president of the New England Agricultural Society, Geo. B. Loring, introduced Blaine, who spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is pleasant to find ourselves in an assemblage where all bear a name of higher honor than any partisan designation, an assemblage in which we meet on the broad plane of American citizenship. The agricultural fair is the farmers' parliament. On this day and on this occasion the most independent class of citizens speak to the world by word and deed for that great fundamental interest on which the republic rests for its security and its prosperity. It has become a trite saying that agriculture is the basis of all wealth, but the full measure of the statement may be comprehended when we remember that in this year of grace, 1884, the total value of the product from the farm and flock in the United States will exceed \$3,800,500,000, an amount brought forth in a single year vastly in excess of the National debt at its highest point. We are not in the habit of considering New England as especially distinguished for agriculture, and yet the annual product from her soil is greater in value than all the gold taken from the mines of California and Australia in the richest years of their fabulous yield. The farmer is a true and always successful miner in the extraction of money from the earth, a fact most strikingly shown in the history of California, whose splendid march to wealth and power only fairly began when the energies of her people were turned to the production of bread for the world, instead of gold. The prodigious consumption of 56,000,000 of people is brought strikingly before us when we realize how vast a proportion of our aggregate product is used at home, and how small a share is sent abroad. The hundred and odd millions of New England's farm product does not support her own people, and they are compelled to exchange the fruits of their mechanical industry to an enormous amount annually for the means of subsistence so lavishly out-poured from the granaries of the more fertile West, and this fact is but one of many which show the independence of our people and the vast extent of our internal exchanges.

The scene to-day is enhanced in interest when we reflect that throughout the gorgeous autumn which we have just entered, will be reproduced in countless communities throughout our land, from ocean to ocean, from the Northern lakes to the Southern gulf; the richness of the harvest, the contentment and happiness of the people will be shown on fields as fair and by displays as brilliant as those which now delight our eyes and gladden our hearts. Nor will the autumn exhaust the inspiring scenes. When the chill of winter on the northern border of the Union shall make the southern sun seem genial and welcome, our brethren of the cotton region will continue the wondrous story. They invite us to witness at the Commercial Emporium of the South the great triumph of Southern agriculture in the production of that single plant which has revolutionized manufactures. They have the finest of the world, which has enriched the United States beyond the reach of the imagination, and has added incalculably to the comfort, health and luxury of the human race. Standing as I do in a fair of the New England States, it is an agreeable duty to extend congratulations to the New England farmers on the results of this year's labor, and on the general and important fact that at no period in the history of New England husbandry has intelligent labor been blessed with more profitable results than during the present generation. If there be any one who doubts this, I wish he was here to-day and could hear what I have heard and see what I have seen. [Applause.] I heartily congratulate the New England society on the brilliant success of this exhibition, and beg to return my sincere thanks to all for the personal kindness and cordiality with which I have been honored.

At the conclusion of Blaine's remarks he was given three cheers by the crowd, to which he bowed his acknowledgements. Blaine was then escorted to his carriage and driven directly to the residence of Governor Smythe.

INDIANAPOLIS, 4.—The defendants file with their answer a number of interrogatories, and require that the same be answered by the plaintiff under oath, positively and without evasion, within such time as the court may limit, among which are the following: State when you finally left Kentucky, if you at any time resided there, when you went there, where you were next employed, in what business or calling. If you answer that the maiden name of your wife was Harriet Stanwood, state when she finally left Kentucky, and when and where you next met her. Give the State and place of your marriage, and the names of the persons, besides yourself and wife, who were present on the occasion. What acquaintance had you with Jacob

Stanwood; what relation was he, if any, to the person you married, and what conversation, or other interview did you have with him before said marriage concerning the same, and where did such interview, if any, occur, and what was said and done therein? Was the first child of said marriage born on the 18th of June, 1851? Where did said child die? Where was it buried, and if in any cemetery, give the name of the cemetery? Was there any tombstone or monument erected at the grave of said child, giving the date of its birth, and by whose direction was said tombstone erected? Did not said tombstone bear the following inscription, relative to the birth of the child: "Stanwood Blaine, born June 18th, 1851?" Has any portion of such inscription on said tombstone been erased since its erection? If so, what portion thereof? What acquaintance had you with the work called "The Life of James G. Blaine," written by Russell H. Cornwell, with an introductory by Gov. Robie of Maine, and published by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, in the year 1884? Were not the proofs of such work submitted to you for revision? Was not the statement made upon the 18th page of said book, as follows: "Miss Stanwood, in March, 1851, became his wife at Pittsburg, Pa.," a correct statement of the time and place of your marriage? Did you not communicate to the author of said book for his use in such work the name and place of your marriage as aforesaid?

