THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1884. NO. 68

FIRE AND ORATORY.

Great Occasions for Clevelands Both City and Man.

A Review of Monday Night's Destructive Fire.

Estimate Loss Between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Grover Cleveland Delivers His First Campaign Speech

Before 15,000 People at the Elmyra Fair,

Dispensing to His Farmer Audience Mammoth Doses of Flattery's Soothing Unction.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

CLEVELAND, O., September 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 from the river to Girard street north and south. Having destroyed everything north of Carter street the fire made its way across the street going south, and attacking the Variety Iron works, wiping out everything embraced between Carter, Bedford and Vaillard street Scranton avenue. Step by step the flames were fought, but unsuccessfully. The fire burned itself out in a southerly direction and then stopping and running along Scranton avenue from north to south, the flames leaped across the street, attacking the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio offices, two freight offices and the Merchants Despatch building. Quick and energetic work saved the day. The office and freight house were slightly damaged, and part of the Merchants' Despatch building was burned down. This comprises the area of the fire. The ruins are smoking and smoldering yet and eight steam fire engines are throwing water on them.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

are as follows as near as they can yet be learned, Wood, Perry & Co., $616,000, insurance $300,000. C. G. King & Co., loss 865,000, insurance 825,000. Potter Birdsall & Co., loss $125,000. Variety Iron Works, loss 840,000, insurance $86,000. Ennon & Son, loss 85,000, insurance 83,000. Hubbell & Westover, loss 810,000, insurance covered. House & Davidson, loss 860,000, insurance, $42,000. Sherwin, Williams & Co., loss, 820,000, insurance covered. G. C. Stanley, loss $12,000, insurance, covered. C. C. C. & I. Railway, loss $25,000, insurance unknown. N. Y. P. & O. Railway, loss $10,000, insurance covered. Howell Coal Company, loss $5,000, insurance, covered.

THE FIREMEN'S WORK.

The last reserve engine was put in service, and at 8:45 the chief of the fire department ordered the operator at the headquarters to telegraph to neighboring cities for help. The order was immediately complied with, and Erie, Attica, Sandusky, Akron, Columbus, Youngstown and Delaware responded. Only the three last-named got their men into service, their apparatus not being required at the time of their arrival.

THE PATH OF THE FLAMES.

After starting, the flames extended west to the lumber yard of Potter, Birdsall & Co., and east to C. G. King & Co., extending from Scranton avenue to the Bee line track, and from the river to Carter street, eating up five million feet of lumber, twenty-seven 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 pushed 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.

Cleveland's Speech.

ELMIRA, N. Y., September 8.—This was gala day for Elmira. It was estimated that fifty thousand people were on the fair ground. Governor Cleveland, accompanied by his private secretary and Adjutant General Farnsworth arrived this morning. At the governor's special request there was no demonstration at that hour aside from a salute of twenty-one guns by the Cleveland battery. The governor was met at the depot by Lieut. Governor Arnold and a number of prominent citizens.

Governor Cleveland commenced speaking at 2:45, and spoke from a carriage in front of Manufacturer's hall. He was introduced by President Fair. Immediately after Cleveland arose, a great cheer went up from 15,000 people assembled. His remarks were listened to with great attention. He was interrupted with frequent cheers.

Cleveland spoke as follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to meet you here to-day, and to have an opportunity of inspecting the 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 encourage this important interest. The fact that this is done, furnishes distinct recognition by the state of the valuable relation which its farmers and farms bear to the property and welfare of the commonwealth. We boast of our manufactures, exceeding as they do, largely, those of any other state, but our supremacy is clearly shown when we recall this fact, that in addition to our leading manufactures, 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 always found in other branches of industry. 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 his reward. Laboring 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 at one harvest than another; their products may command higher prices in the market at one time than at another; these conditions may expand or contract their ability to indulge in luxuries and expenditures not absolutely needful; but they should never be in want of the necessaries or comforts of life. This is the sure result of patient and well regulated farming. When the farmer fails he becomes bankrupt and we may confidently look for shiftlessness or a too ambitious desire to own more land or stock than he can pay for or an intermedling 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, laming trade and producing demoralization and crime. The tradesman and manufacturer, by the 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 in the industrious, intelligent and contented farmer the state finds a safe and profitable citizen, 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 millions of our people who are engaged in other pursuits, that the produce 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 importance, but I have come as the chief executive of the state to acknowledge in its behalf that our farmers yield full return for the benefit they receive from the state government. I have come to remind you of the importance of the interests which you have in charge, and to suggest that, notwithstanding farm independence, cannot and must not be unmindful of its value or importance to the interests he holds of a just and economical government; his right and his duty to demand that all unjust and inequitable burdens upon agriculture and its products, however caused, should be removed, and that while the furtherance of the interests of the state have due regard; this important one should not be neglected. By his labor as a farmer and in the full performance of his duty as a citizen he will create and secure to himself his share of the result of his toil, and save and guard for all the people the most important element in the prosperity of the state.

