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The Intelligencer.

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BLAINE AT BELLAIRE.

An Immense Crowd and Great Enthusiasm.

A Strong Appeal to the Voters of Belmont County.

Senator Blaine did not reach this city until a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, in consequence of a delay on the P. W. & Ky. road, by which route he left Pittsburgh. He was immediately taken in charge of a committee from Bellaire, and escorted in a barouche rapidly through the city, going to Bellaire by way of Benson's Ferry. It had been previously arranged by a number of his friends here, consisting in part of some of his old Washington College classmates, to give him a dinner at the McLure House, and after dinner to proceed with him to Bellaire, but the delay of the train cancelled this programme, and he was forced to rush by without stopping, in order not to delay the meeting. At 1:30 in the afternoon a train of several cars left the Baltimore and Ohio depot, carrying, we are told, about 450 persons. Just before that a large train passed down on the C. & P. road. So that by the time Senator Blaine reached Bellaire there was an immense crowd, variously estimated at from five to ten thousand people. Bellaire was gaily decked in holliday attire. Flags were suspended across the streets near the Public Square, and innumerable houses were handsomely festooned with red, white and blue colors. A stranger might well have supposed it to be an immense Fourth of July celebration. To say that it contrasted strikingly and remarkably with the Thurman meeting on the Saturday previous is but a feeble description of the extent of the demonstration. It was an immense affair—one that did great credit to Bellaire, and that furnished convincing proof that she will do her whole duty on the second Tuesday of October.

The distinguished Senator was driven to the Globe Hotel, where he took a hasty meal previous to going on the stand. A perfect jam of people forced their way around the barouche, and huzza after huzza went up for James G. Blaine of Maine. He had literally to elbow his way from the carriage to the hotel and up the steps into the door. The people saluted him in the office of the hotel, in the wash room, and crowded into the dining room, all anxious to see the man whose name is as familiar to them as a household word. Blaine was equal to the emergency. It seemed as if he could entertain everybody and make his preparations for dinner at the same time. He is used to crowds and crowded ovations. A striking incident occurred in the office of the hotel that served to illustrate what has been so often told of his wonderful memory. Dr. Weirich of Martin's Ferry came up to him as he was about to enter the dining room and addressed him by name. The doctor graduated at Washington College in 1844, and Blaine had not seen him since. Looking at him a moment the Senator said: "Your name is Israel Weirich, is it not?"

This incident is only one of several that occurred to show his extraordinary powers of memory. It is no wonder the man has been a successful politician. It reminds one of the faculty ascribed to Napoleon, of being able to call by name every officer in his army.

AFTER DINNER—THE SPEECH.

As soon as Mr. Blaine could dispatch a hasty meal he was driven in his carriage to the stand in the public square. The route was clogged up with people, many of whom persisted in reaching in and shaking hands. The crowd hurrahed for Blaine all along the route. The enthusiasm was tremendous. The throng around the stand was immense. On alighting from the carriage a way was opened up to the stand, and Mr. Blaine in company with Congressman Updegraff and several other friends, wended his way up the steps amid the cheers of the people and the stirring music of Kramer's band.

As soon as there was a lull in the demonstration, lawyer Smith, of Bellaire, arose and nominated Col. Poorman as chairman of the meeting, which nomination was ratified with a loud "Aye." A number of gentlemen were nominated as Vice Presidents, among them Major Tom Norton of this city. The Secretaries were Wm. A. Hunt and George M. Wise.

In the large crowd on the stand were five of Mr. Blaine's classmates and fellow graduates of Washington College, viz: Dr. George M. Baird, of this city; Dr. J. H. Storer, of Triadelphia; Prof. John C. Hervey, of Wheeling, John G. Jacob, of Wellsburg, and Mr. Gow, of the Washington, Pa., *Reporter*; all of the class of 1847.

Mr. Blaine is a fine-looking man. He has a full face, a large, Roman nose, a full eye, a strong and compact head, and a vigorous air in every look and gesture. He is a large, portly, fine-looking man, and will probably weigh two hundred pounds. His age is 49 years. He was born, bred and schooled in Washington county, Pa.; went to Kentucky to teach school, and there married his wife, a lady from Maine. This is how he came to be a Maine man.

