

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 17.—At 4.30 Blaine drove to the station in Augusta, accompanied by Private Secretary Sherman, where, upon the arrival of the train, Postmaster Manley and Senator Hale joined the party. There was no demonstration upon Blaine's departure. At Portland Congressman Reid entered the Pullman car and engaged Blaine in conversation until the train started. Owing to a delay in the arrival of Blaine's train at Portland, the regular train had departed and his train was run through as an extra. This, perhaps, accounts for the small crowds at the stations along the road. At Portsmouth a crowd gathered around the car and called for Blaine and followed him to the dining saloon where he took luncheon. No remarks or introductions were made here. At Newburyport fully 10,000 persons had gathered, but no stop was made, and a faint shout of welcome was all that could be heard.

At Ipswich a small crowd gathered, and the instant the train stopped, the station agent entered and escorted Blaine to the platform, where he was introduced as "the next President of the United States." The introduction was followed by Blaine saying, in response to salutations: "I am glad to meet you." Cheers were given as the train departed.

At Salem a throng assembled to greet Blaine, and gave him a hearty welcome. Cries arose for a speech, but the cheering had lasted so long that there was time only for a cordial reception and then the cars passed out of the depot. Several of Lynn's leading citizens boarded the train at Salem, and accompanied the train to Boston.

Secretary Whitcomb of the Boston ward and city committee, met Blaine and escorted him to the city. The scene at Lynn was a repetition of that at Salem. By the time the train arrived, fully 3,000 persons were in the vicinity of the depot. Again Blaine was called for, and his appearance was the signal for tumultuous cheers. Blaine thanked the people sincerely for their greeting. As the train left the station a salute from a battery was fired, while the crowd followed the train the whole length of the station cheering and waving their hats. At Somerville Blaine opened the window and from there shook hands with those within reach.

About 10.30 the train entered the eastern depot of this city, and Blaine was met by Henry C. Dodge, Henry Parkman, chairman of the ward, city and county committee, Allen H. Whipple of the Governor's staff, Grazier, the Governor's private secretary, Congressmen Crapo and Southworth, and Means of the State Central Committee. Entering barouches the party proceeded to the Revere House, escorted by the Lodge cadets of Lynn and Chelsea independent drum corps. The streets were filled with people, who heartily cheered the distinguished visitor. Bowdoin Square was packed with people awaiting the arrival, while the front of the Revere House was decorated with flags and bunting. As the procession came to the square the crowd burst into cheers, while a display of fireworks increased the enthusiasm. Quickly alighting the party entered the hotel. In a few moments Blaine and Parkman appeared on the balcony, and after the latter had succeeded in quieting the crowd, introduced Blaine, who said: "I thank you gentlemen for this old fashioned Boston welcome. [Applause.] I do not come to your city as a stranger, and I feel I am among old friends and true friends. [Cheers.] I have known your city intimately for thirty years. I have watched its progress with deep personal interest, and whenever it fell within my power I have in a humble way contributed thereto. Boston is to all New England the center of interest, as much in my own State as in yours, and there is no city within the limits of the Union where a popular greeting would be more grateful than it is to me this evening. [Cheers.] Thanking you with all my heart for the good will and good cheer with which you have received me, I bid you good evening."

Blaine was presented formally to all who were in the rooms. The presentations were made by Lieut. Gov. Ames and Col. Whipple of Gov. Robinson's staff, assisted by the Hon. Chas. J. Brooks. Among Blaine's visitors were the Hon. A. A. Raney, Collector of Worthington; Postmaster Tobey, U. S. District Attorney Sanger, Gen. M. P. Banks, Maj. Gen. Geo. S. Mirrill, Chas. J. Noyes and Geo. B. Loring. It became evident the corridors were filled with people who had neither seen nor heard Blaine, who thereupon went to the head of the steps by which the office is approached where he paused in the midst of a dense crowd, and said:

"If it were possible to make way through you, I would be very glad to come down and shake hands with each one, but that looks like an impenetrable phalanx and I will speak a word up here. I very deeply feel the cordiality with which I have been received, and I desire to express to you my acknowledgements of it." [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of his remarks he retired to his private room. Later he took a light repast, and soon after retired for the night.

