

baggage master; L. Cordoza, Traveling Passenger Agent of the N. Y. I. and M. R. R.; Lemar Leaks, newsboy; Green Lewis colored porter; Hamp Thomas of Navasota, wood contractor; a German lady and three children; Julia Childers, of Atlanta, Ga., six years old, at first reported missing, was taken from the water drowned.

Wounded—S. R. McMullen, Robert Victor, C. L. Wallace, Rev. J. G. John, J. Glass, E. H. Fordham, Daniel McEnnis, J. C. Peoples, A. H. Jackson, O. J. Cockrell, Austin Gumbrock, W. W. Childers, Isaac Massey, Wm. Massey, John Edwards W. H. Burton and Mrs. A. Galveston. The injuries of J. C. Peoples will probably result fatally. Express Messenger McMullen is also thought to be dangerously wounded. Those of the wounded unable to proceed to their destination are comfortably quartered here. Cordoza's body was taken charge of by his friends. Galveston relief trains, with railway officials and surgeons, sent from Houston this morning, are here and at the scene, doing everything possible for the sufferers.

MUNCIE, Ind., 14.—Selma, six miles east, was the scene of a bloody riot last night. Democrats govern a portion of the county and gathered to celebrate their victory, and the story preceded them that they intended to raise the rebel flag on the Blaine and Logan pole. To this report was added that the crowd had shouted Jeff Davis coming in, which precipitated a row and bloody riot. Wm. Bedell was shot, Arbragass seriously injured and a number of unknown seriously injured, who fled in the dark, and the names are not obtainable. The republicans in the democrats out of town at last and the wildest excitement continued for hours. It is rumored that Wm. Dotson's shooting of Bedell caused a mob to form to hang Dotson, but sober counsel prevailed and the matter was dropped. The end is not yet.

CHICAGO, 14.—In the Storey will case to-day the court refused to admit the will to probate drawn by Mr. Storey in 1881, and which is known as his last will, on the ground that he was then of unsound mind. The will drawn in 1879, containing nearly the identical provisions of the one of 1881, has not yet been offered for probate. The court also appointed A. L. Paterson, who has been acting as conservator, as administrator of the estate on a bond of \$1,000,000.

PORTLAND, Or., 14.—A dispatch received to-night from Harrington, the county seat of Lincoln county, states that forty armed men are guarding the court house and will not permit the records to be removed until the alleged election frauds are all investigated. Trouble is feared.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—A large number of "Mormons" were at the Union depot this morning, who had arrived from Chattanooga, Tenn., and were on their way to Colorado. The crowd was a promiscuous one in which the fashionably dressed mixed freely with those who were clad in clothes which were shabby. Nearly all the women of the party carried babies in their arms and numerous other young ones hung to their mothers' apron strings. Elder Roberts, one of the party, said the reason why the "Mormons" were changing the settlement was because Colorado and Utah offered more advantages to the people of their sect. The "Mormons" have established a permanent settlement in Colorado and no doubt a great number of those who belong to that sect will follow the present emigrants, in fact from Elder Roberts' conversation it looked as if there was going to be a genuine influx of "Mormons" into Colorado.

Rochester, N. Y., 15.—Monroe County, official: Cleveland 12,249; Blaine 18,325.

NEW YORK, 15.—There was no material change in the count of the sixteenth district which was completed at 10.55.

The seventeenth assembly district was completed at 11.50 a. m. The count of first district of eighteenth assembly district was objected to on the ground that the total number of votes as read was shown to be 198, whereas it was claimed that 226 votes were really cast in the district, and that the republican electoral ticket received 81 votes instead of 54, as recorded. The vote of the first election district was therefore referred to the committee on corrected returns. The twenty-first election district of the eighteenth assembly district has been reached without the discovery of other errors.

The canvass of the 18th assembly district was finished at noon. No other errors were found than the one in the first election district.

The 19th assembly district was completed without incident.

It was resolved to request the committee on corrected returns to give preference to the electoral ticket.

The canvass of returns for the 20th assembly was complete at 12.20 without objection being made.

In the twenty-first assembly district no objections or changes were made. Five defective ballots and four blanks were found.

