

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., 8.—To-night the republicans of Augusta held a great jubilee over the result of the election. The returns were received at Meonian hall and speeches were made by citizens and visitors. At 9 o'clock a procession was formed on Water street and marched to the residence of Blaine, cheering all along the line. On arriving in front of Blaine's residence the band played and the great crowd shouted for Blaine. In response, Blaine advanced to the entrance of his house amid a storm of cheers, and addressed the assemblage of people, as follows:

Fellow citizens and Old Friends—The republicans of Maine will congratulate themselves on the magnificent victory which they have won. Four years ago this evening we were overwhelmed and humiliated by the loss of the State. We rejoice now over the unparalleled triumph which is registered by the choice of both branches of the Legislature, by the election of all our representatives in Congress; of all county officers in every county in the State except one, and by a popular majority for Gov. Robie of perhaps 15,000 votes. The cause of this democratic overthrow, gentlemen, is known to us all. Our canvass has been conducted on one great issue, our papers have kept that constantly before the people. Every speaker from every platform has enumerated, defended and enforced it. It is the issue of protection to American labor. The tariff has been almost the only question discussed in our canvass, the people have responded nobly. They understand the subject fully. They know the details of the Morrison tariff bill, and they read therein the precise results which would follow if our opponents should obtain control of the Government. They know the Morrison bill enacted into law would seriously cripple if not utterly destroy the leading industrial interests of Maine, that it would reduce the wages of every laboring man and stop manufacturing enterprise in the State. Seeing this, the people of Maine have protested against the enactment of so destructive a measure, and have set the seal of disapprobation upon the democratic party that supports it. Many democrats in Maine who never before wavered in their allegiance to that party have ranged themselves to-day on the side of protection to American industry by voting the full republican ticket. Their leaders could not hold them. Party discipline is powerless against men's convictions. The issue on the temperance amendment to the constitution has been very properly separated from the political contest of the State to-day. Many democrats voted for it and some republicans voted against. The republican party, by the desire of leading temperance men, took no action as a party on the amendment. For myself I decided not to vote at all on the question. I took this position because I am chosen by the republican party as a representative of National issues, and by no act of mine shall any question be obtruded into the National campaign which belongs properly to the domain of State politics. Certain advocates of prohibition and certain opponents of prohibition are each seeking to drag the issue into the National canvass, and thus tending to exclude from popular consideration questions of far greater importance. If there be any questions that belong solely to the police power of the State is the control of the liquor traffic, and wise men will not neglect National issues in a year of a National contest.

NEW YORK, 8.—Tammany Hall committee on organization met to-night, John Kelly presiding. The front steps and entrance were totally blocked by people long before 8 o'clock. The first business of the meeting was the report of the district representatives. All reported that voters were ready to stand by the decision of the organization, whatever that might be. Then Gen. Spinola offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of one from each Assembly district, to which the chairman of this committee be added, to prepare an address and resolutions to be presented to the general committee for its consideration at a meeting to be held on Friday next, and that such address and resolutions shall explain and define the position of this organization toward the Democracy of the State and Nation upon political questions. The question now before the country and the result of the late Chicago Convention will be considered and all motions and resolutions in any way alluding to the actions of the said convention and its candidate shall be referred to said committee without debate. The solution was received with applause. Ex-Senator Grady was loudly called for. As he arose he was cheered. He said: I rise principally for the purpose of saying to you that I have taken no side in the support of or against any candidate, nor will I take side until Tammany Hall in its meeting of general committee has spoken. (Applause.) I am involved in no deal, nor am I engaged in transferring any other vote than my own; I never was in the market in a political campaign and I don't propose to be there now. I shall take side in this selection of a candidate as my notions of hon-

esty, manhood, and sterling unadulterated democracy dictate and maintain it. As I understand it the resolution before the committee calls for the appointment of a sub-committee to declare Tammany's position; when the declaration is made I shall try to show that those who masquerade under the name of democrats have proved themselves to be the enemies of 5,000,000 of men who make up the party. I will not dictate here. I will give before the general committee the reasons to actuate my course; I will follow to the far end, wherever it may be, the course I have begun, because I began it for conscience sake alone. If there be a man who forgives his enemies; I am one who follows an enemy through thick and thin, returning fire for fire, until one or the other goes down. I have no personal grievance with Gov. Cleveland, but will speak from the record, and I will ask to be ostracised from all decent society if I cannot point to corruption stalking straight to the door of the executive mansion, and knocking at the door, and coming out of the door with all that corruption sought at the expense of the people. If I cannot prove that bribes known to fall in the Assembly in 1883, were placed so near to Mr. Cleveland that if he does not have the money he can get it at any time, if I can not prove it, then I am not what I profess to be." Grady was frequently interrupted by applause. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the committee, composed of district leaders appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

