

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

POLITICAL PAGEWRY.

The Buck-Eye State Wildly Enthusiastic in Receiving Blaine.

The Days' Tour Through the Western Reserve.

At Mentor, the Home of the Martyred Garfield.

Tremendous Demonstration of Welcome at Cleveland.

Blaine and Logan Receive Mutual Overtures.

The Demonstrative Greeting of the Forest City—Blaine the Guest of Mrs. Garfield.

Blaine's Tour.

BEAUFORT, September 25.—After breakfast to-day Blaine received the Ohio delegation headed by Governor Foster, and one from Chautauque county, which had come to escort him on the way. He was loudly cheered as he left the hotel at 12:30 to take the train.

DEUNKIRK, N. Y., September 26.—At 12 o'clock Blaine left for Deunkirk, a small town in the western part of the county, accompanied by the Ohio and Chautauque county delegations, the former headed by Brooks of Deunkirk and the latter by Governor Foster and Judge Foraker.

HAUNA, Cleveland, and Jas. P. Foster of Columbus. The first stop was at Deunkirk, where a large crowd gathered to greet him.

HAUNA, Pa., Sept. 26.—At Westfield the people assembled in large numbers and greeted Blaine with three cheers and a tiger. He made a few appropriate remarks in response to a call.

I hope that Ashtabula is aware this year of the responsibility that rests upon her. ("Yes," said an old man who had been in the army during the war.) I come to this country aware with a feeling of affection for her people and with a profound memory of the friendships which have been made with her people.

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As the train approached Mentor, it slowed up, and finally stopped to give those on board an opportunity to see the Garfield farm and catch a glimpse of the house through the trees.

Cleveland was reached at about 6 p. m. There was a great gathering in and around the depot. The visiting ranks, headed by Governor Logan, were met by the Ohio delegation on the railroad level to the bluff on which the city stands was lined with men, women and children; and when Blaine came out of the depot and was driven toward the hotel, he received cheer after cheer. The office and corridors of the hotel were crowded, and as at other places there were presentations of medals and other tokens of appreciation.

Blaine was expected to view the procession was densely packed and thousands were going away disappointed because they were not in the standing room in sight of the stand. At 9:30 Blaine was escorted by the local committee to the federal building, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were present to meet him while he was awaiting the procession. For a few minutes he stood surrounded by friends, and then he was escorted to the federal building and stood in the line of the review.

Blaine, Blaine, Blaine, and he was forced to withdraw to a room to rest. He was expected to arrive for him to appear on the stand. Logan, A. C. Blaine and General Logan, who were with him, were met by Governor Foster, Senator Harrison and other distinguished gentlemen went out to the front of the stand and stood there unattended while the review proceeded. Blaine and made all kinds of enthusiastic demonstrations. By this time not merely the park, but all the adjacent streets were filled with a surging mass of people, and the review proceeded to force its way through, the scene became exciting and alarming, because there were many ladies and children in the crowd, and it seemed likely that some of them would be thrown down and crushed. It was only about an hour and a half that the review lasted, and then the procession slowly made its way through and was slowly passing and being reviewed by the candidates at 11:30.

It is said that at least 15,000 persons were present for this occasion, and some of the clubs taking part in the procession, came from towns 75 miles distant. Before the review began, Logan spoke briefly at one of the stands, and speeches were made by several other gentlemen. After the review Blaine and his son, Walter, went to the home of Mrs. Garfield, where they were to be up till Monday next. To-morrow Blaine and, possibly, Logan will visit Elgin, which is forty miles from Cleveland, and then returning to the city late in the afternoon.