NEW YORK, 15.—The board of canvassers completed the canvass of the 712 election districts of this city this evening. The first election district of the eighteenth election district by error returned 54 votes to the Blaine electors. The number should have been 81. The committee on corrections will rectify this error and report in favor of 81 votes on Monday morning. With that return the official vote of the lowest Democratic elector in this city is 133,157, and for the highest Republican elector 90,093, giving the lowest Cleveland elector a plurality of 43,064.

The national and State headquarters of the Republican and Democratic committee closed to-day. Chairman Jones of the Republican National committee left his rooms early. Secretary Fessenden and committeeman Elkins remained during the evening in conversation with Walker Blaine. All conceded Cleveland's Election. Assistant Secretary Loomis says: "It is all over. We only await the action of the State Board of canvassers on Wednesday next; but we have made a good fight considering that we did not have one-third of the amount of funds controlled by the National committee in the Garfield campaign."

The democratic national committee's headquarters were deserted, Senator Gorman, Jonas and Barnum had left the city, feeling that their war was ended. Chairman Smith of the State committee has gone home to Plattsburg, and Secretary Bunn left this evening. There was little talk in the hotels and public resorts about the election, those few who knew that Cleveland's official plurality in this city is 43,064 alone speaking on that particular subject. Professional betting men have not settled their wagers, but wait the decision of Kelly and Bliss, bookmakers, which will be given after the action of the State Board of Canvassers.

NEW YORK, 15.—At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Canvassers, to-day, Supervisor Willis moved that no action be taken on the returns, so far as there were changes in the electoral vote, until Monday. Supervisor Jervis moved to amend so as to include the country towns. Supervisor Colard said: "This is a political move, and it is done for the purpose of holding back these returns until the 24th, when by law they would be thrown out. I know that some republicans had a consultation yesterday in Gen. Tracy's office." The motion was lost, and it was decided to continue their usual custom of adopting the returns as they come in.

NEW YORK, 15.—The Tribune gives Cleveland's plurality in New York State of 1,076. The Sun makes it 1,037.

The Herald gives Cleveland 1,107 plurality in New York State. The Times figures say 1,106. The Sun's revised figures give Cleveland a plurality of 1,077.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—The democratic parade to-night in Philadelphia in celebration of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks was one of the largest demonstrations ever held in this city. The streets along the line through which the procession passed were densely packed and the paraders were continuously applauded and cheered. An incident that increased the good nature of all was that the republican organizations saluted the procession as it passed their club houses by exploding guns and fireworks. The Union Republican Club brilliantly illuminated its building during the entire time the procession was passing. It is estimated that 20,000 men were in the parade.

BOSTON, 15.—A special to the Herald from Augusta says: Blaine regards the official count in New York as practically settling the Presidential election. Blaine, it is stated on authority, received this afternoon a telegram from New York announcing the completion of the official canvass in that city and informing him the plurality for Cleveland in that State would be 1,137. The same authority states that Blaine accepts the result very cheerfully and has no regrets growing out of his connection with the campaign. He feels that he made a good fight, and gracefully bows to the verdict of the American people. He believes the republican party will prove true to its grand past, and will increase in strength with the coming years. He expects that in 1888 it will again be called back into power. Blaine leaves for Washington the middle of next week, where he and his family will spend the winter. He has leased the Sargent House in Farragut Square, and will shortly resume his work on the second volume of "Twenty Years in Congress." The volume will be ready by June next for publication.

The Star says the following reply to an inquiry sent to George William Curtis by a government employe here has just been received:

West New Brighton, N. Y., 14.—Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 12th. There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland will encounter a tremendous demand for a clean sweep, but I think that, while changes will be made, and ought to be made, for perfectly legitimate reasons, he will respect the letter and spirit of the reform law, and that non-political officers who have been honest and capable in the discharge of duty, and who have not misused their positions for party or political ends, will not be arbitrarily dismissed for political reasons. Of course, I have no authority to speak for Mr. Cleveland. My faith is founded upon a knowledge of his character and convictions. Truly yours, GEO. W. CURTIS.

NEW YORK, 15.—Captain James Moore, of Rockville Centre, Long Island, received yesterday a letter from his nephew, Leonard Moore, first mate of the English steamship Nisero, wrecked on the coast of Sumatra 18 months ago. The entire crew of the steamer, 28 men, were made prisoners by the natives and taken inland, where for 11 months they were subjected to an agonizing experience. Seven died of starvation. Three escaped to meet a possibly worse fate in the jungle, and the remainder were finally ransomed by the British government, which paid £8,000 to the Rajah for their release.

