

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coon, to-day issued the following order: To officers of customs, assistant treasurers of the United States and all other officers of the Treasury Department Notice is hereby given that the funeral of Hon. Charles J. Folger, late Secretary of the Treasury, will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 9th, at Geneva, N. Y. All buildings and offices under your control will be closed.

CINCINNATI, 6.—None of the non-union moulders dared to return to work at Redway and Burton's foundry this morning after the severe handling by the crowd last night when they left work. A large crowd is about the foundry this morning. The police are there also, but seem unable to prevent the collection of people. One of the men last night, after being knocked down and beaten, drew a pocket knife and stabbed one of his assailants in the back. He was arrested and the case will be continued till Monday.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—Representatives of the Union Pacific railway here say there is no truth in the report that the road intends to abolish its office in this city.

LONDON, 6.—A Hong Kong dispatch to the *Times* says: The governor of that place has received orders to enforce the provisions of the foreign enlistment act. The Governor has notified the French Admiral of these orders and the latter will respect this measure.

CAIRO, 6.—Advices from Wady Halfa state that the Nile has fallen so much, that hauling boats up the cataracts is suspended.

VIENNA, 6.—It is reported that China has called for 25,000 men to defend Pekin and granted the minister 12,000,000 francs to purchase munitions of war.

LONDON, 6.—It is generally expected in political circles that the principal topic that will occupy the attention of the three Emperors during the approaching conference will be the question of what measures should be taken against the anarchists. This discussion may lead to the adoption of stringent international measures.

COPENHAGEN, 6.—Another Danish polar expedition will start for the frozen north next summer, proceeding by way of Franz Josef Land. It will be under the leadership of Messrs. Henkyrd and Guneis.

INDIANAPOLIS, 6.—In an interview in his afternoon's *News* Governor Hendricks is asked: "What do you think will be the result of the Butler canvass?"

"That is very difficult to answer. Mr. Butler is unquestionably a very dangerous man before an audience, and he will attract large audiences, and were the election to occur to-day, I would be inclined to concede him a considerable vote. But the weakening process is going steadily on. The people don't like to throw votes away certainly. That his election is impossible under any circumstances will deter many of his admirers from voting for him and it is impossible for him to effect as perfect an organization as that possessed by either of the old parties. Mr. Butler is a remarkable man, and those who know him best admit that he is a very good one."

"If the Chicago convention had placed your name at the head of the ticket, don't you think that you would have had his support?" asked the reporter.

"I know it."

Indianapolis, 6.—Ex-Governor Hendricks addressed 8,000 people at Muncie to-day. In the course of his speech he said: It is now 25 years that the republican party have controlled the administrative and executive affairs of this country, and it is of the first importance that you and I should consider the question whether that is as long as one set of men ought to continue in absolute control; in other words, the question is before us, ought not there to be a change? I ask your attention only to the last nine years during which that party has controlled. I cannot find figures or words to express to you the enormous sums of money that have been collected and the enormous sums that have been paid out. I will refer, by way of illustration, to only one year, the last year as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury. The collections and expenditures amounted to \$884,000,000. The history of those transactions is found in many thousands of volumes, and they were recorded by many thousands of men belonging to one party only. No democrats have been allowed to participate in any of the affairs. I speak in substance; an occasional democrat may be allowed an office, but for the great purpose—for administering the affairs of the government—the democrats have been excluded; and to you men the question is presented now: Ought there not to be a change? Who knows what is wrong in the books? Should they not be opened? Should there be no opportunity for us to know what's wrong in the records of the country, so we may know whether it is well or ill? I don't claim that one political party, in its organization, is more honest than the other. If we had no political parties in this country, and were going to establish two political parties and were to run the line through this crowd, the chances are there would be just as many honest men on the one side as the other, and as many rogues on one

side, perhaps, as on the other; but, suppose this party comes into power, and it becomes established, that it is going to retain power for 20 years have control of the offices and control the money of the country. Don't you see that all the rogues on this side would gradually come over and join the strong side, and gradually push honest men on this side back, and back, until they would very soon take control of the dominant party themselves. The republicans for the last 19 years have said to every democrat, "You have no voice in the control of the affairs of the government." They have seen fit to occupy that position, a cruel, proscription policy, excluding every man that did not agree with them. What do you think of it my countrymen? Shall it be continued any longer? (Cries of "no.")

