

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, 12.—Coroner Muscraft has entered on an investigation of the dead bodies of persons killed in the late riot. He enumerates 53 whose bodies he viewed. Of these he finds that Captain Desmond was killed by unknown persons in the mob; one man, Goetz, shot himself accidentally; another Smalag, was unlawfully shot one Sunday afternoon by the military and all the others were justifiably killed, they having failed to obey the commands of the sheriff to disperse.

HAVANA, 12.—There were nineteen deaths from yellow fever here in the past week.

CINCINNATI, 12.—An informal investigation of the affairs of the late W. B. McGill, railroad president, who suicided recently, discloses still more fraudulent papers. It is now found that one note for \$7,600 had been repeated eight times; another note is known to have several copies in existence, on all of which McGill obtained money. His estate is estimated at \$62,000, \$12,000 personal property, the remainder mostly railroad securities. The fraudulent paper so far discovered amounts to nearly \$50,000.

Atlanta, Ga., 12.—Hardin, the Troupe county rapist, was lynched by the citizens, who took him from the custody of the sheriff.

Pittsburg, 12.—This afternoon Joseph Sedenstricker, aged 13 years, shot and mortally wounded Curly Eshenbaugh, a little fellow only six years old. Young Eshenbaugh, who was an inmate of the Episcopal home for children, and was with an old lady and several other children, playing in an orchard connected with the home, when Sedenstricker, with three other boys entered the grounds. Sedenstricker was flourishing a revolver and the old lady ordered him away. He retorted with an oath adding, "I'll shoot some of you," and suiting the action to the words fired twice. The first shot lodged in a tree, and the second took effect in Eshenbaugh's stomach. Sedenstricker and companions fled, and have not yet been captured.

Later: Young Sedenstricker was arrested at his home to-night. He acknowledged the shooting and says he threw the revolver in the river. The Sedenstricker family is highly respected, but the boy has been rather wayward.

INDIANAPOLIS, 12.—Ex-Senator Hendricks arrived at an early hour this morning and was received with a salute. He remained at his residence during the morning, where he was the recipient of many congratulatory telegrams from friends and neighbors. A large number of congratulatory telegrams were also received.

Mr. Hendricks declines to answer positively whether he will accept the nomination or decline it, saying it would not be proper for him to discuss matters until he is formally notified. It is the general impression he will accept.

A ratification meeting will be held this evening, at which Gov. Hendricks is expected to speak.

RATIFICATION.

A largely attended democratic meeting to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks was held here to-night. Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald were escorted to the place of speaking by a new political labor organization known as the "Autocrats." The meeting was called to order by A. H. Brown, and W. H. English was made chairman. Hendricks was received with a burst of enthusiasm, which seemed to inspire him, as he spoke with more than usual ease and fluency. His remarks were as follows: "My fellow citizens: You are almost as mad as they were in the convention at Chicago. [Great cheers.] I thought they would not stop up there at all. I thought there was no limit to the people there, but I find there are almost as many here. I am very much encouraged and delighted to meet you on this occasion. You come here to celebrate and to express your approval of the nomination that was made at Chicago. I am glad that you are cordial in this expression. This is a great year with us. Every fourth year we elect two great officers of the Government. This is our great year, and every man, whatever his party associations, is called upon to reconsider all questions upon which he is disposed to act, and having reconsidered, to cast his vote in favor of what he believes to be right. The Democracy of Indiana appointed me one of their delegates to the convention at Chicago. I spent nearly a week in attendance in that city, and I now return to say a few things to you, and only a few things, in regard to the convention. It was

THE LARGEST CONVENTION EVER HELD IN AMERICA.

Never has such an assemblage of people been seen before. It was a convention marked in its character for sobriety, deliberation and purpose. It selected two men to carry the banner, and leaving that convention and going before the people, the question is, will you help carry the banner. [Great cheering and cries, "we will do it."] I do not expect, I have no right to expect, that I will escape criticism, and it maybe the slander of the opposite party. I have not in my life suffered very much from that, but I come before you democrats, conservatives, independents and all men who wish to restore the Government to the position

it occupied before these corrupt times, and to all such men I make my appeal for your support for the high office for which I have been nominated by the democracy at Chicago [great cheers.] Governor Cleveland is the nominee for President, a man promoted to that high office by the largest majority that ever decided an election in the State of New York. He is.

