

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20.—Last Monday Boone re-appeared, with his wife, who went into the executive chamber, while her husband remained in the antechamber. She became excited and violent in her language and, the governor's attendants say, suddenly struck at Cleveland who seized her arm before the blow came, and requested the woman to be seated and calm. He rose and she sat down, and then, screaming, fell to the floor in violent hysterics. Two orderlies then removed her across the street to a house where she was treated. She has been hysterical most of the time since. Boone states that when he heard his wife scream he rushed into the executive chamber and found the governor just letting go of her. He was put aside by the orderlies who removed the woman. He claimed that the treatment of his wife was so severe that she is in a dying condition, and that, overcome by his feelings, he attacked the governor.

A reporter of the Albany Journal, who called at the house where Mrs. Boone is, saw her, and the bruises on her where, it is alleged, the governor seized her, were shown him. The attendants said she was in a comatose condition and apparently dying.

Albany, 20.—This evening the excitement over the assault on Governor Cleveland has largely abated. The condition of Mrs. Boone, suffering from hysteria since her interview with the Governor a week ago to-day, is not dangerous. The statement that she was injured by the Governor during the interview is entirely untrue. When he told her he could not pardon her brother without investigation, and that the case must take its turn, she flew at him and attempted to scratch his face. He seized her by the wrists and said: "Why you poor, foolish woman, why don't you behave yourself?" Mrs. Boone was then led out into an ante-room, where she fell upon the floor in a fit. She is not injured, further than sustaining some bruises inflicted on herself during her struggles. Fairbanks, for whom Boone sought pardon appears also to be a crank. The Governor to-day received a dispatch from the Warden of the Auburn prison stating that Fairbanks had been pronounced insane by medical experts and had been transferred to the insane department.

NEW YORK, 20.—The Tribune describes Belva Lockwood last night, at the Academy of Music, as of medium size, wearing eye-glasses, dressed in black velvet, a bunch of roses in her corsage, hair Japanese fashion. As she stepped briskly on the stage a number of women in the front row clapped their hands. Mrs. Lockwood bowed, but did not smile. Without looking at the roll of manuscript in her hand she commenced her speech in a clear, musical voice. There were about 500 present. Admission tickets were 50 cents and \$1.

OSWEGO, 20.—Seven thousand persons heard Gen. Butler make his speech to-night. R. G. Holbrook, of the Vulcan Iron Works, introduced the General. In speaking of the lawlessness and murder in the South, the General excited thunders of applause. Here, he said: "If you'll elect me President, I will either go into my seat or into my coffin, and I will either stop these murders or I'll have a lot of first-class funerals to keep me busy!" Of the Parson story, the General said: "He styles himself General Parsons. He may possibly have been a sutler in the Confederate army. He did not like me then, and he does not like me now. He is trying to get even with me by telling lies."

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., 20.—This morning when Rice Orben came down to breakfast at his parents home at Bradford, he exclaimed in frightened tones, "I had a horrible dream last night. I dreamed that I shot a man while out hunting last Thursday." His relatives laughed at the matter, but young Orben insisted upon going to the scene of the shooting, and finally persuaded his brother-in-law to accompany him. On arriving at a spot, five miles from home, in a dense thicket of laurel, was found the body of Jacob Klink, with a bullet hole through his brain. Orben and his companion, horrified, returned to town and notified Justice Campbell, who will hold an inquest to-morrow. Orben's story was received with some degree of incredulity, the general opinion being that he shot him accidentally and was afraid to confess. Both men bore good reputations.

UTICA, N. Y., 21.—The village of Carthage is reported to be ablaze. Several mills and other property are burning. The Watertown and Lowville departments are there, and apparatus from Utica is en route. No other particulars are obtainable. The conflagration began in Eaton's planing mill in West Carthage and spread rapidly. It jumped across the river and is now burning fiercely, with a high wind rising. At the time of writing, it looks as if the entire village would be destroyed. Fully thirty dwelling-houses are burned and families homeless. Many did not save anything.

Watertown, N. Y., 20.—The fire is now on both sides of the principal part of Main street, and water seems powerless to stay the progress of the flames. It is impossible to describe the scenes incident to the conflagration or to get any estimate of the loss.