Mr. Calkins, the republican candidate for Governor, a few weeks ago said: "We now have four hundred millions in the treasury." He said that by way of bragadocio. What right has the government to four hundred millions of the people's money, that it has no occasion to use in the administration of its affairs? What would be the effect if taxes were reduced so that money would come back into your pockets, and into the channels of trade? Don't you know it would stimulate enterprise? Don't you know that it would give employment to laborers? Send that money into the channels of trade and wheat won't sell at begging the market for 62 cents, 72 cents and 78 cents a bushel. It is 30 cents a bushel less to-day than it was when you elected the republican candidate four years ago, you made James G. Blaine Secretary of State, and if you have your mortgage to pay for, the interest upon it, counting a bushel for a dollar, it takes a good many more bushels now to pay the interest on your mortgage debt now than it did four years ago, and when you come to pay your mortgage off it will take a good many more hundred bushels than it did a good while ago. They don't say to you now, as they did four years ago, "Let well enough alone." It is not well enough; it is bad enough. When you see a man out of employment, you may know there is trouble somewhere. God wrote it in the early days of our race, that by the sweat of his brow man shall earn his bread, but it did seem that there was coupled with that divine sentiment the one that man should have a chance to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, but it is not so. There are a few other matters about which probably I ought to speak to you this afternoon. The republicans have pretty much given you and me up, my fellow citizens. They do not expect any more to get the votes of the natives of this country, those that were born here. They have pretty much given up the Swedes and Danes, and I believe they have come down hard and heavy upon our Irish fellow citizens. When they come to the conclusion that they can get the Irish voters, they are pretty much gone up themselves. I think I can say to you that our cause will be successful this year. We have a candidate for President that has borne himself with distinguished credit and honor in the high offices which he has filled. He has borne himself with credit in the city which promoted him to the chief magistracy of that city. He has borne himself with great credit as the chief magistrate of the greatest of the States of this Union. Substantial objection has not been made to his administration. He is to-day supported by the ablest men of the republican party, and the independents of the States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Indiana. He is worthy of their support. I can entertain no doubts of the result. A paper the other day found fault with me because, with my hat in my hand, I stood in the presence of my countrymen and asked of them their support, and if they fail to find any other charge against me, they may go to Halifax. (Laughter.)

As I have stated before, I did not desire the nomination of Vice-President at Chicago. I did not desire it at Chicago when with absolute unanimity it was conferred upon me, but now that I have been nominated, I come before you, my fellow-citizens, and say that my heart-earnest desire is to receive your support.

Olathe, Kas., 6.—St. John returned home to-day for the first time since his nomination. An effort was made to tender him a reception irrespective of politics, but the mayor and council refused to have anything to do with it. The ex-Governor was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens and a band of music, and taken to a public square, where an address of welcome was made by Mr. Pitcher and responded to by St. John. Both speeches were very brief. The number of people present did not exceed 400, including women and children. The ex-Governor is addressing quite a large audience at the opera house to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 6.—Returns from the primaries of the Eighth Congressional District indicate the nomination by the democrats of Ex-Governor McCreary over Phil Thompson, Jr., the present incumbent.

NEW YORK, 6.—The Tammany Hall leaders of the various districts held a meeting with Kelly at Tammany Hall. Among those present were Register Reilly, Coroner Martin, Gen. Spinola, Erie Commissioner Croker, Ex-County Clerk Gumpelton, Police Justices Duffy, Gorman and Wilder, Senator Plunkett, Aldermen Kirk and Grant, Col. E. T. Wood and John G. Stevens. Every Assembly district was represented. John Kelly, in opening the

meeting, said he was desirous of learning the feeling of those present, and the feeling of the voters, about the democratic nomination for the Presidency. Each district was heard in turn. While the majority of the gentlemen present stated that Cleveland was the favorite in their respective districts, they spoke without enthusiasm. Several declared their people were for Butler. No formal action was taken, but it was tacitly decided that the committee on organization which meets on Monday night, shall prepare an address and a series of resolutions which shall be submitted to the general committee on Friday for discussion, positive action not to be taken until the general committee meets. The meeting of the committee on organization will be private. It is stated Tammany has decided to run a straight ticket without coalition.