A MAN OF ESTABLISHED HONESTY

of character, and if you will elect him to the Presidency of the United States, you will not hear of star routes in the postal service of the country under his administration. [Cheers.] I will tell you what we need, and democrats and republicans will alike agree upon that. We need to have the books in the government office open for examination. [Cheers and cries of "That is it."] Do you think that men in this age never yield to temptation? [Laughter.] It is only two weeks ago that one of the Secretaries at Washington was called before the Senate committee to testify in regard to the condition of his Department, and in that Department was a bureau of Medicine and surgery. That department examination was being had by a committee from the Senate, and it was ascertained by the oath of the Secretary who sits at the head of the department, that the defalcation found during the last year, as far as it had been estimated, was \$63,000, and when asked about it he said that he had received a letter a year ago informing him of some of these outrages, and a short time since somebody had come to him and told him there were frauds going on in the service, but members of Congress had recommended a continuance of the head of the bureau with such earnestness that he thought it must be all right. Now it turns out the

THE PUBLIC IS \$63,000 OUT,

and how much more no man, I expect, can now tell. But what is the remedy? To have a President that will appoint heads of bureaus that will investigate the condition of their books and bring all guilty parties to trial. [Cheers and cries of "that is it."] My fellow citizens, I believe for such a duty as this, for the purpose of maintaining the United States Government for the people of this country, I can commend to your confidence Governor Cleveland of New York. [Great cheering.] Not long since there were troubles in the local government of the city of Buffalo, and the conservative people of that city nominated Grover Cleveland as a candidate for Mayor, not upon a party ticket, but upon a citizens ticket, with the duty assigned to him of correcting the evils that prevailed in the government of the city of Buffalo. He was elected and entered upon the duties of the office, and made the corrections in the management of the affairs of that city so clearly and so well defined, that the people of New York took him up and made him Governor of the State, and that is the way he comes before you now. [Cries of "Hurrah for Cleveland."] He who corrects all the evils in a bad administration of a city, and who goes from that service into the affairs of the State government and makes the corrections there, will then step in the natural order, proceed in the affairs of national government to bringing about reforms there. [Great cheering.] My fellow-citizens, I did not intend to speak this long to you, [Loud cries of "Go ahead" and "Keep it up."] The convention at Chicago did not realize all that we expected. For myself, I had no expectations. In no respect, in no sense was I a candidate for any office whatever. We do not realize all that we expected, but I believe that is the fate of humanity almost everywhere and under almost every circumstance, but we have realized that which should encourage us to make an effort for good government. [Cries of "That is the beginning."] Not that I want the office to which I was nominated—for, you know, I did not desire that—but somebody must be nominated for Vice-President to run on the ticket with the candidate for President, and when the ticket is presented to you, you are called upon to pass judgment upon it in respect to its merits throughout. [Cheers and cries of "yes," and "we will support it."] That is the question with you: will you support it? [cheers and cries of, "we will,"] and in asking that question, I want to ask you another: Do you not, all of you Democrats and Republicans, believe that the affairs of the Government have been long enough in the hands of one set of men? [cries of, "we do,"] and do you not believe that we have reached the period when there ought to be a change? [Cries of, "we do," and "we will have it."] I do not ask that all shall be turned out; that is not the idea. If a man has done his duty well and faithfully; if he has not used the powers of his office to disturb the rights of the people; if he has not furnished money to corrupt elections, if he has simply confined himself to the duties of his office, I am not clamoring for his official blood, but my fellow citizens, of these 120,000 men that now fill official positions in this country, we have no right to suppose from all that has taken place, that they are all honest. [Cheers and laughter.] And the only way that we can do now is to make a change. A month ago everybody supposed that all the employees in the bureau of medicine and surgery were honest, and now at the very first examination it turns out that they are not. But what is this remedy?

