

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

HELENA, 16.—A posse of deputy sheriffs have returned from pursuit of the gang of horse thieves who two weeks ago stole fifty horses near Helena. The thieves were overtaken at night asleep in a house near Ricksville, Idaho. The posse stood guard till the gang were at breakfast, when they rushed upon them. A sharp fight ensued. George Munn, one of the thieves, was killed, the others, Neal Murphy and John H. Edmundson, surrendered on promise that they should not be lynched. They are in jail at Virginia City. Edmundson is supposed to be the man who robbed the Benton coach on May 27th.

AUGUSTA, 16.—John A. Logan and Senator Hale arrived here at 3.15 p.m. by the fast express. They were cheered at all the stations along the line. They remain with Blaine to-night; to-morrow they go to Ellsworth, returning to Washington Wednesday. Blaine will be invited to accompany the party to Ellsworth. On alighting from the train here the distinguished party were received with rounds of cheers, and were met by Walker Blaine and driven to Blaine's residence.

NEW YORK, 16.—The Eastern Railroad Company has tendered the committee of the Chicago convention to notify Blaine of his nomination, the use of a special train to convey the committee from Boston to Augusta. The offer is accepted, and the train will leave Boston for Augusta at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Blaine was in readiness at his house to give his associate on the ticket a hearty welcome. General Logan comes here at his suggestion, so they may confer together on the work of the campaign, and principally upon letters of acceptance before the committee, which is to convey the official information of the nomination arrives. Blaine's letter is all written, but the phraseology in one or two places needs changing before it is given out. It is understood it will be of considerable length.

Gen. Logan's letter, it is thought, will be brief. At 8 o'clock this evening a procession formed, in which were over 1,000 veteran soldiers, and marched to Blaine's residence. The streets were thronged with people. Gen. Conner in a few eloquent remarks, introduced Gen. Logan. The latter, stepping forward to the porch of Blaine's mansion, spoke as follows: "Ladies, gentlemen and comrades: I most fully appreciate this kind compliment to-night. I am truly glad to meet so many citizens of Augusta. I must confess I feel embarrassed in attempting to say anything, after listening to what has been said by Gen. Conner. It is true the soldiers of Maine in the same great contest stood side by side with those from all other parts of the country, and did their duty for the preservation of this great Republic, as proven by their energy, patriotism and prowess. Behind them stood the loyal citizens of this grand Republic, giving them their support and prayers with hearts full of hope for their success, and as liberty first found birth on the Atlantic slope, may it there have found true hearts for its preservation, not only of this country, but that liberty which God intended for all men. Let that which followed as a result of its preservation not be lost. This can only be done by keeping the control of the institutions of this country in the hands of those who fought for it. The people believe in the fundamental principle of a Republican Government. The same rule also applies in their selection of agents for the administration of the Government. The voice of the great majority of republicans of this mighty Nation, has chosen as the standard bearer of that great party in the coming contest for President of the United States, James G. Blaine, (applause,) and you need have no fears as to the result. It will be a glorious victory, full and complete. Illinois in 1860 gave to this country the first Republican President. Maine was then associated with Illinois. In 1884 Maine will give as gallant a President to this Republic as has been elected. Citizens of Maine, I feel honored and complimented by being associated on the ticket with a man worthy of the confidence of the people, and in every way capable of filling the high office of President with honor to himself and to the country. (Tremendous applause and cheers for Logan.) Senator Hale was called for and responded briefly.

At the close of Senator Hale's remarks, loud calls were made for Mr. Blaine, who appeared at the door and gave a cordial invitation to all present, or as many as could do so, to enter the house and take General Logan by the hand.

The reception lasted till a late hour. Boston, 16.—The committee of 100 men appointed at the meeting of Independents last Friday night, organized to-night by choosing Hon. C. R. Codman president.

BUTLER, Pa., 16.—The boiler at the Baldrige oil well No. 13, exploded this morning, and killed engineer Richard Walker and his son.

NEW YORK, 16.—Wm. Sexton, the billiard player, met with a serious accident yesterday. He was driving on the boulevard near 115 street, in company with Joseph Carter, and turned quickly out of the road to avoid a collision with a vehicle coming in the opposite direction. His wagon was upset, and both men were thrown violently to the ground. Sexton received

a scalp wound several inches long, and had his left fore arm broken in two places. He was picked up unconscious, and taken to the hospital where restoratives were applied. His wounds were dressed, and he was then removed to his home. No dangerous results are anticipated.