ALBANY, 6.—The "Jacksonians" political organization serenaded Governor Cleveland to-night. As he appeared he was saluted by the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the cheers of the crowd. Gov. Cleveland acknowledged the compliment of the serenade and complimented the club on its handsome appearance, expressing the hope that the cause it so creditably represented might be successful. The appearance of the Governor and his remarks were greeted with great enthusiasm.

New York, 6.—The *Telegram* to-morrow will print what it calls a well authenticated report from Boston that it is intended by Butler to strike West off the ticket and substitute the name of Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, 6.—Another step was taken in the Federal Court here in the Blaine *Sentinel* case to-day, by the filing of the following: The defendants move the Court for a rule against the plaintiff herein, to answer the interrogatories under oath as recited and filed with the answer of the defendants, and that the Court shall make such rule returnable at such time as may be deemed by the Court to be reasonable for the purpose of said action, as by statute provided and required. The argument could not be heard on the motion to-day, and inasmuch as Judge Woods goes to Fort Wayne on Monday to hold court, the matter will probably not be ruled upon for several days. The plaintiff's counsel have not refused to answer the interrogatories.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 6.—The bank stopped payment at 12:45, the run having been tremendous all day. The surplus was exhausted. Hill committed suicide. His deficiency ranges from \$225,000 to \$260,000. Money is expected from New York to tide over the crash. One of the directors, M. C. Martin, has sent for \$100,000. Hill's speculations may yet implicate other officials. The result of the examination is unknown. Hill was buried this afternoon.

Two hundred thousand dollars were brought from New York to aid the National Bank in the last hour of business to-day. A heavy run is expected on Monday. President Runyon says there is enough to pay all.

INDIANAPOLIS, 6.—Sergeant Julius Fredericks of the Greely party is in the city visiting his brother, J. W. Fredericks. In an interview with a *Daily News* reporter, Fredericks corroborates Sergeant Brainard's denial of the story that the expedition was divided into two parties. He gives the particulars of the shooting of Henry under the order of Greely, saying, the sentence was executed by himself and Sergeants Brainard and Long. They shot Henry in the back, two balls taking effect and producing instant death. One gun was not loaded. They were compelled to this course because Henry was as strong and active as ever, and had he suspected their purpose he could easily have killed them. Fredericks says his experience has not satisfied him, and he intends to visit the Arctic regions again as soon as possible.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 7.—A great conflagration is now raging on the flats. The entire fire department is in service and telegrams have been sent to Akron, Youngstown, Painesville, Erie, Sandusky and Toledo for assistance. The origin of the fire is unknown. Incendiarism is supposed by some, but the most probable theory is that the sparks from a tug set fire early in the evening to a pile of shavings, from which the flames spread, until Woods, Perry & Company's extensive lumber yard was ablaze. The fire continued to extend, defying all efforts of the firemen. The lumber yards of Potter, Birdsall & Company, and C. J. King & Co. were also consumed and the Novelty Iron Works destroyed. Stanley & Co's manufactory was burned and part of Sherwin, Williams & Co's varnish works, and at 10 o'clock the conflagration threatens to become still more extensive. About 10 acres of lumber and frame buildings were aflame at one time and the huge clouds of smoke thickly studded with burning cinders were blown by the changing winds for miles, causing excitement lest the myriads of sparks should kindle fires in every direction, and perhaps lay waste a large part of the city.

At 7.30 the fire was confined to an area of 200 feet square, and in the midst of this flame were savagely burning and sending out myriads of sparks that lighted up like fire torches. Slowly the fire gained on the firemen, the sparks being carried over their heads and set fire to a small spot in the centre pile of lumber, and because of its height and the fierceness of the flames, nothing could be done till the flame reached the end of the pile when a stream would be directed that way. The lanes and alleys were so narrow that it was impossible to get a