PUT THEM OUT, PUT HONEST MEN IN. [Cheers and cries of that is it.] We

cannot do that if we leave the same President and heads of departments and heads of bureaus in. I have every faith that this ticket will be elected. [Cries of, so have we.] I think I know something about Indiana. [Great cheers and laughter.] We will probably stand here together. Won't we? [Cries of "You bet."] And this banner of liberty, of right, of justice, of fair government, that has been placed in the hands of Cleveland and Hendricks shall be carried and placed in glorious triumph on top of the National Capitol in November next. [Great cheering and cries of "We will put it there."] Shall this be the people's banner? [Cries of "It is."] You have no interest except in good government too, and I think I have none. I have lived a good while. I have tried to secure your confidence and preserve it, [cries of "You have it, too," and all I ask of you is your support, not for myself, for yourselves and for your children and all people that are interested in good government. [Cheers.] Now, I have spoken longer than I intended. [Cries of "Go on," and "We are not tired of you."] I know when any of my Republican friends, who are intending to stand by their party still longer shall see this numerous crowd here to-night, they will think the doom of fates has come at last. [Cheers and laughter.] Why, I happened up the street a few weeks ago. It was just after Blaine and Logan were nominated, and I saw a little gathering of very honest and honorable people behaving exceedingly well and they were very quiet, and Gen. Harrison was delivering them a speech about the nominations made at Chicago, [laughter] and, really, if you were to bring the crowd here and drop it down amongst you, you wouldn't miss it. [Great cheers and laughter.] What does it mean? It seems that

THE PEOPLE INTEND TO HAVE REFORM,

and that is the watchword that is written upon every democratic banner. It was written upon the democratic banner eight years ago, and that banner of reform was defeated by defeating the right of the people to elect their own ruler, and what is the consequence? There has been no reduction of public expenditures, although the war gets further and further away from us. Shall this republican party make no reduction in the public expenditure? Shall we have it? Shall we have good government? Shall we have a cheap government? Shall we have lower taxes? They tell us that the Government can be well

CARRIED ON FOR \$100,000,000 LESS

than is now collected from the public. If Cleveland shall come into the Presidential office, I believe he will bring the expenditures down to the last dollar that will support the government economically administered, and then when he does that he will have accomplished what Gen. Jackson said was the duty of any government. A government has not a right to collect a dollar from the people, except what is necessary to meet the public service. [Cheers and cries of that is right.] What a government needs she has a right to come to me, or to you, or to all of us, and make us pay for, but when she gets all that she needs for economical administration, she has not a right to take another sixpence out of our private wealth, and that is all we ask. When this ticket shall wave in triumph that idea will be established in this country. [Cheers.] I thank you very much for the attention you have given me. I ask you simply that as a citizen interested in all that interests any of us, you will give your attention to this campaign and never cease your efforts until your democratic banner, with democratic principles of reform, and cheap government is found waving in all the skies above your heads. [Cheers.]

At the close of Hendricks' speech ex-Senator McDonald was introduced and spoke briefly, being followed by D. S. Gooding and other local speakers, and the meeting adjourned.

JUDGE THURMAN TALKS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 12.—No demonstration over the nominations was made here till Judge Thurman arrived home to-night, when he was met at the depot by several thousand people with bands, a liberal display of bandanas and a grand display of fireworks all over the city. Carriages were in waiting for himself and party, decorated with flags, and behind those the people fell in line with what torches could be gathered, and most of them bearing red handkerchiefs. The line of march was a continuous roar in the demonstration and brilliant display of fireworks. On arriving at Thurman's residence the Senator rose in his carriage and said: "My friends and neighbors—I should not be a human being and would have no heart in my bosom if I were not deeply touched by the expression of your kindness and regard. I knew that you were my friends, that you would greet me and take me by the hand upon my return, but that you should show such a marked demonstration is beyond all expectation. For one who is not, and never expects to be, anything but a private citizen, it is indeed more than could have been anticipated. Therefore, I express to you most sincerely my gratitude. This repays me for any disappointment you may think I feel, but let me tell you sincerely, I am not a disappointed or soreheaded man. I have met with reverses in the past,