The following statement was tonight furnished the Associated Press correspondent at this point by Mr. Shoemaker:

To the Public:

Biased reports have been sent from Indianapolis by certain press correspondents, indicating that the defendant in the libel suit brought by Mr. Blaine will seek to delay a prompt trial; on the contrary, we shall do all in our power to expedite the conclusion of the case, and anticipate being ready for an issue before a jury early in October if not sooner.

(Signed) JOHN C. SHOEMAKER.

NEW YORK, 4.—A company of New York capitalists has been formed to establish a telephone across the Atlantic Ocean. It is to be supplemented if the patent rights of the Bell Company permit, by a line from New York to San Francisco. Among the stockholders and directors are John H. Reed of the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, F. H. Skinner of Hazen, Todd & Co., Geo. M. Braves, vice-President of the Bank of the Metropolis, Wm. Foster, Jr., formerly president of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co., and several Boston capitalists. The company is to use the new Mackay-Bennett cable. The first experiments in submarine telephoning will be made as soon as the Mackay-Bennett cable is extended from Halifax, N.S., to Gloucester, Mass. The distance between these two ports is 850 miles. If the experiments on this part of the international strand are successful, experts and instruments will at once be sent to Valentia, Ireland, and attempts will be made to telephone across the Atlantic Ocean.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The following is Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood's letter accepting the nomination as the candidate of the Woman's National Equal Rights party in California, for the office of President of the United States: "Hattie L. Stowe, president, Eliza C. Webb, secretary, and members of the party: Having been duly notified of your petition in the convention assembled of August 23, 1884, in nominating me as a candidate for the high position of Chief Magistrate of the United States as the choice of the Equal Rights party, and although feeling unworthy and incompetent to fill so high a place, I am constrained to accept the nomination so generously and enthusiastically tendered by the only political party which really and truly represents the interests of our whole people, North and South, East and West, because I believe that with your unanimous and cordial support, and with the fairness and justice of our cause, we shall not only be able to carry the election, but to guide the ship of State safely into port.

In furtherance of this purpose, I have to say that should it be my good fortune to be elected, and should our policy with its grand platform of principles be successful in the contemplated election, it will be my earnest effort to promote and maintain equal political privileges to every class of our citizens, irrespective of sex, color or nationality, and to make of this great and glorious country, in truth, what it has so long been in name, "the land of the free, and the home of the brave." I shall seek to insure a fair distribution of public offices to women, as well as to men, with scrupulous regard to civil service reform after women are duly installed in the offices. I am also in accord with the platform of the party in the desire to foster American industries, and in sympathy with the working men and women of the country who are organized against free trade, for the purpose of rendering the laboring classes of our country comfortable and independent. I sympathize with the soldiers' widows, and believe in the re-enactment of the arrearage act, and in the increase of pensions to widows, believing that the surplus revenues of the country cannot be better used than in clothing the widows and educating the orphans of our nation's defenders. I would also suggest the abolishment of the pension office, its complicated and technical machinery, which so beautifully illus-

