

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

ELYRIA, Ohio, 25.—Several hundred people were at the Lake Shore railroad depot, this morning, to see Mr. Blaine start. When he arrived at a few minutes before 9 he was loudly cheered, and the people gathered around the rear platform and clamored for a speech. Just before the train started, Mr. Blaine appeared and said: "I have no speech to make, gentlemen, except to express the great pleasure I have enjoyed in my visit to this city during the past two days."

Oberlin, O., 29.—A great audience assembled here to greet Mr. Blaine. There was a passage-way from the train to the stand guarded by uniformed clubs. Blaine's appearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. He said: "I do not know any more appropriate thing for a candidate who represents republican principles than to pay a visit to Oberlin, for if there be any one place in the United States above another where republican principles were planted originally and matured and developed and strengthened into full growth in Oberlin."

Sandusky, O., 20.—At Norwalk, Mr. Blaine and party were met by a large body of uniformed clubs and escorted in a procession through the town and to the stand erected in front of the court house, around which were assembled several thousand people. Ex-President Hayes was on the stand, and welcomed the candidate.

Four miles further on at Monroeville the special car was switched on the Baltimore & Ohio road for Sandusky. At the station there was another large and enthusiastic crowd, who demanded a speech. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words in acknowledgment and shook hands with some of the people.

Sandusky was reached at a little before 1 o'clock and the party was driven in carriages to the court-house square, where there was a large meeting. Ex-President Hayes was in the carriage with Mr. Blaine.

At Fremont, ex-President Hayes escorted Blaine to the platform and introduced him to his friends and neighbors, asking for him a cordial reception as an old friend and as the standard bearer of the republican party, whose success he believed to be essential to the prosperity of the people.

Toledo, 29.—Arriving at Toledo, the Blaine party was escorted to League Park, where a meeting was being held. After the usual formalities of an introduction, Mr. Blaine made a protection speech.

Immediately after dinner he was waited upon by the local committee and taken to the headquarters of the boys in blue, where he was very warmly received. He made a few informal remarks and then went to the rooms of the Silver Greys, where there was a similar scene. Then he was driven to the grand stand, from which he reviewed a great torchlight procession, many organizations coming from the adjacent country. This republican demonstration was to have taken place on Saturday evening, and its postponement till Monday brought it on the evening with the pre-arranged democratic parade, which also was very large. The rival processions, between them, seemed to have taken possession of the entire city, but everything passed off peacefully.

NEW YORK, 29.—The Academy of Music was crowded to-night, as were the streets in the vicinity, on the occasion of the German democratic mass meeting. The interior of the building was handsomely decorated, and there was a considerable display of fireworks. Gen. Franz Siegel called the meeting to order. Among those present were Geo. Erbert, Henry Clauson, Jr., Phillip Ebling, John Eichler, Peter Dodger, Henry Bachoff, Jr., and David G. Yuengling, all brewers. Gen. Franz Siegel presided, and in the opening speech said, "We don't believe in prohibition. We want a democratic republic. We want to join the ranks of the party which crushed the Tweed ring and opposes the same kind. We want, not only a change in the highest officials of the administration, but a thorough weeding out of all corrupt office-holders. The many victories of the democratic party with its glorious allies act for this standpoint."

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, was chosen president of the meeting, and was received with cheers. Every mention by Ottendorfer of the names of Cleveland and Hendricks was greeted with cheers. Ottendorfer closed his speech by saying of Cleveland: "You have a man as plain as he is unpretending; a man who hesitates not a moment to show the door to friends of corruption and demagogues as soon as they dare approach him; a man who cannot be induced by personal or political considerations to leave the path which sound common sense has shown him to be right; and for these reasons has repelled the worst element of his party, while Blaine has attracted them; a man perfectly unmoved by the hue and cry raised by Butler and Grady and the rabble generally, and who would undoubtedly decline the Presidency were it to be obtained at the price of concessions to those persons in return for their friendship. Hence it was that the declaration of a delegate in the Chicago convention, General Bragg of Wisconsin, was applauded to the echo throughout the country, and everywhere the remark could be heard, when

he said: 'We love Cleveland most on account of the enemies which he has made.' To this great truth only is to be added, 'And we oppose Blaine most strenuously on account of the friends he has made.'"

