

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

MONTREAL, 6.—Sir John A. McDonald, Canadian Premier, and John Stephens, resident of the Canadian Pacific, left for New York to-day to take a Cunard steamer for England on Wednesday. Mr. Stephens goes to establish a line of steamers in connection with the Canadian Pacific, between British Columbia, Japan and China. Negotiations are already on foot with this end in view, and Mr. Stephens says the steamers will be much finer than those sailing from San Francisco and that the route from Yokohama to Europe via the Canadian Pacific will be shorter by three days than via San Francisco. Mr. Stephens' visit is also to make financial arrangements for the purpose of building the Manitoba and South-western and other Canadian Pacific branches in the northwest. It is believed Sir John McDonald accompanies Mr. Stephens for the purpose of offering government support to the scheme.

BELLAIRE, 6.—Blaine has written the following letter to Hon. Wm. McKinley of Ohio:

Bellaire, Oct. 4. 1884.

Hon. Wm. McKinley, M. C. Canton, Ohio:

My Dear Sir:—I have your favor stating charges against me which you wished to be able to contradict authoritatively. I answer you promptly and decisively. First, it is utterly untrue that I ever advocated a residence of twenty-one years as a requirement of naturalization in the country. I always opposed the party that suggested it. I think the only change in the naturalization laws for which I ever voted in Congress, was to advocate for those foreigners who had honestly served in the Union army citizenship without the delay required of others. Second, I never voted to impose a tax of \$10 per annum on miners by the internal revenue laws framed to raise money for the expenses of the war. The proprietors of the mines were taxed \$10 per annum, just as lawyers, physicians, builders and other callings were, but the individual miner, the man who actually worked in the mine was not in the least affected by the tax. I voted for the tax on the proprietors of mines as I did for every other tax needed for the support of the Union armies. The tax was repealed 15 years ago. Third, I don't own and never did own an acre of coal land or any other kind of land in the Hocking Valley, or in any other part of Ohio. My letter to Hon. Hezekiah Bunday in July last on this same subject was accurately true.

Very truly yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Fairmont, W. Va., 6.—Blaine's party left Wheeling at 8 this morning.

The first stop was made at Moundsville. Blaine, who was warmly received, said: I am glad to meet the citizens of Marshall county. I am glad to be in West Virginia. I consider it one of the encouraging signs of the times that an earnest contest is going on in what once a slave State, for the ascendancy of republican principles, and republican principles this year means a tariff for the protection of American labor. If West Virginia is in favor of this she is republican; if she is opposed to it she is not republican. The decision rests with her citizens.

At Cameron, Littleton, Mannington and Farmington there were brief stops and at each point Blaine spoke briefly of the importance to West Virginia of a protective tariff. At Fairmount there was quite a large meeting, and Mr. Blaine left the train and addressed the people from the stand.

Parkersburg, W. Va., 6.—At Grafton Blaine said: "Citizens of West Virginia: As your distinguished chairman has intimated, I am no stranger to your State. I have known it personally for more than 40 years, and I have known this section of it well. I was born on the bank of yonder river, a few miles below the point where it enters Pennsylvania, and you do not need to be told by me that there was always a unity of feeling among the inhabitants of the Monongahela Valley. But I do not see before me the West Virginia which I knew in my boyhood. The West Virginia of 40 years ago was comparatively a wilderness. The West Virginia of to-day is a prosperous, industrial State in the United States. West Virginia as an independent commonwealth began her existence during the civil war, and then the most liberal estimate of the total property according to the enumeration of the United States census did not exceed \$190,000,000, and in 1880 it showed you possessed a capitalized wealth to the amount of \$350,000,000. From the close of the war to the year 1880 West Virginia has therefore gained in wealth the enormous sum of \$250,000,000. You have fared pretty well, therefore, under republican administration. Probably some political opponent does me the honor to listen to me, and I would ask as a candid man, what agency was it that nerved the arm of industry to smite the mountain and create this wealth in West Virginia? It was the protective tariff and the financial system that gave you good money. Before the war you never had circulated in your midst a bank bill that would pass current 500 miles from home. You do not to-day have a single piece of paper money circulating in West Virginia that is not good all around the globe. (Great Cheering.)