APPALLING TIDINGS.

Famine and Disaster on the Frozen Coast of Sub-Arctic America.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., September 8.—The latest Labrador news is appalling. The codfish catch is short a half a million quintels, and on the northeast coast of New Foundland a famine is imminent. About eight hundred families are reported starving, and sustaining life at present on squids. The whole coast of New Foundland and Labrador is studded with icebergs. Advices from Trepassey, this evening, report two more disasters in consequence of Monday's hurricane. A large western schooner, with all hands, was lost on the Virgin reefs, Placentia bay. Another was lost with every soul aboard on Mistaken point.

European Crops—A Significant Report.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—United States Consul Piexaito at Lyons, has forwarded a report to the department of state relative to the crops this year in France. He says: "The wheat crop will amount to about 316,000,000 bushels, which surpasses the harvest of '82 by 30,000,000 bushels. The quality is excellent. The rye crop reaches 77,000,000 bushels, and the quality is very superior. Indian corn, 33,000,000 bushels, and the state potato crop, 412,000,000 bushels." Reports from England and continental countries also indicate fine wheat crops. The English crop in particular has rarely been so fine. These reports have affected and will more seriously affect the prices of wheat which is falling daily. The cry for protection by increased duties on foreign wheat goes up loudly from all parts.

The Chinese Version of the Min River Campaign.

LONDON, September 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette has the following: "The Chinese report the damage done to the forts and arsenal on the Min river by Admiral Courbet as trifling. The masonry of some places was thrown down, but has now been fully restored. The French landed and destroyed only three guns at Mingan forts, and did not land at all at Kinpoi. The arsenal is not damaged, and no war material or stores are destroyed. There was no fire and no explosion. The work at the arsenal is proceeding as usual, but after all, only two fighting vessels were sunk. The others were despatches and patrol boats. The defenses are now in as good condition as before the bombardment.

Excitement on the Petroleum Board.

PITTSBURG, September 8.—There was a repetition at the petroleum exchange to-day of Saturday's exciting scenes. Oil took a further tumble, dropping five cents in a short time. The market was very much unsettled; this was augmented by the bearish field news and rumors that several dealers were financially embarrassed. At the commencement of business there was a general rush to sell, and values dropped to 76, rallied to 78½, remained in that neighborhood until 1 p. m., when the trade became panic-stricken on account of heavy selling in Oil City; and prices fell to 73⅞. Great excitement.

Parnell Congratulates Egan.

LINCOLN, Neb., September 8.—The following cablegram has been received by Patrick Egan, president of the Irish National league of America:

"RATHDRAM, September 6.—To Patrick Egan, Lincoln, Neb.:—I congratulate you upon the result of the Boston convention and upon your election as president of the Irish National league and also congratulate you upon your determination to hold the league neutral in American politics.

(Signed) CHAS. S. PARNELL."

The Czar in Poland.

WARSAW, September 8.—Count Gourke received the czar and party upon their arrival this morning. The imperial party subsequently reviewed 50,000 troops. They were received everywhere with manifestations of cordiality. The city is illuminated this evening in honor of its distinguished guest. A brilliant reception and a grand ball will be given their majesties to-morrow.

Chinese Precautions.

BERLIN, September 8.—It is announced that the Chinese have closed the mouth of the Canton river to all steamers.

RUIN AND DEATH.

The Most Sensational Bank Failure in Financial Annals.

The National Bank of New Brunswick New Jersey

Suspends and Creates an Unparalelled Panic.

The President, Cashier and a Depositor Suicide.

A Riot Among the Creditors Quelled by the Police.

A Record of Unequalled Fraud and Theft Brought up Against the Dead Cashier.