ELMIRA, N. Y., 7.—The Governor spoke as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to meet you here to-day and to have an opportunity of inspecting your annual exhibition, which illustrates the condition of agriculture in our State. I regard these annual fairs as something connected with the State government, because, to some extent, at least, they are fostered and aided by public funds, and I am sure that no good citizen is inclined to complain at the appropriation of a small part of the people's money to the encouragement of this important interest. The fact that this is done furnishes a distinct recognition by the State of the valuable relation which its farmers and its farms bear to the prosperity and welfare of the commonwealth. The boast of our manufacturers, exceeding as they do largely those of any other State, but our supremacy is clearly shown when we recall the fact that in addition to our leading manufacturers the value of our farms and their products is second only among the States. There is a fixedness and reliability in agricultural pursuits which are not found in other branches of industry and human effort. The soil remains in its place ready to be tilled and the farmer, with ruddy health and brawny arms, depends alone upon the work of his hands and the aid of kind Providence for the reward of his labor. Thus our farmers are the most independent of our citizens. They produce, or have within their reach, all they need for their necessities and comfort. Their crops may be more abundant one harvest than another; their products may command a higher price in the market at one time than another, and these conditions may expand or contract their ability to indulge in luxuries or expenditures not absolutely needful, but they should never be in want of the necessities or comforts of life. This is a sure result of patient and well regulated farming. When the farmer fails and becomes bankrupt in his business, we may, I think, confidently look for shiftlessness or a too ambitious desire to own more land and stock than he can pay for, or intermeddling with matters that bear no relation to his farm, or such mismanagement and ignorance as demonstrate that he has mistaken his vocation. Fortunes may be quickly amassed in speculation and lost in a day, leaving a bad example, and perhaps demoralization and crime. The tradesman and manufacturer, by vicissitudes of trade, or through the allurements of a short road to wealth may in a day be overcome and bring disaster and ruin upon hundreds of his neighbors. But the industrious, intelligent, and contented farmers of the State are found to be safe and profitable citizens, always contributing to its wealth and prosperity. The real value of the farmer to the State and Nation is not, however, fully appreciated until we consider that he feeds the millions of our people who are engaged in other pursuits, that the products of his labor fills the avenues of our commerce, and supplies an important factor in our financial relations with other nations. I have not come to attempt to please you with cheap and fulsome praise nor to magnify your worth and your importance, but have come as chief executive of the State to acknowledge in its behalf that our farmers yield a full return for the benefits they receive from the State government. I have come to remind you of the importance of the interest which you have in charge and to suggest that notwithstanding the farmer's independence, he cannot and must not be entirely unmindful of the interest he holds.

Seven thousand men were in line to-night, in a parade in honor of Governor Cleveland. The procession was two hours passing the reviewing stand. The parade being dismissed, the Governor entered his hotel and held an informal reception. In the course of the evening the Governor was presented with a banner bearing his portrait, encircled by four stars, typifying sobriety, justice, honesty and reform. Behind some hills the sun is just ris-

ing, and the sun is labelled "Victory." After a general hand-shaking, the Governor retired for the night. To-morrow he attends the funeral of Secretary Folger at Geneva.

