

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 22.—James G. Blaine was called upon this afternoon by a delegation from the Union League Club of Philadelphia. He will leave later for Philadelphia. Blaine will return here from Philadelphia on Tuesday night, and Wednesday morning will leave the city for Syracuse. Blaine lunched with his son Walker, and afterward received the employees of the Republican State committee with each of whom he shook hands and conversed for a few moments. The delegation from the Union League club of Philadelphia also made their visit without any formality. At 4 o'clock a committee of 50 of the Union League club of New York appointed by the club to co-operate with the Republican national committee, together with about 150 other members of the club, assembled in the main parlor of the hotel where Blaine went to meet them. In the afternoon Rev. J. F. Carley, a Catholic priest at West Point called on Blaine and presented him with a gold-headed cane, voted to the Republican candidate for the Presidency by 1,600 majority at a fair at West Point Catholic Church. Shortly after Father Carley's departure a delegation of Methodist clergymen paid their respects to Mr. Blaine. They represented the churches in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and Connecticut.

Charles S. Smith read an address on behalf of the committee. It said, in part, "We claim to be a body of men who ask nothing for ourselves, and only seek good government and a wise policy. I am desired by my friends who surround me, to say it is their most emphatic conviction that the question of questions to be decided in the coming presidential election, and which dominates all others, is this: Shall the American idea of tariff for the protection of American labor and industries be maintained as the settled policy of the United States? We, sir, utterly repudiate the unamerican and democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We claim this is the only question now worthy of discussion. We pledge to you, sir, the hearty support of an overwhelming majority of the club. If there should be a small remnant of a minority of our members who may desert their party on election day, it will be only because they have free trade."

Blaine responded as follows: "Gentlemen of the Union League Club: I desire in response to your cordial welcome, to express the deep obligation I feel for the courtesy you have shown me by this call. The history of the Union League Club of New York is inseparably identified with the most critical period in the history of this Nation. No one who has followed our National progress for the past quarter of a century can be insensible of the great aid which your organization rendered in the crisis of the civil war. Since the return of peace you have been distinguished by your adherence to sound political principles, and by the weight of your influence you have done much to provide wise legislation for the country and to lead public opinion in the channels of safety. I wish again to return my thanks for your kindness, and to express my profound appreciation of the kindly assurance you give of your sympathy and support."

Blaine left the hotel to take the 6.10 p. m. train for Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J., 22.—The reception of Blaine here to-night was very enthusiastic. The streets were thronged with an enthusiastic crowd from the depot to the House of Hon. Geo. Halsey, where the public exercises were held. Blaine and party in carriages were escorted by the various uniformed companies from this and adjacent towns. From the platform in front of Halsey's residence, Blaine was introduced by Courtland T. Parker, who welcomed him in a few graceful words. Blaine was received with loud cheers. He responded to the greeting as follows: "My friends: I have known before from my experience of the hospitalities of a New Jersey welcome, but this scene to-night surpasses at once my experience and my expectations. It would be idle in me to deny that I see in it a significance which it might not be becoming to express. I am grateful for these renewed evidences of the devotion of New Jersey to myself and the cause which I represent. More than this I need not say, further than to wish you a hearty good night."

Mr. Blaine was succeeded by Wm. W. Phelps, who referred to New Jersey's cordial welcome to Blaine, and spoke of the record Blaine had achieved in fostering the very important industries of that State.

After Phelps, the Hon. M. Pangborn spoke for a few minutes, when the procession escorted Blaine back to his train.

PHILADELPHIA, 22.—It was midnight when the Blaine train entered the depot, and no demonstration was expected, but a great many people made their way into the depot and cheered as Blaine alighted. Outside there was a large crowd and they were so enthusiastic that it required all the police in attendance to prevent them carrying Blaine off on their shoulders. Blaine was driven to the hotel and went immediately to his room. A heavy shower drove the crowd into the hotel lobby where the demonstration was renewed, and it was only after Walker Blaine

appeared on the stairs leading from the lobby and begged the enthusiastic crowd to permit his father to have a quiet night's rest after an arduous day's work, that the crowd dispersed, cheering for the Republican candidate.