Ex-Gov. Solomon of Wisconsin reviewed the Mulligan letters, and said he believed Blaine to be a thoroughly corrupt man, a man unworthy of the votes or confidence of the people of this country.

Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the *New York World*, in the course of his speech, said: "The history of the State of Maine is a sample of what Blaine represents. Why, if the laws passed in Maine with the full aid and consent of James G. Blaine were still in force to-day, no foreign born citizen would have a vote for him. This enlightened Republican State of Maine has for many years prohibited, and does to-day prohibit the sale of ale, porter, lager beer and other malt liquors, wines and cider and distilled spirits, making it a criminal offense, punishable by both fine and imprisonment. I hold prohibition can have no place in any system of government based upon the will of the people and the free consent of the governed. We are guaranteed the inalienable rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Prohibition is repugnant to every idea of self-government and American freedom. It is emphatically unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, destructive and subversive to the very foundation of a true republic, and fraught with danger to its existence."

Resolutions in the spirit of the speeches were adopted. The preamble said: "Jas. G. Blaine is one of the most fanatical champions of the most narrow-minded temperance and of the compulsion of the political disfranchisement of adopted citizens."

The following telegram from Grover Cleveland was read: "I regret that I am unable to attend the meeting to-night. I hope it will be as successful as its most enthusiastic promoters can desire."

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. Mayor Edison sent regrets. Before the meeting adjourned Carl Schurz appeared on the platform. His appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic and prolonged outburst of applause that has been heard in this city during this campaign. The audience simply went half wild, and shouted and cheered for over ten minutes. At length Schurz, after having been called to the footlights, was permitted to say he was weary after his extended trip through the West. He told his hearers he had met with the kindest reception all through the West, and that everywhere he found great enthusiasm for the democratic ticket.

There was an overflowing meeting held in Irving Hall.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice which during the last session of Congress investigated the Star Route prosecutions, has completed its report for submission to the House on reassembling. The report is signed by Messrs. Springer, the chairman, Van Alstyne, Heniphill, Ryan and Crisp, democratic members of the committee. It details at length the history of the Star Route frauds from Hayes' administration down to the time of the commencement of the suits, and declares the frauds upon the service could not have been committed without the knowledge, co-operation and assistance of Thomas J. Brady, and that not only the contractors, but many other persons in high official positions in the government were either criminally cognizant of the frauds, or guilty participants therein. It declares the amount out of which the government was defrauded in the Star route mail service during the Hayes administration exceeds over \$4,000,000. At one time the government was paying \$450,000 per annum for carrying mails to offices that yielded less than \$12,000 revenue. The story of the attempt to arbitrate the Salisbury and Parker cases is told at some length, and the report has the following to say concerning those combinations: It appears from the evidence that two of the most powerful combinations of the post route contractors were known as the Salisbury and Parker combinations. All efforts at procuring indictments against these parties failed.

A material witness against Salisbury was one Thomas A. McDevitt, the nominal contractor for the principals, who held a large amount of expedited service. It seems McDevitt had been indicted in Philadelphia for fraudulent bidding on certain routes in Texas, a matter quite distinct from those in which his evidence was chiefly sought. Woodward was directed by Attorney General McVeagh and Postmaster General James to procure an affidavit from McDevitt as to his knowledge of fraud in the Salisbury case. McDevitt made a full statement of all the facts within his knowledge, and was given by Woodward an implied promise of immunity in consideration of making full disclosures. The binding force of this implied promise was recognized by James and McVeagh. McDevitt added he would freely communicate any further information within his knowledge whenever called upon by the government. Notwithstanding this full disclosure on the part of McDevitt, and the implied promise of immunity which he had received from Woodward, the Philadelphia indictment was pressed to trial, and McDevitt was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Woodward protested to the President and the Attorney General that in the trial and conviction of McDevitt the solemn pledges

of the Government had been broken, and urged Executive clemency in his behalf, which was not granted. Woodward testifies also that McDevitt was the witness he should have relied upon to break the Salisbury combination, and show their methods of doing business, and that he was the only witness to make proof against this powerful combination, but that the Government took that witness and sent him to the penitentiary.