Philadelphia, 20.—The Times says: The fires that have been raging in At-

lantic County, N. J., for a week past, have increased to such an extent within the last two or three days that the people in the villages have become much alarmed. At Weymouth, a town of about fifty houses, built upon the edge of the pines, the citizens have been watching the fires in their direction all night. Saturday they worked cutting down trees to turn the course of the flames, which came nearer and nearer. All their labor was in vain. Yesterday six houses and the Methodist church were burned to the ground. At Blue Anchor, Cedar Swamp, Richland and Brooklyn the fires are still raging.

Utica, N. Y., 20.—The most destructive fire that ever visited Northern New York broke out in Carthage at 11 this morning and burned all the afternoon. The fire began from ashes thrown from Russell's tannery, which set fire to Eaton's planing mills. The flames spread rapidly to Ross's furniture manufactory and Farr's tub factory, crossed the river to East Carthage, catching upon Guilot's planing mill, and totally destroying the factories and buildings on Ryther and Pringle's Islands. The flames then sprang to all the houses on Spring street, Mechanic's street and Church street. The new Opera House, Pack's Hotel, the Disciple's church and academy were burned. On Main street the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were burned, and many residences. School street, upper James street, Clinton street and the east side of Main street all are in ruins. The flames spread so rapidly the firemen could not keep up with them. At 6.30 they seemed to be nearly under control and it was hoped to save the business blocks of the village. It is estimated that 200 houses were destroyed and that the loss will reach \$1,000,000. There are not sufficient dwellings left in town to shelter the inhabitants. Carthage was extensively engaged in manufacturing, and all its industries are in ruins.

In Brooklyn Sunday morning a fire broke out in the building occupied by the Rice Box and Toy Co., which extended to adjoining buildings, destroying property valued at \$200,000.

A fire at Tarentown, Pa., Saturday night destroyed the pot and box factories connected with Charles Flaccus' glass works. Loss \$8,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 20.—The shut down of the mills took effect to-day. Although 10,000 persons are idle there is no unusual throng on the streets.

Albion, Pa., 20.—Work in H. H. Fisher's pipe mill is suspended indefinitely, throwing 7,000 out of employment.

BALTIMORE, 20.—Heavy rains are reported in Jamaica. The rainfall the evening of the seventh was 6.4 inches. Railway bridges are flooded to the depth of two feet and telegraphic communication interrupted throughout the island. A vessel arrived here reported that she passed a large quantity of trees and vegetable matter, evidently washed from off the different West India Islands through heavy rains.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The international meridian conference adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this universal day is to be mean solar day, is to begin for all the world at the moment of midnight of the initial meridian coinciding with the beginning of the civil day and date of that meridian, and is to be counted from zero up to 24 hours.

Resolved, That the conference express the hope that, as soon as may be practicable, astronomical and nautical days will be arranged everywhere to begin at mean midnight.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., 21.—The Carthage fire was the most disastrous that ever visited this part of the State. It began in a row of manufacturing buildings on the west side of Black river. A heavy wind blew sparks half a mile across the river to the two islands, filled with manufacturing institutions, burned everything on the islands, and struck into the residence part of the town and swept the buildings from about 75 acres. This was the oldest part of the town and contained beautiful shade trees with fine dwellings. Today this territory is a mass of smouldering ruins. One hundred and sixty dwellings were burned, besides manufacturing institutions and the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Disciple churches, the town hall, academy and all other school buildings. The fire spread so rapidly that very little household goods could be saved. The fire departments of Watertown, Lowville, Booneville and Utica responded to the call for help, but as the fire would appear in a dozen different places at the same time the streams from the engines were of little avail. The yards were filled with dry leaves, which, ignited by flying cinders and fanned by a stiff breeze, were soon in a blaze. There were a hundred dwelling houses on fire at the same time. The people worked hard for several hours to save their property, and then became panic stricken. All last night hundreds of them were roaming the streets or lying in spots where the fire had not touched, every place of shelter in the village being filled with women and children. A large number of people were brought to this city, where they had friends to care for them. It is impossible to correctly picture the scenes of yesterday afternoon and last night. Strong men were weeping and women and children crying as they realized that everything they possessed was being swept away. People thrown out of employment, with everything they had destroyed, will have to suffer unless assistance is rendered. There was no one burned to death, but a score of people were badly burned, including

firemen. The loss will foot up over half a million dollars. The insurance cannot now be given, but the agents says it will not reach one-third that amount.