stream to play on any but the edges of the different sections. The lumber spot where the fire started was built up of green lumber and put in from Michigan pine woods, and though it would not be expected to burn well, the heat was so intense that the element continued beyond the power of the department to control. By eight o'clock it was in alleys 3 and 4; as the area of burning wood became larger the men were forced to spread out and less effective work could be done. At this time some firemen were in the alleys almost completely surrounded by fire, and to keep them from burning, the stream of water was directed against them. Nearly every man was thus wet through and only thus could they secure comfort. At 8.30 o'clock Carter street became impassable. The heat prevented any one from going by the building, and only in some places could the firemen stand it. The fire was under such headway that the engines which could be kept in the street were unable to cope with it. Much cause of delay was found in the water. It was dirty and the engines would get clogged. In this manner one of the engines which had been throwing a stream on the southwest side of the yard near the railroad, was forced to suspend work for a time for repairs. The shops and buildings from Scranton Avenue to Woods, Parry & Co's planing mill, on Carter Street, were on fire and it looked as though nothing could save them. High piles of lumber, strong houses and thick walls of brick were crushed and crumbled into ashes. The flames shot hundred of feet into the air and myriads of sparks, large as a bushel basket, hovered and floated amid the glare and smoke, seeming to be amid the stars. The awful glare penetrated to the farthest parts of the city and the community turned out almost en masse to witness the awful spectacle. They collected on the house tops, choked all the thoroughfares leading to the flats and covered the brows of the hills like swarming bees. In the very heart of the conflagration were men whose property was burning up toiling, firemen, policemen and a large number of adventurers and loafers. All but the latter fought the fire with courage and determination, but the immense furnace roared and hissed, complacently mocking them and reached out gradually and surely, sucking into its vortex everything possible to reach. The sparks puffed up like chaff from a fanning machine and fell like a shower of rain. Some were not sparks but great brands, the terrible heat bearing them slowly up like toy balloons, the wind carrying them miles away. When the fire was approaching the occupants of Potter, Birdsall & Co's office, it was decided to move out. Jno. McBride and his wife lived in the upper rooms, and Mr. McBride has been so ill that he was unable to move. The police officers and other willing hands carried Mr. McBride outside, and he was moved across the railroad to a place of safety. Wagons were brought up and his household goods taken to a friend's house near by.

The large safe in Woods, Perry & Co's office was rolled out with the combined strength of 20 men and many crowbars, and that heavy piece of furniture was soon rolled up the sidewalk to the bridge. The office of the Cleveland board of lumber dealers between Woods, Perry & Co's and Potter & Birdsall's was likewise cleaned out, and by the time the flames reached these three offices there was nothing of value in them to burn, and the structures themselves were reduced to ashes in an incredibly short time. The great loss is estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. It is impossible to give accurate figures.

At one o'clock the fire was practically under control. Relief engines arrived from Akron and Erie and others are expected. The fire militia of the city were ordered to be in readiness if necessary to do police duty, but have not yet been ordered out. No serious accident is yet reported. Woods, Perry & Co. lose a quarter of a million dollars; House & Danedson lose fifty thousand, both of their planing mills being destroyed; Hubbell & Westover's lumber yard going, loss forty thousand; King & Co's lumber yard destroyed, loss one hundred thousand. The Novelty Iron Works loss not ascertained.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, 8.—The Anti-Mormon residents of Lewis County, have posted in conspicuous places, a notice warning all members of the Church of Latter-day Saints to go elsewhere on pain of death. The document, which is adorned with the picture of a coffin, is in these words: "Mormons, members of the Latter-day Saints are notified to leave the country, and thirty days are given for you all to go. An indignant and outraged people have said it, and go you shall. If you are found in this country after thirty days you will go like the others. Go peacefully if you will, but you must go." The Mormons are much alarmed, and it is believed some will leave within the time prescribed, while the rest will defy their enemies and prepare for any attack that may be made upon them. Anti-Mormon men keenly feel the loss of their leader who was killed in the recent attack and are smarting under public criticism and the offer of \$1,000 for the apprehension of any of their number. They maintain that the Elders richly deserved their fate and that Mormonism will not be tolerated under any circumstances. Several Mormons have left since the Elders were slain.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., 8.—Mahlon Runyon, president of the National

Bank, cut his throat in the water closet of the bank. He was implicated in the thievery of Cashier Hill. There is great excitement over the double suicide of the president and cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey, it has become intense. The statement furnished by those officials in June of the current year showed a paid capital of \$250,000, surplus \$125,000, undivided profits \$78,180. There has been nothing in the public history of the bank since that date to cause any uneasiness to stockholders. The suicide of President Runyon, while strengthening the testimony of giant frauds in the management, causes unbounded astonishment to the general public. President Runyon was a farmer, 60 years old, and leaves a wife and four children. He has been president of the bank for five years.