Col. Poorman in announcing the presence of Mr. Blaine paid a handsome tribute to his national reputation, and referred enthusiastically to his agency in bringing about the glorious result in the State of Maine. Mr. Blaine on rising was again immensely cheered by the vast throng, and after acknowledging the compliment paid by the chairman, proceeded at once to the subject matter of his speech. He said that one year ago the Democratic leaders were busily engaged in deploring the situation of the country, the responsibility for which they charged upon the Republican party, and in telling the people that specie payments was an impossibility, and those of us who were advocating it as possible were simply engaged in a gigantic lying conspiracy to impose on the intelligence of the people. On that issue, of the possibility and desirability of specie payments, the year of 1878 closed and the present year dawned. With 1879 came the great experiment by which $700,000,000 of paper money was to be lifted to par with the money of the world. The country witnessed the experiment amid profound quiet, and they saw the great feat successfully accomplished. And now in the ninth month of specie payments they see not only all the gold that was in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January still there to-day, but, in addition, they see $20,000,000 more. More than this, they have seen more gold going into the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks than they have seen of greenbacks going in for redemption in gold. And yet Democrats tell the people that there has been no resumption of specie payments, and that the seeming resumption is only an illusion. My friends, this is a mockery of your intelligence. Unless there was a resumption, actual and bona fide, paper money would not be at par with specie today, neither here in Bellaire nor anywhere else. There can be nothing imaginary about such an operation. A government that cannot pay specie, and that is not prepared to meet all demands on it for specie at once, has not resumed. A government that has the specie in its vaults, and that is known by all financiers to be able to meet every demand on it, has resumed, and no refinement of expression can make it otherwise. The fact that everybody can get gold who needs it is really the reason why nobody demands it. If you could not get specie you would all want it, but as long as you can get it none of you want it. When I was in California some years since, I went to the bank to draw $300 for expenses in that State. As I had not seen any gold for several years as a circulating medium, I was rather agreeably astonished when the cashier asked me if I would have my letter of credit cashed in gold or paper. I said, "gold of course." I got my gold, put it in my pocket, and went out feeling good and jingling it with my hand. Presently it occurred to me to divide it and put part in the other pocket, as it felt a trifle bulky. I carried it this way awhile, and feeling that it was still too bulky I put some of it in my vest pockets. After awhile I got tired of the load, and went back to the bank and told them that their specie was a nuisance, and begged them to give me paper.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

This leads me, my friends, to speak of the uses and the necessity for paper money. Paper money is a necessity of civilization. It grows out of the wants of men in trade. And hence banks have sprung into existence. Just as we must have a place to get our bread, and other places to get our clothes, so we must have places to get money. We can't ride through the country hunting up men who have money to loan. That would be very cumbersome and annoying. Therefore we have institutions whose business it is to loan money. The only question is, what sort of money shall they loan us? We have had all sorts of money in this country. There was a man, some years ago, who went from my state to buy timber land in Michigan. He offered to pay so much for the land in Wild Cat money—that is, Michigan money; or so much in Red Dog money—that is, Ohio money; or so much in good counterfeits on a solvent New England bank. I tell you this to illustrate the popular idea of the old State banks. They were always inflicting great losses on the people. They had one particular feature that makes them memorable, which was that when they bursted they bursted through and through, and left nothing to gather up in the way of remains. They remind me of the negro boy who was found dead in Mississippi—so dead that nothing was left of him but his skin. They held an inquest over the remains and rendered a verdict of "found empty." That was the way with these State banks. They were always found "empty." On an average their entire circulation perished in the hands of the people every twenty years. Think of the immense losses that they inflicted on the innocent holders of their promises to pay. They robbed the people of hundreds of millions of dollars. The Republican party has given the country a very different banking system from this. They have given them a system that makes such losses impossible. They devised a system which absolutely protects every holder of a National bank bill against loss. When they came into power they wiped out the wretched system of irresponsible State banks, and said to all such organizations that before they could issue a dollar of circulation they must deposit with the government a guarantee against loss to their note holders, in the shape of $100 in government bonds for every $90 of circulation. Now, my friends, you have heard a great deal of denunciation of National banks from the Democratic party. What have they proposed to give you in place of them. When the Republican party denounced the State banks they did not get up on the fence and do nothing. They gave you the present incomparable system of safe banking. The Democrats offer you no other system, except to return to the old system. Their cry is, give us Greenbacks; substitute greenbacks for National bank notes.

GREENBACKS VS. BANK NOTES.