Not a bill that will not pass currently in the money markets of Europe as in New York or Baltimore, so that the man who works for a day's wages knows when Saturday night comes that he will be paid in good money. Under protective tariff your coal and iron industries and the wealth of your forests have been brought out and it is for you voters of West Virginia to say whether you want this to continue, or whether you want to try the free trade policy. I make bold to say with all respect that there is not a democratic statesman on the stump in West Virginia conspicuous enough to be known to the Nation, (I speak of only those I know,) who advocates a protective tariff, not one. I go further, I do not know a democratic statesman who will acknowledge tariff for protection constitutional, and therefore as honest men they are bound to oppose it. The Morrison tariff bill would have struck at the interests of West Virginia in many vital respects, and it is amazing that the Representatives in Congress from West Virginia voted for that bill. There is a good old adage which I beg to recall to your minds, that God helps those who help themselves, and if West Virginia is not willing to sustain the protective tariff by her vote and her influence, she must not expect it to be sustained for her by others. If she wants the benefit of a protective tariff, she must give to protective tariff the benefit of her support. I am glad that I am addressing Southern people, a community who were slave holders, a community made up of those who were masters and those who were slaves; but I am addressing a slave State no longer. I am appealing to the new South and I am appealing to West Virginia not to vote upon a tradition or a prejudice, not to keep her eyes to the rear, but to look to the front and to the future ("we'll do it, we'll do it") and if you would be heard, I would make the same appeal to the other Southern States—to Old Virginia, to North Carolina, to Georgia, to Alabama, to Tennessee and to Louisiana. They are all interested in a protective tariff, and the question is, "Which do they prefer to gratify a prejudice, or to promote general prosperity?" West Virginia can lead the way; she can break this seemingly impregnable barrier of the solid South. Solid on what? Solid on a prejudice, solid on a tradition, solid upon doctrines that separate the different portions of the Union; whereas I invite you to join in a union not merely in form, but a union in fact, and take your part in the solution of the industrial and financial problems of the time. If West Virginia takes that course on the 14th of October, she will do much to settle the controversies that now agitate us. The repeal of the protective tariff, according to the terms of the Morrison bill, would cost West Virginia a vast sum of money. Between 1870 and 1880 you gained in this State \$160,000,000; between 1880 and 1890 you will gain much more with a tariff for protection, but I ask any business man if he believes you can do it with free trade. Here I close my words of counsel, leaving action to you, I leave you, not as a community influenced by sectional feeling, but as a community broadly national. I leave you as a State allied on the one side to Pennsylvania, and on the other to Ohio as much as you are to Virginia and Kentucky. I leave you as a State that stands in the van of the new South, inviting the whole South to join in the great National Government which shall in fact and feeling, as well as in form, make us a people with one Union, one Constitution and one destiny.

After Blaine, Hon. A. W. Penny of Brooklyn made a speech. From Grafton the special train turned again toward the Ohio river. At Clarksburg and at several other points on the route to Parkersburg, Blaine spoke briefly of protection to American industries as the chief issue of the campaign. CHICAGO, 6.—A Tribune-Republican's special from Emporia, Kansas, received at midnight, says: Early Sunday morning, ten miles west of here, an attempt was made to rob the Santa Fe passenger train. The robbers evidently intended to ditch the train. Two rails were unspiked but not removed. When the passenger train came along it was running at such a speed that it passed safely over the rails. When the robbers saw the train flying by with the rich booty, they evidently became enraged and fired a volley after it, the bullets striking the cars in several places. Fortunately no one was hurt, but following the passenger came the freight, which was ditched. The fireman was killed and the engineer seriously injured. Further particulars are not yet learned.

NEW LAUREL, Mex., 6.—A well posted party who has arrived from the interior attributes the real cause of the recent bloody riot at the town of Salinas to the high state of political feeling existing between the Trevino and Narango parties, both of which have candidates in the field for the Governorship for the State of Nueva Leon. Alcade Senatos and his father were prominent adherents of General Trevino's party. It is thought El Coyote, the bandit, was incited to lead the attack by the adherents of General Narango's faction. Alcade was killed in the presence of his wife and aged mother. As late as yesterday a band of rioters were fortified in a building which they captured, and were successfully resisting the Government troops which were sent against them. A serious outcome is apprehended.

