

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

HARRISBURG, 6.—Gov. Hoyt has made the following statement in reference to the charges against him that he had used State funds in connection with others for private speculative purposes; that to avoid disgrace he had appealed to Senator Cameron to come to his assistance, which the latter did: "I was never a member of any pool, or engaged in any stock speculation. I desire to state emphatically, without qualification, that I never requested of any person or any agent of Cameron any financial assistance, either for myself or anybody else; that he has never advanced one dollar to me in my behalf or on account of any transaction; that I have never had any relation with any party, or combination, or pool to whom I may have advanced money, directly or indirectly. So far in life I have not been compelled to draw on the intellectual, political or financial resources of that gentleman. This attack is doubtless part of their discipline of extermination to which I am to be subjected in common with a large number of citizens of the commonwealth. We accept the situation." In reply to a question as to whether he had received Col. Quay's resignation as secretary of the commonwealth, he says: "Mr. Quay's resignation has been received and accepted. I part with him with sincere regret. I have appointed as his successor, Col. Francis Jordan, of this city, who has accepted and will go on as secretary to-morrow. Quay's telegram was simply to tender his resignation, and said he would be here next week and settle."

Pittsburg, 6.—Jas. A. Emerson, greenback labor candidate in the Twenty-fourth congressional district, has withdrawn from the contest.

NEW YORK, 6.—At 9.30 a dispatch from Redbank, N. J., stated a fire there had been burning two hours and a half in the business portion of the city, just opposite where the last two fires occurred. At that time the entire block was consumed including the Western Union office, and extending up Broad Street, including the Methodist Church, and threatening the National bank; about 20 business houses in all. The dispatches were sent from the railroad office. No communication since. Probably the depot or wires connecting with it have burned.

The firemen were kept busy during the 24 hours ending at 6 yesterday morning. No fewer than 12 distinct fires occurred in these hours, some requiring two, and one three different alarms. Loss not serious, but the number unprecedented.

Shreveport, La., 6.—A fire this evening in B. Woolf's dry goods store, Texas street, near Spring, destroyed half a dozen business houses. Loss estimated at \$102,000; insurance about \$75,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—An Auburn, Cal., dispatch says: The west bound passenger train this morning ran into a large rock on the track near Crystal Lake and smashed both engines badly, tore down 90 feet of snow shed, severely injured the engineer and fireman and instantly killed a tramp. The passengers were not injured but had a very narrow escape.

A Portland, Oregon, Special says: By the capsizing of a boat belonging to the schooner *J. G. Wall*, containing seven men, in Coos bay, the mate of the vessel and a sailor were drowned. Captain Christianity, of the schooner, was badly injured, but thrown ashore by the surf and saved. The other four men escaped.

Yellville, Ark., 6.—While Misses Minnie Shanks and Mary Godfrey, young ladies of excellent families, were sitting under a tree, it fell, killing the former and badly mangled the other.

Omaha, 6.—The baggage car and one passenger car of the B. & M. express were thrown from the track two miles west of Alexandria last night. Brakeman Frank Hurst was instantly killed. No one else was seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle on the engine tender.

DENVER, Col., 7.—The election is progressing quietly. The weather is warm. The fight in Arapahoe County is very bitter; there is scratching on all the tickets. A heavy vote is being polled.

NEW YORK, 7.—The weather is cloudy and rain threatened. The election is proceeding quietly and a

heavy vote is being polled. In Brooklyn many republicans are voting for Cleveland for governor, and the local ticket is being heavily scratched on both sides.