CLEVELAND, 8.—The scene of last night's conflagration presents a desolate appearance to-day. The fire covered an area extending from Scranton Avenue to the Bee Line track on the east and west, and from the river to Girard Street on the north and south. It embraced a triangle, the base of which runs from east to west 1,100 feet; the two sides extending southerly and nearly meeting in a distance of 1,800 feet. In less than an hour after the fire started, every engine in the city had been called out to cope with the flames, and half an hour later the chief was obliged to telegraph to neighboring cities for aid. After starting the flames extended west to the lumber yard of Potter, Birdsall & Co., and east to C. G. King & Co.'s, extending from Scranton Avenue to the Bee Line, and from the river to Carter Street, eating up 5,000,000 feet of lumber, 27 cars of the Bee Line loaded with merchandise and other incidentals, such as office buildings, shanties and stables. Having swept away the square, the flames leaped across the river on the north and across the Bee Line embankment on the west, and ate their way into the rear of Sherwin, Williams & Co.'s works, and G. A. Stanley's lard, oil and candle factory on the north, attacking Hubbell & Westover's lumber yard on the west. Considerable damage was done here, but the flames were isolated after a desperate fight, and their progress was checked. Having destroyed everything north of Carter Street, the fire made its way across the street, going south and attacking the Variety Iron Works, Eynon & Co.'s machine shops, House & Davidson's box factory and planing mill, Woods, Perry & Co.'s planing mill, and the Howell Coal Co.'s coal yards, wholly wiping out everything embraced between Carter, Bedford and Villard streets and Scranton Avenue. Step by step the flames were fought, but unsuccessfully. The fire burned itself out in southerly direction, and then stopped. The ruins this morning are smoking and smouldering, and engines are throwing water on them. Losses and insurance are as follows, as nearly as can yet be learned: Woods, Perry & Co., \$675,000, insurance, \$300,000; O. N. King & Co., \$65,000, insurance \$25,000; Potter, Birdsall & Co., \$125,000, insurance \$57,000; House & Davidson, \$60,000, insurance \$42,000; C. C. & I. Ry., \$25,000, insurance unknown; other known losses are distributed among half a dozen people and amount to an additional hundred thousand.

SAVANNAH, Missouri, 9.—Oliver Bateman, in his confession as to the killing of the young McLaughlin girls, says: "He was at home when the girls went there. He saw them go into the woods to pick hazelnuts, and followed them within 15 minutes afterwards. They were near the edge of a corn field when he came up with them, while talking with them he saw Henry Knappenberger pass, he then induced the children to go farther into the corn field, and while the eldest was walking in front of him he shot her with a 22-calibre ball, and when she turned around shot her with a 32-calibre ball, killing her instantly. The smallest girl started to run, when he followed and caught her. She begged so hard for him to let her go that he says he came very near allowing her to do so. He did let her go, but knowing she would tell he followed and caught her again, threw her down and cut her throat. It was fifteen or twenty minutes after Knappenberger passed before he shot the eldest girl. After killing the youngest girl he went back to his first victim, outraged her person and then mutilated her to create the impression that it was the deed of a crazy man. He relates that the eldest girl said nothing after he shot her and that he held his hand over the mouth of the youngest to prevent her cries from being heard. He says after all these horrible occurrences, he went to the creek washed his hands, threw the knife into the stream and went home. When the father of the girls came to his house inquiring for them, he wanted to go and help to search for them, but his relatives would not allow him as they thought he was ill. The fiend declares he was induced to confess, owing to the circumstantial manner Henry Knappenberger had accused him of the crime.

OMAHA, 9.—Butler, in his speech before the Nebraska State Fair, said: All the farms in Cass County, Iowa, were mortgaged for more than they would sell for. If the East could send goods West and get corn in return, it would benefit both Nebraska and Iowa. Corn that sells for 15 to 18 cents brings 75 cents East. The cost of transportation was caused by the enormous interest paid on the bonds and watered stocks of fast freight lines and railroads that skinned the people. The government gave away principalities of lands, took mortgages on it and allowed other mortgages. Transportation should be made cheap. The managers get away with the bulk of their capital, and the people have to pay rates they cannot live on. Corn is disposed of in Chicago for the benefit of speculators. A man can steal \$8,000,000 worth of pork in Chicago and go unpunished, while one who steals enough to support life is sent to jail. He alluded to the rise of the republican party and the treason of southern democrats. He urged his hearers to stand together and fight for liberty. He enumerated all the various monop-

olies. If Jackson were alive to-day he would vote for him, for he would say: "By the eternal, these things must be righted," and they would be. They can be righted now by sending the proper men to Congress. The Pittsburg riot will be repeated if the people don't take warning. The cry of over-production should be changed to that of under-consumption. The people were starving while the Nebraska granaries were overflowing with grain. The railroads will not allow grain and manufacturers to be brought together so as to live. The laborers and farmers have the power to elect a President, and the old parties should be abandoned. Vote together, and in a few years they would liberate themselves as the abolitionists liberated the slaves.