SAVANNAH, Mo., 6.—The trial of young Bateman, who outraged and then murdered the McLaughlin children at Flag Springs a month ago, opened this morning, but was soon ended by Judge Kelly accepting a plea of guilty, and sentencing the prisoner to be hanged on Nov. 21st. Bateman refused to have counsel appointed to defend him, saying he deserved death and wanted to die.

CHICAGO, 6.—Minnie Brooks was stabbed by Joe Williams, a colored man on Saturday night, and died this morning. She is the second victim, her husband, Giles Hunt, having died last night. ST. MARK'S W. Va., 7.—After reviewing the procession at Parkersburg, last evening, Mr. Blaine, by special request, went up to Marietta, Ohio, to attend a meeting there. He made a short speech in which he alluded to the origin and early history of the place. He remained all night at Marietta, and was ferried across the Ohio river to Williams-town, where he met his special at 8:30 this morning when it came up from Parkersburg. Canton, O., 7.—About noon the train arrived at Wheeling, where about 1,000 people greeted Blaine as he came out of his car. There was a large meeting in front of the State House. Blaine made a short speech in which he again presented a protective tariff as the leading issue in the campaign and declared that no State in the Union was more interested in maintaining it than West Virginia. From the meeting his carriage was again escorted through Wheeling and across the river to Bridgeport on the Ohio Side, his private car having been transferred in the meantime. He bowed to the crowd and entered his car, whereupon the train started for Canton. Stops were made at Mayward, Flashing, Freeport, Richville, New Philadelphia, Canal Dover and Massillon. At each Blaine appeared on the rear platform and spoke briefly, acknowledging the compliment paid him, and urging the importance of the tariff question. At 3 o'clock the train arrived at Canton, the end of the day's journey. A torchlight procession escorted Mr. Blaine. He reviewed the procession and in response to calls of the people, made a very brief speech, in which he eulogized McKinley, the present Representative of the district in Congress, and urged his re-election. ALBANY, 7.—David Healey, chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was to-day removed from office by Commissioner Peck. The reason assigned by Peck for the action is that his subordinate has violated his oath of office and has been guilty of malfeasance in office, the latter charge consisting in his telegraphing some 46 messages, amounting to about \$10, and charging the same to the Department. Healey indignantly denies the charges and will demand an investigation. Healey's friends claim he recently presided at a Butler meeting, against the advice of Commissioner Peck.

Following is the letter of dismissal: "You are hereby notified that on and after this date your services will not be required in this department. Under ordinary circumstances I should feel willing and indeed, justified, in allowing you to resign, but, conscious as I am, not only of your base and unwarrantable treachery to me personally, but of your utter lack of manhood, decency and honor in the performance of your sworn duty, I am impelled by a sense of my official oath to remove you for grossly dishonest practices, and to denounce you as unworthy of the confidence of any man."

(Signed) CHARLES F. PECK, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Peck, it seems, had told Healey he had no desire or wish to influence his (Healey) political action in any way. He thought he ought to see the propriety of not presiding at the Butler meeting, which, however, Healey did. Since then Commissioner Peck obtained copies of dispatches sent by Healey and charged to the Department. Between April 29th and August 6th, 40 dispatches were discovered, many of them signed Healey or Damon, his nom de plume, and all on private business or in connection with political labor movements, that had been paid for by the Department. The custom is to pay the telegraph bill monthly, those that were private being checked off and paid for by the parties sending them. This is the custom in all the State departments. Many of the 46 dispatches were in cipher. Peck states the bills were presented to Healey and he certified they were on department business. Healey denies the charges and declares the removal was for political reasons. Peck states that neither Gov. Cleveland nor any other State officer knew of or advised the removal, which he made on his own personal or official responsibility.