NEW BRUNSWICK, September 8.—The excitement over the double suicide of the President and Cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey has become intense. The statement furnished by the officials in June of the current year showed a paid-up capital of $250,000; surplus, $125,000; undivided profits, $78,180. There has been nothing in the public history of the bank since that date to cause any uneasiness among the stockholders. The suicide of President Runyon strengthens the evidence of great frauds, and creates unbounded astonishment.

Runyon has generally been regarded as not much of a financier of late, Hill being considered as running the institution pretty much his own way, and Runyon not appearing of much consequence. In Wall street not much can be gleaned concerning the dead president; he appears to be known by few operators.

ALARMING SITUATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 8.—The National bank is in chaos. Over a million of dollars has been stolen by Hill. Mapleton Runyon, the president, impicated in the theft of Hill, expected to be arrested, when he took his life. The city is wild. Crowds blockade Church street, where the bank stands. Acting Cashier Campbell is expected to be arrested for complicity in the conspiracy. Millionaires are trembling. More than two suicides are predicted. The mob threatens to break open the bank, and are subdued by the police. Walter Carroll, a depositor, cut his throat on account of his losses. A clerk in the bank who had been reported dead, was found alive at 1:45 p. m.

HILL'S ENORMOUS STEALS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 8.—Great excitement prevails. Bank Examiner Shelly has discovered a deficit of over $1,000,000 in surplus cash and securities. The town is wild. Men rush frantically to the doors of the National bank, only to be told that the business of the institution is suspended for the present. Itia Voorhees estate is partially ruined. Cashier Hill was left as custodian of this estate, and of the bonds and securities and made away with all. Over nineteen thousand dollars were taken here. In G. B. Adrian's estate over thirty thousand dollars are gone. Mahlon Runyon, who committed suicide, has $30,000 in government bonds. Hill had negotiated these for sale and consumated some before his death. Runyon knew nothing of Hill's doings, trusting him explicitely. The crash in Wall street in May lost took the bulk of Hill's stealings. Runyon, although quite popular, was ignorant of financial matters and was a willing tool in the hands of his designing cashier.

RUNYON'S SUICIDE.

At 9:45 a. m., president Runyon drove up to the bank in his carriage accompanied by his two daughters. "Good bye, papa," said Julia, the eldest, reaching out of the carriage as Mr. Runyon descended to the pavement, "I hope all will be well." "If you do not see me before night," he responded, "tell mamma I will stick to the bank." Twenty minutes later he sent Chief Fitzgerald, who was in charge of the bank, for a copy of a morning paper, in which the story was told of his complicity in the bank's fall. Securing the paper, he went into the room occupied by the organizing directors and began to read. A death pallor spread over his face, and he exclaimed, "My God, what will my children do!" Passing his handkerchief over his brow, he threw the paper into the lap of Director Stoddart, and excusing himself went into the toilet room of of the bank. A minute later the sound of a fall was heard; the directors rushed to the closet and discovered the body of Runyon on the floor, the blood oozing from a gaping wound in his throat. Determined on suicide he had cut his wrists deeply, the blood spurting against the wall and ceiling. The thousands of people outside were horrified.

"SHALL WE RAID THE BANK,"

was the question which agitated the depositors. Farmers from the country joined the throng and shouted for their money. The police with difficulty quieted the disturbance. At 1:20 one of the directors, Johnson Letson, was reported dead. Investigation, however, revealed the fact that he had become exhausted on account of the strain on his nerves. He was a heavy stockholder and had deposited trust funds.

THE SUICIDED PRESIDENT.

President Runyon, who committed suicide this morning, was over 60 years old and leaves a wife and four children. He has been the president of the bank for five years.

DISASTROUS RESULTS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, September 8.—Several interviews on the question of the situation were hurriedly obtained. "My God," exclaimed Director Stoddard, "the whole city will go under. The city debt is now nearly two millions and the bank holds it paper. The Savings bank has gone under and we have their capital."

Martin A. Howell, who withdrew as director eight years ago, said, "I saw it coming. Charlie Hill was too liberal. The republican party went to him, as their banker for funds. He doubtless took the bank surplus to aid his friends. Knowing the condition of affairs I quietly withdrew."

"Why did you not let the public know your suspicions?"

"I was advised not to do so."

"By whom?"

"By a director."

Acting cashier Campbell says: "I have had fears of the present result for six months, but kept my mouth closed. I feared expulsion by the directors."

THE TOWN PANIC STRICKEN.