AKRON, O., 16.—This evening a boy named Woods recklessly threw a light into a deserted powder magazine, northeast of the city, causing an explosion which instantly killed Perry Peck, aged 15, and slightly injuring several other lads.

Galveston, 16.—At 12.30 this morning a portion of a large brick building, occupied by E. S. Beirig & Co., wholesale grocers, took fire, and at this hour the whole building is in flames and seems doomed to entire destruction. This building adjoins the Prince building, which burned ten days ago, and is in the "wholesale" part of town. All the books, papers and stock remain in the building. The other tenants in the block are Adone & Label, bankers, Walker & Co., and Seligson & Co., commission merchants. There were a number of lodgers on the third floor. The loss cannot be estimated to-night. It will be heavy.

MILWAUKEE, 16.—It is rumored that the Manufacturers' Bank is in trouble. It is a small concern; not a member of the clearing house; and has been regarded with distrust in financial circles for some time. Mr. Conroy, the president, has offered to furnish security and see that every debt is paid, so the depositors lose nothing. Cashier Candee says the trouble is owing to a continuous run on the bank ever since the trouble in New York.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—Bridge, Beach & Co., stove manufacturers of this city, have notified their employees they will be obliged to reduce wages 15 per cent. Three hundred refused to accept the reduction and quit work.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., 16.—The Woodvale Woolen Mill suspended operations today for an indefinite period on account of a lack of orders. Three hundred employees are idle in consequence of the suspension.

CHICAGO, 16.—There is trouble between the members of the Western Trunk Line Association and the Eastern Trunk Line in regard to rates on wool from the Mississippi River to the seaboard. The Western Trunk lines demanded the right to make through rates. This has been refused by the Eastern lines through their agent here. The Western lines assert through rates should be 15 per cent more than the rate from Chicago, and say they will demand their full pro rata on that basis.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—Bishop Simpson is very low this morning and growing weaker.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 19.—The Supreme Court announced decisions to-day in the Scott liquor tax law cases. In that of King vs. Capellar, judgment was affirmed, in that of Butzman vs. Whitbeck judgment was reversed. This declares the second section of the law pertaining to the first lien on premises unconstitutional, and leaves the rest of the law valid and operative as heretofore. The question as to the constitutionality of the whole law was held not to be raised in the case, and the court steps with the record. The liquor dealers will therefore be required to pay the June collection of tax under the law, leaving the matter open to further test before the semi-annual payment in December.

MILWAUKEE, 17.—Geo. R. Sanborn, receiver of the Manufacturers' Bank, finds the liabilities about \$400,000, assets \$500,000, but cannot realize on them. Outsiders say they will scarcely pay 50 cents on the dollar. No other banks are affected. No business houses troubled.

DETROIT, 17.—Luke Phipps, who shot his wife on the ferryboat between this city and Windsor, one night in August last year, who was arrested and lodged in Sandwich, Ont., jail, where he subsequently escaped but was finally rearrested in Chicago and was extradited, was hanged this morning.

BOSTON, 17.—The games between the New Yorks and Bostons were witnessed by 3,000 people. The twelve innings, Bostons 6, New Yorks 4.

SARATOGA, 17.—One hundred and fifty of the 380 delegates to the Democratic State Convention are here. All the delegates are expected this afternoon. As a result the meeting of the State committee to-night is anxiously looked forward to. Friends of both Cleveland and Flower are equally positive in expressing belief of the success of their candidates. The main point with the friends of Cleveland is to secure the vote of the convention for him as the State nominee.

NEW YORK, 17.—About 450 members of the county democracy started for Saratoga this morning, also in the neighborhood of 500 Tammany Hall delegates. John Kelly said he expected a quiet, peaceable time. Tammany Hall always supported the nominee of the national convention and always would. About 100 of the Irving Hall delegates also left on the same train.

WILMINGTON, Del., 17.—The democratic state convention in session at Dover to-day declared for Bayard for President.