NEW YORK, 7.—The following is Mr. Tilden's response to the committee of the National Democratic Convention, conveying to him the resolution of that body: "Graystone, Oct. 6th, 1884. To the chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated the resolution concerning me adopted by the late Democratic Convention. I share your convictions that reform in the administration of the Federal Government, which is our national want and is indeed essential to a restoration and preservation of the government itself, can only be achieved through the agency of the democratic party, and by installing its representative in the chief magistracy of the United States. The national historical traditions of the democratic party, the principles in which it was educated

and to which it has ever been in the main faithful, its freedom from corrupt influences which grow up in the prolonged possession of power and the nature of the elements which constitute it, all contribute to qualify it for that mission. The opposite characteristics and conditions which attach to the republican party makes it hopeless to expect that that party will be able to give a better government than the debasing system of abuses which, during its ascendancy, has affected official and political life in this country. The democratic party had its origin in the efforts of the most advanced patriots of the revolution to resist perversion of our government from the ideal contemplated by the people. Among its conspicuous founders are Benj. Franklin and Thos. Jefferson, Samuel Adams and John Hancock of Massachusetts, George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston, of New York, and Geo. Wythe and James Madison of Virginia, and from the election of Mr. Jefferson as President in 1800, for sixty years the democratic party mainly directed our national policy. It extended the boundaries of the Republic and laid the foundation of all our national greatness, while it preserved the limitations imposed by the Constitution and maintained a simple and a pure system of domestic administration. On the other hand, the republican party has always been dominated by principles which favor legislation for the benefit of particular classes at the expense of the body of the people. It has become deeply tainted with abuses which naturally grow during long possession of unchecked power, especially in a period of civil war and false finance. The patriotic and virtuous elements in it are unable to emancipate it from the sway of selfish interests which subordinate public duty to personal greed. The most hopeful of the best citizens it contains despair of its amendment, except through its temporary expulsion from power.

It has been boastfully asserted by a modern Massachusetts statesman, struggling to reconcile himself and his followers to their presidential candidate, that the great republican party contains a disproportionate share of the wealth, the culture and the intelligence of the country. The unprincipled Grafton when taunted by James the Second with his personal want of conscience, answered: "That is true, but I belong to a party that has a great deal of conscience." Such reasoners forget that the same claim has been made it alleges against new reforms. It was alleged by the Tories of the American Revolution against the patriots of that day. It was repeated against Jefferson, and afterwards against Jackson, and it is alleged by the Conservatives against those who in England are now endeavoring to enlarge the popular suffrage. All history shows that reforms in government must not be expected from those who sit serenely on the social mountain tops enjoying the benefits of the existing order of things. Even the Divine Author of our religion found his followers not among these self-complacent Pharisees, but among the lowly minded fishermen.

The Republican party is largely made up of those who live by their wits, and who aspire in politics to advantages of the rest of mankind, similar to those which their daily lives are devoted to securing in private business. The Democratic party consists largely of those who live by the work of their hands, and whose political action is governed by their sentiments or imaginations. It results, then, that the Democratic more readily than the Republican party can be moulded to the support of reform measures which involve a sacrifice of selfish principles. The indispensable necessity of our times is a change of administration in the great executive offices of the country. This, in my judgment, can only be accomplished by the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To R. H. Henry, Chairman, B. B. Smalley and others of the special committee of the Democratic National Convention.

TOPEKA, Kas., 7.—James and August Forney and Wm. Mound were arrested to-day, suspected of wrecking the Santa Fe train near Emporia early Sunday morning. The men had been idling about town some time, and left Saturday and returned to-day. Their horses show marks of hard service. The prisoners are held in \$10,000 bail each.

BOSTON, 7.—Mrs. Georgina Heustis was arrested to-day on a requisition from the Governor of New York, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining diamonds of the value of \$2,000 from Teresa Lynch, a diamond broker of New York City. She had been stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and it is said, upon her claims of being connected with wealthy and influential families, she obtained the valuable diamonds, which were disposed of in this city.

NEW YORK, 7.—Chief of Police of Meriden, Connecticut, is reported here in consultation with the German Consul, claiming that there is now residing in Meriden the Carl Seifert and wife whom recent German papers say owned the tavern in Lepzig, Prussia, in which were found, after they had vacated, the skeletons of seven persons.