HALIFAX, 7.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a bake house in the basement of Elmenz' poor asylum building. How it originated is not very clear, but the smoke of smouldering wood spread through the dormitories and caused the utmost terror among from four to five hundred inmates in the institution. There was no immediate danger so the officials of the asylum did not take steps to rescue the inmates. The alarm sounded and a stroke of the bell had scarcely commenced when the wheels were run out of the engine houses. A few people who had retired and others who lived in the neighborhood ran to the building and found smoke issuing from the windows all over the building, but no flames to be seen. In the west wing the old women and the children were seen at the windows crying to be let out, and as they began breaking the glass it was feared they would throw themselves to the ground. The stairways were crowded and out came women nursing infants, old greyheaded grandmothers and feeble old men. Then it became known that those in the upper wards and in the wing were helpless. Some office men and fire wards alarmed the clergyman and others who were among the early arrivals who hastened up and with willing hands soon got the blind, halt and lame down the winding stairs. As a work of necessity, slowly but finally that wing was emptied of everything. In the meantime the flames in the basement spread from the base to the long air shaft of the elevator reaching the top of the main building. The draught here swept the flames upwards with tremendous force and in a few seconds the heaviest part of the conflagration was in the top of the main building. The story just under the caves in this building was used as a hospital and in it were about 70 patients, most of them perfectly helpless. The fire was now fiercely burning right in the hospital and above and the heat so intense that the melting lead poured down from the roof in streams of brilliant fire and the slates flew every where in deadly showers, rendering any near approach to the burning almost certain death. Notwithstanding this there were hundreds standing outside who would willingly have entered the building if they could have found their way through the place. Indeed several did go in, but without guidance could do nothing in the immense building and had to return to the yard. An attempt was made to raise ladders to the windows, but the ladders were too short and after a fireman was knocked down by a falling brick and it was seen that even the ladders would be swept away in a few minutes, the attempt ceased. The fire burned through the roof and the scene was never to be forgotten.

Far above the roar of the flames and crack of the bursting slates were heard the cries of the wretched patients in the hospital who were roasting to death. Most of them as before stated, were helpless and could not leave their beds, and perhaps were stifled by the smoke before the cruel flames could reach them, but others were seen to dash themselves against the windows and cling to the sashes till their screams were exhausted or their hands burned off and they fell back into the seething caldron of the flames. A woman was seen to drag herself to a corner window and forcing her body half out till she could breathe the fresh air, she remained in that position till her head burned off. It is known that there were about seventy patients in the hospital, and as far as could be ascertained fully half a dozen were carried out before the flames cut off all further approach to the place. A medical man in a position to know, estimates the loss of life at not less than 50 and these were all patients in the hospital. The poor old people and little children rescued from other parts of the building were huddled together in barns some little distance away, and there packed around with straw and blankets and kept till morning. The building is still burning fiercely and no doubt will be totally destroyed. Insured.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The annual report of Gen. Sherman is given to the public to-day. It is accompanied by the reports of the division commanders, of Gen. Sheridan, and of

Inspector General Sackett. The report shows the general staff to consist of 575 officers and 1,273 enlisted men. The army proper consists of 10 regiments of cavalry, 431 officers and 6,383 men; 5 regiments of artillery, 280 officers and 2,493 men; 25 regiments of infantry, 877 officers and 8,773 men; total, including unavailable men detailed at various points, 2,162 officers and 23,024 men. He says the experience of the world shows that but 66 per cent. of an army is available for active service, and as 25,000 are really needed for the standing army, he recommends that the limit of the army be increased to 30,000 officers and men. The men in the army are now, he says, overworked and must continue so unless the number is increased. He reviews the work of the year somewhat in detail, arriving at the conclusion that there have been a less number of Indian outbreaks in the year than at any time for 20 years past. This is due to the efficiency of the army and in part to the advancement of civilization in the West. The report devotes considerable space to the growth of the great West, and says that now that the transition period is past, it is the duty of the government to select certain strategic points for permanent army posts, and construct comfortable buildings on them, so as no longer to compel officers and men to live in holes in the ground, or green cottonwood log huts, as heretofore. There have been 1,741 trials by court martial during the year. He recommends a change in the system of court martial, saying the present system was established by custom in the English army a hundred years ago, when the habit was to dine at 3 o'clock, and get drunk after dinner. Number of desertions during the year, 3,721; enlistments and re-enlistments, 7,341. Commenting on the number of desertions, he says many are those of men who enlist in the Eastern cities, and after getting free transportation West, desert, knowing there will be little effort to bring them back or punish them. The remedy he thinks is in better treatment of those who stay, and more severe punishment of deserters. He recommends an increase of payment to \$16 per month instead of \$13. The punishment for desertion should be made more severe, inflicting capital punishment in aggravated cases, as is done by other countries. The general condition of the army personnel and its men are improved. The recent rifle contest made a great improvement in the marksmanship of the men. He recommends an appropriation for continuing this work; recommends the adoption of some plan by which regiments and officers can be given definite terms in remote posts, and then allowed to return to the comforts of civilized life; recommends the improvement of teachers for schools at posts, and says that if officers in spite of sage advice, will marry and have families, they ought to be provided for in the best manner possible.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Postmaster General Howe will, in his forthcoming report, urge upon Congress the necessity for the government entering into the domain of telegraphy. He says it is the business of the Postoffice Department to facilitate prompt and rapid intercourse between the people. We have, says he, at present a monopoly, in fact, an undisputed one. In my opinion, the Postoffice Department might be equipped with every facility for postal telegraphy. The government can do it cheaper than companies, and certainly with the same promptness.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The postal system of Wells, Fargo & Co., on the Pacific slope will probably receive some attention from the Postmaster General in his annual report. It is said Mr. Howe has for the first time learned of the existence of this business. Within a few days he has been led to believe that grave abuses have sprung up under the company's administration. They are supposed to relate to charges of under-payment of United States postage on mail matter. The fact that this company has been able to successfully maintain a rate on matter higher than the regular charge will be used by the Postmaster General as an argument in opposition to the reduction of the 3 cent rate by Congress.