trates how not to do it, and recommend in its stead three commissioners, whose only duty should consist in requiring from an applicant for invalid pension his certificate of honorable discharge; from the widow, proof of marriage, and from the mother, proof of birth. I am opposed to monopoly, in the sense of men monopolizing all of the votes and all of the offices, and at the same time insisting upon having the distribution of all the money, both public and private. It is this sort of monopoly that has made possible the large breaches of trust of government officials, caused bank suspensions and defalcations all over the country. It has engendered and fostered strikes. I am opposed to the wholesale monopoly of the judiciary by male voters. If elected I shall feel it incumbent on me to appoint a reasonable number of women as district attorneys, marshals and judges of the United States, and would appoint any competent woman to any vacancy that might occur on the United States Supreme Bench. I am in full sympathy with the temperance advocates of the country, especially the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but believe that woman suffrage will have a greater tendency to abolish the liquor traffic than prohibition will to bring about woman suffrage. If the former is adopted, the latter will be its probable sequence. If elected, I shall recommend in my inaugural a system of laws as far as practicable for all the States, and especially for marriage, divorce and the limitation of contracts, and such a regulation of the laws of descent and distribution of estates as will make the wife equal with the husband in authority and right, and an equal partner in the common business. I favor an extension of our commercial relations with foreign countries, and especially with the Central and South American States, and the establishment of a high court of arbitration to which shall be referred all differences that may arise between these several States, or between them and the United States. My Indian policy would be first, to have the Government pay them what it owes them, to break up their tribal relations, distribute them their lands in severalty, and make them citizens amenable to the laws of the land as white and colored persons are. While we sympathize with unhappy Ireland and deprecate oppression on one side, and lawlessness on the other, our policy as a Nation does not allow any public expression from our people. Due consideration will be given to the interests of the honest, industrious, home-loving German. Again thanking you for your expressions of esteem, I think I may safely say that I fully endorse your whole platform.

Cordially yours,

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

A letter from a Western woman to Mrs. Lockwood says she was selected for President because Elizabeth Cady Stanton was too old, Mary A. Livermore was too opposed to certain classes, Susan B. Anthony was too much of a spinster, and Lucy Stone was too narrow.

The new candidate to-night wrote a letter to her Western friends asking about the Vice Presidency, and saying that was an important and serious matter.

GENEVA, N. Y., 4.—Secretary Folger died at 4.55 p. m. The only persons present were Mrs. Hart, his deceased wife's sister, Dr. Knapp and his law associates, his family physician, Dr. A. B. Smith and his colored servant James. Mr. Smith and Captain J. S. Lewis had left him but a few minutes previously. Dr. Henry Foster, who has been here two or three times as consulting physician, arrived on the 4.45 train, and was conveyed to Mr. Folger's by Dr. Smith. Mrs. Ernst, the Secretary's sister, arrived by the same train. After the three last named entered, the dying man gasped twice or three times, and all was over. Secretary Folger's two daughters are in the Adirondacks, Eddie is in very feeble health, and his son, Capt. Chas. W. Folger, is at Alexandria, Virginia. All have been notified to come to Geneva, the telegraph not being earlier resorted to as so sudden a termination of the father's malady was not apprehended. Capt. Folger will arrive to-morrow.

The Secretary returned for the last time to Geneva on Wednesday evening the 20th ult. He called his family physician the next morning who gives the following diagnosis of the case: Great feebleness of the heart's action; congestion of the middle lobe of the right lung and capillary congestion of the bronchial tubes; torpor of the liver, albuminous discharge of the urine, showing diseased kidneys. The Doctor was informed that the Secretary had had hemorrhage of the lungs three times of late before his return. The first was while out yachting with friends at New York, on which occasion he discharged about a pint of blood. Secretary Folger rode out daily until including the 29th ult., since which time he kept his room, but did not wholly abandon official work. He continued to answer important letters and telegrams till yesterday, and seemed reluctant to give up, but he was by no means unconscious of his critical condition. He entrusted to his personal friend, Capt. Lewis, final messages to his family and other directions of a private nature.

Assistant Secretary Coon said that he had received several letters recently from Secretary Folger, in which he wrote rather despondently. In one, alluding to the burden of work in the Department, he said that while he was about useless, still he would pack his

trunk and return to duty if he (Coon) felt that too much was laid upon him. A third letter was closed abruptly with the remark that he had set out to write at length, but left too weak and restless.

In regard to the question of filling the vacancy by temporary appointment Mr. Coon submitted the question to the Attorney General on the death recently of Sixth Auditor Ela. The Attorney General gave his opinion that a vacancy occurring by the death of a head of a bureau ought to be filled on the expiration of ten days, either by temporary designation or permanent appointment, and that such temporary designation, if made, could be for ten days. It would follow, therefore, that the vacancy in the Treasury may be temporarily filled by appointment for ten days from the 16th inst., and must be permanently filled not later than the 26th inst., Sundays not being counted.