The effect on the town is crushing. The wildest excitement prevails. The streets are thronged with country depositors. Fears of a raid on the bank are increasing. Hundreds of special policemen are sworn in by the mayor to surround the bank property.

HOW HANLAN WAS BEATEN.

The Particulars of the Great Race as Last Received.—How Hanlan Was Fouled.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The Australian steamer, Zealandia brings this morning the particulars of the boat race between Hanlan of Toronto, and Wm. Beach of Sidney, who rowed on the Paromalta river, August 16th. The Zealandia left Sidney the day before the race occurred but the following details were telegraphed to Auckland papers: The race for the championship and stake of a thousand pounds came off with magnificent weather, Cut water slightly rough. As plendid start was effected and a dead level was maintained for the first quarter mile. Hanlan then forged ahead. When a mile and a half had been covered the Canadian was a length in advance. Beach responded and rowed right down on Hanlan. The latter allowed his boat to cross and a foul took place. Hanlan put up his hand and called foul. Beach however, kept pulling away. Hanlan followed but Beach came to the post an easy winner by four or five lengths. Time 20:04:9. The umpire disallowed the foul called by Hanlan. An immense crowd witnessed the race. Sixty-eight steamers were crowded with spectators and the shores were also denseiy lined. Tremendous enthusiasm was manifested over Beach's victory. A cordial interview took place after the race, between Hanlan and Beach. The former admitted that he was beaten and said that he was paralyzed by the close proximity of the steamer Tomki which bore down close to his boat.

The day following the race a large meeting was held at Sydney. Hanlan there admitted that he had purposely fouled Beach, because he believed the latter had wilfully crossed over into his water. Hanlan said he was willing to row another match with Beach in three months. Beach refused to meet in less than six months. The captain of the steamer Tomki was present at the meeting and stated that he was compelled to ran close to Hanlan's boat to avoid running aground. It was generally believed that another match between Hanlan and Beach would be arranged. Betting already stood in anticipation of the event, three to one on Hanlan with four to one wanted. Australian papers speaking of Hanlan, say his visit has done much to promote rowing, and that many of the best scullers have learned much from his good example and skill, and no one could be more courteous or willing to instruct than the world renown champion. Beach's splendid appearance was commented on. He is an Englishman by birth, 26 years old and six feet high. He went to Australia when a child. He has rowed six times against Tricott and beaten him. He is generally acknowledged to be the finest oarsman Australia ever produced.

The Turf.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, September 8.—The three-fourths of a mile for two-year-old maidens, Adolph won, Lulu L. second; time 1:19½.

Mile and a furlong; Lillie B. won, Wave Light second; time 1:53½.

In the renewal of the Twin City handicap, mile and a quarter race, Boy Clarke won, Ferg Kyle second; time 2:09.

The purse for non-winners at Brighton, in 1884, seven furlongs, was won by Harriet, Greenlander second, Joe Murray third; time 1:32½.

The three-quarters of a mile for all ages was won by King Fan, Montauk second Treasurer third; time 1:17½.

The mile and a quarter race over five hurdles was won by Claude Branon, Ohio Boy second; time 2:22.

The Illinois State Fair Opens.

CHICAGO, September 8.—There was a magnificent scene of activity at the Driving park to-day, the occasion being the opening of the Illinois annual state fair. The time wes principally occupied in receiving and arranging stock and other articles. It is expected that by to-morrow the arrangements will be completed. The display of horses this year is exceedingly fine; every stall set apart for them is already occupied, and a number originally intended for cattle have been transformed into horse-stalls, owing to the unusual demand for space. To-morrow the school children of the city will attend as guests of the state board of agriculture. The exhibition terminates Saturday.

Base Ball.

At Wilmington, Del.—(Unions) Wilmington 3, St. Louis 9.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 10, Chicago 15.

At Baltimore—(Unions) Baltimore 9, Cincinnati 11.

At Boston—(Unions) Boston 3, Kansas City 0.

At Washington—The Pittsburg-National (Union) game was forfeited, the Pittsburgs failing to appear.

At Toledo—Toledo 2, Brooklyn 1.

A Murderous Reporter.

CHICAGO, September 8.—W. R. Lyell, a reporter for the Times, in an altercation at the fair grounds, stabbed and killed Daniel Gregg, engineer on the Northwestern road. The latter had applied an opprobrious epithet to the former.

LATER.—Gregg is not dead and will probably recover.

Denver's Crippled Commerce.