The report continues: The manner of procuring expedition was reduced to a science. The affidavits of contractors and others were used as the foundation upon which the expedition and increased service were allowed. The brazen perjury of these affidavit makers is without parallel in the history of criminal prosecutions. Affidavits signed and sworn to in blank were kept on hand by the contractors. These affidavits were the sole measure of the cost of the expedition, and no other evidence was required for granting the increase of services which cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars. A stock of these affidavits was kept on hand and the blanks filled when occasion required to use them, and the papers filed with the Department were the basis of securing large and valuable additions to the contract. Thus perjury was made the basis of all the frauds perpetrated."

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the employment and compensation of attorneys. The amount paid for this purpose as far as ascertained was \$144,846, of which George Bliss secured \$57,000.

A review of Merrick's testimony in explanation of the failure of the government to secure conviction in the two Star Route trials, is given, but the report says the committee had not time to pursue the investigation in reference to the attempts to bribe jurors. In reference to the contractors not indicted, the report says: "From a tabular statement from the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, the amount which it is claimed could be recovered from Salisbury and Parker is estimated at \$564,423. While the record of evidence in the Postoffice Department at the beginning of the investigation by the department was meagre against Salisbury and Parker, yet the evidence subsequently procured through the special agents sent out for the purpose showed that the operations of these parties as contractors were glaringly fraudulent, and that they should have been indicted and convicted, and prosecuted in civil suits for the recovery of the large sums illegally obtained from the government. Some mysterious and powerful influences must have operated to secure their immunity."

The next subject considered is relative to the failure to indict ex-Governor Kellogg, and the report says Geo. Bliss seemed to oppose efforts looking towards such indictment, and upon this point continues as follows: "There is a wide issue of veracity between Bliss and members of the grand jury as to the efforts made by Bliss to secure an indictment against Kellogg. The foreman of the grand jury, Mr. Mitchell, and Messrs. Willard, Edmonston, Stewart and Truesdell appeared before the committee and, each corroborating the other, stated substantially that Bliss, after the evidence of Walsh had been concluded before the grand jury, stated that James B. Price was expected to arrive in the city the following day, and would appear before the jury as a witness for the Government in that case, and secured an adjournment over one day on that account. This was on Friday and the promise was that on Saturday Price would appear as a witness, intimating that Price's testimony was necessary to make out the government's case. On Saturday when the jury met, Bliss announced the failure of Price to appear and was compelled to submit the case on the evidence already taken. The jury then ruled not to present an indictment. Bliss stated he did not promise Price's attendance, but might have said to the jury that the case would be stronger when tried by a petit jury, for then they expected to have Price as a witness for the government, but each of the grand jurors above mentioned was positive that this was not what Bliss said. It further appears from the evidence of Merrick and Kerr that at the time this grand jury was in session the government had no knowledge whatever that Price would ever be a witness in its behalf. He was then under indictment for conspiracy, and no proposition had been received to accept him as a witness at that time. The report goes on to show how and when Kellogg was brought to trial. The government's case against him failed because the court held the offense consisted in the receipt of drafts, and was barred by the statute of limitations. It is due to Kellogg to state that he appeared before the committee at his own solicitation July 1st, and made a full explanation under oath of his transactions with Walsh and Price. Kellogg's statement before the committee having been made on the first of July and the session having adjourned on the seventh, the committee was unable to further investigate the matter."

The remainder of the report is taken up with questions of civil suits, the removal of local officers in the District of Columbia and the retirement of Attorney General MacVeagh.

In conclusion the report says: "Your committee is of the opinion there were many causes which operated to prevent the successful prosecution of the star route offenders. Whatever these causes may have been, it is doubtless true that those who will take pains to read carefully the testimony taken by your committee on this subject, comprising nearly a thousand pages of printed matter, will reach different conclusions. There was a great diversity in the testimony, and many contradictions will be found wholly unaccountable upon any other theory than that of wilful perjury. It is sufficient, however, for the purpose of this investigation to state that while the evidence against the star route contractors and public officials are as strong and conclusive as to their guilt, and that the government was defrauded of large sums of money, and that large sums of money were also expended to secure indictments and convictions, yet no person was convicted or punished, and no civil suits have as yet been instituted to recover the vast sums illegally and fraudulently obtained from the public treasury."