ELGIN, Pa., September 26.—There was a fine demonstration here. The crowd at the station numbered about 3,000, and were full of enthusiasm. Blaine was here for a short time and in response made a graceful allusion to his early life in the Keystone state. Judge Foraker, of Ohio, then made a few remarks which were very favorably received. The reception committee from Cleveland came on board at Elgin, and also one from Ashtabula.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 26.—Soon after the train crossed the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio it stopped at the little station of Coney (first stop in the western reserve). Owing to some misunderstanding the people were not allowed to get on the train until about an hour and a half after the train had started. When the candidate appeared the people cheered wildly. Blaine said: "I count it a matter of good fortune that I am in this country to-day, and I have never visited this country but with a warm welcome to which you may add another. I thank you sincerely and bid you good-bye." At Ashtabula there was a large and enthusiastic crowd and Blaine had to mount the platform

Disposal of Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The area of public lands in the fiscal year 1883-4 is very largely in excess of the disposals for any previous year. The rapid increase in the disposal of public lands, and the enormous extent to which it has attained, can be seen from the totals for the past five years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Acres. 1879-80: 9,316,818; 1880-81: 10,367,522; 1881-82: 13,908,780; 1882-83: 16,000,780; 1883-84: 20,834,041.

This vast area is rather more than twice the state of Illinois, with Vermont added, and is nearly equal to the whole of Italy. The total number of acres disposed of in each state and territory the past year is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State, Acres. Alabama: 1,287,250; Arizona: 49,644; Arkansas: 317,147; California: 1,137,363; Colorado: 566,537; Dakota: 11,828,818; Florida: 1,285,944; Idaho: 289,190; Iowa: 6,506; Kansas: 1,185,944; Louisiana: 1,537,000; Michigan: 285,190; Minnesota: 1,496,468; Missouri: 442,238; Montana: 492,292; Nebraska: 3,105,851; Nevada: 85,143; New Mexico: 1,000,780; Oregon: 400,693; Utah: 199,253; Washington: 1,085,733; Wisconsin: 1,085,733; Wyoming: 565,780.

There were also disposed of 237 acres in Illinois, 40 in Indiana, and 55 in Ohio. Although the total this year is nearly 7,000,000 acres greater than last year, the homestead entries show a falling off of 300,000 acres, but there is a gain of nearly 900,000 acres in timber-land entries. It is worth noting that 3,200,000 acres of the lands disposed of last year were in five southern states, and in the largest southern state the government has land.

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THE LUNG PLAGUE.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Fight Between Stockmen and Veterinarians.

The Proposition of the Stock Exchange to Publish the Malady's Existence.

Refusal of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Claims that it's Infectious Presence is Proven.

The Endless and Bitter Strife of these Two Factions For a Conclusion.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

CHICAGO, September 26.—Some days ago the Chicago Live Stock Exchange passed resolutions and forwarded them to Commissioner Loring of the department of agriculture, expressing doubt as to the truth of the reports of the bureau of animal industry concerning the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the west and proposing as an experiment to bear the expenses of placing ten head of cattle in a pasture with the alleged infected herds, to learn whether they would contract the disease.

Commissioner Loring referred this communication to Dr. D. S. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, for such action as he might deem advisable. Dr. Salmon, in a public letter, has expressed his opinion that the people of the west are misled by the reports of the stockmen. He traces the existing disease from its source in a herd of unbranded Jersey cows in Kansas, near Baltimore, last fall, and taken to Troy, Ohio. This shows how the contagion spread by the distribution of these cattle and by the distribution from Troy to other parts of the country.

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Western Railroads.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The general freight agents of the lines parties to the tripartite agreement met to-day, and formally approved of the rates agreed upon under the recently formed pools, which practically supersede the old rates.

Representatives of the lines in the transcontinental association held a session here to-day, and without transacting any business of importance, adjourned to meet in Omaha October 1.

It has just transpired that on the 13th inst. the St. Paul road gave the required five days' notice of withdrawal from the Missouri river passenger agreement. It was, however, the intention to temporarily withdraw it, and a meeting to consider its grievances will be held on the 29th inst.