NEW YORK, 17.—The independent republican committee appointed at Boston to confer the New York Independents arrived this morning. They held a private meeting this afternoon to arrange preliminaries for a formal conference this evening.

NEW YORK, 17.—The United States grand jury have handed in indictments against Jas. D. Fish and John C. Eno, charging them with misappropriation

of the national bank funds; also an indictment against Ferdinand Ward charging him with aiding and abetting the officers of the National Bank in illegally applying the funds of the bank.

WASHINGTON, 17.—In the Senate, after reading the journal, Brown rose to the question of privilege. He had the clerk read the remarks Ingalls made yesterday relating to his (Brown's) remarks made in debate on Friday last. When the clerk concluded reading, Brown said he had not replied to Ingalls' remarks yesterday, because he did not wish to speak under the irritation which Ingalls' remarks were calculated to provoke. He called the attention of the Senate to the insulting and opprobrious language used by the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) toward a member of the Senate who could not repel insults without violating rules which all Senators are in honor bound to obey. Brown did not wish to glaze over this matter.

The charge of the Senator from Kansas was that of falsifying the record and committing a forgery upon the records of the Senate. This language was a deliberately planned insult, and uttered not only in violation of the rules of the Senate, but in defiance of the authority of the presiding officer.

The Chair said the Senator from Georgia was out of order.

Brown—Then, sir, that remark is withdrawn under the ruling of the chair. The remarks of the Senator from Kansas, Brown said, were not made hastily, but after two days had elapsed and after, as Brown supposed, a satisfactory disclaimer from himself had been made of all offensive imputations, yet, notwithstanding the reassurance given in the Senate by Brown, the Senator from Kansas had persisted in his purpose of insulting a Senator. The Chair thought this observation out of order. Brown submitted to the Senate whether it would permit such an outrageous and inexcusable breach of its privileges to go unnoticed. In regard to the insinuation, of want of courage, he ventured to say there was nothing in the personal character or antecedents of the Senator from Kansas to make him an object of apprehension, or to excite the fear of any man.

NEW YORK, 17.—In response to the formal announcement of his nomination by the Greenback-Labor National Convention, Gen. Butler says:

LOWELL, Mass., June 12th.

## Gentlemen of the Committee.

I received at your hands the official announcement of the action taken by the convention at Indianapolis with deep sensibility. In the ordinary course of political events the choice of a convention of representative men from any considerable portion of my fellow citizens, according to me this highest honor that they confer, would call for a grateful acknowledgment, even though it might be a selection to represent the thought of such a convention upon questions which commonly divide political parties. Views upon such questions may have been inherited, or an outgrowth of measures merely of administration. The great questions you present are higher and grander than any mere political measure. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the very existence of the republic, and the establishment of democratic representative government hung trembling on the issue of the greatest civil war the world has ever known, or may ever know, but the question born of an imperious necessity, a financial system, sprung from a patriotic impulse to save the nation's life and rescue the hope of free institutions for all men from going down forever in darkness and death, was devised by the great and good man of that day, to whose care a republican government to be administered for the people and by the people, had been confided. That system of finance for a free people in its infancy saved the life of a nation, perishing without it; and broke the chain which enslaved four millions of men. It gave to this country a prosperity it had never known. It enabled the people to assess upon themselves and pay taxes to an extent before unknown in any country. It made it possible for the government to repay three-fold all the loans it had secured from any creditor, and gave to him a security more profitable and stable than has ever been issued by any power in the world, and made the financial system of our government at once the envy and admiration of all men. This was done by legal tender currency. While questions as to its stability were raised by the form of the legislation by which it was enacted, and while graver doubts prevailed in the minds of many wise and patriotic men as to whether a legal tender currency inexpensive in fact, resting not on the intrinsic value of the material of which it was coined, was within the constitutional competency and power of the legislative branches of government, that question having been three times submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, was at last decided in the affirmative with such unanimity that there could not possibly be any reasonable doubt against it. The purpose of your organization and of those who thought and acted with you, though not of it, was to support and sustain this money as the currency of the people. This people's currency, you will remember, was designated by its friends by the pet name of the "Greenback." Two years ago I did myself the honor to say that that currency so commended by the merit of its great deeds wrought for the people's safety and prosperity, enacted by the highest legislative power, adjudicated by such

a court and with the decision about to be reaffirmed, is an accomplished fact, now never again to be disturbed or doubted; so that its friends might well say: "See, the end of our labors in this regard has come."