JACKSON, Miss., 15.—An old Negro named Johnson, living near Clinton cut his throat last night because of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. He will probably die. He said he preferred death to slavery.

CHICAGO, 15.—A number of young children started a bonfire to-night and rolled into it a barrel containing resin and turpentine. The barrel exploded with terrific force, very seriously burning six children, five of whom are not expected to survive. The names and ages of the seriously injured are Adam Poole, 10 years old; Runnel Poole, 13 years; James Daley, 8 years; Eddie Burke, 10 years; Maggie Burke, 5 years. The injured were all children of poor people.

An atrocious murder was committed near the village of Des Plaines, knowledge of which was only disclosed late to-day. Two men called at the residence of Joachim Demlow, two and a half miles south of Des Plaines, at 9 o'clock last night, and called Demlow out into the yard, where they attacked him with a club and a corn-cutter. His wife ran to his assistance and was also attacked and killed. A boy ten years old escaped from the house and told the story of the tragedy to neighbors. When the latter arrived the murderers had ransacked the house and fled. Mrs. Demlow was found dead and her husband in a dying condition. The purpose of the attack was robbery. Armed parties are now looking for the assailants.

OSHKOSH, Wis., 16.—At 11 o'clock to-night fire was discovered in the boiler room of the Northern Hospital for insane, four miles north of this city. Engines were dispatched from the city, but the fire increasing rapidly there seemed little hope of saving the institution. Five hundred lunatics are confined in the asylum. By diligent work the fire was confined to the engine room and laundry, and at midnight was brought under control. Wild excitement existed among the inmates, but they were well handled and none injured. Two or three escaped during the excitement. Searching parties are now after them. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

CHICAGO, 15.—Suits were instituted by eastern creditors to-day against the firm of Wolf Brothers, which recently failed, charging them with fraud. The claim is urged that the firm confessed judgment to the extent of \$230,000, in favor of relatives and other parties, which did not represent their legitimate indebtedness. They ask to have the judgment set aside and sued out, *ne exeat*, to prevent judgment creditors leaving the State.

BOSTON, 16.—The Journal's Augusta correspondent sends the following interview with Blaine:

"I asked Mr. Blaine what he thought would be the result of the count in New York, and he replied that he had no more means of knowing it than an unborn child, and he had from the first had no other desire than that a fair count should be made and, so far as he was personally concerned, he would be content with either result. Success would not elate him and defeat would not depress him. He was engaged in congenial and profitable work which had been interrupted by the campaign and the deep regret that he would feel at the democratic triumph would be altogether for his party and country not for himself." "I lived too near the presidency in 1881," he added after a long pause, "and have too keen a sense of its burdens, its embarrassments and its perils to be unduly anxious for the office."

Inquiring how he accounted for the closeness of the election in New York, he said: "Well, considering the loss by the bolt of the independent republicans and the far larger loss from the action of the republican prohibitionists the wonder, at first sight, is that the democrats did not carry the State by as large a majority as they confidentially expected they would. This result was prevented by great accessions to the republican ranks of Irish-American voters and working-men of all classes, who sustained me because of my advocacy of a protective tariff. They believed, and believed wisely, that free trade would reduce their wages."

"You really think then," queried the reporter, "that you got a considerable Irish vote in New York?"

"Oh I had thousands upon thousands," replied Blaine, "and should have had many more but for the intolerant and utterly improper remark of Dr. Burchard, which was quoted everywhere to my prejudice, and in many places attributed to myself, though it was in the highest degree distasteful and offensive to me. But a lie, you know, travels very fast and there was not time before the election to overtake and correct that one, and so I suffered for it."

I asked Blaine if he thought the Irish American vote was organized at all, or had competent leaders.