DURANGO, Col., 7.—Ute Indian young buck warriors threaten to go on the warpath, and scalp every male settler living on the Dolores. The citizens are greatly alarmed, and say that unless the government

takes the matter in hand bloodshed will surely ensue.

On Monday last, at Bourse's store, on the Mancos, where the Indians congregated, a white man became enraged at the threats of the Indians and pulled Mariana, an Indian chief, from his horse, dragged him by the hair of his head, and beat him, and had it not been for the interference of bystanders Mariana would have been killed. Bill Williams, a ranchman, on the Dolores, had been notified by friendly Indians that he had better leave his ranch as the young bucks were on the warpath. Williams carried the news to all the settlers, and they left their ranches and made camp at John's store.

LARAMIE CITY, 7.—An earthquake shock was experienced here at 6.30 this evening, felt plainly along the line of the U. P. R. R. west as far as Evanston. Plastering fell off in buildings at Rawlins, Point of Rock, and other places. Trains will be sent west with great care, as bridges may have been thrown out of place.

DENVER, 7.—A slight earthquake was felt at Denver and vicinity at 6.20 p. m. Occupants of high buildings even ran out into the streets.

Cheyenne, 6.—The earthquake here was accompanied by a electric flash that lighted up the northern sky. The shock was violent. Chandeliers and quensware in houses rattled considerably.

PENSACOLA, Fla., 8.—Seven new cases and one death from yellow fever reported yesterday. Hopes of frost are again postponed, the weather being much milder.

DETROIT, 8.—Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll was interviewed this afternoon as to his views on the political situation and the question, What caused the great political reaction? He said: First, extravagant appropriations; second, refusal to reduce taxation; twenty millions should have been taken from sugar. The republican party should have taken such steps that all internal taxation could within one year from now be abolished; third, the republicans should not have postponed tariff reform; the tariff commission was a mistake; fourth, prominent republicans have been trying to kill each other: the great struggle has been for office. We have had too many politicians and not enough statesmen. The fight against Cornell was unfortunate. *Pennsylvania is tired of the same rule.*

What will be the effect upon the Presidential contest of 1884?

It looks to me now, General Sherman will be the next President. The republicans will be compelled to take such a man as General Sherman, and Sherman is the only man I know that stalwarts, half-breeds, reformers and civil service gentlemen can all unite on. General Sherman is a soldier and a statesman.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Times* say: The republican party message to President Arthur reads something like this: Mind your own business; which is not that of interfering in the local politics of your own or any other State. Cease trying to be a ward politician. Be the Executive of the Nation. At the same time leave men like Jno. O'Brien, Stephen B. French and John F. Smythe to their own devices; try to expand your political vision beyond the area to which you have been accustomed to confine it. You are not ignorant of the rudiments of statesmanship. Advance beyond them, and confide in the people rather than politicians; be assured that when you intruded to foist the claims of Roscoe Conkling on disgraced constituents you made a fatal blunder; that when you humbly tried to console him under defeat with a judgeship of the Supreme Court, you insulted public intelligence; that when you lent yourself to wreak his revenge and that of his master, Gould, against Gov. Cornell, you aroused the indignation of every thinking man in this State, and sowed distrust of your administration wherever honesty and manliness are known among the political virtues. Have a mind of your own and be President of a Nation, not of a narrow and vindictive faction of your own party. The country may be brought to admire Chester A. Arthur as he may be, but it has emphatically condemned Chester A. Arthur as he is.