Canton, O., 22.—A special train bearing General Logan and the escort committee left Youngstown for Alliance at 9 o'clock this morning. They were met at the depot by three republican clubs and escorted to the public square, where Logan and others addressed 7,000 people. The train then proceeded to Massillon, Ohio, where the speakers were escorted to the central part of the city and addressed an immense audience. At 4 o'clock the train returned to Canton. In the evening there was a torchlight procession, with speaking in the Opera House by Logan, Kelly, Beaver, McKinley and others. Logan goes to Akron, Ohio, to-morrow.

BOSTON, 22.—The People's Party opened its campaign to-night by a reception to Gen. Butler, and two immense rallies at the Music Hall and the Coliseum.

A great crowd greeted Gen. Asher, who alighted from the train and was driven to the residence of J. N. Buffum, where he took tea. After supper Gen. Butler and Senator Grady were driven to the Music Hall, which was packed. Moses M. Libby presided, and introduced Gen. Butler as the People's candidate.

The General briefly returned thanks for his cordial reception, and said he did not think it was the People's candidate which had attracted so many, but the deep interest which every right minded citizen had in the welfare of the country. He had not come to say anything bad about any man, but would say frankly, that there were more bad men in the republican party than in the democratic. The republican party was responsible for all this. It was a grand old party when it started. He knew something about it, for he helped to make it. It was formed to free 4,000,000 slaves. That party came into power, and after a time railroad men began to turn to it, until it became the party of monopolists, and so he left it and went with the democrats. They had not had a President for 20 years, and had done nothing. They had no opportunity to do anything, and nothing could be said against men who had done nothing. The democrats had elected but one President for 20 years, and then he didn't have pluck enough to take his seat. [Laughter.] The General said he had just returned from a 6,000 or 7,000 mile journey through the West. He spoke of the great crops raised in Iowa and Wisconsin, and everywhere in the West. He spoke of the trouble in getting these crops to market. We did not get them at the East as we should. The difficulty was with the middlemen, through whose hands they passed, and to the false system of finance. Another difficulty was in handling freights. There were the Black Line, the White Line, the Star Line, etc., but nobody ever heard of the People's Line. [Laughter.] We are fighting for a good cause, the freedom of the laboring man. Vote then three, four or five years together, and if your votes don't do you any good then go back to your old party. Butler warmly recommended Representative Lovering, the labor candidate. He urged his election whether he be for Blaine, Butler, or Cleveland. "If you find a man" said he, "who works against you, vote against him. If you find one that works for you, elect him." He closed by saying that when he had witnessed the sorrow of the poor at Wendell Phillips' funeral, he had said: "What greater reward on earth can any man have."

Boston, 22.—The Middlesex dye and bleaching works of Somerville are burned. The loss will probably reach \$150,000.

Portland, Oregon, 22.—A fire last night destroyed a whole block, including the Esmond House, the leading hotel of the city. It started in a hay yard and spread with such rapidity that all efforts to save the hotel were unavailing. The total loss is \$120,000. The principal losers are the Esmond House, \$80,000; Wade, Wright & Co., agricultural implements, \$12,000; Everding & Farrell, commission merchants, \$5,000; Tatum Bowen, \$5,000; Donald McCleary, \$10,000. The insurance was \$90,000, of which the hotel and contents represent \$65,000. All the guests of the hotel were saved. Among them was Lawrence Barrett and Louis James and wife. They saved their personal effects. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Eureka, Nev., 22.—A fire to-day came near destroying the whole town. It raged two hours and destroyed ten buildings, the principal among them being the Parker House and White Pine Bank. Loss, \$70,000; insurance unknown.

Cleveland, 22.—The scenes of two weeks ago were repeated to-day on a smaller scale. The flats fire, it was then thought, originated by accident. To-day's occurrences lead to the belief that it may be incendiary. This noon a fire broke out in Monroe Bros. & Co's lumber yards on the upper flats and destroyed a large amount of property, including two million feet of lumber. When the flames were fairly under control, a dense smoke was seen pouring from inside the firm's dry house. There was no fire outside and no wind to blow the sparks. It was indisputably incendiary. That fire was extinguished with the loss of about \$3,000.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, when the department was about going home, a thick smoke, as if from coal oil, sud-

denly poured forth from inside the dry shed in Brown, Strong & Co's lumber yards. At some distance two suspicious looking men were seen watching this fire at its inception without moving to give the alarm, which strengthened the theory of arson. When this last fire broke out and it became certain that incendiaries were at work, word was sent to the neighboring towns for help, and engines came from Akron, Painesville, Sandusky, Elmyra and Ashtabula. At 9 o'clock this evening the fire was under control and no further damage was apprehended. Loss \$250,000 to \$275,000; well insured.