LEWISVILLE, N. Y., 17.—The actual count of the tickets shows 18,000 people

were on the Lewis County fair ground this afternoon when Gen. Butler spoke, and this in spite of the attractions of two other fairs in the neighboring counties. Gen. Butler passed the day at the house of Senator O'Donnell, and received and shook hands with a great number of people. At 1 o'clock he was called for by a procession of citizens headed by a brass band, and escorted through the streets of the town to the fair grounds. Here there was an unprecedented gathering. The grand stand was packed, and many less fortunate people got within hearing distance of the speaker's stand and had assumed as favorable positions as possible long before the arrival of the procession. Gen. Butler was well received with applause and cheers. He was introduced by Hon. John O'Donnell, who referred to him as the former Democratic Governor of a Republican State, the foremost statesman of his time, and a Presidential candidate. General silence was the signal for another outburst of applause. He had been invited to the fair in the language used, to speak upon whatever subject or subjects he should choose, and a political speech in consequence was expected. He was listened to with breathless attention, and frequently interrupted by applause. General Butler said: "I do not take this great gathering all to myself, but attribute it first to the interest you have in your annual fair, and second to the interest you have in the great political questions that are now under consideration by the American people. The managers of your fair gave me the option to speak upon such topics as I desired, or I would not inflict the address I am going to give upon you. I am going to speak to you of that which I know the most, and hope you know the least. I want to be just to all parties. I have been in them all, and I know all their good and know all their faults and failings, but I can say to you in all sincerity that the mass of the people who compose all the parties are honest lovers of their country, who would do it no wrong if they knew it, nor would suffer any wrong to be done it. There are honest men in all parties, and as many in proportion to their numbers in one as in the other, and if it ever appears there are more dishonest men in one party than another, it is because that party is in power and under temptation, and that their rascals get found out."

General Butler then talked of the republican party and the democratic party, and referred to his own action in the recent democratic convention in Chicago where, he claimed, he represented 15,000,000 laboring men in the workshop and in business in this country. "And after they voted down my platform in Chicago, I left them, telling them 'God help them, I could not.' I had a very thorough opinion of what they would do under the circumstances." [Uproarious laughter and applause.]

The subject of railroad freight rates was discussed to show the discrimination against the people. "It don't cost but a mill a mile to carry a hundred pounds of freight. They charge you half a cent, remember that. I want the law to change all this; I want to take the water out of railroad stocks, and put it into the canal. [Great laughter.] The republican party is the party of monopoly, because monopoly has gone to them, but enough monopoly has stayed in the democratic party to make a union with the monopolists of the South. The old slaveholders govern it, and it is of no consequence which party wins, the people never win. If laboring men will vote together, they can elect two Presidents by the number of their votes, and they can carry any State in the Union, except the South. They cannot carry that for there a laboring man cannot get his vote counted. And I say it to the shame and disgrace of the Republican party, that while they have freed the slaves, there has not been honesty enough, and executive ability enough in that part for twenty years to give them a free ballot and a fair count. Oh, God, for an hour of Andrew Jackson, that he might say, 'By the Eternal, the laws shall be enforced and the wrongs of the people righted.' [Great applause.]

Gen. Butler noted the criticisms of the New York World, and concluded by saying: "I received the great legacy of the rights of the people from my father, and my grandfather, and they taught me the platform upon which I must ever stand, under whatever political denomination I might find myself, was equality of power, equality of burdens, equality of rights and equality of privileges of all men under the law. I stood for that from my youth up, and I want to leave this as a blessed heritage to my children, and my children's children for ever."

At the conclusion of the speech, Senator O'Donnell led the crowd in three cheers for Gen. Butler. He thought he could do better than that, and called for three cheers for the People's party. They were given with a will.