DENVER, September 8.—This afternoon N. J. Burton & Co., wholesale cigars and tobacco dealers, and Rust, Harris & Co., wholesale and retail hardware, stoves, etc., assigned. The latter is one of the largest houses in their line in the state. The failure is a genuine surprise. Estimated liabilities, $100,000; assets unknown. Rust was the "Co." of Burton & Co.

Butler at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, September 8.—Ben. Butler spoke here this afternoon to a small crowd. There were not over two thousand on the ground at any one time. He went west from here.

Senator Anthony's Will.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 8.—The will of Senator Anthony was filed to-day. He leaves legacies of about $200,000 to his sister and relatives. Public bequests, $25,000.

THE VOICE OF PROPHESY.

"As Maine Goes, So Goes the Union."

Sweeping Republican Triumph Throughout the State.

The Gubernatorial Election Overwhelmingly Won.

Valid Claims Made on all the Congressmen.

The Total Majority Estimated at 12,000.

Distracted by no Sectional Strifes, Maine Heads the March of Victory.

AT BLAINE'S HOME.

PORTLAND, September 8.—The election passed off quietly at Augusta, Blaine's home, and gives Robie, (rep), 1276, Redman, (dem), 634; scattering 42. In '80, Davis, (rep), had 1,105; Plaisted, fusion, 899. Twenty-five towns in Maine give Robie 10,289, Redman 6,951, scattering 596. The same towns in '80 gave Davis, (rep), 9,490, Plainstead, (fusion), 8,35, scattering, 100. Plurality in '80, 1,135; in '80, 3,338; thus showing a republican gain of 2,203. A plurality elects in Maine.

PROVINCIAL RETURNS,

Fifty towns give Robie, 18,829; Redman, 13,786; scattering, 8,110. The same towns in '80, gave Davis, 17,576; Plainsted, 15,591; scattering, 156. Plurality in '80, 1,969, in '84, 5,543. The republican gain is 3,574.

PORTLAND, Me., September 8.—One hundred towns give Robie 30,750, Redman 22,129, scattering 1,540. Republican plurality 8,611. The same towns in 1880 gave Davis 23,521, Plaisted 26,162. Republican plurality 2,359. Republican gain 6,252.

PORTLAND, Me., September 8.—Returns from all sections of the state show slight republican gains over 1880. The congressional vote is coming in slowly but at ten o'clock the indications are that all four of the present congressmen are reelected. The constitutional amendment is carried by a good majority.

PORTLAND'S VOTE.

Portland gives Robie, for governor, 3,971; Redman, 3,211; scattering, 63. Plurality, 757. In 1880 the republican vote was 3,536; democratic, 3,302. Plurality, 334, being a gain of 1,230. The plurality was about the same in 1882. Long Island is still to be heard from. Reed, for congress, falls behind, having only 37 plurality, exclusive of the Island's, but the democrats concedes his election and the republicans claim 500 to 1,000 majority in the district.

CALAIS, Me., September 8.—Twenty-five towns in Washington county, polling four-fifths of the total vote, give Robie, 3,966; Redman, 2,492, a republican majority of 147. Robie will probably have 1,400 majority in the county. The republicans elect both senators by large majorities, and seven representatives sure. Returns from all over the county show a republican gain of three or four hundred.

PORTLAND, September 8.—Sixteen towns of the First district show gains for Reed of 234 over 1880. Bridgeport is not included. Large losses are reported there. Reed's plurality in 1880 was 117. The republican committee reports indicate Reed's re-election to congress by a fair majority. Reports from Woodstock county give that county the republicans by an increased majority. The Lewiston Journal (Rep.) gives Robie 12,000 majority and claims all the congressmen elected.

ESTIMATES.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Private dispatches from Senator Cullom, of Illinois, now in Maine, and from the chairman of the Maine state central committee, estimate the republican majority at 12,000.

BOSTON, September 8.—The Journal's Maine specials indicate all four republican congressmen elected. No democratic state senators were chosen. The house is overwhelmingly republican.

12:25 A. M.—The republicans claim 16,000 plurality for Robie. The democrats concede 12,000. All republican congressmen are reelected. The state legislature is strongly republican. It is impossible to give the congress result in figures, election night, but estimates based upon returns give Reed (rep). a majority of 600 in the First district, with Dingley, Milliken and Boutelle reelected in the Second, Third and Fourth districts, Boutelle by an increased majority.