Now I want to say a few words to you on this head. What does it mean to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes? Who is to regulate the amount and value of a greenback currency? The answer is that Congress is to do it. Now I think I know something about Congress, having been a member for seventeen years, and I say here that of all bodies on the face of this earth it is the most unfit collection of men to be entrusted with such a power. Congress is made up of a body of men who come up from the arena of partisan contests reeking with the smell of partisanism on their garments. They are not generally business men, but, on the contrary, partisan politicians, who know as little as possible about business. Their ideas of business and finance are of all men's the crudest and most unreliable. Imagine a body of such men sitting in the Capitol of the nation, with closed doors and the gas lit, wrangling and debating about how many greenbacks we should issue from year to year. Imagine a lot of men like Sam Carey sitting there tampering with the volume of currency, regulating it according to their notions of the wants of trade. What sort of a mess would we have of our finances in a short time? I would infinitely rather trust the Board of Commissioners of Belmont county, if we are to confide that power to any body of men whatever. The volume and the value of the greenback currency was not a matter of Congressional regulation according to the wants of trade when they were issued. They were the accident of the war—the necessity of our struggle with the rebellion. First we issued $150,000,000, and gold was only 2 per cent premium. Then we issued $50,000,000 more, and gold rose still higher. At last we issued $400,000,000 and gold rose to 285. We saw that we were getting into deep water, and that we must stop issuing greenbacks and sell bonds. Prior to the last grand struggle, the march on Richmond, we said to our own people, and to the people of the world, that we wanted a thousand millions of money, and that as a borrowing basis we had an immense country full of illimitable sources of wealth, and that we were about to make a supreme effort to crush the rebellion, and that if they would lend us the money we would give them a good bond for its repayment in the recognized money of the world, and, further, that we would pledge ourselves not to increase the issues of our depreciated currency beyond four hundred millions. This pledge we made voluntarily. Nobody extorted it from us. We did not then believe that a promise could be paid in another promise—that our bonds could be paid in promissory notes. No, we promised to pay according to the understanding of nations, and according to the fundamental principles of finance, and this it was that secured the money that enabled us to crush the rebellion. No one ever dreamed that after the war, when peace should come, we would turn about and say that all these bonds were payable in greenbacks; that National bank notes should be called in, and government turned into a vast machine for the issue of illimitable quantities of irredeemable paper money. It was reserved for the fiatists to devise such a system of finance—the men who believe that something can be made out of nothing—the men who usurp the prerogative of the Almighty in the original construction of this universe, who alone possessed the power to create something out of nothing.

THE GREAT ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

But, my friends, I will not dwell on this topic. The money question is settled, and it is not in the power of the fiatists to unsettle it. They could not do it if they were in power in Congress. They cannot reverse what has been accomplished. History has no account of a people voluntarily surrendering their prosperity, when it has come, for something illusive and chimerical. The country will never permit any party to trifle with its material interests to such an extent, and any men who should attempt it would be crushed by popular indignation. Therefore I say that the financial question is settled, and settled according to the approved ideas of the world, and in accordance with the pledges of honesty and integrity made to the world by the Republican party in the days of our distress. Our money has the entire confidence of our people and of the world. It is respected wherever we carry on trade and commerce. It is good in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, in Vienna, in Constantinople, in Bombay, in Shanghai. It has no other limit than that given to the spread of the Gospel in the Deacon's prayer. He prayed that the Gospel might be spread to all lands—yea even to the desolate islands of the sea, where the foot of man never trod nor the eye of God never saw. Therefore I turn from the consideration of this question, and pass to the other points at issue between the Republican party and its opponents. Prominent among these issues is the question of the

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Republican party is the party of American progress. It is the party that stands between you and free trade. I am proud to avow myself a high tariff man. I am not an advocate of a mere tariff for revenue, with *in-ci-den-tal* protection to the industries of my country, as some people express it. That is not my creed. I am the highest kind of a high tariff man. I am for protection for protection's sake. I want my country to supply every necessity of civilized life as far as possible by the development and employment of its own brain and its own muscle, and not to be dependent on foreign brain and muscle. I am like that old preacher in Mrs. Stowe's story of "The Minister's Wooing," who was so orthodox that the harder they made the requirements of the church creed the better he liked them. They could not make them too hard for him. So it is with me in respect to the tariff. It cannot be made too high or too protective for me. I want want it high enough to fully protect every branch of American industry against foreign competition. Who of you has been injured by a high tariff? I contend that the ultimate effect of a high tariff is to cheapen every necessity of American life. Let me illustrate to you how it works. When I was in London, some years ago, I took a fancy to a very handsome carriage rug, the price of which was four pounds sterling. On coming home, I found that these rugs of English make were selling in New York, after paying duty, at $35.00. Presently, however, an American manufacturer took a notion to produce them, and when he got under way and began to supply the market the price fell to $11.00. This is the way a tariff operates. It sets capital and brains to work in our own country, and soon competition and skill give us a cheaper and better article than we can get abroad.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