PEORIA, 17.—Hendricks arrived here at noon to-day, having been detained several hours by an accident near Farmer City this afternoon. He made a brief address at the fair grounds, and this evening spoke at the Wigwam. There was a street parade, participated in by 800 men. Hendricks, on being introduced, was greeted with applause. He commenced by speaking of the date chosen, and how it happened to be the 97th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He thought they were appropriately celebrating the occasion. He spoke of

this glorious nation and the right and power of Congress to levy and collect taxes for the administration of the government. They should levy only so much as was required to righteously administer its affairs. He then asserted that there should be a change in the administration because the republicans had had it for 25 years and that was long enough. He then took up the subject of the surplus in the Treasury and told how President Arthur and Secretary Folger had both recommended its reduction, and despite the republican Congress, there had been scarcely any reduction. He considered the \$100,000,000 too large a sum to be collected annually above the necessary expenses. He spoke of the reform proposed by the democracy, and read extracts on these points from their platform. A reduction of the surplus must be made; taxes must be collected for public purposes only, and a reduction of the tariff must also be made. The highest tax must be placed on luxuries, the lowest on necessities. He said the democratic side would like to see the books. He then referred to the alleged breach between the republicans and Germans, and affirmed it to be on account of the former's position on prohibition. They expected to make up with the Irish what they lost with the Germans, but they won't do it. The former were ready to trust the democrats for another term. "It is said that Blaine would make a dashing President. I don't think he will, but I think Cleveland will dash wherever the law and Constitution calls him."

MILWAUKEE, 17.—At the democratic congressional convention of the second district, held at Beaverdam to-day, twelve ballots were taken, resulting in a deadlock. Delaney and Gen. Bragg were again aspirants, with Sumner and Sawyer as rivals. Two years ago Sumner won after more than a thousand ballots.

BOSTON, 17.—The Prohibition party of Boston and vicinity held a rally in the Tremont Temple to-night. The meeting was called to order by Jas. R. Roberts, who said the report that President Seelye had declined the prohibition nomination for Governor was not true. He had not declined and was heartily in sympathy with the movement.

Among the speakers was Mr. Daniels, the party nominee for Vice-President of the United States. He asserted there are more prohibitionists among the democrats of the south than among the republicans, and that prohibition had really a stronger hold in the southern than in the northern States. He believed no issue would exert so strong an influence in uniting the two sections of the country as the temperance issue.

ASHBURY PARK, N. Y., 17.—The convention of the Temperance and reform leagues of New Jersey was held to-day. Fifty delegates were present, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the reform clubs, the law and order societies, the Sons of Temperance, and the Catholic Temperance Unions. Resolutions were adopted in the interest of the Temperance work. The convention had no particular significance.

DENVER, 17.—The Colorado State Prohibition Convention was held here this afternoon. Col. J. A. Ellet, of Boulder, was permanent chairman, and John Dave, of Denver secretary. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, a series of resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of the principle and policy of legal prohibition, pledging support to only pure men for positions of official trust; declaring unity with and allegiance to the National prohibition party, and pledging cordial support to St. John and Daniels. The committee officials were appointed, with instructions to place a State ticket in the field, either of the candidates of the other parties, or new men. Adjourned.

The National greenback-labor party met in State convention here to-day. T. P. Buchanan was elected permanent chairman, and Dr. S. T. Pete secretary. Resolutions were adopted in which the platform of the National convention and the letter of acceptance of Gen. B. F. Butler were adopted as the platform of this convention. Several speeches, which eulogized Butler and West, were enthusiastically received. The following ticket was placed in nomination for Presidential electors: J. D. Bailey of Denver, F. C. Messenger of Greeley, H. P. Button of Denver. For Congress, Geo. W. Way of Boulder; Governor, John E. Washburn, of Larimer; Lieut. Governor, A. K. White, of Lake; Secretary of State, McDann, of Pueblo; State Treasurer, J. R. Buchanan, of Denver. Ex-Representative Rev. Dr. Gilbert Delamaty declined the unanimous nomination for Congress. A resolution, having for its object a fusion with the democrats on the State ticket, was defeated.

CHICAGO, 17.—The Western railway conference held an all morning session again to-day, but made very slight headway. The contest is still over the method of pooling the Nebraska business. At to-day's session a resolution was again made to pool the Nebraska business and leave the matter of percentages to arbitrators to be hereafter appointed. To this proposition an amendment was offered by the representative of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, to the effect that the question of the local business of the Union Pacific should also be left for the decision of arbitrators, to determine the question whether it should not be given to the tripartite roads exclusively. This was voted down, the Burlington and Northwestern voting in the negative. The representative of the Burlington then

moved that all the southwestern and trans-Missouri be abrogated, abolished and cease to exist from this date. This likewise was defeated. At 1 o'clock the session adjourned till 2:30 this afternoon, with no propositions of any kind before it.