PESSQUE ISLE, September 8.—The whole republican county ticket of Aroostocook and seven of ten representatives are elected by the republicans.

Jubilee at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Maine, September 8.—To-night the republicans of Augusta held a great jubilee over the election, and the returns were received at Memorial hall, and speeches were made by citizens and visitors. At 9 o'clock the procession formed on Water street and marched to the residence of Blaine cheering all along the line. 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 amidst cheers and addressed the assembled crowd as follows:

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

"Fellow citizens and old friends:—The republicans of Maine may well 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 unparallelled triumph which is registered by the choice of both branches of the legislature by the election of all the representatives in congress, of all the county officers in every county in the state except one, and by a popular majority for Governor Robie of perhaps 15,000 votes. Our canvass has been conducted

ON ONE GREAT ISSUE;

our papers have kept that consequently before the people. Every speaker from every platform has enumerated, defended and enforced it. It is the issue of the protection to American labor. Tariff has been almost the only question discussed in our canvass, and people have responded nobly. They understood the subject fully. They knew 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 national government. They knew that

THE MORRISON BILL

enacted into a 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 every new 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 have never before wavered in their allegiance to their 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 dicipline is powerless against the conviction of men. The issue on

THE TEMPERANCE AMENDMENT

to the constitution has been very properly and rigidly separated from the political contest of the state to-day. Many democrats voted for it, and some republicans voted against it. The republican party, by the desire of the 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 its representative in the national issues, and by no act of mine shall any question be attributed 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 which press for national decision. If there be any questions that belong solely to the police power of a state, it is the control of the liquor traffic, and wise men will not neglect the national issues in the year of the national contest. Judicious friends of protective tariff, which is

THE PRACTICAL ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN,

will not divert their votes to the question of prohibition, which is not a practical issue in the national campaign. I accept with great pleasure your congratulations on the vote of this city and the surrounding towns of Kennebec county. I do not disgrace from you that I am profoundly

GRATIFIED WITH THE RESULT.

Desirous of the good opinion of all men I am sure I esteem beyond all others the good opinion of these excellent people among whom I have passed nearly all the years of my adult life, who know me intimately from youth manhood as a fellow citizen, neighbor and friend. I return my thanks for your call, and still heartier thanks for your great work of to-day."

BLACKMAILING.

Developments in the Gamble Case—A Union Pacific Official Once Victimized.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The story is published this afternoon that Gamble, the wealthy real estate man whose escapade was chronicled in THE BEE, had fallen into the hands of a gang of blackmailers, and had jumped out of a third story window to escape signing a check at the muzzle of a revolver. It is further charged that Mrs. Johnson and her daughter, together with two men, have been engaged in many desperate and successful blackmailing schemes here. The entire party were alike together, a little over a year ago, in a scheme to blackmail a very prominent official of the Union Pacific railroad. The methods employed in the case of the railroad official were the same as those tried upon Gamble, but they were not disturbed by their victim jumping out of the third story window, and a good deal of money was made by the trio. The gentleman's family when he was entrapped, was stopping at the Tremont house. Finkbone, one of the crowd, went west as he declared, to hunt up a cattle thief and had the run of the Union Pacifi road for some time. For a while he had plenty of money.

Denying the Charge.

LONDON, September 8.—The Scotch agents for the Province cattle company declare that the alleged land grabbing in Colorado, as reported to the United States land commissioner, is untrue. The Dundee Advertiser, on the origin of Scotch ranche companies, says that the statements in American newspapers upon the quantities of land fenced in by English and Scotch companies are preposterous and such statements are only made for cleer blackmailing purposes.

Payne's Predicament.

FORT SMITH, Ark., September 8.—"Oklahoma" Payne and his seven followers who have been thirty days in the custody of the military authorities, were brought here today and turned over to the United States marshal who served writs on Payne for introducing and selling whisky in the Indian territory.

A Fratricide's Doom.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Charles Downie, the board of trade broker who shot and killed his brother last week, is declared to have rapidly become insane. He made an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself but was detected by one of the jail officials in time to save his life.

Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy, with local showers in the northern portion, southerly winds in the upper Missouri valley, south to west in the Missouri valley, stationary temperature.

The Past Week's Clearances.

BOSTON, September 8.—Dispatches from leading clearing houses of the United States show clearances for the week ending September 6th, were $684,556,164, a decrease of 22.01 compared with the same time a year ago.