Quebec, 21.—News from Gaspe has just reached here that a fire started by people clearing brush land, spread during last night to the village of Chloirydormie, destroying all the houses and boats of the place, rendering 20 families homeless. The people at first took shelter in the woods, but were soon surrounded by fire and obliged to flee to the sea coast, where they are utterly destitute and have not had any food to eat to-day. Immediate assistance is necessary, but the fishing along the coast having been very poor this season, the neighboring villages can render but scanty aid to the unfortunate sufferers. One family is reported missing. Poor people saved nothing, and their sufferings will be very great unless assistance reaches them soon. Chloirydormie is situated about half way between Montane and Gaspe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 21.—At Peru, Logansport, Kokomo, Tipton and Noblesville there were large crowds, and Blaine was everywhere received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. At each place he spoke briefly upon the importance of a protective tariff.

It was about 4 o'clock when the train arrived at Indianapolis. Blaine made a long speech.

From the park Blaine was driven to the residence of Senator Harrison, where he dined in company with several gentlemen invited to meet him. After dinner a deputation of German-American citizens called upon him and presented an address, to which Blaine replied briefly, thanking them, etc.

A large delegation of clergymen called upon Blaine and presented an address, for which he returned his sincere thanks.

To-morrow Blaine will go to Evansville, stopping at several places on the way.

TUNELTON, W. Va., 21.—At the Thomas coke ovens, six miles east of here, last night, two men, while examining a defect in one of the ovens, were cast upon a mass of burning coke by the caving in of an oven. No traces of the unfortunate victims could be found, except some silver coins. It is supposed the gas from the coals strangled the men.

ATLANTA, Ga., 21.—In Centre Alabama, this State, last night, Miss Jane Ward and J. R. Dorsey, a wealthy citizen of Chattahoochee County, accused of complicity in the recent murder of Mrs. Mary H. Davis, were taken out of jail and lynched.

Chattanooga, 21.—A special to the Times, from Centre Alabama, says: A mob last night hanged J. R. Dorsey, postmaster at Alpine, Ga., a man aged 75, and Jane Ward, a prostitute past 60, to the same limb and by the same rope, for the murder of Mrs. Davis and her guest, C. C. Jones, near Alpine, three weeks ago. Mrs. Davis was Dorsey's niece. He assassinated her in her own doorway, and shot her guest, supposing him to be her husband. The motive for the crime is not known, but it is supposed he was actuated by jealousy.

Shreveport, La., 21.—Last night, while a posse, under instructions of the chief of police, were conveying Charles McLane (white) from the city to Bellevue jail, they were overpowered when six miles from the city by armed and masked men, who took the prisoner and hanged him to a tree. McLane was suspected of having fired a gun house on the Foster plantation. The action is condemned by every citizen.

CHICAGO, 22.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks spoke here to-night on invitation of the trade and labor unions. He arrived at Pullman this morning. At noon about 3,000 workmen and residents of that suburb and the neighboring towns of Kensington and Rostand assembled in front of the hotel, and Gov. Hendricks addressed them briefly from the balcony. This afternoon a committee of labor unions went to Pullman and escorted him into the city arriving at 5:15. The time of his arrival was not generally known, consequently there was no demonstration at the depot. He entered a carriage with the committee and was driven to the hotel.

About 5,000 people assembled in the armory in the evening to listen to the democratic candidate for Vice-President. The hall was completely filled. Gov. Hendricks was received with marked demonstrations of applause, and when the noise subsided, and after referring to his action in Congress in behalf of workmen, he took up the question of civil service reform as exemplified in the republican party. The republicans had been in power for 20 years, and in the face of vigorous proscriptive, declared in its last platform in behalf of civil service. What was meant by this? It meant impartiality to appointments, fidelity in service. It forbade the use of office to perpetuate power or secure private gain. The republican party did not recognize these principles. In the recent election in Ohio, the State was overrun with Federal officeholders, many of them not citizens of the State; with Federal officers who, instead of serving the government, were secretly plotting to continue themselves in power. Could a party be trusted which would conduct elections as they had been conducted in Cincinnati? The people demanded non-partizans at the polls. Instead of that a vast number of republican partisans were sent there, armed—many of them unfit persons for the positions held by them. The result was riot and bloodshed. Could not Ohio conduct an election to results

