

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Major W. A. Jones has made his annual report on the improvement of the Oregon and Washington Territory Rivers. During the past fiscal year, \$33,874 has been expended on the Columbia at Cascade, Oregon, and \$21,823 remains available. Much benefit has already resulted from this improvement. It is estimated that \$1,250,000 will be required to complete the project and \$750,000 is asked for the next year. Major Jones says if the total amount needed is appropriated he can open this work to navigation in two years. Its opening, he says, will have a great and beneficial influence on the development of this exceedingly rich and fertile country. The principal improvements are the flanking of the Upper Cascade with a canal 300 feet long and the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Lower Cascades. In speaking of the proposed improvement of the Columbia River, near Dalles, Oregon, Major Jones says that for a distance of about 13 miles, commencing a little above that city, the river runs and is choked apparently by the intrusion of lava, through which it has with difficulty cut a passage. The obvious mode of improving navigation here is to dodge these mighty obstacles by means of canals and locks. Such a project it is estimated would cost \$11,000,000 because of the extensive excavations, and walls and gates of unprecedented height that would be required. If we apply to this enormous sum the rate at which the funds have been provided for the Cascades canal, it will appear that over 100 years will be required before navigation could be opened through this obstruction. Major Jones thinks the canals and locks ultimately would be used for making the improvement.

He, however, proposed another project for the present, and says: "I propose to flank the Dalles and Celilo falls with railway inclines, over which laden boats and river crafts may be hauled by means of ordinary engines at the summits, and blast the contracted waterways at the ten and three mile rapids to a width of 300 feet which will be sufficient to reduce the velocity to a navigable status."

Major Jones says such a proposition has been advocated at this place for years. He estimated the maximum grade of the track for the railway at 213.84 feet per mile. The cars will have extra wheels on each side with independent axles on a two rail track, 25½ feet wide, the maximum load of a single wheel being about seventeen tons. For the present only a single line track is proposed. He estimates the cost for such improvement at about \$1,250,000. Major Jones concludes: "I beg to state that I have put this project forward for agitation and discussion, refraining from recommendation until it has been discussed and treated in the usual way."

NEW YORK, 6.—Corporation counsel La Combe to-day sent to Mayor Grace a communication regarding a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen regarding the assigning of the plot of ground in Riverside Park for General Grant's sepulchre. The Mayor had asked the corporation counsel whether if he (the Mayor) approved the resolution it would be legally operative. The Corporation Counsel holds that the land referred to is not an absolute fee but a fee in trust for certain purposes. The land thus acquired cannot be given away, nor if it were held in fee simple absolute could it be so conveyed by the Common Council. The Sinking Fund Commissioners only could convey it, but the provision states they must sell it at public auction. He says he is of the opinion that if the resolution was signed by the Mayor it would be legally operative to effect a cession of the ground proposed. The Park Commissioners had the power to grant the right of sepulchre.

Colonel Hedges, who has charge of the reception and transportation of the official guests, has nearly completed his arrangements. There will be about 300 carriages in line. The carriage in which President Cleveland will ride will be drawn by six black horses. Immediately behind this carriage will follow six other open carriages containing the Vice-President and members of the President's cabinet. Behind this will follow a carriage drawn by four horses, in which will be seated ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur. Other civic guests will follow.

BALTIMORE, 6.—At a general meeting of the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic held in this city to-night a resolution was adopted commending the suggestion made by Ex-President Hayes, that the Grand Army men erect a monument to the memory of Grant. The resolution suggests that the monument be erected at Washington, and that the sum of \$300,000 be raised by an assessment of one dollar on each member of the organization.

CHICAGO, 6.—Pursuant to a call of Wm. R. Plum, President of the Society of Military Telegraphers of the late war, to take action on the death of General Grant, a telegraphic meeting of the survivors of the corps was held to-day over the Western Union lines. The prominent members of the society being stationed at all the principal cities in the Union, they transacted the business of the meeting by wire. Col. R. C. Clowry, the general superintendent of the Western Union, represented the meeting at San Francisco and W.

B. Sommerville at New York. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, For a quarter of a century we have watched with the greatest pride the career of Ulysses S. Grant, and ever found him the embodiment of a successful general and statesman, and of a true citizen devotedly attached to his country and fellows, as well as his family; and

WHEREAS, During the rebellion the military telegraph corps was an important part of the army on the field, and was used to an extent greater than before or since; and

WHEREAS, General Grant, kindly reminding of our services, has testified repeatedly to the integrity of the corps of military telegraphers, who were hourly entrusted with the most confidential information during those many years of war; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we who were honored by his friendship and great confidence should share in the general expression of grief at the loss of one whose pure and lovable character added lustre to the fame of America's greatest citizen and soldier; therefore be it

Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to purchase a portrait of our great Commander, cause these resolutions to be written thereunder, and to frame, drape and produce the same at all of our reunions as a token of our affection for the hero of Appomattox, deservedly twice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The *Commercial News* to-morrow will publish the arrival off the coast this morning of the schooner *James A. Garfield* twenty-six days from the Arctic Ocean, with the news that the bark *Napoleon* of New Bedford has been crushed in the ice and twenty-two lives lost, including that of W. Rogers of New Bedford, the first officer, and Thomas Pease of the same place, third officer. The *Gazelle* of San Francisco was also crushed in the ice, but the crew was saved. The steamer *Bellona*, also of this port, was stove in by the ice, but has been sufficiently repaired to finish the cruise. The season was stormy and late, with an unusual quantity of ice.