"Yes," said he, "I was deeply impressed by the ability, earnestness and sincerity of those whom I met; there, for instance, is Patrick Ford of the Irish World. He is a man of most unselfish devotion to any cause he espouses, possessing great faculty for organizing with marked ability and untiring energy. General Kerwin, of the Tablet, has, in a large degree, the same characteristic and is a far-sighted and able man, with a fine record as a Union soldier. The Irish Nation, edited by John Devoy, also gave us strong and valuable support. Alexander Sullivan and John Pinnery were very powerful on the stump and did royal service. Both are natural orators of the fervid Irish type. Sullivan's tariff speech, in Toledo, con-

tributed very largely to the defeat of Frank Hurd. These men, with others whom I did not personally meet, have made a break in the Irish democratic vote, one that I believe will widen and increase in the future as the full significance of the attitude of the democratic party on the tariff question becomes understood and appreciated. Our Irish and Irish-American citizens will, in time, get tired of voting in accordance with the wishes of English free traders."

I said to Blaine that the Irish in Boston thought he understood the character of their people better than any other republican leader. Mr. Blaine replied that it would be egotistic for him to assume that; but said there was perhaps a strong leaning of the Irish element towards him, because of the fact that on his mother's side he was of Irish descent. In Pennsylvania, his native State, he had received an enormous Irish vote. Some counties hitherto strongly democratic having been completely reversed in their popular majority, by the change of the Irish in his favor. This, however, was of course due in part to the fact that he stood so distinctly as a representative of protection to American industries, an idea which prevailed with more force in Pennsylvania than in any other State.

"But," said I, "did not you lose correspondingly in the German vote?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Blaine. "All through the West the Germans supported me nobly; how else could I have carried Chicago by nine thousand, Cincinnati by five thousand, and Cleveland by five thousand. Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa have the largest German population in the West, and I carried them by splendid majorities. Such able and influential German editors as Mark Creit in Cincinnati, Kauffman in Cleveland, Practorius in St. Louis, and many others, brought great strength to the republican cause. German orators were also most effective on the stump, and Brucker, Gottschalk and men of that stamp, exerted influence. There was an immense effort made to prejudice the Germans against me, but it failed. They are a wonderfully cool-headed people, inflexibly honest in their conclusions, and just in their judgments, and I have abundant reason to thank them for their generous support. I shall not soon forget it. At different points in the west I found German and Irish clubs cordially uniting in public demonstrations. Your correspondent brought the conversation back to New York, by asking Mr. Blaine if he thought the prohibitionists were honest in their support of St. John.

"I have never during the campaign," replied Blaine, "reflected upon the motive of any man and I shall not do so. I content myself with saying that I think the prohibitionists were misled and that they did not correctly measure the result of their course. I received from many of them the assurance that my candidacy made their action difficult because they really wanted to vote for me; but they seemed to be under a strange delusion that the temperance cause could be promoted by supporting their own presidential ticket, and by their course they influenced prejudicially national issues which were really at stake."

"You attribute the close vote in New York then, Mr. Blaine, solely to the action of the independents and prohibitionists?"

"No, not solely," replied Blaine. "According to numerous letters I have received from Central and Western New York it would seem that the rainy day lessened the republican vote. The democratic majorities lie in cities where, by a few minutes' walk on good pavement a man reaches his polling place. The republican majorities are in the country where large numbers live three, four or even five miles from the polling place, which on election day had to be reached over muddy roads and in a rain storm. Had the day been fine the republican majorities in the rural counties would have been increased, one good judge writes me, by probably ten thousand; but all agree by from three thousand to five thousand—the actual difference between the two parties in the final count, whichever way it goes will perhaps not exceed one thousand; about one-twelfth of one per cent. of the total vote, or one voter in every twelve hundred for the entire State. So if the democrats really carried New York by the small margin, as latest news indicates, you see how easily a fair day might have reversed the result. But great political battles like military battles are often lost or won by an apparent trivial incident or accident which no human foresight can guard against." Mr. Blaine turned homeward at this point. He seemed to be in perfect health, and as far as any one could judge, in the best of spirits. He told me that his long tour of forty-two days on the stump had not in the least degree fatigued him.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 13.—Prime Minister Ferry communicated dispatches to the Cabinet this morning from which it would appear that while passing from Khartoum to Berber Gen. Gordon was shot dead.

London, 13.—The government believe Ferry's dispatches alleging the killing of General Gordon are a revival of the old rumors current some days ago.

Dongola, 13.—A Kabbabish merchant who has arrived here in seventeen days

from the camp of the Mahdi on the White Nile, says Mahdi has lost his munitions of war and that a severe fever has caused serious mortality among the rebels. The rebels captured a messenger sent by General Gordon to Dongola. General Gordon pursued the rebels to Abupazazi, capturing a quantity of stores.

