

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICANS.

## OHIO.

CINCINNATI, 3.—According to the latest returns received here, there are only two Congressional Districts in this State which may be classed as doubtful. These are the Seventh and Fifteenth. In the Seventh, Campbell, (Dem.) nominee, has an unofficial majority of 81. The Fifteenth—Monroe County—has not been heard from. The majority of Grosvenor (Rep.) outside of Monroe County is 3,665. If Monroe County should give Warner a majority exceeding this, he would be elected, but it is not likely that the Democratic majority in this county will go above 3,000.

Boothman (Rep.) in the Sixth District, has an unofficial majority over Hill of 1,342.

The following is a list of successful candidates, giving Campbell the Seventh District and Grosvenor the Fifteenth:

Republicans—First, Butterworth; Second, Brown; Third, Williams; Sixth, Boothman; Eighth, Kennedy; Ninth, Pugsley; Fourteenth, Wickham; Fifteenth, Grosvenor; Seventeenth, J. D. Taylor; Eighteenth, J. D. McKinley; Nineteenth, Ezra B. Taylor; Twentieth, Crouse.

Democrats—Fourth, Yoder; Fifth, Seney; Seventh, Campbell; Thirteenth, Outhwaite; Sixteenth, Wilkins; Twenty-first, Foran.

Kennedy's unofficial majority is 1336, Pugsley's 1430 and Crouse's about 1000. The Ohio delegation in the present Congress includes 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans; while the above showing gives 15 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

The making of estimates on the State ticket here is practically closed. Both headquarters of the State committees at Columbus have closed and the chairmen are out of the city. They are receiving no news, and are making no estimate on the State ticket. A close estimate of the Republican majority places it between 15,000 and 17,000, although the official returns may go below fifteen or above seventeen.

TOLEDO, 3.—The majority of Romels in the Tenth District of Ohio will be about 1500. Frank Hurd accepts his defeat gracefully and left to day for the mineral springs at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, as he is suffering from rheumatism. From there he goes to New York. He admitted to the reporters that his crushing defeat closes his political career in Toledo, and he intimated that he might in the future try for Congressional nomination in a New York City district. Hurd has been eight successive times a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo District, and has been three times elected. Beginning with defeat, he has been successful every alternate time until the present election. His political methods have been calculated to punish those of his own party who opposed him, and this has bred a constantly growing opposition which, at this election, grew so great that it gave Romels, his opponent, a majority of 1500 in the district which yesterday gave a majority fully as large for the Democratic State ticket. There has been, too, a decline in the extreme views among the voters in this district, and this feeling was so marked that Hurd, in a campaign speech in this city last Saturday night, disclaimed the ultra views and planted himself squarely on the tariff plank of the Democratic State platform, which declares for revenue sufficient for the needs of government economically administered. The Protectionist Democrats, however, appear to have put no faith in this, pointing to the fact that Hurd has been for years one of the leading lights of the American Free Traders, and is an honorary member of the Cobden Club, and at the Chicago Free Trade Conference, last November, read a paper expressing the most radical views. The third element of dissatisfaction with the Toledo people is, that Hurd's residence here is purely technical. He is not a married man, and stays in Toledo only a few weeks each year, and that at a time when the political campaign is going. The cry was raised against him for being no resident, which had considerable effect. Personally, Mr. Hurd is held in the highest respect for his brilliant talents, and the Democrats who have been his most ardent supporters deeply regret his expressed determination to retire from Toledo politics.

New York, 3.—Blaine was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day and received a number of visitors. In conversation with a reporter, he said: "I shall remain in the city until to-morrow night, when I will start for home. I am in New York on business. I have nothing to say about the result of the election."