LYNCHBURG, Va., 6.—William arks, a negro, residing in Amherst county, Virginia, has been arrested on the charge of starving his children to death. Within the past five months four of Parks' seven children have died, and the remaining three, it is charged, are emaciated from want of food, the father not only refusing to provide for them, but prohibiting the neighbors from giving them food. It is charged further that Parks wants to marry again, and that the woman he aspires to win refuses to accept him while he has so many children.

GALVESTON, Texas, 6.—A special to the *News* from Austin says: Four murderers confined in the county jail here, attacked Jailer Hornab this evening, took his revolver and escaped. Three of the prisoners were recaptured after an exciting chase. Charles Yeager, under a life sentence for the murder of United States Marshal Gosling last February, is one of the three captured. Dick Brannen, his confederate, is another. The prisoner is still at large and Tom Pearson, who murdered Dr. Stoval of this city. A large posse is searching for him in the suburbs.

CITY OF MEXICO, 6.—Yellow fever has appeared at Mazatlan and Tehuantepec. At the former place the disease is not violent and the physicians have good success in treating it. At Tehuantepec efforts are being made by the municipal authorities to stamp out the fever. Many persons deny the efficacy of Dr. Caronona's vaccination process and the Doctor is expected soon to publish a defense of his system.

KANSAS CITY, 6.—Wm. Kearney, an insane man who lives near Humboldt, Neb., and owns a fine farm there, was arrested here to-day. Kearney said he was on his way to Washington to kill President Cleveland, against whom he had a fancied grievance. He had a revolver and about 75 cartridges in a hand bag, and was well supplied with money.

SACRAMENTO, 6.—Gov. Stoneman this evening issued a proclamation declaring Saturday, Aug. 8, a legal holiday in California.

PANAMA, 6.—Late news from the theatre of war is not such as to inspire the hope of an early conclusion of the struggle. The rebels abandoned their camp on the island opposite Calamar, whence they had made several attacks on the government forces, and moved up the river on the 18th. An intercepted letter from their commander, Camargo, says he had determined to change completely his plan of operations. This letter does not state what his intentions are, but as it is addressed to the commander of the revolutionists' contingent in Baranquilla, urging that officer to join him with his entire command without delay, it is evident he contemplates active operations. General Reyes of the government forces says Camargo cannot muster more than 2,500 men, including the crews of the seven river steamers. One of the best of this fleet, the *Medellin*, was burned and blown up at the battle of Tamalateque, and two prominent rebel leaders, Generals Hernandez and Vargas Santos, went down in her.

The sanitary condition of the Isthmus has not improved. The condition of Colon is something terrible, and a perfect plague seems to have stricken the place. There are sometimes as many as 25 deaths per day in a population of

less than 10,000. That death rate is something startling.

The news from Lima is to the effect that all attempts at reconciliation between Iglesias and Caceras are at an end. The Peace Commissioner of the Iglesias government, Monsenor Tovar, succeeded in having an interview with Caceras and presented peace propositions. They were in effect that Caceras's army be received into the government without change in rank or pay; that Caceras's acts be recognized and debts assumed, and that new elections be called. This did not suit Caceras and his followers, who proposed even more humiliating terms to the government and the interview ended.

NEW YORK, 7.—It looked like old war times at the hotels in the city last night. Great crowds of strangers arrived on every train and boat. In anticipation of Saturday's funeral pageant, but it was in the hotel lobbies that the most extraordinary assemblages gathered, and friends of twenty years ago, who were made enemies by the war, shook hands and made it all up. Some of the scenes between the soldiers of the North and South were heart stirring, and there were groupings of grand old figures on all sides. In the midst of the scenes stood Gen. Phil Sheridan. Suddenly a red faced man advanced leading Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, toward the Union soldier, then introduced them and the two old warriors seized hands with a firm grip and looked each other fair in the eyes, then their hands trembled, but they did not release the friendly grasp, but stood there looking at each other with sparkling eyes. General Belknap the ex-Secretary of War, came up with General Curtis, the one-eyed conqueror of Fort Fisher, and formed part of the group. It was a picture worthy of the great painter; Southern generals tall, black eyed, long haired and scarred, pressed the hand of the famous soldier of the north.

"This is how the soldiers of north and south meet to-day," said General Curtis, "God Grant that it is only an emblem of what is coming to the whole country."

TOLLING THE BELLS.