LOUIS GREEN, Jr., accused about two years ago of swindling certain Fall River manufacturers and brokers in New York of nearly \$200,000 by means of forging bills of lading and forged orders as a cotton broker of Columbus,

Miss., was arrested in a hotel last night. He recently returned from Europe. John D. Warren, chairman of the republican State committee, yesterday received the following letter:

Sir—I wish to tender my resignation as republican elector of this State. I am sorry to say that I cannot conscientiously support the present nominee for President, James G. Blaine. I remain yours respectfully, W. E. FORREST.

Forrest is a prominent doctor of this city. He refuses to say anything beyond what is in the letter.

WASCO, Texas, 7.—Last night at Pipe Springs, a mob attacked the residence of a farmer named Hayes. A son-in-law of Dunlap and a young son of Hayes went out to meet the mob. The mob instantly killed the former and fatally wounded another son of Hayes. They had been concerned in horse stealing. A committee notified the elder Hayes to leave the country. He refused to comply. A posse of citizens has started in pursuit of the assassins, several of whom were recognized by Mrs. Hayes. Trouble is anticipated.

ALBANY, 7.—Governor Cleveland goes to New York on private business Wednesday next and will remain until Thursday afternoon, when he has promised to be present at a demonstration to be held in Brooklyn.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., 7.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire started under the stage of the Grand Opera House, which resulted in the total destruction of the building and adjoining business block; loss \$120,000.

PITTSBURG, 7.—The lockout of Oliver Bro's & Phillips rolling mills begun this morning, and three thousand more men were added to the already large number out of employment.

CHICAGO, 7.—The federation of the trades and labor unions, consisting of representatives from the various labor organizations of the United States and Canada began a session here at noon to-day. P. H. McLogan, of Chicago, called the meeting to order, and an address of welcome was delivered by City Attorney General on behalf of the city in the absence of the mayor. The object of the annual assembly is to discuss the questions at issue between capital and labor and to disseminate such views among the organized working people of the country as will secure recognition for them. The delegates number 50 and claim to represent nearly a million wage workers. Politics will form no part of the deliberations.

BIRMINGHAM, 6.—James Russell Lowell, American Minister to England delivered the opening address at the town Hall to-day as president of the Midland Institute, upon the subject of "Democracy." The mayor of the city was chairman. There was a very large audience. President Lowell said by temperament and education he was a conservative. He saw the last years of the existence of that quaint Arcadia which French travelers beheld with delight and amazement almost a century ago. He watched the change, to him a sad one, from an agricultural to a proletarian population. Addressing himself then to a single point in the long list of offences of which America has been more or less guilty, Lowell said they were infesting the old world with what seemed to be thought an entirely new disease, democracy. Unpardonably the spectacle of a great democracy on the other side of the Atlantic must react powerfully upon the aspirations and political theories of men of the Old World. Not finding things to their mind whether for good or for evil it should not be forgotten the acorn from whence it sprang was ripened on the British oak. He believed the British constitution under whatever disguise it may be placed in prudence and decorum, was in all its essentials democratic. The people were continually saying America was "in the air." He was glad to think it was, since the term meant that only a clearer conception of human claims and human duty was beginning to prevail.

The war office is uncertain as to the fate of Col. Stewart, whose boat with 50 men while en route to Dongola got stuck on the rocks. Stewart bargained with the Arabs to provide camels and guide the party across the desert to Moravia. The treacherous Arabs massacred the first party that landed, and then boarded the steamer and killed the remainder except four whose names are unknown. It is feared Stewart was killed. It is unknown whether Powers, the Times' correspondent, had returned or was with Stewart.

CAIRO, 6.—It is rumored here that Col. Stewart has been killed at Berber. Major Kitchener telegraphs the whole of Col. Stewart's party was murdered.

WADY HALFA, 6.—A persistent rumor prevails here that Col. Stewart landed after his steamer struck the rocks in the cataract at Wady Garna and was murdered by the Bedouins.

PARIS, 6.—Dispatches from Oran, Algeria, report nine cases of cholera and seven deaths to-day.

MADRID, 6.—There have been no deaths or fresh cases of cholera reported in Spain during the past 24 hours.

ROME, 16.—During the past 24 hours there have been 36 fresh cases of cholera and 12 deaths; at Naples and Genoa 27 fresh cases and 22 deaths.

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