I presume that this audience has heard something about the extra session of Congress. I understand that Senator Thurman addressed himself to a discussion of a portion of their doings in his speech here. I want to tell you something about those doings. The Senator told you about the election laws and arraigned the Republican party for resisting their repeal. Do you know the origin of those laws? Have you ever heard of the gigantic frauds that were committed in the City of New York, in 1868, by which the Democratic party polled thirty thousand votes more than it was entitled to poll? There is a ward in that city known as the "bloody Sixth." In this ward, as Senator Conkling said in his speech, the Democratic party polled more votes than there were men, women, children, horses, dogs and cats in the ward. The modus operandi was this, that Michael O'Flaherty, after he had voted at one polling place under the name of Michael O'Flaherty would proceed to another poll and vote as Dennis Murphy, and he would repeat this Democratic operation from poll to poll throughout the live long day. He was paid for doing it and he put in his work accordingly. The result of this operation was that men were sent to the Congress of the United States to make laws for you and for me—for the people of Ohio and the people of Maine—who had no right whatever to be there, and who were simply bogus representatives of a bogus constituency. Now Democrats may tell you that it was an invasion of States rights to make laws to break up these gigantic frauds. As well might it be said that the people of Cincinnati have no right to make laws through their representatives in the Legislature restraining illicit voting in Cleveland, or in Sandusky or in Toledo, when members of the Legislature are being chosen. Does not the choosing of members of the Legislature in those cities bear directly and immediately on the interests of Cincinnati so far as the same may be affected by the legislation at Columbus? May she not be most seriously affected by the character of the legislation that fraudulent men, elected by fraudulent constituencies, may impose on her? Most assuredly. Just so it is in the larger field of our common country. It is a matter of the most serious moment to every community and every State of this Union to protect the membership of the National Legislature from contamination. The object of Congress was to protect the whole body of the people of the United States from the rascalities of the Democratic party in New York City. That was the object of the Election law. Accordingly they passed a law authorizing any Circuit Judge of the United States, on the application of ten voters, to appoint two Supervisors of elections, *one from each political party*, in any city of over 20,000 inhabitants, whose duty it should be to see that no man should deposit a fraudulent ballot at any election where a member of Congress was being chosen. Now I happened to be in New York, on election day, after the passage of this law, and I visited as many as twenty polling places to witness its operation. I saw there supervisors setting at the polls, acting in concert with the State officers, scrutinizing the voting lists, and seeing that no man whose name was not on those lists got in a ballot, and that each voter voted but one time. Everything was quiet and peaceable—as quiet and peaceable as this meeting. There was no complaint of any unfairness. Everything proceeded decently and in order, and the result was a fair vote and a fair count, by which the Democratic majority in New York city was kept, as it should be, down to its genuine limits.

BAYONETS AT THE POLLS.

The object of the Democratic party in forcing an extra session of Congress was to compel the repeal of the law alluded to, and also, as they claimed, to protect the polls at the South from military invasion. Up in Maine they had pictures of ballots stuck through with bayonets, as an illustration of the Republican idea of a free election. On the floors of the Senate I asked this question, who of you ever saw military interference at the polls? Frank Hereford, of West Virginia, was under the impression that he had seen something of the kind, but I guess not. There were some troops sent out into his part of the State on account, as I recollect it, of some land troubles. One of the Senators from Kentucky, old man Williams, who had put in four years of war attempting to destroy the Government, thought that he too had seen something in the shape of military interference at the polls as he was returning home from the rebellion in 1865. These are the only cases I ever heard of, and you can judge of their importance as matters of fact in the history of this country. We have in this country, East of Omaha, 34 States, 1,700 counties, 18,000 voting precincts and 45 millions of people. Now, counting our army at 21,000, it would give us two soldiers to every three counties of these States. Does not this look like a formidable danger of military interference. Up in Maine we have 132 soldiers in the government forts, which is more than they have in several of the Southern States put together, and yet we were not aware of their presence in our late struggle in that State.

BLAINE'S AMENDMENT.

When the Democracy in Congress were attempting to fasten the repeal of the election laws as riders on the appropriation bills, I offered as an amendment to their repeal a provision that no man having arms on his person, either openly or concealed, should approach a polling place where members of Congress were being voted for. I offered this amendment to uncover the real animus of the proposed repeal. The Democratic Senators voted solid against this amendment. I offered it three times and they voted it down every time. Your two Senators, Thurman and Pendleton, voted against it. Senator Windom then offered his amendment, that no person, thus armed, should come near any polls for the purpose of intimidating any voter or otherwise interfering with an election. This amendment the Democratic Senators also unanimously voted down. Thus you see, my friends, that it was not a free and fair election that these men wanted, but simply an election that would result in the choice of Democrats. To effect their ends they forced an extra and expensive sessive session of Congress upon the country. This was in pursuance of their threat at the regular session that they would starve the government into a repeal. Having failed to coerce the Senate, (it being then Republican) at the regular session, they attempted at the extra session, having meanwhile gained possession of the Senate, to coerce the President. They attempted again and again to coerce the President, but they mistook their man. Every time they sent the appropriation bill to him with these riders on it, he sent it back unsigned, until at last this Democratic lion, that had roared so dreadfully, stuck its tail between its legs like a whipped spaniel and passed the appropriation bill, declaring however that they would renew the contest at the next session of Congress in December. The contest therefore stands adjourned until that time.

OTHER POINTS.