The Tribune will say editorially: What a frightful mortality among the free trade leaders! Speaker Carlisle beaten by a Labor candidate, Morrison beaten by a Republican veteran champion of protection, and Frank Hurd beaten by Romels. Would there have been an end of Democratic rejoicings if Republican protectionists equally conspicuous and influential had been beaten? It does not yet appear that either party can claim a clear majority in the next House. From about a dozen districts information is so meagre or so conflicting that the claims of earnest workers must be received with some allowances. In several districts,

## AN OFFICIAL COUNT

will be necessary to determine the re-

sult, but the probabilities indicated by the latest dispatches are that the few members elected distinctively as labor candidates may have the balance of power. The best of it is the crushing Democratic losses come just when the free traders and soft money leaders supposed they were strongest in the South and West. Revolving Democratic laborers of this city supported Mr. George, a radical free trader, but the revolving Democratic laborers of Kentucky have beaten Carlisle because he was a free trader, and the miners of Illinois have beaten Morrison for the same reason.

The World will say: The Democratic control of the House is seriously imperiled, if not altogether lost, and the question of the reason and responsibility for the change, is one that seriously concerns the future of the party. No doubt the disposition of the Federal offices and the quarrels and disappointments over the offices have contributed to the defeat of several of the Democratic members, but the real reason for the losses in a majority of cases lies deeper than this. There is no use disguising the fact that the country has been

## GREATLY DISAPPOINTED

at the comparative failure of the last and present Congress to do what was expected of it. Taxes have not been reduced. Needed reforms have not been advanced. Long-delayed legislation required for the welfare of the country has perished on the files. The people hoped for better things from a Democratic administration reinforced by a Democratic House. But instead of this, paralysis and inaction have continued. But as there are compensations for all losses, if it shall turn out that the Democrats have lost control of the House, they will at least be in better condition for the next Presidential canvass, through being relieved of the responsibility of legislation. They would learn the necessity of union and harmony, and the Republicans, instead of being critics and grumblers would be compelled to show their hand. They need only to do that to be ousted again as they were in 1882.

The Herald says the House of Representatives chosen on Tuesday and which will assemble in December, 1887, improves to have 166 Democrats, 133 Republicans and 5 labor men. The Democrats will have therefore a clear majority over all of eight.

## FOREIGN COMMENTS.

LONDON, 3.—The Standard, commenting on the unexpected number of votes cast for Henry George, asks New York what it will do with the fact that one voter in three backs the opinion of French revolution about to be repeated in America and says: "Such polls look as if the great nation was playing with edged tools with a recklessness dangerous for others than children."

The Times, commenting on the election in New York, says: "It shows that opponents of Anarchy and spoliation have not awakened an interest too soon to the perils of the situation. Both Democratic and Republican parties suffered, and the danger is these losses will tempt the machine men to traffic with the promoters of George's candidature to advance and meet the demands of predatory Socialism. Enterprising and industrious Americans must look to it lest the appeals of the demagogues to half instructed, restless artisans in the great cities should inflict a damage upon the public credit and paralyze the productive resources of the country."

WASHINGTON, 3.—The following announcement has been issued at the White House:

The President finds it absolutely necessary to the proper performance of public duties, that the time between November the 10th and the next meeting of Congress be at his disposal, free from interruption. Within this period he will be obliged to deny himself to visitors, except upon actual public business of importance. This will not be construed to include applications or recommendations for office. This notification is given to the public thus early to dispose in advance of the plea that the trip to Washington had been made in ignorance of the President's arrangement. The usual public receptions at half-past 1 o'clock Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will be continued.

LAGOON, Ind., 3.—At 3 o'clock this morning the Ackerman Hotel, a two story frame building, burned and three men perished in the flames. They were forgotten in the excitement until too late to save them. Two of them were J. C. Gates and Michael Tracy, who were yesterday elected Treasurer and Auditor respectively of Martin County. Worn out by the exertions of the day they retired at a late hour and were not awakened until too late to escape. Gates died a death of torture as indicated by the position in which his body was found. The third victim was John C. Burch, whose presence in the building was unknown. He leaves a family of four children. Gates had eleven children, mostly grown.

## THE ELECTIONS

CINCINNATI, 4.—Nothing definite can be stated in regard to Carlisle's election until the official count is completed. This will begin Friday afternoon. The Times-Star this morning does not change the outlook, which is considered favorable to Carlisle by a close vote.