A meeting of the heads of the Treasury Department will be held to-morrow and draft appropriate resolutions of respect to Secretary Folger. Newport, R. I., 4.—President Arthur dined this evening with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellis at Fairlawn. There were about sixteen guests. The President received the telegram announcing the death of Secretary Folger at 5 o'clock and was greatly affected by the news. He will attend the funeral, and hopes he will be able to attend that of Senator Anthony also. He has telegraphed his condolence to the father of Secretary Folger, and ordered that the flags on Government vessels and buildings in this vicinity and at Fort Adams be placed at half mast until after the funeral. The President had intended to give a dinner to the English admiral Saturday, but that now will probably be indefinitely postponed.

LONG BRANCH, 2.—Frank Patterson, owner of the Opera House, is missing, and detectives are searching for him with a warrant for his arrest. He is charged with having forged endorsements on a number of well known residents of Monmouth County, on notes aggregating over \$30,000. Wm. W. Connor and S. F. Hendrickson, of the Red Bank, his endorsers to a considerable amount, have seized all his property and taken possession of the Opera House. Last year he purchased the right to the opera of the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief." He handsomely equipped two large companies and played them in all parts of the United States and Canada under the name of "Patterson's New York Opera Companies, Nos. 1 and 2." The case has caused intense excitement. Patterson leaves a wife and two children.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 3.—Henry Zorogowski, the Hungarian who stabbed his daughter-in-law last Monday and then attempted to kill himself, was hanged to a tree this morning by a party of masked Hungarians. The excitement is intense. It is the first lynching that has ever taken place in the county.

NEW YORK, 4.—Frank Frisbie, exchange clerk of the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, was arrested yesterday on the Pacific Mail steamship *Colon*, on a charge of having stolen \$7,000 from the bank, and was to-day given into the custody of a detective from Oregon, who was armed with a requisition, and requisition papers have also been sent on for Mrs. Frisbie, but Governor Cleveland did not sign them. Frisbie to-day assumes the sole responsibility, and Mrs. Frisbie was released. She and her two children will remain in the city, and Frisbie will be taken back to Oregon.

MEXICO, 4.—There was burned on the steamer *City of Merida*, at Havana, a valuable collection of Mexican rarities, zoological and botanical, destined for the New Orleans Exposition. Gen. Diaz, head of the Mexican commission is much affected by the loss, and says it cannot be replaced in ten years.

Boston, 4.—The headless body of Dr. Black, surgeon on the *Tallapoosa*, was found floating in the Muskeget channel to-day.

Binghamton, N. Y., 4, 10 p. m.—Marathon, a thirty ton 30 miles from this city, on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, is in flames. Two blocks are already destroyed. The Binghamton fire department is called on.

NEW YORK, 5.—3's, 100%; 4's, Ex. Int. 12; 4's, 20%; Pacific 6's, 27; Burlington, 20%; Central Pacific, 41%; Northern Pacific, 21%, pfd, 48%; Northwestern, 99%; New York Central, 24; Oregon Navigation, 81; Oregon Trans., 15%; Pacific Mail, 49%; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 22; Union Pacific 49%; Texas Pacific, 12%; Fargo Ex. 5; Western Union 65%.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 5.—A dispatch this morning from Trepassy reports a destructive southeast gale on Monday on the west coast. On Tuesday morning an unknown vessel was lost with all hands at St. Hott's. Seven bodies were washed ashore.

NEW YORK, 5.—Failures throughout the country in the last seven days—for the United States 199, for Canada 14—as against a total of 196 for last week, showing an increase of 17. Casualties are still numerous in the Western and Pacific States, while in other sections of the country the number of assignments is rather below the average.