Cairo, 13.—A later dispatch from the Mudir states that one of the Mahdi's chief lieutenants is marching against Dongola with 12,000 men, and another with 9,000 men is advancing against the Kabbabish tribes.

London, 12.—In the Commons this evening the secretary of State for war read a telegram from Gen. Gordon dated August 26th, as follows:

KHARTOUM.—Provisions for five months. Shall send Stewart with the French and English consuls to the relief of Dongola after destroying Berber.

PARIS, 13.—Fifty-eight deaths from cholera are reported since midnight; 30 in the city, the remainder in the hospitals. Two deaths are reported at Oran.

LONDON, 13.—In the Commons to-day, Hartington, Secretary of State for War, moved an appropriation of £1,000,000 for the Nile expedition. He explained that the object of the expedition was to accomplish the relief of Gen. Gordon, but said Lord Wolseley was not prevented by the terms of his instructions from establishing a settled government over Khartoum and the surrounding districts.

LONDON, 14.—The Right Hon. Geo. J. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed to succeed the late Henry Fawcett as Postmaster General.

Government has sent 200 tons of torpedoes to protect the coaling stations in China.

PARIS, 13.—Six more persons have been arrested at the Montcaules mines charged with being implicated in the recent attempt to blow up the house of the mine foreman with dynamite. A dynamite cartridge exploded yesterday in the house of the mining engineer at Bessiges, Department of Gard. The explosion caused considerable damage to property but no one was injured.

LONDON, 14.—This morning's Post's Dongola dispatch states that General Wolseley has a letter from General Gordon dated November 4th, confirming the massacre of Colonels Stewart and Power, and Mr. Herbine. General Gordon says he is still able to hold out against El Mahdi. No other special dispatch to the press here mentions this letter.

Cairo, 14.—Letters from General Gordon arrived at Debbah to-day.

A severe shock of earthquake, accompanied by a terrific explosive report, occurred to-night at Clitheroe, Lancashire, about 25 miles from Manchester. The shock threw down horses in the streets and caused great consternation and excitement among the inhabitants.

LONDON, 14.—The ship Henry Villard, from Portland, Oregon, via Queens-town, put into Plymouth. She was in collision with an unknown large steamer and is much damaged. Nothing has been heard of the steamer, but it is believed she is all right and kept on her voyage.

MADRID, 14.—The papers here state that the treaty with the United States provides that sugars to No. 16 be admitted by America free of duty, but that tobacco from the Antilles be subject to a moderate duty.

PARIS, 14.—Dispatches from Admiral Courbet, dated Kelung, admit numerous losses, especially to landing parties. It is believed the Chinese have infected their buildings.

BERLIN, 14.—A collision of railway trains occurred to-day near the depot in Hanaw. Fifteen persons were killed, and a large number wounded.

PARIS, 15.—The Municipal Council, after a heated debate, rejected—50 to 11—the proposal to grant five thousand francs to the Breteil Asylum for old people, where the cholera has created serious ravages. A resolution, however, was adopted—24 to 23—which spoke in depreciation of subsidies to monasteries, but appointed a committee to see that all sufferers from cholera in such institutions receive proper attendance. The Council likewise voted an appropriation of 50,000 francs for the furtherance of the adoption of sanitary measures in private hospitals. It is now alleged that the outbreak at the Breteil Asylum was due to the stoppage of the supply of broken victuals, which has come about through the prevailing anti-clerical fanaticism. A nun, who has been faithfully attending patients at the asylum, has succumbed to the deadly epidemic.

The Russian embassy announces that a quarantine of 21 days will be required at the Russian frontier in case of all persons arriving from infected countries.

Many of the officials are paying visits to the cholera hospitals.

There was a sharp frost last night, and this morning brought a brilliant sunshine. It is thought this weather will have a good effect.

Lamaire, police inspector of disinfecting, died this morning.

Warren Bey has written to papers in the same strain as that adopted by Dr. MacGIVEN in his letter to *Galignani's Messenger*. He thinks there is no occasion for strong and healthy people to take fright and leave the city.

There are two suspicious cases of illness at Lille. It is thought they may be cholera.

Cholera refugees arriving at Marseilles yesterday were terror stricken when informed the cholera had broken out afresh at Toulon.