TRENTON, N. J., 4.—The result as to the Legislature is still in doubt. Both Republicans and Democrats claim to

have a majority on joint ballot. The Democratic State Committee claim that Green (Dem.) has between 9,000 and 10,000 majority over Hewey (Rep.) for Governor. The Republicans have 12 Senators and the Democrats 9. The Democrats claim 31 of 60 members of the Assembly, the Republicans claim the same number. In a number of districts the vote is so close that the result cannot be definitely known until the ballots are counted.

BOSTON, Mass., 4.—The Massachusetts Legislature stands—Senate 35 Republicans, 15 Democrats; House 169 Republicans, 79 Democrats and one Independent.

INDIANAPOLIS, 4.—It will take the official count to-day to decide the standing of the Legislature. The Democrats claim it by two majority, and the Republicans by six.

The News this afternoon publishes a list, not official, giving the Republicans two majority.

There is no change in the Congressional delegation. Holman's majority is about 700.

## COLORADO DECIDEDLY DEMOCRATIC.

DENVER, 4.—The election of Adams (Dem.) for Governor by a plurality of 2,000 is conceded by the Republicans. All but six counties in the State are heard from, giving the returns on Congressman about even. The counties yet to come in have always been Democratic, so the indications are in favor of a small majority for Reed (Dem.) The Democrats of Arapahoe County elect six and possibly seven out of eight Representatives and one Senator. This is an increase of seven in the lower house and one in the Senate. A majority of the other counties were carried by the Democrats, so there is little doubt that they will have the lower house of the General Assembly and possibly the Senate. The remainder of the State ticket, except State Secretary and Auditor, and possibly the Attorney General, is claimed by the Democrats.

CONCORD, N. H., 4.—The election of McKinley (Dem.) to Congress in the First District over Haynes (Rep.) is conceded by a plurality of about 150. This is a Democratic gain of one member and equally divides the New Hampshire delegation.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 4.—Richard Preston, a coal dealer of Boston, alleged to have absconded owing between a hundred and a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was seen on a train going from Portland yesterday. He said he had neither gone to Canada, defrauded anybody, nor intended to do so. He has been on a business trip east to raise money and was suddenly taken ill in Portland. He said he was on his way back to Boston to meet his creditors and everybody will be paid dollar for dollar.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The President today made the following appointments: To be commissioners to examine and report upon 100 miles of railroad constructed by the Oregon and California Railroad Company, from a point 45 miles south of Roseburg, Oregon, southward to a point about 14 miles south of Ashland in said State—Wm. H. Endinger, Portland, Oregon; Gideon H. Tucker, New York; Wm. T. Selmons, Monticello, Arkansas.

## OUR FRENCH FRIENDS.

The French guests called at the State department this morning and with Chief Clerk Brown proceeded to the White House, where they were presented to the President by Count Sala, charge d'affaires of the French legation. De Lesseps, on behalf of the visitors, delivered an eloquent address, which was responded to by the President in appropriate terms.

The address delivered by Count De Lesseps was as follows: "Mr. President—I have the honor, in my capacity as President of the Franco-American committee, to offer you the respectful homage of the French delegates who have come to take part in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. I am deputed to tell you in their name, that they do not desire to leave the United States on their return to France without having paid their respects at his residence, the White House, to the Chief Magistrate of the great American nation, from which they have received, during their stay here, so many evidences of most lively and sincere sympathy. Among these evidences none could have been more striking than your presence in New York on the day when the statue of the great French artist Bartoldi was unveiled. The lofty language to which you gave expression on the occasion of the imposing solemnity of October 28th touches us deeply, being destined to cement the long standing friendship of our two nations, has been received by our fellow citizens in France with a sentiment of satisfaction of which I am happy to be the interpreter. Personally, we shall all carry with us from America, together with a remembrance of the kindness with which you have honored us and the examples of liberty under the law in the midst of the most marvelous activity of which we have been witnesses, a feeling that our mission has tended to draw closer the bonds which unite two great republics. Be pleased, Mr. President, to accept our heartfelt wishes for yourself and family and for the prosperity and greatness of the people of the United States."