LINCOLN, Neb., 9.—The anti-monopoly and greenback State conventions met here to-day. After convening and passing a resolution favoring a fusion with the anti-monopolists and democrats, the greenback convention adjourned, and went into session with the anti-monopolists, who then adjourned to receive and listen to Gen. B. F. Butler. They re-assembled, and at 9 o'clock were still wrangling over preliminaries. Butler spoke before the convention and to the people in the open air after supper. He advocated minority representation; advised a fusion with the democrats; declared he wanted the electoral votes only to hold the balance of power and to make the other parties come to the People's party. He said the anti-monopolists need not fear fusion here, as Cleveland would win if he carried New York and lose if he did not. He said he (Butler) could not be elected, as Cleveland would have 145 in the South, which Butler would have with a free ballot and fair count. He was only anxious the People's party should make the seeds of a new party. After supper he made an anti-monopoly speech in the open air, and attributed the want and poverty in the midst of plenty to the difficulty of exchange of commodities, resulting from exorbitant railroad charges, and the bull and bear speculating. He repeated what he demanded at Chicago, and explained his idea of the tariff; spoke against the importation of convict labor; eulogized Van Wyck as a friend of the people against monopolists. He goes to Topeka to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, 9.—The following dispatch was sent to Gen. Logan to-day: "The result of the election may thus be summarized: The republicans have carried every county in the State with the possible exception of Knox, which is very close. They have elected 29 Senators, and the democrats only 2. They have chosen four-fifths of the Representatives in the Legislature." The latest from the House of Representatives shows 117 republicans were elected to 33 democrats, a net republican gain of 7.

Indianapolis, 9.—In the Blaine-Sentinel case, the defense to-day served a notice on plaintiff's attorneys that they would begin taking depositions in Kentucky on the 22d inst. Depositions of the following named witnesses will be taken: At Millersburg, Jno. Miller, Daniel A. Smith and wife, James W. Miller, R. A. Miller, Mm. McMiller, Mrs. Sue Sandusky, and B. E. Johnson; at Paris, Samuel F. James and Dr. Wm. Kinney; at Georgetown, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, John T. Snarr, Webb Ross and C. W. West; at Eminence, H. Todd Botters.

Jefferson City, Mo., 9.—The republican State convention met here to-day. After the appointment of the usual committees, a recess was taken. The convention re-assembled at 2.30, and General D. B. Grier was chosen permanent chairman. A resolution denouncing the nomination of Marmaduke as a premium on the rebellion, was referred; also one declaring it unwise for the Assembly to indulge in any further legislation of any kind whatever until the licenselaw was fully tested. The platform endorses the administration of President Arthur and the nominations of Blaine and Logan, and endorses the platform of the National Republican convention. Resolutions were adopted. Nicholas Ford was nominated for Governor, H. M. Starkloff for Lieutenant Governor, Major Thompson for Treasurer, Jacob Sands for Auditor, and David Wagner for the Supreme Court. Adjourned.

It is understood the three officers not provided for on the ticket will be filled with greenback nominees.

Indianapolis, 9.—Gov. Hendricks and wife leave this evening for Toledo, where the Governor delivers an address to-morrow at the State fair. Before returning he makes several speeches, political and otherwise.

Portland, Me., 9.—Reed's plurality in this district, with four towns to hear from, is 736; the missing towns four years ago gave him 105 plurality.

NEW YORK, 9.—Stego De Pathanied, representing the English, and Robert Fleming, representing the Scotch holders of the Denver & Rio Grande securities, have arrived here. Mr. Vanderbilt, who is understood to represent the Amsterdam holders, is on the way. When the latter arrives, the committee will be joined by representatives of the American security holders, when a trip will be made over the road, after which some plan of organization will probably be announced. The foreign committee have full power to act.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Police officer Fowler was shot and killed this morning while in the performance of his duty, by a negro desperado, John Langster. The officer was in charge of the chain gang at work cleaning alleys, and

Langster watched his opportunity and slipped away from his fellow criminals, secreting himself in an outhouse, where Fowler found him, and called on him to surrender. Langster defied arrest, but the officer seized him, when a negro, named Wilson, rushed up and a struggle began for the possession of Fowler's pistol. Langster finally secured it, and deliberately shot the officer through the heart. All this occurred in the presence of bystanders, to whom Fowler appealed in vain for aid. Langster was taken into custody.