From the consideration of the election laws Senator Blaine passed to the question of taxation, and to a retrospective and prospective glance at the past, present and future of the country under Democratic and Republican rule. He asked the question, who is here that groans under any United States tax? Who is here that pays such a tax? Nearly all the internal revenue of the government is obtained from taxes on tobacco, whisky and beer. No man need pay this tax unless he wants to. It is a voluntary tax paid by those who use tobacco, beer and whisky. He showed that of one hundred and thirteen millions of money collected as internal revenue not one cent had been lost to the government. Every penny of it had reached the treasury vaults. In good old Democratic times they used to calculate on $14 in every $1,000 for stealage. He next drew a picture of the great increase of wealth in this country under Republican rule. Notwithstanding a great and destructive war, and six years of panic, the increase of wealth in seventeen years of Republican rule had been greater than in the eighty-nine years from Washington down to 1861. A party that could show such a record, and that in addition could show such a record for loyalty and devotion to the flag of the Union, was a party to be entrusted with the destinies of the country. Ask yourselves, fellow citizens, before you vote on the second Tuesday of October as to which party by virtue of its record deserves your support. Ask yourselves whether it will be the loyal people of the Union, or those who have been and are to-day at enmity to the peace order and prosperity of the Union, who will be pleased at the result of your vote. The Republican party stands for all that is permanent and peaceful in the government, while the Democratic party stands for all that is threatening to the permanency of our institutions. The State of Ohio is a battle ground to-day between these conflicting tendencies of parties, and I appeal to you to stand up in this great contest for that which experience has shown to be for the good of the country.

Great cheering followed the close of the Senator's address. The people clambered upon the stand to shake hands with him, and it was some moments before he was able to get down and proceed to his hotel. All along the route they cheered him and crowded around him to shake hands. It was certainly an ovation of which Mr. Blaine had a right to feel proud. After a short stop at the hotel he took the evening train for Steubenville, where, as will be seen by our dispatches, he spoke to an audience at Garrett Hall last night.

September Crop Averages.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The September report of the condition of the wheat crop indicates an increase over the yield of 1878. The potato crop average for the whole country is 95, against 73 for the same time last year. The condition of buckwheat is somewhat better than last year. The average is 98 for the whole country. Sorghum averages 95, against 84 last year.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tour of President Hayes and Party Through Kansas.

California Still Toasting General Grant.

An Exciting Day in the Great Pedestrian Match.

Rowell Taken Sick, and Hard Pushed by Merritt.

Weston Hissed and Cheered by the Volatile Audience.

Deadwood, D. T., Visited by a Disastrous Fire.

Fully Two Millions of Property Destroyed.

The Town Already Rising, Phœnix-Like, From Its Ashes.

Blaine at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, September 26.

Special to the Intelligencer.

A committee of seventy citizens of this city went to Bellaire this afternoon, and escorted the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, to this town, who was warmly received by the people at the depot on his arrival, where many had gathered too see the statesman. He was immediately conducted to his hotel, and thence to Garrett's Hall, where he delivered a most telling and effective speech. The Republicans are fully aroused to the duty of the hour.

G. B. C.

YELLOW FEVER.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 26.—Six cases were reported in all, three of whom were colored. Among those reported this afternoon was Wm. Krouse. Two additional deaths have occurred—Ed Kopolsky and Lewis Jones, the last named being colored. The donations to the Howards to-day were $3,000 from the Chamber of Commerce of New York and $20 from T. C. Buell, of New York. Four cases of fever were reported at Oak Grove, ten miles south of Barley station, Tenn. Two deaths have occurred in a family named Bailey, residing at that point. The present sickness is in a family named Manning.

Collierville, Tenn., twenty miles east of here, has quarantined against Oak Grove.

Mrs. J. S. Prestidge and Alf. Watkins remain in a critical condition. Lyttleton Penn was buried this afternoon with military honors. The thermometer ranged between 56 and 79 degrees.

GEN. GRANT.

His Reception at San Jose.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—Gen. Grant's party left this morning on a special train for San Jose. As it passed San Mateo the cadets of St. Matthews Academy were drawn up on the platform at present arms, while the population of visitors behind them greeted the train with cheers. Flags were flung all over town. The train arrived at San Jose at 11:30 A. M.

There was an immense crowd at the depot, headed by the Mayor and the committee appointed to receive him. Upon his stepping from the train the Mayor in a brief address welcomed the General, who in response said: "Mr. Mayor and ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to see you all, and thank you for the kind reception. You speak of my reception by the sovereigns and princes' of the world, I am prouder of this than all the kindness from the sovereigns. As the people of my country, ladies and gentlemen, again I thank you."