The President replied as follows: "I am much pleased to receive those who represented the people of France on the interesting occasion to which you have referred. I hope the significance

of their visit will be fully appreciated by the people of both nations, and that the visible, tangible sign of friendship which we have seen permanently placed, will be a constant reminder of the duty we all owe to assist in the maintenance of the most cordial relations between our two countries so honorably connected in the past and having so many common purposes and interests in the present."

The distinguished visitors returned to New York this afternoon.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 4.—A fire to-day, at noon, burned the Chickasaw Co-op-erage Company's works on Front Street, entailing a loss of about \$100,000.

NEW YORK, 4.—Director Lautbach, of the Pacific Mail, says the conference committee have practically ended their work. It has been decided that it will be useless to fix things up piece-meal and so they will wait until the meeting of the Transcontinental Association, which will be about the end of the present month.

BOSTON, 4.—The Board of Aldermen voted to extend the courtesies of the city to President Cleveland, who will attend Harvard College celebration on Monday next.

NEW YORK, 4.—John Mulr, general traffic manager of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company, announces the establishment of a new trans-Atlantic steamship line between Newport News, Va., and Liverpool, England, commencing Dec. 1st. Several of the steamers of the line are under engagement to make regular semi-monthly sailings from Newport News, the first being the Duke of Westminster about Dec. 10th, to be followed by the Duke of Buckingham two weeks later.

NEW YORK, 4.—The trial of ex-Alderman Francis McCabe, to ascertain the question of his insanity, began this afternoon in the Court of General Sessions. McCabe is one of the "Boodles" Aldermen charged with accepting a bribe in connection with the Broadway Railroad franchise. His counsel put in a plea of insanity when McCabe was arraigned for trial in court. To-day McCabe appeared to be very much worried. He was accompanied by his wife. Little time was occupied in obtaining a jury, and McCabe's counsel stated that his client was suffering from paresis, the result of an injury to his head some time ago. Dr. Hammond, an insane expert, testified that his examination of McCabe in Ludlow Street jail on two occasions had resulted in the discovery of several symptoms of insanity usually considered infallible, although he thought his malady was in the way of dementia and not liable to make the patient dangerous; indeed, he would soon become imbecile, and he thought he could be better cared for by his family than in a public institution. A number of other experts gave similar testimony. The District Attorney expressed himself as satisfied that the prisoner was insane and the jury brought in a verdict to that effect.

## FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 1.—Bismarck has invited Herbert, the French Ambassador, to visit him at Varzin.

ODESSA, 1.—Three patients who were discharged as cured by Dr. Gamela, late assistant to M. Pasteur, have since died with the usual hydrophobia paroxysms.

CAIRO, 1.—It is officially announced that the English Government is determined to maintain public safety in Egypt and not to leave the country to disorder and possibly to fresh and disastrous revolution.

TIRNOVA, 3.—Count Starczinski, Austrian Consul at Sofia, while on his way to this city was seized by brigands and robbed of his money and uniform. The Count demands that the authorities take active steps for the capture of the brigands.

General Kaulbars has demanded satisfaction on behalf of a Russian subject, who, he charges, was unjustly dismissed from the post of legal adviser of the municipal government at Sofia. It is stated the Russian in question was originally a Nihilist and expelled from Russia for complicity in the murder of the late Czar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3.—A band of 100 brigands ravaging Salonica, entered a Turkish village, murdered seven women, and pillaged and set fire to the houses. The government urges travelers to take armed servants with them.

The Sultan, in an interview with the British Ambassador to-day, told the latter that he and his ministers would devote all their efforts to strengthening the good relations existing between England and Turkey.

VIENNA, 3.—The rumors are growing that the Bulgarian Regents are becoming disheartened and that M. Stambouloff is about to retire, paving the way for the accession of Zankoff.

LONDON, 3.—Lord Denbigh in a speech at Rugby yesterday said in a recent interview he had with the Pope the latter expressed his appreciation of the justice and toleration of the English government; said he would be glad to help England in Ireland or wherever his influence extended, but would be unable to act because England had no representative at the Vatican to tell him her desires. Lord Denbigh said he thought the government would do well to imitate Bismarck in sending an agent to Rome, as the Pope could give material help in Ireland.