but always tried to keep a level head. I am happier, and I feel better in the midst of this rejoicing by my friends, than if I had received the nomination for the Presidency. I was not in any sense a candidate for a year or more. I have said I was not and would not be a candidate, and that all I asked of the world was to be let alone, but the world saw fit to have it otherwise. Your State convention made me a delegate to the National Convention of the Democracy, and after I arrived at Chicago so many of my friends said that they were bound to present my name for the nomination, and asked me to consent to their efforts, that I had not the heart to resist them. I am not here to throw cold water on anything that has been done. I will not go over the proceedings of the convention, but will say that I know that your nominees are honorable men, in that so far as Governors Cleveland and Hendricks themselves are concerned, there was nothing done but that which was honorable in bringing about the result. There were a few men there of whose actions it would be the sheerest hypocrisy in man to express approval, but I can live without their support, and I hope they can live without mine. Your nominations were fairly made. It is impossible to gratify all in such matters. There will always be those who are disappointed because of failure to nominate their friends, but there should be none at the present time. The convention was

THE GRANDEST EVER HELD ON EARTH,

and the nominations were made by so large a majority and amid such enthusiasm, as to inspire confidence. Let us go to work and redeem this country from the iron rule in which it has fallen. The people are tired of the present power, and with patriotic motives and constant work we will live to see this country in the hands of that party of reform, which was once small, but which is now the party of the people from one end of the land to the other." The speaker eulogized highly those who had been his opponents, and spoke of the nominees in strong terms, after which he said he was weary; that he had been kept prisoner at Chicago a week by those who were rushing in to see the old man, and pointing to his old homestead, beside which his carriage stood, said: "I am particularly anxious to get into that house there and see an old lady who is waiting for me." Just as he closed there was a cry sent up all along the line of "thank you," and the cheers were continued for some time after the door was closed.

DALLAS, Texas, 13.—W. H. Beale and Bowie in a room in the third story of the National hotel fought a duel to the death to-night, with pistols. The shots were heard and the room broken into where both were found lying dead each with a pistol in his hand. They were lying side by side and both were shot through the head and heart. Shortly prior to death they were devoted friends. A few moments before the tragedy they had a quarrel and one was heard to say "Damn you I'll kill you." Soon after they retired to the room where the shots were heard and it was shortly after announced that both were dead. The tragedy creates great excitement—hundreds of people surrounded the hotel. The cause of the quarrel is unknown at this hour.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Secretary Chandler has written the following letter to Thomas A. Hendricks, with regard to the frauds in the navy department referred to by the latter in his speech at Indianapolis on Saturday night:

Washington, D. C., July 13, '84.

Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Indiana.—Sir: A candidate for Vice-President should speak with decency and fairness. In your speech at Indianapolis last Saturday night, you made statements from which you meant that the public should believe that it appeared by my testimony that frauds in the bureau of marine and surgery of this department amounted, during last year to \$63,000; that I was informed of some of these outrages a year ago; that after I was informed of the fraud I disbelieved them, because members of Congress had recommended the continuance of the chief of bureau, and that I took no adequate action concerning them; whereupon you demanded election of a president who would appoint a chief of bureau who would investigate the condition of the books and bring all guilty parties to trial. To the contrary of all this I testified that the suspected vouchers commenced as far back as June 21, 1880. Although a small voucher was paid as far back as January 21, 1884, that while an anonymous letter of about a year ago charged drunkenness upon the chief clerk Daniel Carrigan, which the chief of bureau, Dr. Phillips S. Wales reported to me was not true, that I had no information leading to frauds until December or January last, that I determined simultaneously with the beginning of the investigation to have a new chief of Bureau in place of Dr. Wales whose term was to expire January 26, and also a new chief clerk, and that great opposition was made to the change by members of Congress, but I persisted and Dr. Wales went out on that date and Carrigan was put out Feb. 4th, and that the investigation of frauds and arrests of guilty parties have since proceeded with due diligence. It is true that I stated recommendations for the re-appointment of Dr. Wales, who I found in office when I went in April 17, 1882, were of such a character as to fully justify me in believing that the