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

BERLIN, September 26.—The German quarrel with Japan is said to be getting more serious. A German steamer was recently authorized by the German Envoy to the Mikado to break the cholera blockade at Yokohama, in consequence of which Japan is changing the cholera regulations concerted between Japan and the Christian powers. America sides with Japan, but England supports Germany.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, September 26.—An affray has occurred on the Danube, at a point between Orsova in Austria and Tekia in Servia, between Austrian smugglers and Servian custom house officers, in which ten men were killed. Reinforcements have been sent to Orsova, as it is feared that the fighting will be renewed. Navigation on that part of the Danube is temporarily unsafe.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 26.—The last party of tenant farmers, sent to Canada to investigate the advantage of a settlement in the Dominion, who represent portions of Scotland and Northeast and West of England, and seventy farmers from Sweden, have sailed, intending to settle in Manitoba. If their undertaking proves successful they will be joined by six hundred Swedes next spring.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, September 26.—The Russian telegraph lines have been repeatedly cut by the Turcomans. The news from the advanced detachment of the expedition against the Teke Turcomans across Kopet Dogh is accompanied with an urgent petition for reinforcements and another division has therefore been ordered to assemble at Baku.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The rinderpest has appeared near Konigsberg, and the disease is extending into Russian-Poland.

The iron workers at Consett, England, resumed work yesterday, pending further consideration of award by Mr. Dale, the arbitrator.

A correspondent says that a meeting has been held at Aosta, Piedmont, to consider the scheme for constructing a tunnel under Mont Blanc.

Three hundred agricultural tenants have arrived in the town of Tipperary, Ireland. They refused to pay the full amount of their rent, and disturbances are feared.

The Russian *Official Messenger* states two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven fires occurred in Russia during the month of August, causing damage to the amount of 20,000,000 roubles.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has gone to Italy to join his sons, with whom he will afterwards go to Chiselhurst to visit ex-Empress Eugene prior to her visit to Scotland, where she goes at Queen Victoria's invitation.

DEADWOOD DESTROYED.

The Mining Town Devastated by the Flames—Over Two Hundred Buildings Burned and Two Thousand People Homeless—Loss Two Million Dollars.

DEADWOOD, D. T., September 26.—A fire broke out in the Star Bakery, on Sherman street, this morning, and, following that thoroughfare, swept everything before it on Lee, Main, Gold, Wall, Patton and William streets, and several residences on Centennial avenue. Fanned by a light breeze, and nothing to contend with except a very inefficient Fire Department, everything was at the mercy of the flames. Less than *half a score of the pronounced* fire proof warehouses withstood a severe test. The buildings being mostly of wood and poorly constructed they burned like so much chaff. The fire spread with such wonderful rapidity that any attempt at saving anything would have been useless. All along its course terrific explosions of gun powder, petroleum, liquors, &c., were of frequent occurrence. Buildings were blown to atoms. The hook and ladder apparatus and hose carriage were the first things to burn, leaving nothing but a few feet of worthless hose with which to battle against the devouring element. The new water works were tried for the first time yesterday, and this morning they were put to their full capacity with little success in subduing the flames on account of the scarcity of water. The hillsides were almost a solid sheet of flame, and water from the boulder ditch could not be had, otherwise considerable property would probably have been saved as the ditch ran almost directly over the worst spot. The wildest excitement prevailed on account of the fearful force of the flames, and people thought of little besides saving their own lives, hundreds making their escape with only their night clothes. Every team within miles of the city was called into service to help save what could be got out. There are probably about two thousand people homeless, and many destitute. About one hundred and twenty-five buildings besides fifty or sixty dwelling houses were destroyed, and while it is utterly impossible to get any definite figures regarding the loss, well posted business men place it from one and a half to two millions. The fire is still burning, but all its material is exhausted, and there is no danger of it spreading unless there is an unfavorable change in the wind.

The principal losers are R. C. Lake, hardware, $100,000, insurance $15,000; Miller & McPherson, grocers, $50,000, uninsured; M. J. Wertheimer & Co., dry goods, $40,000, insurance $10,000; Frank Welsh, $35,000, no insurance; Graves & Curtis, furniture and china ware, $26,000, uninsured; Wm. McPugh, liquors, $25,000, no insurance.

Several firms, whose fireproofs were saved, have posted notices that they will open for business on Saturday. Lumber is being hauled rapidly, and building will begin as soon as the debris can be cleared away, in a far more substantial way than before. Most of the merchants who have lost their wooden stores will erect brick ones in their stead. Labor is in great demand, and everything presents a lively appearance.

A meeting was held this afternoon by prominent citizens, prompted by the numerous thieving operations since the fire broke out and the many cases of lot-jumping. Hon. Judge Moody presided. It was decided to call on Gen Sturgiss, commanding at Fort Meade, for a company of troops to act as guards over the property of the unfortunate sufferers by the fire, which request was promptly complied with, and a company of cavalry was at once sent here, together with ten wagons and two ambulances to transport destitute citizens to Fort Meade, where they will be furnished with camps and rations kindly offered by General Sturgiss. All the saloons are closed by order of the sheriff. The city presents an unusually quiet appearance. A citizens' committee of safety to the number of seven was also appointed at to-day's meeting, who will aid the sheriff in preserving the peace.