CHICAGO, 21.—This afternoon thirteen roughs from the northern suburbs of the city visited the outlying town of Miles, where a certain number of the gang had been worsted in a drunken fight last Sunday. An attempt on the part of the gang to wreak vengeance on the individuals who had incurred their enmity, led to a disturbance bordering in proportions on a riot. Stones, clubs and pistols were used with serious results to a number of the combatants. So far as reported, however, the only man fatally injured was Joe Chissel, a Miles gardener, who received a bullet wound producing instant death. The invaders escaped from Miles in a wagon, but were pursued a long distance by a crowd of infuriated citizens headed by the local constabulary. They were finally captured by the Lakeview police and lodged in the village jail, where it is feared violence and revenge will be attempted.

CHICAGO, 23, 11 a. m.—There has been a high state of excitement on change again this morning, which centres chiefly in the corn pit. The extraordinary prices at the close of trade yesterday were fully maintained in the early transactions to-day. The price for October corn advanced from 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2, while cash Sept. was held stiffly at 80. These figures have evidently caused a great portion of all the corn in the country to tend toward this market, as the arrivals to-day were nearly nine hundred cars, with a vast number of loaded cars reported sidetracked near this city. The first sale of cash corn was made at 80, but a break suddenly occurred, and the price fell off to 72, causing a near approach to a panic in the pit, and the excitement was largely increased by the impression that the corner was broken. October fell off to 56 1/2, but rose again to 67 1/2. November fell off to 46 1/2, but advanced to 47 1/2. Soon afterwards the price for cash rose again to 75 and traders again showed more caution.

NEW YORK, 23.—The National Democratic Executive Committee has issued an address to the people of the United States saying that to enable the democratic party to fulfil its promises of purifying public affairs, all good citizens must unite in defeating the republican candidate for President. His history and political methods make it certain that his administration would be stained by gross abuses, official misconduct and wanton expenditure of public money, and would be marked by increase of taxation, which would blight the honest industry of our people.

Against us and against those honorable republicans who, for the sake of good government, have made common cause with us, notable combinations have been made. They are chiefly made up of four classes. First—The army of office holders who are forced to contribute; Second—The organized bodies of men who having secured by corrupt means the imposition of duties which are in excess of the sums needed for the wants of Government, and for the protection of American labor and capital, and having thus gained enormous wealth are willing to contribute largely to the republican campaign fund for promise of the continuance and increase of such duties, which constitute a system of bounties to monopolies under false pretense of protection to American industry. Third—The host of unscrupulous contractors and jobbers who have grown rich upon public plunder and are ready to pay tithes of what they have acquired in order to avoid all risk of being called to account for the evil methods by which their wealth has been gained. Fourth—Corporations which having spoiled public lands by the aid of corrupt agencies in the republican party, believe they will be compelled to give up their ill-gotten gains if that party is driven from power, and are therefore willing to keep in place by giving it a percentage of their unrighteous profits.

The address goes on further to say that the democratic committee refusing to adopt the methods by which the republican party fills its treasury calls upon all good citizens for the aid which it requires. It invites and will welcome all contributions from every honest man who is opposed to the election of James G. Blaine. No contributions will be accounted too small. Wherever a bank, broker or postal money order office can found, means exist for placing at the disposal of the treasurer of the committee the individual, or collective contributions, in aid of the great cause, in which we are engaged; or money may be remitted by mail to Charles Z. Conda, treasurer, at 11 West 24th street, New York. When victory is achieved over the unscrupulous combination which is now endeavoring to thrust Blaine into the presidential office the recorded list of such contributions will be a roll of honor such as no other party in this country has ever possessed. Our opponents cannot be saved from disaster by forcing their unwilling candidate to speak to as-

semblages of people. The man who wrote the Fisher letters will never be the choice of the people for President of the United States.