without the interference of bureau officers from Washington? It was the duty of the government to see the laws executed. They were violated at Cincinnati. In view of the dignity and fairness which had characterized the present administration, the democracy had looked hopefully to him in the belief that he would not allow this wrong (applause.) The speaker then took up the tariff question. He said that in the platform of the republicans a promise was made to correct the inequities and abuses of the tariff, thus admitting that the present taxation was unequal and unjust, because it levied in excess of the needs of the government. The speaker said: "Nineteen years have lapsed since the civil war, yet the republican party, confessing the inequality and injustice of its taxation at the end of that time, asks you to continue it in power and promises to remedy these evils. Will you trust it? [No! no!] The republicans were trying to make people believe the democracy, if it secured power, would inaugurate free trade. It has always favored raising revenue for the Government by means of a tariff. What the party did claim was that the amount of tariff being collected should be reduced. The democratic point was that the tariff should be reduced to the wants of the Government economically administered. In support of this he had the words of no less high an authority than President Arthur. The republican party was collecting \$85,000,000 yearly above the needs of the Government. The points in the democratic tariff plank were: First, taxation must be limited to the needs of the Government economically administered; second, taxation must be for public purposes only; third, in changing the law, care must be exercised not to injure the interests of labor and capital interested; forth, in levying taxes, articles of luxury must bear the highest rate and articles of necessity the lowest. The speaker commented on these articles one by one, and asked the assent of his audience to them. The meeting gave enthusiastic response in each instance. He next took up the navy plank in the republican platform, and said that when the last democratic Secretary of the Navy left office he left many vessels flying the American flag on the high seas. The republicans had appropriated \$400,000,000 for the navy, but no navy was the result.

He then treated the case of the seizure of Austrian, Kosta, and his subsequent release on demand of the democratic secretary, Marcy, who sent an American man-of-war to enforce the demand. He supposed this was the powerful position to which the republican party demanded the restoration of the navy. [Laughter.] When Grover Cleveland [applause] should become President of the United States, he would appoint a Secretary of the Navy who would see to the restoration of the navy when Congress should make an appropriation. The speaker did not believe that the democratic party had made any mistake in nominating Grover Cleveland. He would not, however, press his opinion on his hearers, as they might think him partial. He would merely refer them to the large body of independent republicans who believed him the best man for the place. He proceeded to urge the need of a change in the government, and closed by urging all to go to the polls and vote, and see to it that none but honest votes be counted. [Long continued applause.]

COLUMBUS, 22.—Following are the majorities in the several Congressional districts in last week's election: District 1st, Butterworth, republican majority, 1,665; district 2, Brown, republican, 2,098; district 3rd, Campbell, democrat, 412; district 4th, Anderson, democrat, 310; district 5th, Lefever, democrat, 5,122; district 6th, Hill, democrat, 3,531; district 7th, Seney, democrat, 4,006; district 8th, Little, republican, 7,548; district 9th, Cooper, republican, 1,800; district 10th, Romeis, republican, 229; district 11th, Elsbery, democrat, 410; district 12th, Thompson, republican, 1,364; district 13th, Outwalt, democrat, 4,829; district 14th, Grosvenor, republican, 5,614; district 15th, Wildins, democrat, 3,318; district 16th, Geddes, democrat, 724; district 17th, Warner, democrat, 217; district 18th, J. H. Taylor, republican, 6,153; district 19th, E. B. Taylor, republican, 13,997; district 20th, McKinley, republican, 2,081; district 21st, Foran, democrat, 1,270. Total republican majority 43,619; total democratic majority net, 19,370.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., 22.—The local office of Adam's Express was entered some time during the night by burglars and rifled of \$11,000 in coupons and \$1,000 in bank bills, both packages belonging to the Woonsocket Savings Institution. The doors of the office were all found locked this morning, and the front door—an old-fashioned one—was found closed, but not locked. The thieves left no trace.

ALBANY, 23.—Samuel T. Boone, who assaulted Gov. Cleveland on Monday last, was arraigned before Justice Guttman in the police court this afternoon. Boone, who looked careworn, asked and obtained permission to make a statement. He said he had been greatly worried over his brother's case and had scarcely slept for several nights. He admitted that his conduct had been hasty, and said he was sorry for what he had done, and also insisted that he never intended doing the governor harm. Justice Guttman said he had received a letter from Gov. Cleveland, in which the governor stated that he had no desire to prosecute the prisoner, and recommending leniency. Boone was then discharged.