Evil doers caught will be speedily dealt with. A proposition to organize a vigilance committee a hundred strong was voted down emphatically.

The postoffice, which was destroyed, lost $3,000 in postage stamps and stamped envelopes, but no mail was destroyed, and the coaches are running regularly with the daily mails.

Numerous kind offers of aid have been made by Eastern merchants, but will hardly be accepted, as the merchants bear their losses with the best possible grace, and are not inclined to place themselves under any obligations, at the same time appreciating the willing offers made by all branches of trade. The surviving merchants have not taken advantage of the necessity of the hour by advancing the prices of staple groceries, as was generally expected.

A Much Identified Man.

BUFFALO, September 26.—Charles E. Schuyler, who figured in the attempt to abduct the daughter of Townsend Davis yesterday, was identified to-day by the governess of one of our prominent citizens as the individual who last week was seen in company with two children, endeavoring to induce them to walk through the park with him, and was insulted in her taking the children from him. The Buffalo Detective Agency, who arrested Schuyler to-day, received a telegram from the police authorities of Chicago identifying him as the one who a short time since committed a burglary in that city.

"Eph" Throws Bricks.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Eph Holland, of Cincinnati, was arraigned in court, to-day, charged with throwing a brick at Hazael and Merritt while they were contesting for the lead in the pedestrian match last night.

Holland was arraigned this afternoon at Jefferson Market Police Court. An important witness for complainant was absent and Justice Flanner allowed Holland to go on his parole until to-morrow, when a further examination will be had.

The Sprague Trustee.

PROVIDENCE, September 26.—Further hearing was had this afternoon in the Supreme Court upon an application of Mrs. Wm. Sprague for the appointment of a trustee. Mrs. Sprague's counsel withdrew the nomination of Mr. Watson, and named a dozen others who would be acceptable to Sprague. The court will announce the decision to-morrow.

Hanlan Arrives and Shakes Hands With Courtney.

JAMESTOWN, September 26.—Hanlan, accompanied by S. Coulson, of Montreal, and G. G. Adar, of Toronto, arrived at Mayville, last evening in a special car. He brought three boats, is looking well and seems in good condition. He called on Courtney this afternoon. Both were rowing on the lake this afternoon.

Negro Hung.

KNOXVILLE, September 26.—Anthony Blair, (colored), was hung at Morristown this afternoon for the murder of Maggie Walker, his step daughter, in July last. After the conviction the prisoner refused to make application for a new trial, and also objected to appeal to the court as the last resort.

NEARING THE GOAL.

The Astley Belt Contest—Exciting Scenes in Madison Garden—Merritt So Near, and Yet So Far—Weston Played Out, and Caring for Nothing But Applause.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Rowell left the track at seventeen minutes past 6 o'clock, and had not returned at noon. He is reported very sick.

At 12 o'clock the score stood: Weston, 360 miles; Rowell, 420; Hazael, 400; Guyon, 383; Ennis, 339; Merritt, 404; Hart, 370; Krohne, 338; Taylor, 188; Federmeyer, 318.

Rowell remained on the track just nine*teen minutes, in which time he made one* mile and two laps, and shortly before leaving he drank some milk, dashed with brandy, but could not retain it. His tent is carefully closed.

Dr. Mott, a physician of eminence here, was called to attend Rowell. He says he had a fit and was in convulsions. He denies that he has been poisoned, and says Rowell's stomach was going against him all last night, and that he threw up heavy phlegm. Rowell came on the track again at 1:26 and is going slowly. He looks broken down. The utmost excitement prevails. Book-makers have blotted out all posted bets.

Merritt is cheered at almost every lap, and at 11:5 was but thirteen miles behind Rowell. Hazael is five miles behind Merritt. The crowd in the garden is rapidly increasing, owing to the exciting news which has set the city in a ferment.

Rowell becomes easier as he progresses, and the doctor says he is getting all right. Rowell again went off the track at 5:23 and returned at 5:35. The betting is now two to one on Rowell.

Merritt has lost his stiffness and plods along at his usual gait.

Hazael went off at 4:42, which caused the crowd to encourage Merritt with cheers.

Rowell, Merritt, Ennis, Hart and Krohne walk without apparent difficulty, while Guyon, Weston and Hazael make great efforts.

Merritt at 8 P. M. seemed to be the favorite. The crowd is continually cheering, and he is doing good work.

Hart ran the last two laps of his 397th mile, and was loudly cheered. When the scorers marked him 398 miles, he went at once to his tent, and has remained there since.

Hazael came on the track at 7:15 P. M., having been off since 5:41 P. M.

Weston has been off since 6:35 P. M. Rowell started on a run at 7 P. M., and created the greatest enthusiasm. He only kept it up for about one lap, when he retired to his tent.