So let us rejoice. Let those who aided in this great work press on to deal with measures for the welfare of the whole people. The legal tender having become the foundation of as well as a measure of value, intertwined with all the business of the people, the engine of the prosperity of the nation, it seems to me almost an act of cruelty, to again disturb, causelessly, a financial question which has been so set at rest with the assent of all good men, as much as the question of the right of man to hold his brother man in slavery; therefore I said: "I am glad that that question has no longer a part in political considerations, and that statesmanship may soon turn from it as the country has been turned from the question of slavery and the war."

But, alas, the power of the darkness of error. The resurrectionists of false ideas of the dead past have dug up the remains of contention from the peaceful graves where they slept, and threaten by a rehash of exploded revolutions, formulated into a platform by a party convention, to revivify and agitate controversies which will unsettle commercial values, hinder and delay the business energies of our people, with apparently but a single object—to extend a system of purely paper currency issued by corporations, established by the Government, and indeed but for private emolument and gain to corporations, which currency itself is to be valuable only because it is made redeemable on the very greenback, which this ghoul like agitation seeks to repudiate, overthrow and destroy. Such a currency Andrew Jackson, with the wisdom of a statesman, by the iron hand of a soldier, sustained by the Democracy of more than a generation ago, had wholly crushed out, and in the hope of the wise and good, had buried forever as one of the grievous errors of an administration which had insidiously crept into the Government for the aggrandisement of a few, to the destruction of the people. As a democrat, taught in the Jackson school in my early youth, with my judgment matured by many years of experience in public affairs, aided by an earnest and deep study, with an intensity of purpose which a topic of such deep magnitude, affecting every interest of the people, may, it may be the very existence, demands, I am constrained, were it the last act of my life, in view of this attempt to undo what Jackson had so well done, coming from whatever source it may, to say to you; Gentlemen, there seems to be a wisdom, indeed, a necessity for the further continuance of your organization in this renewed exigency, and therefore, upon this controversy "I am with you, and if there were but two of us we ought to stand together against this great wrong, and call upon all true men to stand with us, either inside or outside, as the case may be, of the other political organizations which may aim to perfect other measures for the good of the country."

I thank you for your suggestions, that in other matters toward which your organization turns, the interests of labor, the preservation of the lands of the people for the benefit of the people, the control of agencies created by the Government to be used for the good of people, to regulate and control a system of inter-state commerce which shall control and cheapen the transportation of persons, freight and intelligence and to protect all in their just rights, and confine all to their true duties, to the end that there may be in this country an equality of rights, an equality of burdens; equality of privileges and equality of powers, to all persons under the law, has been the political rule of my life. I have the honor to be, with personal esteem, very respectfully your friend and servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

The main point of the friends of Cleveland is to secure the vote of the convention for him as the State's nominee, so as to send a solid, pledged vote for him to Chicago. This will be done if the unit rule is adopted by the convention. The Tammany men here are not in favor of that rule, and unless Kelly's influence shall be for it, they are likely to oppose it. This question is likely to form one of the principle points of the State committee's deliberations to-night.

The quietness of the afternoon was broken at 5.30 by the marching of a large body into the United States hotel, where Flower has his headquarters. They began singing songs in favor of Flower, an incident that caused considerable merriment and enthusiasm. At 6 o'clock an immense representation of the county democracy, headed by Supervisor Costigan, arrived, and with valises in hand and headed by the 69th Regiment band, marched from the station down Broadway and back to the United States hotel, where the procession broke up amid cheers. The resident population of Saratoga now began to turn out, and the scene became hourly more animated. At seven the Tammany delegates and henchmen formed, and, preceded by a band, marched up and down Broadway. The procession was headed by Charity Commissioner Brennan, and in the ranks were Police Justice Gorman, Police Commissioner Nicholls, ex-Commissioner Clerk Grumblenton, ex-Register Docharty, and Gen. Purcell, of Rochester. Here he will make a determined fight against Raines, a Cleveland delegate.