NEW YORK, 23.—Kiernan's news agency is authority for the following: A conference was held between Messrs. Sage, Gould, Adams and Smith, President of the Oregon Transcontinental Company, whereby a loan that was called by the Oregon Transcontinental last week has been taken up, and securities of the Oregon Railway and Navigation have passed into the hands of the Gould party. It is said that the Union Pacific people have thus secured a majority interest in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

TORONTO, 23.—Snow fell in various parts of Ontario this morning; at Brussels six inches and still snowing.

MONTREAL, 23.—The Chicago express which left here last night at 11 o'clock collided with the east bound cattle and freight train at Point Clair, causing terrible havoc, killing Engineer Aleck Stewart and fatally injuring the fireman. Other train hands were seriously maimed. The passengers escaped without fatalities, but a number were quite seriously injured. Stewart's body was not recovered for two hours, and when taken from the debris, was found burned beyond recognition. One hundred and fifty head of cattle were killed. The estimated damage is \$150,000.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The private banking house W. D. Cooke & Co., of this city, displayed the following notice at the usual opening hour this morning: "Owing to our inability to meet pressing demands, we deem it better for the interest of all concerned to suspend temporarily." The firm consists of H. D. Cooke, Washington City, and A. G. Campbell, Kansas and Utah. The latter is not in the city and Mr. Cooke has remained at his residence this morning. From Major John W. Carson, confidential clerk of the house it is learned that the total indebtedness of the firm is \$70,000, of which \$30,000 is fully secured. The liabilities are nearly all due to Washington creditors, there being only a few thousand dollars due creditors in Baltimore, New York and Chicago. The indebtedness to all Washington bankers is abundantly secured. Mr. Carson says there is every reason to believe the firm will be able with some indulgence of time to pay all liabilities. It was learned at the bank that the suspension results from unfortunate investments dating back a number of years. The firm's unsecured liabilities amounted to about \$400,000 last January. They have steadily been paid off since that time until they are now reduced to \$140,000.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—The Standard's Hong Kong dispatch says: A loan of \$3,000,000 has been obtained by the Chinese Government from Hong Kong and Shanghai banks. The appeal to the people for a loan was a complete failure, the total tenders being only \$1,600,000 at par and \$500,000 at 4 per cent. below. The banks refused the latter offer. It is believed that China will be in straits for cash to continue the war, and that her financial difficulties will lead to an earlier settlement of the struggle.

The Times Peking correspondent is informed that the French commanders, if ordered to march on Peking will ask for a complete corps d'armee of 40,000 men of all branches of the service, two pontoon trains, 8,000 horses, 12 field guns, floating and shore hospitals for 8,000 men and a number of light draught gunboats.

Berlin, 20.—A dispatch has been received at the Chinese Embassy confirming the statement that the Chinese, under Lin Ming Muan, had defeated 1,800 French at Tam Tin on the 15th inst. French operations there were frustrated by torpedoes.

Paris, 20.—Gen. De Lisle advises the government that an effective force of 20,000 is necessary to continue offensive operations and repel the invasion of Tonquin.

The Figaro says the plan of campaign Gen. De Lisle has presented to the government provides for the formation of two columns of 10,000 men each. The first column to oppose the coming of the Chinese from Kwang Si, the base of operations of this column to be Phulang and the objective point Bacle and Lang-Son. The second column to operate against the Chinese from Yunnan, having Hong-Hoa as its base and Lao-Koi and Caobang as objective points.

PARIS, 20.—A bomb was exploded at the window of the officers' room at the gen d'armes barracks, St. Etienne, at midnight last night. The windows and furniture were wrecked; nobody hurt. Nine anarchists were arrested this morning.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—It is reported that 11 professors of the University of Kiev will be requested to resign.

Seditious papers have been found at the lodgings of a sailor from the steamer Kelsa, who was arrested Saturday at Riga. The landlord and five others were also arrested.

BERLIN, 20.—Baron Lydewitz has taken possession, in behalf of the Emperor, of all feudal and allodial property of the late Duke of Brunswick. It is stated that the Duke left a will disposing of his private property, which, it is estimated, amounted to 50,000,000 marks. His body lies in state in the cathedral where it will be interred in the building. It is expected that many German and English notables will attend the funeral.—The Court Regency, through Prince Bismarck, has written to the Emperor asking him to assume temporary government of the Duchy. The succession of the Duke