Merley's emphatic declaration at Leeds that there would be no surrender of the leading principles of Glad-

stone's Irish Bill, sufficed to suppress the threatened motion by the small majority in favor of conciliating the Unionists. The policy of the Gladstonian leaders is largely influenced by their knowledge of the closer alliance between Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington, rendering all overtures for conciliation to the latter, futile. Since the Cabinet Councils resumed, Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach daily had long interviews on the Irish policy.

To-day Lord Hartington called a meeting of the Unionist leaders to confer with the Executive Committee of the Liberal-Unionist Association. They decided to hold a general conference in London of all the branches in the province, to demonstrate that true Liberalism continues opposed to Gladstonian Home Rule. Morley said if the union of the sections of the Liberals could not be obtained without a surrender of the principles of the enormous majority to a small minority, the only recourse was to fight out the battle. The majority, he said, did not wish to proscribe individuals or excommunicate sections, but it would be most contemptible if the men who launched the protest in favor of Ireland of such magnitude and moment, were to agree that all be forgotten. They would pursue the old course still. Gladstone and other members of the late government were ready to receive a modified policy if supported by solid reasons. Despite the recent defeats, the speaker said he believed Gladstone was on the eve of a triumph, and that the Liberal policy was now rooted in the minds and consciences of the Liberals throughout the country. This sentiment was received with enthusiastic cheers. Resolutions were adopted declaring for free public elementary schools to be established and placed under the control of the people's representatives; that reform of the registration law is necessary; that the land laws should be amended in the direction of the creation of peasant land owners.

LONDON, 4.—One of the Bulgarian ministers has written to the London Times' correspondent at Vienna appealing to Gladstone through the correspondent to again raise his voice in behalf of the independence of Bulgaria.

The Pall Mall Gazette, speaking of the majority contest in New York, says: "The vote for Henry George is by far the most important political event of the day. It is a message of hope from the new world to the old, an unexpected light bursting forth in a dark place. Henry George is visionary, an idealist, and utterly impracticable, but were he as mad as a March hare, all the same the votes for him mean a protest against the rule of Mammon and will give an impetus to the discussion of the question of the condition of the people throughout the world."

The St. James Gazette says of the vote for George: "It is a significant and unpleasant fact that in the great American city of New York such a large proportion of the workmen are prepared to vote for the gospel of confiscation. The election should cause all respectable Americans to forget the trumphy of party fights and political indifference, and face the new danger that is threatening the commonwealth."

LONDON, 4.—Dispatches from Cabul say that the Ghilzais have surprised and annihilated a regiment of Duranes, who were going to Cabul. The scene of the massacre was Mukhar, 70 miles south of Ghazni. The insurrection started by the Ghilzai tribe continues to spread.

SOFIA, 4.—A state siege has been proclaimed at Philippopolis for the purpose of suppressing the band of brigands infesting the environs of the city and who are incited by Russian agents to deeds of violence.

## PROVO POINTS.

## THE NEPHI HOMICIDE.

On Friday, John Rollow was the next witness. Was born in Scotland; lived in Nephi the last seven years; am 22 years of age; a school teacher by profession; got acquainted with the defendant the latter part of January; witness was one of the skating party on the way home when they met the defendant after the shooting; defendant was pretty drunk and we looked every minute to see him fall from his horse; he would first throw himself from one side to the other, and the horse would go in the opposite direction according to the motion of the body without any other guiding; the defendant did not seem to know anything, and his eyes were heavy and his face was bloated; he seemed to take good care of his hat; was playing with it at the time; he did not have hold of the reins at all, and leaned on the horn of the saddle a good deal; we next met the officers and learned what was up; I told them we had met their man and that they would have no trouble in arresting him as he was crazy drunk; I saw the arrest, then hurried up and saw the body of the dead man lying in the yard; then I went to the jail and saw the officers taking him in; I next saw the defendant next day in a store buying some canned goods; it was after noon.

On Saturday morning, Don N. Bigley was sworn: Live at Nephi, had seen the defendant before January 10th,