ELMHURST, N. Y., 8.—This is a gala day for Elmira. It is estimated that 50,000 people are on the fair grounds. Gen. Cleveland, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Adjutant General Farnsworth, arrived this morning. The demonstration at that hour, began with a salute of 21 guns by the Cleveland battery. The party were met at the depot by Lieut. Governor Hill, Mr. H. Argold and a number of prominent citizens.

CHICAGO, 8.—United States Senator Jno. F. Miller, of California, arrived with his family last evening from an extended trip east. Senator Miller left here immediately after the close of the republican convention. Speaking of the present political outlook, the Senator said: I have talked with a great many gentlemen interested in the coming election, that is men who are not heated on the subject of politics, or ringleaders in any particular faction. In regard to New York the republicans feel assured of success, in their ticket in Indiana I judge that there will be a hard fight, it hinges on Ohio in October.

"How about the Pacific slope?" "We will carry California by 10,000 majority at least. Nevada and Oregon will surely go Republican."

OTTAWA, Ont., 8.—Considerable alarm has been caused among the people of British Columbia, at the announcement of leprosy having been discovered among the Chinese population. While the Chinese dealers who are familiar with the disease, say that the cases reported are leprosy, an English speaking doctor who was ordered to examine the patients states they are not. It is stated, however, for certain reasons, the doctor in question is desirous of concealing the facts, he being interested in continuing their admission to the country, which discovery of leprosy among them would tend to check. There is little doubt, however, that the disease has been introduced into the province from China and that it is more prevalent than is supposed. The question now arises, to what extent will it be carried across the border into the United States by the hundreds of Chinamen who are smuggling themselves across the line into Washington Territory?

NEW YORK, 8.—Threes 100%; 4's 11%; 4's 20; Pacific 6's —; Bar Silver 10%; Central Pacific 40%; Burlington 22; Northern Pacific 21%, preferred 41%; Northwestern 98; New York Central 32; Oregon Navigation 83; Oregon Transcontinental 15%; Pacific Mail 49%; Panama 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 22%; Union Pacific 48%; Texas Pacific 13; Fargo Express 5; Western Union 64%.

PORTLAND, Me., 8.—The citizens of Maine will to-day elect a Governor, four members of Congress, 31 State Senators, 151 Representatives, and the full board of county officers. The gubernatorial vote of 1880 stood: Plasted, (Fusion) 73,713; Davis, republican, 73,544, scattering 545; total 147,802. For president, it stood: Garfield 74,052, Hancock 65,211, Weaver 4,409, Neal Dow 92, scattering 139; total 143,903, showing a republican plurality of 8,841, against a minority of 169.

Reports received from various points in Maine indicate generally fair weather; a full vote is expected throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The Australian steamer *Zealandia* brings particulars of the boat race between Hanlon, of Toronto, and Wm. Beach, of Sydney, rowed on the Paramatta river August 16th. The race for the championship of the world, stake £1,000. The weather was magnificent, but the water was slightly rough. A splendid start was effected and a dead level was maintained for the first quarter of a mile, Hanlon then forged ahead. When a mile and a half had been covered and the Canadian was a length in advance, Beach responded and rowed right down on Hanlon, the latter allowed his boat to cross and a foul took place. Hanlon put up his hand and claimed a "foul," Beach however kept pulling away and Hanlon followed, but Beach came to the post an easy winner by five or six lengths, time 20.29. The umpire disallowed the foul claimed by Hanlon. An immense crowd witnessed the race. Sixty-eight steamers were crowded with spectators, and the shores were also densely lined. Tremendous enthusiasm was manifested over Beach's victory. A cordial interview took place after the race between Hanlon and Beach, when the latter admitted he was beaten, but said he was paralyzed by the close proximity of the steamer *Tomki*, which bore down too close to his boat.

It will be a political miracle if St. John passes through the campaign without retrograding into St. Jack.