Purcell will go before the State committee to-night on contested seats and to-morrow make his claim that 109 out of 160 delegates, at the Rochester convention were for him as delegate, and that his claim is paramount, Raines having only a pretention to a regular election. Lieut. Gov. Hill, Commissioner, and State Treasurer Maxwell are on the grounds. The county democracy held a meeting to-night in the parlors of the United States Hotel, and seven credential delegates were examined and four members of the organization, Wm. C. Whitney, H. O. Thompson, E. Cooper and J. Keenan, were directed to claim from the State committee a full representation from New York County. They then adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

The Democratic State Committee met in the United States Hotel to-night, Daniel Manning in the chair. Resolutions of the Tammany Hall committee on organization were read, claiming a representation in the convention equal to that of any other democratic organization from New York. In the course of a long debate, Wm. C. Whitney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the nomination of Grover Cleveland, of New York, as a candidate for the Presidency is demanded as the best to unite all the friends of good government, sound morals and honorable administration of the affairs of the nation.

NEW YORK, 17.—A conference of independent republicans was held to-night in the residence of J. W. Harper, Madison Avenue. The Boston delegates left town immediately after the adjournment of the conference. Geo. W. Curtis presided. Carl Schurz presented a series of resolutions, all of which with the exception of one instructing the appointing of a committee, are taken bodily from those adopted in a conference in Boston. Speeches were made by Carl Schurz, Moonfield Story, of Boston; Stuart Wood of Philadelphia; Geo. P. Sawyer, Buffalo; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Col. T. W. Higginson, Boston. Letters were received and read from Augustine Smith, Prof. Felix Alder, B. H. Bristow, Henry A. Oakley, Henry Ward Beecher and several other gentlemen.

BANGOR, Me., 17.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. In the opening address the names of Tilden and Cleveland were enthusiastically received. Rawson was elected a delegate at large. The platform endorses the platform of the National Convention of 1880, declares opposition to war taxes, and is in favor of a retention of the present duties on whisky, tobacco and for such an amount as is absolutely required for the expenses of the Government; urges reform in the civil service; demands such legislation as will lead to promote the agricultural interests of the State, and encourage all societies that tend to a diffusion of knowledge, and recommends the establishment of an experimental station in connection with an agricultural college. Adjourned.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted and telegraphed to Chairman Manning of the New York State Committee:

Resolved, That the action of the last State convention in apportioning the representation of New York be adopted in making up the preliminary roll.

This resolution was finally carried. That this representation was: County Democracy, 38; Tammany Hall 23; Irving Hall, 10. One of John Kelly's most trusted friends avers Kelly has declared his intention to have Tammany bolt the convention, owing to the action of the State committee to-night, the apportionment of representation of three Democratic bodies from New York City, Sanderson, the editor of Kelly's New York paper, declares the rumor untrue.

John Kelly declared positively to an Associated Press reporter to-night that if the convention upholds the apportionment of the delegates from New York, the Tammany Hall delegates will not enter the convention, but will take the train for home.

Wilmington, Del., 17.—The democratic State convention, in session at Dover to-day, declared for Bayard for President.

Denver, 17.—The democratic State convention was held at Pueblo this afternoon. Hon. Adair Wilson of Del Norte was elected permanent chairman. At this hour, 11.30, the convention is still in session, with no immediate prospect of adjournment.

New Orleans, 17.—Special to the Picayune from Baton Rouge: The democratic State convention assembled to-day. Henry W. Ogden presiding. He pledged the State of Louisiana for any nominee, or any platform that may be uttered by the Chicago convention. After appointing committees, a recess was taken.

Chicago, 17.—At the democratic primaries this evening, as voting was about to begin at one of the polls in the first district, where there are two factions, several men of one faction rushed into the room, seized the ballot box and threw it on the floor, the box bursting open and 400 or 500 tickets were scattered on the floor. The attacking party claim the box was stuffed. The judges claim the tickets were thrown on the floor by one of the intruders. What gives the matter a sensational character is the fact that J. C. McKim, the democratic organizer of the city, was one of the judges, and that the leader of the invaders was Alderman Whelan, of the first ward.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—A dispatch from New Laredo, Mexico, says information is received there that a terrible accident had occurred on the Tampico branch