(Signed) ARTHUR P. GORMAN, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

LAWRENCE, MASS., 23.—The largest and most enthusiastic rally of the campaign here took place this evening. General Butler was greeted by an old-time audience. He was received with cheers and thus began his address:

"Friends, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen—I thank you for your kindness in meeting me again, as heretofore, in a great discussion of political principles. I hardly need quote the great orator, Edmund Burke, who said, 'When parties change their principles, then patriots change their parties.' General Butler, continuing, said: 'In the east, trade and all departments of business languish. It is evident the manufacturer must close his works or run at a loss; the banker cannot find safe employment for his funds. The condition of finances is such that no banker goes to sleep without fear of waking and finding his trusted cashier has fled to Canada with the funds of his bank. In the west people were never in such a condition of distress. Although they always have enough to eat, they cannot sell their crops for anything. I saw corn selling for 18 cents a bushel. The farmer was in such a condition that the more corn he sold the worse he was off, for he had more to send away and more to care for which brought him less, because it took two bushels to get one to market. Wheat is sold at 45 cents a bushel, and it cannot be raised for that to-day. I learn corn which was sold for 18 cents at the farms has been bought up at 80 cents per bushel in Chicago. Why can't we have that cheap corn here, and send our products there? Our cheap wages will not allow us to buy what we ought to have; their cheap corn will not allow them to have what they ought to have. A bad system of laws is the cause of this.'"

General Butler then considered the railroads and the recent National Democratic convention. "I bolted the democratic convention because they bolted the democratic principles. I would not stand on their platform any more than I would thrust myself in a burning furnace." He closed by advising the young men to step outside of both political parties and join the People's party, destined to rule the country in the near future.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., 23.—A special to the Tribune from Greenville, seventy-five miles east of Knoxville, says Major Edwin Henry was shot and instantly killed about 11 o'clock this morning by Captain E. T. Johnson at Haysville, Greene county. Johnson left Greenville last night, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, in a buggy in company with a negro. They rode twelve miles into the country and spent the remainder of the night in a stable. Learning that Henry was in a store near Johnson rushed out, took Henry by surprise and shot him twice. The first shot took effect in the body, the second in the temple, killing Henry instantly. The officers who had started in pursuit of Henry met him returning, having already surrendered to the local officers. Captain Johnson had been in pursuit of Major Henry for several weeks, but the latter had been hiding in the mountains. Johnson swore he would kill Henry on sight, but Henry eluded him till to-day. Captain Johnson held the office of United States Claims Commissioner, and he and his wife boarded at the same hotel in Greenville where Henry also boarded. Henry was about fifty years old, and had a wife and children in New York.

DENVER, 23.—Yesterday morning the cashier of the First National Bank of Las Vegas, New Mexico, became convinced that robbers were tunneling from an adjoining building to the vault in the bank. Guards were immediately placed in and around the building. Those inside observed the masonry of the vault gradually sinking, while the robbers beneath worked on, ignorant of their danger. At 1 o'clock a Mexican volunteered to go down the cellar to investigate. He had taken but a few steps on the stairs when he saw some one coming up and the Mexican fired without a word. The man fell dead and the body was brought out. The watchmen began tearing up the floor of the bank and of the adjoining building, with the evident intention of shooting the robbers on sight. The work was slow, the men fearing to get within range of those below, who at times were seen rushing from one shadow to another. Up to this time nothing more than a game of hide and seek has been done. The dead robber was recognized as one of the masons who built the vault. The excitement is intense.

James Pearson, the dead robber, was well known and respected. He leaves considerable property. He died before divulging his confederates. A close inspection of the tunnel this evening by the police failed to find other robbers. The supposition is they were outside. The officers claim they have in their possession information that will apprehend the remainder of the gang. A trip through the tunnel shows long and patient work on the part of the robbers, the tunnel being 60 feet in length, constructed on scientific principles, containing provisions, water and a full outfit of mining tools. They must have been three months in the construction of it.