## FOREIGN.

PANAMA, 6.—*Diario Oficial* of Lima, says the news by to-day's steamer states that peace negotiations with Don Garcia Calderon are

finally broken off and he will be sent into confinement at Angel.

LONDON, 7.—The British consul at Jeddah telegraphed that he had received official advice stating that the cholera had disappeared from Mecca.

Letters from Ireland state a famine is impending in the counties Donegal, Claire and Roscommon. The potato crop has been a failure while storms have devastated the fields and cabins of the poor. Guardians of workhouse unions declare the prospect the worst since the famine of 1861.

Berlin, 6.—The German minister of war has made known his decision to extend the German forts and strengthen its fortifications on the Baltic coast. New armored forts, with heavy batteries, will be constructed near Pillan and Memel, and extensive fortifications of eastern and western Prussia and Posen, will be pushed forward with as great rapidity as possible; in order to meet the extension by Russia of her fortifications on the Prussian and Austrian frontiers. Everything indicates that the German government realizes the presence of a great and growing danger, and that the suddenness with which it has developed has neither terrified this government nor found it unprepared to meet the emergency.

St. Petersburg, 6.—It is affirmed in Russian diplomatic circles that the relations with Germany are most cordial.

Alexandria, 6.—The forces of the false prophet in Sudan have made five attacks on the town of Obeid, but were driven back with great loss. Among the killed were two brothers of the false prophet. Obeid remains invested. The prophet continued to advance on Kharoum, for which there is hopes of a successful defense. It is reported from Tripoli that Bedouins are offering for sale large quantities of fire arms and other property, the proceeds of their raid in Alexandria.

LONDON, 6.—At a mass meeting of rivet makers at Blackheath were adopted resolutions declaring their intention to continue the strike for an advance of wages 10 per cent.

Nailers at Staffordshire and Worcestershire have been on a strike for a fortnight. Notice to employers demanding an advance of 10 per cent is being ignored.

The chair makers at Staffordshire inaugurated a strike for the same advance, but the employers yielded and the strike ended.

The mission of Moody and Sankey at Cambridge suspended on account of the illness of Moody.

Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice, being ill, was unable to attend court, to hear the argument in the case of the appeal of Mr. Bradlaugh, and the latter appeared before the Queen's Bench and asked the court to quash the indictment against him for blasphemous libel and resistance of Sir Henry Tyler. The application was refused.

Several persons engaged in the court martial of Arabi Pasha have resigned because of an intimation which had been conveyed to them by counsel that they might be called as witnesses who shared in the military uprising.

It has been decided to hold the trial of Arabi Pasha in the jail building. His counsel obtained possession of the document alluded to in recent dispatches, which passed between the sultan and members of the national party in Egypt. They were transmitted through Dervish Pasha, and have reference to applications containing a thousand signatures, in which the sultan is begged to support Arabi in his rebellion against the Khedive.

The committee for the prosecution of rebels is holding daily sessions here. It has tried 380 prisoners, of whom 50 were found guilty. They will have a trial by court martial as soon as it can be convened.

Eight thousand troops are on the point of starting to Zuakin to oppose the new insurrection. A reserve force of 8,000 has been retained at Krosko to guard that point.

Alexandria, 6.—There is great distress among the victims of incendiarianism, who are waiting to be indemnity. They have been compelled to appeal to private charity.

Constantinople, 6.—Russia and the Porte are unable to agree as to the time to commence the payment of the war indemnity. The Porte claims the right to begin in March. Russia claims that it should begin in January.

Earl Granville, British Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, opposes the dispatch of an Ottoman