The entire afternoon session was again taken up with the vexed question of the proper apportionment of the Nebraska business, without reaching a result. The motion was then renewed to form a pool on the California business, one pool composed of the roads east of the Missouri River, and one of the roads west of the Missouri River. This was agreed to unanimously, which was a concession on the part of the Burlington, which had once refused to consent to the formation of any pool until the Nebraska question was finally disposed of. The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow morning, when an effort will be made to decide upon the percentages. It was agreed in case the lines could not agree upon the proper apportionment, the entire question should be referred to Joseph F. Tucker, as arbitrator, whose finding was to be binding. To-morrow the Nebraska question will be taken up, as there appears no possibility that a Colorado pool can be formed until the Nebraska question and the exact attitude of the tripartite is determined.

It is stated here the consolidation of the Hoosac Tunnel line with the West Shore has been fully ratified by the railroads over which they are to operate, each having been assigned a particular territory with the same agencies as at present. The system will be under one general manager, J. W. Smith, heretofore manager of the West Shore, who will assume the duties the first of October.

Boston, 17.—At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad this afternoon, President Adams presented a report of which the following is a summary: To the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad: In view of the many unauthorized statements which have been put forth in regard to the financial outcome of the operations of the Union Pacific system during the past year, it seems advisable at this time, to submit something authentic. I have caused the following statement for the year ending June 30th, to be prepared. The period includes the last half of the company's fiscal year of 1883, and the first half of 1884. This period was one of general depression, more especially felt by the Union Pacific system, owing to the construction of competing roads and the prevalence of war rates. The year in question covered therefore as unfavorable a period, as the Union Pacific is likely to pass through. During this most exceptional period, after paying every fixed charge, and all the liabilities, to give a surplus income of the system applicable to dividends, amount to 5.22 per cent upon the company's capital stock. Earnings, excluding the St. Joe & Western, \$26,957,484; expenses, excluding the St. Joe & Western, \$15,682,701; taxes, excluding the St. Joe & Western \$822,552; surplus earnings of the entire system, \$10,452,230; income from investments outside the system, \$819,617; expenditure, \$7,276,218, which, deducted from the surplus, leaves \$3,795,629; deduct the United States' requirements and add the amount received from the trustees under the Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage on interest account, and the balance is \$3,179,704 applicable to dividends. The fixed charges of the Union Pacific system, including the estimated allowance for taxes, and the payments to the United States under the provisions of the Thurman act, amount to \$793,000 per month. During July, therefore, the latest for which returns have been received, the net income of the company over and above all fixed charges, was at the rate of more than 12 per cent. per annum on the company's capital stock. It is proper to add that the net earnings of the summer are always much larger than winter. Those of the second half of the year are generally about 20 per cent. more than the first half. The Oregon Short Line will be completed to Huntington, the agreed point with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co's road, by Oct. 15th. By November 1st the connection will be effected. There is every reason to believe this will immediately result in a large increase of traffic, both on the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific. The latter will thus be relieved of a heavy financial burden, which it has been forced to carry much longer than was anticipated. The land sales have been larger than ever before, and deducting cancellation, amount to 4,159,400 acres, for which \$15,273,486 was received.

President Adams thinks that the expenditures on account of the Nevada Central Railway should be stopped. If such payments were defaulted no injury would accrue to the Union Pacific beyond the possible loss of the property, which is of no apparent service to it.

The resignation of Second Vice-President and General Manager S. H. H. Clark, and its acceptance by the executive committee is finally touched upon with a recommendation that Clark be employed in some less onerous position.

DETROIT, Mich., 17.—Mayor Samuel Robinson, of Charlotte, was shot by a tramp last night at his home, and is now in a critical condition. The tramp was caught at the window late at night, and ordered away, whereupon he fired twice, one ball going through Robinson's breast. The man arrested gives the name of John Morris, of Detroit. There is great excitement, with threats of lynching.

ATHENS, Ohio, 17.—The evicted and idle miners are said to be committing depredations upon the small stock of farmers in their vicinity, owing to destitution. The farmers are afraid to take legal measures to prevent it.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The Times-Democrat Opelousas special: Yesterday evening, Wm. Meyers, a farmer, was assassinated in Conle Croche. No arrests.