CHEYENNE, 23.—A Leader special from Fort McKinney, Wyoming, says: The mangled and lifeless body of Gilles Leigh, a member of the British Parliament, was found at the base of a

precipitous cliff in the Big Horn mountains. Leigh was out here with a small English pleasure party. He left camp on the 14th inst. for a stroll, and was not heard of afterwards till eight days' search revealed his dead body. The remains will be shipped to England.

ST. JOHNS, 23.—The following vessels were lost off the Labrador coast during the recent gales: The *Cornelia*, *Mayflower*, *Annie*, *Alice*, *Osprey* and *Jennie*.

In the White Bay district 3,000 persons are starving. The commander of the French war ship *Cloride* and passing vessels have rendered temporary assistance. The commander of the French vessel forwarded a strong appeal for aid to the Newfoundland government.

KANSAS CITY, 23.—The *Times* Las Vegas, N. M.: Bob Ford and Dick Liddle, former members of the James gang in Missouri, have been ordered by the vigilants to leave the town on suspicion of their connection with the projected bank robbery. Pierson, the dead robber, it is thought, was employed by the others, who planned the scheme.

Indiana, Pa., 23.—To-day at 11:30 Joseph Carver, aged 16, was hanged for the murder of his father, on the same scaffold on which James G. Allison was executed February, 1882.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Mr. Pickereil, of the Railroad Bureau Interior Department, has just returned from his regular tour of inspection and examination of accounts of the Pacific railroads. He was accompanied by a civil engineer, and he has brought back an immense amount of data from which will be prepared the annual report of the commissioner of railroads. No figures could be obtained from Pickereil, but in general conversation about the condition of roads, he admitted they were not now earning as much as they did last year. This he ascribed to competition and consequent reduction of rates, but the condition of the roads is fairly healthy, and the business done is legitimate and increasing. Although the Central and Union Pacific have both passed dividends, Pickereil considers them fairly paying properties. There are, however, in his opinion, too many railroads in the West for the population, and until the country grows more, they cannot pay a very big interest on money invested. Concerning the Union Pacific, Pickereil says the main line is earning over \$12,000 per mile. The consolidated system of 1820 miles paying more than operating expenses and dividends, while the branch lines, aggregating 32,600 miles, are a drag, many of them not paying expenses. Should the branch lines not pick up, or should they continue to absorb the earnings of the main line, the Union Pacific can at any time, as a matter of policy, drop them, as it now owns the stocks and bonds and can dispose of them by sale. It may be considered wiser on the other hand to keep them in order to ward off opposition. The Union Pacific proper is good property. The lines from Omaha to Ogden, Kansas City to Denver and Denver to the Pacific are all doing well.

St. Louis, 24.—A story comes from Ottawa, Kansas, that on Monday last, Carrie and Bessie Waterman, aged 12 and 14 years, daughters of James Waterman, a farmer, tied a rope around the neck of their half-brother, six years old, dragged him about and beat him with a stick until dead. The head of the child was nearly severed from the body by the cutting of the rope. The girls stated at the coroner's inquest that they hated the child and wanted him dead. They were held for murder.

## THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

HON. WM. BUDGE INTERVIEWED ON SUNDRY POLITICAL MATTERS.

Taking advantage of the fact that Hon. Wm. Budge had just returned from Boise City, where he has been attending the Democratic Territorial Convention as delegate from Bear Lake County, we paid him a visit last Wednesday, when the following interesting conversation took place:

"So you have just returned from Boise, Mr. Budge?"

Yes, just returned.

"You were there as delegate from this county?"

Yes.

"How were you received by the party at Boise?"

I was well received. As usual on such visits, a kind and generous disposition was manifested. The people of Idaho are, to a great extent, free from that prejudice and narrowness of feeling exhibited in some places towards the Mormon people. They meet us as citizens, and do not consider it necessary to estimate a man politically by his religious views, or to give an account of their own.

"What was done at the convention?"

Owing to the temporary misunderstanding which existed in the party at the last election, which led to a defeat, members in an unselfish spirit canvassed earnestly the probable strength and influence of candidates, that they might unite on the strongest man. There were three candidates in the field, all good and reliable Democrats, but eventually the convention endorsed the nomination of Mr. John Hailey, of Boise City.

"Did Colonel Wall assume any aggressive position towards the Mormons?"

Yes, Colonel Wall manifested a spirit of opposition towards the members