WASHINGTON, 5.—At a meeting of the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Treasury Department to-day Comptroller Laurence, Commissioner Johnson, Treasurer Wyman, Commissioner Evans and Solicitor Neal were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased Secretary. A number of Treasury employees expressing a desire to attend the obsequies, arrangements will be made if possible to run

a special train from Washington to Geneva the evening prior to the funeral, to return immediately after the ceremonies. The Treasury Department was closed to-day. The building is being heavily draped with black and flags flying at half-mast. Acting Sec'y Coon will issue an order to close the sub-treasuries and custom houses during the hours of the funeral ceremonies. Acting Secretary of State Davis received a telegram from the President this morning directing an executive order be issued formally announcing the death of Secretary Folger.

LEWISTON, Me., 5.—Geo. C. Wing to-night sent the following telegram to Chairman Jones, of the National Republican committee: "The canvass of the State will close to-morrow. It has been animated and thorough, with the tariff as the principal issue. We expect with confidence to carry both branches of the legislature, to choose four representatives to Congress and re-elect Gov. Robie by a popular majority of ten thousand. Geo. C. Wing, Chairman Republican State committee."

To-night there was a great republican torchlight demonstration. In the afternoon speeches were made in the Park. Blaine introduced Judge West as follows: "I have the luxury this year, Mr. Chairman, of hearing speeches and not making them, and I only take the chair to acknowledge this generous reception, and to introduce to you one with whom my memory goes back to boyhood, to my college days, a man whom I have always loved as a brother. I will introduce to you Hon. Wm. H. West, of Ohio, a man distinguished in his profession and by an honorable career in the judiciary."

Chicago, 5.—At a meeting of the independent republicans, held to-night, an executive committee was appointed to organize for the campaign. George D. Wright, of the Massachusetts independent republican State central committee, was present, and spoke of the progress of the movement in that State.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committees of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan held a conference here to-day and arranged to supplement the work of the National Committee by procuring speakers and circulating documents especially calculated to influence votes in those States.

San Francisco, 5.—The Supreme Court decided to-day that the election for Senators in the odd numbered districts must be held this year. The decision is important to Republicans, as eighteen of the present twenty Senators from the odd numbered districts are democrats.

Manchester, N. H., 5.—The Greenback State Convention endorsed Gen. Butler. George W. Carpenter was nominated for Governor and J. O. Woodbury and J. E. Williams for Congressmen. The platform of the National convention at Indianapolis was endorsed.

White River Junction, Vt., 5.—The returns from 240 towns, giving the complete gubernatorial vote of the State show the following result: Total vote cast, 61,421; Pingree, republican, received 41,917; Redington, democrat, 19,831; Soule, greenbacker, 48; independents and scattering, 1,861, making Pingree's majority 21,413, a proportional loss to the republicans of about 12 per cent., of democrats 6 5-10; reduction of the republican majority, 3,599. The complexion of the House of Representatives is, republicans, 78; democrats, 34; greenbackers, 4; independents, 31; no choice, 1. The next Senate consists of 27 republicans, 3 democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 5.—The members of the British Science Association did not put in an appearance at the sessions of the American Association to-day, but in the evening they attended a reception given in their honor at the Academy of Music by the citizens of Philadelphia, at which the American Institute of Mining Engineers and a number of foreign delegates were present. After the adjournment of the general session of the association this morning, several sections met here and discussed papers. The meeting of these subordinate bodies, with the exception of those on economic science, anthropology and mathematics, attracted large audiences. As at the present and previous day in the economic science section, lady visitors were a notable feature. In some of the sections, blackboards were conspicuous, and illustrations and designs were almost everywhere. The chemistry was peculiar for its collections of jars and instruments. The discussions and speeches developed no matter of special interest beyond professional circles. John Biddulph Martin, of London, England, read a paper on the future of the United States. His main point was embraced in queries as to the means by which the enormous population of the future, which the rapid occupation of our soil fore-shadows, is to be fed. He contends that Great Britain would long supply a market for the chief American food products; that as a result of railway building we would have a large accretion of bona fide railway securities; that the abolition of the national debt would create a fall in the rate of interest, which would be seriously felt by those depending upon fixed incomes, and, further, would result in lower wages and prices generally; that the continuance of large national incomes from customs duties on imports would make necessary this abolition, and finally that with the increase of population and the diffusion of wealth individual fortunes will be less feebly