MITCHELL, Dakota, 10.—A fire here early this morning destroyed a large portion of the business district. Loss fully \$125,000.

NEW YORK, 10.—At the quarterly meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day, Geo. J. Gould was elected vice-president in place of Augustus Schell, deceased. Sam Sloan was elected member of the executive committee in place of Schell.

OTTAWA, Ont., 10.—The Governor-General yesterday signed the new cattle quarantine regulations affecting the transportation of Montana cattle in bond through Canadian territory, and they will go into effect immediately. They do not interfere with a former order allowing the transportation of cattle in bond from one Canadian point to another, but provide for stricter inspection and collection of quarantine fees at Fort Walsh and Emerson. The duration of the detention will be subject to the order of the veterinary surgeon at these points and they have been officially notified to that effect. The Canadian Pacific railroad will not be allowed to transport Canadian cattle on the same train, and they will be required to fumigate cars used for the transportation of American cattle. The application that was made by the representative of Montana cattle dealers to the English government, has been transmitted to the Canadian authorities. They refuse to allow American cattle to be shipped through to Montreal, claiming it would operate to the detriment of Canadian cattle interests.

DENVER, Col., 10.—The Republican State Convention met at Colorado Springs at 11 this morning. W. A. Hamill, of Clear Creek, was elected temporary chairman. A committee on credentials was appointed, when they adjourned till 8 this evening.

NEW YORK, 10.—3's, 100%; 4's, 4's, 20; Pacific 6's, of 1895, 27; Burlington, 23%; Central Pacific, 41; Northern Pacific, 21%, pfd. 48%; Northwestern, 99%; New York Central, 2; Oregon Navigation, 78; Oregon Trans., 15%; Pacific Mail, 50%; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 22%; Union Pacific, 50%; Texas Pacific, 13%; Fargo Ex, 4; Western Union 66%; bar silver 10%.

The brig Anita, from St. Jago de Cuba lost three men on the passage. One is now sick with yellow fever.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—A Times Foo Chow dispatch says that Chinese officials there have been notified of the declaration of war against France. Shanghai has been declared a neutral port. Entrances to Wooshung will be blocked excepting that a channel will be kept open for neutral powers.

A later dispatch from the Times correspondent from Foo Chow says: "The Chinese are profoundly distressed by their mistake in firing on the Zephyr. They have made a satisfactory explanation to the British Admiral."

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Chinese government has made a declaration of war in the form of a manifesto from the Emperor to the people. The Emperor declares he regards the French action as constituting a state of war, and calls upon his subjects to aid in repelling the foe.

The same paper has the following: The Chinese report the damage done to the forts and arsenal on Min River by Admiral Courbet as trifling. The masonry in some places was thrown down, but has now been fully restored. The French landed and destroyed only three guns at the Min Gan forts, and did not land at all at Kingpoi. The arsenal was not damaged and no war material or stores destroyed. No fire and no explosion occurred. Work at the arsenal is proceeding as usual. The naval loss is serious, but after all only two fighting vessels were sunk. The others were dispatched and patrol boats. The defences on the river are now in as good condition as before the bombardment.

Paris, 8.—The Temps explains the recent report that the French had again bombarded Kelung as resulting from the fact that while Admiral Courbet on board the gunboat Bayard, was inspecting the defences of Kelung, the Chinese fired from their fortifications upon the Bayard wounding four sailors.

The Republique Francaise, referring to the order of the governor of Hong Kong, against the enrollment of Englishmen into the French service says if the employment of English pilots is forbidden, they can be easily replaced by Americans.

The Gaulois states that Admiral Courbet insists upon an instant declaration of war by France against China. The Admiral declares it impossible for him to carry on effective operations against the enemy while ships of other nations are permitted to carry munitions of war to the Chinese under the eyes of the French squadron. Besides reinforcements of men, the admiral states he is awaiting the arrival of war munitions, his fleet being deficient in shot and shell for