Men's, boy's, and children's clothing, Big line and cheap at S. Jacobs, 1120 Farnam street. s8-6t

COAL.—Coutant & Squires, 213 S. 13th amth.

$200,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING. Gent's Furnishing goods, etc., to be sacrificed at the great dissolution sale of M. Hellman & Co's One Price Clothing House, cor. Thirteenth and Farnam Sts. A straight discount of TWENTY PER CENT on all cash sales.

INTO THE DEPTHS.

The Apparent Destiny of Wheat and Corn Quotations.

Reports of Big Crops at Home and Abroad

Force Down the Prices of all Cereals.

Cash Wheat Lower Than in Twenty Years Past.

The Cattle Market Betrays only a Nominal Activity.

Pork Packing Retarded by the Warm Weather.—Oats and Lard Inactive.

CATTLE.

Special to the THE BEE.

CHICAGO, September 8.—There was a good and steady demand for the best natives and best rangers, each selling at strong prices, and perhaps, in some instances, a shade higher. Native butchers' stock was scarce, as was also stockers and feeders. There were about 250 cars of road and local retail stock among the fresh receipts, nearly 200 of which were through Texans. The through Texans averaged a good quality and among them were several droves of good Wyomings on the market, and they made good prices. Exports 6 50 to 7 00; good to choice 1,200 to 1,250 lbs, 6 00 to 6 50. Texans 750 to 1,000 lbs., 3 65 to 4 50; 266 Wyomings, 1,154 lbs., 5 05; 114 Wyoming, 1,140 lbs., 4 60; 332 Wyoming, 1,195 lbs., 4 50.

HOGS.

The quality of the stock on sale was about as inferior as at any time during this season. There was not half a dozen loads that could be classified as first-class and but a few more that were really good. The market was dull from first to last. Taking the fresh receipts and those left over, there were about 11,000 on sale, about the same number as on last Monday. The weather continues extremely hot, making quite an additional expense to the curing and handling of meat. Sales at 4 40 to 5 25 for grassers, 5 00 to 5 50 for skips, and 5 50 to 6 25 for common to good; while the best heavy sold at 6 40 to 6 55; the best light assorted at at 6 60 to 9 40; light, 170 to 210 pounds at 5 75 to 6 25.

WHEAT AND CORN.

Transactions on 'change in wheat and corn were nominally heavy to-day. The former cereal broke badly under the influence of larger receipts at this and other primary points, and owing to the apparent fear of still heavier receipts in the near future. Foreign advices were again weaker, which also served to aid the downward tendency here. Cash wheat closed nominal at 75⅞ to 76c, or within two cents of the lowest price known in this market in twenty years. Margins became exhausted in many instances which helped to increase the offerings. The decline on the regular board was 1½ to 1⅞c below the lowest prices reached Saturday, and there was a still further decline of ⅛ to ⅜c on the afternoon board. Closed at 77¼ for October, 79 for November and 80 for December.

Corn attracted a great deal of attention, and trading was carried on amid more or less excitement. There was an early rally of ⅝@1¼, but a decline of ⅞@¾ followed, and the closing prices of the day ruled under Saturdays. The latest quotations were 55⅝ for September, 54¼ for October, and 46½ for November.

OATS

declined ⅜@½, closing steady at 25½ for September, 23¾ for October, 29¼ for May.

PORK

ruled dull and lower, closing at 17 00 for September and October and 1 37½ for the year.

LARD

lower, closing at 7 10 for September, October and November.

Plighted in Death.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., September 8.—The body of Otto D. Friedrich, of this city, who was drowned at Cadillac Saturday, was found yesterday. With him was the drowned Miss Lydia Brion, his affiance. Both bodies were brought here and buried today.

$1000. Given

If alum or any injurious substances can be found in Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder. Is positively PURE. Being endorsed, and testimonials received from such chemists as S. Dana Hayes, Boston; M. Delafontaine, of Chicago; and Gustavus Bode, Milwaukee. Never sold in bulk.

C. E. ANDREWS & CO.
CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE.
39 Lake St. 387, 389 & 391 E. Water St.

Seal of North Carolina Smoking Tobacco.

Seen Everywhere, because everywhere recognized as indispensible to Dealer and Consumer.

Why? Because we select the best leaf from the best Tobacco regions of North Carolina, and store it several years until it attains the richness and mellowness which age alone imparts.

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