British American Indians.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 26.—A Winnipeg, Manitoba, special to the Dispatch, says information was received that the chief of the South Pagan Indians were extorting money from Canadian Ranchmen for allowing the latter to drive herds through the reserve from Montana to Manitoba. The Indians demand compensation for the loss of their stock if the money is not paid, they should be allowed to temporarily withdraw it, and a meeting to consider its grievances will be held on the 29th inst.

Gladstone on His Travels.

LONDON, September 26.—Gladstone, on leaving Midlothian, thanked his constituents for the encouraging reception accorded him throughout his tour. The many honors which were bestowed on him, he said, were not for himself, but for the country.

The Egyptian War.

STAMBU, September 26.—Messengers from the friendly tribe at Amara ask for food and arms to enable them to continue their successful campaign against the Mahdists. They say the rebels there are unable to move on account of the great number of wounded. The great leader, Osman Digna with only two hundred followers, is at Tamai. The rest have been dispersed on account of want of supplies.

Suicide of a Stranger.

EVANVILLE, September 26.—A stranger, twenty-five or thirty years old, suicided here this morning. There is nothing to indicate his name or residence. It is thought he came from Louisville. He is six feet high, light hair, blind in the left eye, a ring on his finger with the name "Emma" engraved on the inside, a silver ring with a dark stone set in a coat and vest. The coroner has the body.

The Pressure of Hard Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The St. Louis mail and iron company assigned this morning. Assets \$111,000; no statement of liabilities reached. The price of iron has fallen to 10c per lb. Light, 10c per lb. Heavy, 10c per lb.

Gresham's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The appointment of Judge Gresham as secretary of the treasury is not temporary but permanent. It is intimated that the President, if the present cabinet will retire in a few months and the position will be tendered Judge Gresham, who is expected to accept it.

The Mexican English Debt.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 26.—The final contract was signed in London on the 24th by the English bond holders and Edward Nostitz representing the Mexican government, for funding the English debt.

EUROPE'S IRONCLAD NAVIES.

France rapidly acquiring the most powerful naval armament.

Germany Military Gazette.

England stands first with twenty-five modern line-of-battle ships, fulfilling all requirements of the present day, and four obsolete ironclad ships.

France follows with sixteen modern and nine obsolete line-of-battle ships, and seven modern and eight obsolete ironclad ships for coast defense.

Next to these two most important naval powers rank Germany, with nine (five ironclad frigates, four ironclad corvettes) line-of-battle ships fulfilling all requirements of the present day, and three obsolete ironclad ships.

Russia has only one first-class line-of-battle ship, and seven obsolete ironclads, two modern and sixteen obsolete ironclad vessels for coast defense.

Denmark possesses two modern and two obsolete line-of-battle ships, and two modern and two obsolete ironclad vessels for coast defense.

Holland, one modern battle ship and seventeen modern ironclad vessels for coast defense.

This shows that Great Britain still holds first place with her iron clad fleet. France second, Germany third, Italy fourth, Russia fifth and Austria sixth place. France, however, is building at present fourteen vessels of the most powerful description, and eight similarly powerful iron clad vessels for coast defense against seven-line of battle ships and five iron clad cruisers building in Great Britain. In a few years, therefore, France will be able to dispose of thirty battle ships, of which twelve are first-class fighting power, and Great Britain of thirty two battle ships, numbering, however, only a single vessel of equal strength to the twelve.

France is constructing five battle-ships of first-class power; Russia three battle ships and three ironclad cruisers; Germany, one ironclad cruiser, and two ironclad gunboats; Austria one battle ship; Denmark, one ironclad for coast defense. Great Britain's pre-eminence on the seas is therefore, most decidedly maintained by France, with the completion of the vessels building by both states. As Great Britain is obliged to employ a great portion of her fleet in the Mediterranean and at many distant stations it may be presumed that from 1887 or 1888 a French fleet of forty-two ironclad vessels will be opposed to an English fleet of at most thirty-two ironclads, including in the latter the vessels reserved for coast defense.

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