PORT HURON, 17.—Forest fires are burning in the forest on the west side of the city. The people all left Huronia Beach this morning. Last night a watch was kept for any sparks that might come to the town. At one time it seemed the bridge and some buildings must go, but they were saved. This afternoon the grass was burning in the meadows, and the fire department was called out to check the flames. The efforts were futile, and the only hope for the safety of the town lies in a rain. The fire is believed to have been caused by sparks from locomotives.

PEORIA, 17.—The train on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & West Railway, conveying Gov. Hendricks to this city, was thrown from the track near Farmer City this morning. Governor Hendricks escaped, but a number of passengers were more or less injured, and four seriously.

NEW YORK, 17.—Earnings of the Northern Pacific show an increase of \$54,700 over the same week last year.

ATHENS, Ohio, 17.—The evicted and idle miners are said to be committing depredations upon the small stock of farmers in their vicinity, owing to destitution. The farmers are afraid to take legal measures to prevent it.

NEW YORK, 18.—At the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad now in session, the annual report for the year ended June 30th, 1884, shows earnings including receipts from leased and branch roads, \$12,703,575; operating expenses \$6,922,533; leases \$255,229; total \$7,177,764; net earnings \$5,425,820. Add dividends on investments and other sources of revenue \$79,870 leaves \$5,604,691; surplus over all fixed charges and expenses for the year \$1,055,656. This amount together with the surplus for the year ending June 30th, 1883, makes \$2,205,239. This has been used to pay for equipment as authorized in the plan of organization.

WORCESTER, Mass., 18.—J. G. Blaine arrived in this city from Boston at noon to-day. He comes to attend the annual fair of the Worcester Agricultural Society, and will be the guest of the Society and Congressman W. M. Rice during his stay in the city. Thousands of people were in waiting at the station and lined the route to the fair grounds.

WALL STREET, 18.—Stocks opened strong $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 higher, the latter Union Pacific; later on sales realized profits and prices reacted $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, but at the present writing the market is strong once more.

NEW YORK, 18.—Threes 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 12; 4's 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pacific 6's 27; Bar Silver 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Central Pacific 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Burlington 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern Pacific 21, preferred 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northwestern 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York Central 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oregon Navigation 68; Oregon Transcontinental 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pacific Mail 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Panama 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Texas Pacific 11; Fargo Express 3; Western Union 64 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—The statue of Gen. John Fulton Reynolds, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, was unveiled in front of the city hall to-day. The grand army paraded in honor of the event.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 17.—It is rumored that the German Colonization Society is about to send an expedition to make extensive acquisitions of land in West Africa.

CAIRO, 17.—Men volunteer eagerly for the camel corps which General Lord Wolsey has given orders to form.

Advices from Wady Halfa state that the steamer *Masikhir* has successfully passed the second cataract.

SUAKIM, 17.—The success the day before yesterday of the friendly Arabs and police in escorting the convoy of provisions and women to Suakim, and in defeating the attacking party of Haddendowas, has had an inspiring effect on the friendly tribes. Two thousand of the Amarur tribe attacked the Haddendowas, and after an engagement of four hours succeeded in dislodging them, killing many and capturing many arms.

LONDON, 17.—In the rowing match, five miles for £60, at Southampton, the 18-oared crew beat by two minutes the cutter's crew of the United States flag-ship *Lancaster*. The American crew of the cutter *Uncle Sam* handled 14 oars. The Southampton crew, although the Americans had a slight lead at the start, were soon ahead and the victorious winners by 200 yards; time of the winning crew, 42m. 27s. The betting at the start was three to one on the Americans. The Amateur Club this evening entertained both crews. Bailey, the coxswain of the American cutter, said: "The *Uncle Sam* was never beaten before." The crew of the flag-ship *Lancaster* is ready to back the *Uncle Sam* for from £100 to £1,000 sterling against any other boat of England. The match excited great interest.

MARSEILLES, 17.—Reports from 16 towns of Southern France make a total of 30 deaths from cholera during the past 24 hours.

NAPLES, 17.—The cholera epidemic continues to abate. There is a marked decrease in the number of fresh cases.