LONG ISLAND CITY, 29.—Another attempt on the part of Chas. H. Rugg, the Mayberry murderer, to escape from Queens County jail was frustrated. One night recently when Jailor Drake was going his rounds, Rugg called him into his cell to look at his bed, and when he got inside the negro made a quick movement to get between Drake and the cell door, and acted suspiciously. The jailor lost no time in getting outside and locking Rugg in. Yesterday a thorough search was made of Rugg's cell, and a murderous looking weapon made of the tin foil from packages of chewing tobacco firmly fastened to a thick piece of wood and weighing over three pounds was discovered in the ventilator. It is supposed that Rugg made the weapon to use whenever a favorable opportunity offered to knock down the jailor, secure his keys and regain his liberty.

ALBANY, 29.—Another attempt was made to-day to fire a stable by incendiaries. The excitement runs high to-night. Mayor Shines called a meeting of citizens to-night, at which the strongest measures were adopted to apprehend the fire bugs. Last night the city was patrolled by 23 extra policemen and the force will be greatly strengthened if necessary.

WALL STREET, 30.—Stocks active, higher, brisk demand for Union Pacific at the opening, selling at 53½; St. Paul rose from 77 to 84, Northwestern from 71½ to 74, Pacific Mail from 51 to 51½, Lackawana from 109½ to 110½, Northern Pacific from 19½ to 20½.

INDIANAPOLIS, 30.—Gov. Hendricks left the city this morning to visit the Louisville exposition, where he will be the guest of the commissioners.

NEW YORK, 30.—Klarnan's agency states that the transfer books of the Union Pacific shows 300,000 shares in the name of Jay Gould.

CHICAGO, 30.—As a climax to the scene presented at McVicker's Theatre last night, when John McCullough essayed the part of Spartacus in the "Gladiator," and only succeeded in finishing the part after great difficulty and then most unsatisfactorily, the management announces this morning that the engagement of Mr. McCullough has closed.

CINCINNATI, O., 30.—The National Convention of the Irish-American republican league assembles this afternoon. Nearly 300 delegates have already registered, of whom 100 are from Ohio, 15 from Virginia, 40 from Indiana, 40 from Illinois, 50 from Kentucky, 30 from Iowa, 18 from Texas, 4 from Alabama, 6 from New York and 7 from Pennsylvania. Delaware and Connecticut are also represented. Among the leading members are Alexander Sullivan and Congressman Finerty.

FOSTERIA, Ohio, 30.—A delegation of 100 merchants and other business men of Toledo called this morning to pay their respects to Blaine. The chairman of the delegation assured Blaine of the earnest support of the business interests of Northwestern Ohio. Blaine thanked the gentlemen, and remarked that the republican ticket was certainly entitled to the support of business men, because the contest was primarily and emphatically a contest for the preservation and promotion of the business interests of the country. At 10 o'clock the party left on a special for the south.

URBANA, Ohio, 30.—Blaine was escorted in a carriage by a large body of Plumed Knights, some on foot and some on horseback. The novel feature of this escort was a troupe of mounted ladies wearing white plumes. In addressing the people Blaine said: "The most important act of the old Confederation after the original thirteen States had acquired their independence, was the formation of north-west territory, purposely dedicated to free labor by the wise statesman of the revolution from 1787. That territory, divided among the five great States, of which Ohio is the oldest, has been the abode of an industrious, honest, intelligent population. They have maintained liberty and civil government and have acquired great wealth. I see before me a vast assemblage of those who were born on the soil of that territory, and I wish to call their attention to this fact, that of all of the great wealth it now represents, a much larger portion has been produced and acquired since the Republican party came into power in 1861. That wealth has been produced and acquired under the influence of the wise financial system and under the encouragement of a protective tariff, and to the five States carved out of the north-west territory is now in a peculiar and emphatic sense remanded the question whether this financial and industrial system shall be maintained."