Merritt still continues his pace, and the whole audience is loudly applauding him.

Hart returned to the track at 8:05 P. M., and started off at an easy gait.

At 8:06 Weston came on and made a vain effort to run. But he made no more than 50 feet when he got down to his jerky walk. Taylor came on at 7:13, and after walking a couple of laps started on a run, which he kept up until 8:17, making 6 miles and 4 laps in one hour and 4 minutes. Notwithstanding this long run and good time, he was hardly noticed by the spectators. He is now walking at a good pace. Guyon is trying to run, but he is so lame that it is painful to look at him.

EXCITING SCENES.

At 9 o'clock over 10,000 people were within the building and the streets were filled with an excited crowd. At this hour Hazael, Merritt, Guyon, Weston and several others were on the track. The three first named are watching one another, and Rowell is struggling hard against his afflictions to keep his lead of nine or ten miles over Merritt. Rowell sticks to Merritt's heels and is evidently trying to tire him out. When Merritt spreads himself for a run Rowell trots along behind and regulates his pace by that of Merritt. Sporting men say it is enough to break the heart of any man who is trying to pull down a lead to find his opponent just behind at all times.

Weston is going at a good pace and is both cheered and hissed and appears to enjoy both equally well. Hart was presented with a magnificent full rigged floral ship, and Daniel O'Leary, who made the presentation, carried the emblem with "Black Dan," as the colored boy is called. It took O'Leary's smartest strides to keep side by side with Hart and the applause was simply deafening, cheers for O'Leary and Hart being given at every few steps.

The whole interest seems to have settled down on Rowell, Merritt and Hazael. Weston finished his 400th mile at 10:06 and Rowell his 450th mile at 10:07, and as the figures went up the applause was deafening. The score of the leaders at this moment was: Rowell, 450; Merritt, 440, and Hazael 430.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The score at 1 o'clock stood: Weston, 405; Rowell, 452; Hazael, 436; Guyon, 415; Ennis, 377; Merritt, 442; Hart, 415; Krohne, 382; Taylor, 213; Federmeyer, 348. Merritt, Rowell and Hazael are now walking at a rapid pace in the order named, one behind the other, single file.

The walk is a rapid one, and Rowell has to trot frequently to keep up with it. The crowd yell and cheer, and call on Merritt to "Shake off the dogs."

Hart joined the line at 1:25 A. M.. The spectators show no signs of weariness.

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

Providence Wins the Pennant.

PROVIDENCE, September 26.—Providence 7, Bostons 6; giving the Providence club the league pennant. Three thousand persons were present when the result was gained on the ninth inning. The outburst of applause was so great as to stop the play for several minutes.

Cleveland 2, Cincinnatis 6. Game called at the end of sixth inning on account of darkness.

Democratic Advice to the Democratic Party.

New York Sun (Dem.)

Do the results in Maine and in California afford very auspicious omens for the success of the Democratic party at the Presidential election next year?

We can reckon a considerable number of able and influential Democrats who are now working day and night, in season and out of season, with a view to determine the action of the National Democratic Convention next year.

What are these same able and inluential Democrats doing to determine the result of the election that will follow the Convention?

There are plenty of candidates for the Democratic nomination for President. It would puzzle an accomplished genealogist to trace the line of legitimacy down through the confusion of committees, and sub-committees, and joint committees, and executive committees, in order to discover what particular body of men is to-day the authorized head of the Democratic organization.

To elect the next President of the United States the Democratic party will have to reform its lines and organize a plain campaign which shall command the confidence of the country, without regard to section.

To do this effectively it will have to send some of its so-called leaders to the rear, and put a padlock on the mouths of others.

IF there is anything in the "survival of the fittest" Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills must be "counted in;" they have lived long and do better work than ever.

HAYES' HOLIDAY.

Movements of the Presidential Party, Yesterday.

DODGE CITY, September 26.—Governor St. John and staff took charge of the Presidential party at Emporia last evening, and put them aboard the special train provided by the officers of the A. T. & S. F. railroad company. The party arrived here about seven o'clock. The President, General Sherman and Governor St. John were conveyed from this place to Ft. Dodge in ambulances, where they received a military salute suitable to the rank of the party. The balance of the party took breakfast at this point, at which a halt was made of about two hours. The party will return to Topeka to-day and remain at that place of night and proceed to Leavenworth the following day.

At this place there has been no demonstration, and there is not apparently much curiosity to see the President or anybody else. The town is situated in the midst of a bleak prairie near the banks of the Arkansas River, which at this point seems to be nothing more than a sluggish bayou. The party is invited to stop at Larned on its return to-day, where, if the invitation is accepted, a little speaking will be indulged in. The party will take breakfast here as guests of the railroad company officers, who are doing what they can to make them comfortable.

HUTCHINSON, Ks., September