affairs of his bureau had been well administered. Secretary Chandler here gives the names of a large number of senators and representatives who commended the reappointment of Wales, and continues: Senator McPherson and Speaker Carlisle and others of the most prominent of these gentlemen who demanded Dr. Wales' reappointment were with you in the convention at Chicago and could have informed you that he had borne a good reputation, that the law required that the chief of that bureau should be a naval surgeon and placed the medical expenditures in his hands. That his was in no sense a political office, what if he had any politics, he was a democrat, and that an attempt to make political capital out of frauds for which this naval surgeon who is responsible would be disingenuous and unfair. That they did not succeed in keeping Dr. Wales and Chief Clerk Carrigan in office is very fortunate. Very respectfully (Signed)

W. E. CHANDLER.

INDIANAPOLIS, 14.—Ex-Governor Hendricks has written the following in response to the letter of Secretary Chandler published in the Associated Press papers this morning:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14, 1884.

To Hon. W. E. Chandler:

Sir: I find in the newspapers this morning a letter to me from yourself, written yesterday and circulated through the Associated Press. You complain that I did you an injustice in the address to the people of this city made the evening before. In that address I urged "we need to have books in the Government offices opened for examination," and as an illustration I cited the case of fraudulent vouchers in one of the bureaus of your Department, and that upon your testimony before the sub-committee, stated it appeared that the frauds amounted to \$63,000. And is not every word of that true? You were brought before the committee, and testified as I stated. You admitted under oath the sum of money lost amounted to \$63,000, but your defense is that the embezzlement did not wholly occur under your administration, but part of it was under your predecessor. It seems to have covered a period from June 21, 1880, down to January 25, 1884. Does that help your case? You were at the head of the department a year and nine months of that period, your predecessor about a year and ten months. He was in office at the payment of the first false voucher, June 21, 1880, and up to April 17, 1882, when you came in and continued thence until the last false voucher was paid January 25, 1884. The period was almost equally divided between yourself and your predecessor. How much of the \$63,000 was paid out under your predecessor, your letter does not show. But, sir, upon the question that I was discussing, does it make any difference who was secretary when the false vouchers were paid? I urge that cases like this, when frauds are concealed in the vaults and on the books of the department, the only remedy of the people is by a change of control, so that the books and vouchers shall come under the examination of new and disinterested men. Do you think I am answered when you say I was mistaken in supposing that in this case the frauds were all under your administration, when in fact a part of them extended back into that of your predecessor? Why, sir, that makes your case worse, for while the bureau of medicine and surgery defalcation is large, the more serious fact is, that it could and did extend through two administrations of the department over a period of nearly four years, without detection; but it became more serious, so far as you are individually concerned, when the fact is considered that you had notice and yet took no sufficient action. The information upon which I spoke was from Washington, the 26th of last month, by the Associated Press, the same that brings me your letter. The Associated Press obtained its information either in your department or from the investigating committee. If you were incorrectly reported, that was the time for complaint and correction. You testified that the total of the suspicious vouchers discovered so far was about \$63,000, and that the money thus fraudulently obtained was in some instances divided between the watchman in the department, Carrigan, the chief clerk, and Kirkwood, in charge of the accounts. Now, what notice had you? According to the Associated Press report of your testimony, you received a letter last year charging Carrigan, one of the parties, with drunkenness, and after that a man came to you and told you that Kirkwood and Carrigan were engaged in frauds. Did not that put you on notice and investigation. You testified that some inquiry was made and that the conclusion reached was that while there were some suspicious circumstances, they did not warrant the conclusion of guilt. After notice, verbal and in writing, you left the men in office. You did not bring the frauds to light, nor the guilty parties to punishment. It was the Government detective, Wood, who discovered the frauds, and the Associated Press report says Wood declared he would have no further dealings with your Department, but would press the investigation before Congress. What is your next excuse? Worse, if possible, than before. You say a large number of Congressmen including some gentlemen of great influence and position, recommended that the head of the bureau, Dr. Wales, should be reappointed. The mem-