At 5.15 the train reached Springfield. Being introduced by B. H. Warder, the

chairman of the meeting, Blaine said: "I have the pleasure of addressing a community peculiarly directed to manufacture; a community deeply interested in the industrial system of the United States; a community specially allied with the agricultural development of the United States. You manufacture a great variety and a great number of agricultural implements; but for the ingenious implements which you turn out the wheat crop of the United States could not be harvested; that the wheat crop of the United States is so immense that its harvesting begins in Texas in May and proceeds northward at the rate of about 11 miles per day, and winds up in September on our Northern border, running for more than 100 days at about 11 miles per day. [Applause.] Now, do you think it a good policy to have these agricultural implements imported from abroad, or do you prefer to make them at home? ["At Home."] Well, my friends, there is one policy of government that encourages manufacture at home. (A voice—That's Blaine's,) and there is another that would send their manufacture abroad. This latter policy would force large numbers now engaged in manufacturing to turn farmers, and thus still further glut the wheat market, increasing the production and decreasing the consumption at home, and necessarily reducing the profits of agriculture. You have an opportunity at the approaching election to tell which policy you think best, and I do not believe that you need any instruction from me as to your interest or your duty."

At Dayton Blaine received a torchlight procession and spoke briefly. He will visit the Soldiers' Home to-morrow; thence to Cincinnati.

ALBANY, 30.—Gov. Cleveland was busy to-day finishing up his work for his trip to Buffalo on Thursday. He goes on the fast train which leaves here at 12 o'clock, arriving in Buffalo at 7.40 p.m. The train makes three stops; at Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

At Cleveland's home the citizens will unite in receiving him, irrespective of party. It will take the form of an exhibition of local pride, and, it is understood, the demonstration will be a very imposing one.

LOUISVILLE, 30.—Though it has been raining all day, extensive preparations were made for the reception of Hendricks, who comes as the guest of the Southern Exposition. The city is full of visitors from neighboring States, and the building is handsomely decorated for the occasion. Hendricks arrived this afternoon from Indianapolis, and was met by the exposition committee. A large crowd gathered at the depot, and Hendricks replied to an address of welcome, thanking them for the kind reception, and was driven to the hotel, followed by a large concourse of enthusiastic people. An afternoon reception was held at the hotel, and Hendricks met his many friends and admirers in this State.

In the evening Gov. Hendricks was escorted to the exposition building, where, in spite of the fact that it was raining in torrents, he was enthusiastically received by 20,000 people, who gave him a Kentucky welcome. As he entered the building Gilmore's band played "Hail to the Chief," changing later to familiar national airs. The distinguished visitor was happily introduced by Col. Bennett H. Young, president of the exposition. Hendricks spoke of the richness of Kentucky soil, and of the Blue Grass country and the production of such fine stock. He referred to the relations of Indiana and Kentucky, saying that only the river divided them. Mr. Hendricks dwelt upon expositions as educators, and compared many of the implements of former days to the improved ones of to-day. The speaker then complimented the display of the Exhibition. Hendricks was most happy in his manner, and was continually interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his speech he was shown through the building, and held an informal reception in the main aisle, where he had to shake hands with everyone in the building. He left amid tremendous cheering and returned to the hotel. He will remain in the city Wednesday and visit the Exposition again. Mr. Hendricks will address a political meeting at New Albany, Indiana, Thursday night.

CHICAGO, 30.—The following is St. John's letter of acceptance:

OLATHE, Kas., Sept. 28, 1884.

Hon. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the Committee, Etc.

My Dear Sir: In formally accepting the nomination for President tendered me by the National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d, 1884, I take the opportunity to state that while the honor was neither sought nor desired by me, yet it is greatly appreciated, bestowed as it was by a convention composed of delegates who, in point of moral worth and mental ability, were fully equal, if not superior, to any political convention that ever assembled in the country. The war for the Union is over, the rebellion has been crushed, African slavery is abolished, old issues have passed away, and with them should go old prejudices and sectional strife. To-day the products of the north and south float in a friendly relation in the same channels, under the same flag, and every section of our country is acknowledging allegiance to the same government. There never was a time when our people could better afford and when it was so important that they