NEW YORK, 7.—A number of churches throughout the country have signified their intention of tolling the city bells when the funeral cortege leaves the City Hall to-morrow, and again when it arrives at Riverside Park. In order that they may be promptly notified, the Western Union Telegraph Company has arranged to announce over the wires throughout the country the time of starting the funeral from the City Hall to-morrow morning, and the final moment of the deposit of the remains of General Grant in the tomb.

A floral remembrance from General Grant's old home, in Galena, Ill., was placed near the remains to-day. The Inspector this morning states he has orders to

CLOSE THE GATES AT ONE O'CLOCK TO-NIGHT.

and that the remains will then be turned over to the undertakers, and the public will not again be permitted to see them. At noon the line had extended; up Broadway, above Leonard Street, and up to that hour 35,000 persons had visited the remains.

Business failures throughout the country during the last seven days, for the United States 167, Canada 18. The returns show a diminution in business casualties in every section of the country.

WASHINGTON, 7.—United States Consul, Dufals at Havre informs the department of state that cholera is increasing at Marseilles. In accordance with his own recommendation, Consul Dufals has been directed to inspect vessels leaving for the United States.

Minister Kelly will return to the United States. It is understood that he will soon resign his present office and he will not be appointed to another foreign mission.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Commander Wildes of the *Yantic*, informs the Navy Department that he sailed to-day from Colon for New Orleans. He reports that he seized one of the Panama Railroad Company's vessels, which the revolutionists had captured and were using, and returned it to its owners.

The President made the following appointments: To be secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, George W. Lane, of Buffalo, New York; to be Indian agents, Joseph Emery, of Oregon, at the Klamath agency, Oregon; Chas. H. Potter, of Nebraska, at the Omaha and Winnebago agency in Nebraska; Wm. H. Spaulding, of Nebraska, at the Santee agency, Nebraska; Robert L. Owen, of the Indian Territory, at the Union agency in the Indian Territory.

Prof. J. E. Hilgard, the suspended superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, tendered his resignation to-day, and it was accepted, to take effect immediately.

The President to-day amended rule 7 of the Civil Service Act, defining the class of officers excepted from examination, so as to make it read "medical examiners are not to be classed as professional persons excepted from examination."

Col. A. G. Sharpe, Chief Postoffice Inspector, has resigned his position, to take effect to-morrow. He will resume the practice of law at Chattanooga. Mr. James Maynards, the present chief clerk of the division of inspectors, will temporarily take Colonel Sharpe's place.

Jos. D. Miller, Commissioner of In-

ternal Revenue, has made a preliminary report on the general condition of the Internal Revenue service. The report says:

The total collections for the fiscal year, amounting to \$112,420,111, have been properly accounted for and the money paid into the Treasury of the United States. The cost of collecting the internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was about \$4,580,000, being 39 per cent. of the amount collected and \$600,000 less than the cost for the year 1884. The Commissioner estimated that the total receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year will be about \$115,000,000.

John Callihan, who was removed from the position of master iron plater at the Norfolk Navy Yard, under a previous administration, at the request of General Mahone, and who was reappointed to that office a few days ago, has written a letter to Secretary Whitney declining the place, and giving as his reason that he is a Republican and does not wish to hold office under a Democratic Administration.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The following are the reasons given in the book containing a list of postmasters appointed to Presidential offices since the adjournment of the Senate: Suspensions in the foregoing cases were, with two exceptions, made for partisanship; two were made upon reports of inspectors showing bad management of the offices by the incumbents. The President has not considered all the cases of Presidential Postmasters which have been made ready and presented to his attention.

He has made 467 appointments of which 274 were to vacancies caused by expirations of terms or resignation, and 193 in the place of suspended officers. Every case of suspension has been carefully considered upon evidence, in pursuance of the same principle by which he was guided in the beginning and a large number of solicited removals have been refused (including some of his last consideration of cases on yesterday) because the proofs were not such, in his judgment, as to warrant action. Arrangements have been made so that commissions will be issued notwithstanding the President's absence, when the bonds are filed and approved.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Secretary Whitney yesterday sent the following letter to Mr. Roach and his assignees and sureties on the contract for the Chicago:

"By the seventh clause of your contract with the United States, dated July 26th, 1885, for the construction of one steel cruiser of about 4,500 tons displacement, it was agreed that the hull, machinery and fittings of such vessel should be completed and ready for inspection for the purpose of delivery, on or before the expiration of 18 months from the date of contract. It was further provided in the eleventh clause that in case of failure or omission to fulfill the contract, or if at any stage prior to full completion, from any cause other than orders from the Secretary of the Navy, there should be a failure to go forward with the work and make satisfactory progress toward completion, it should be optional with the Secretary to declare the contract forfeited.

More than six months have now elapsed since the expiration of the limit thus fixed and work upon the vessel has been stopped. Much remains to be done before she can be finally completed but at the same time it is evident that the public interest requires that the vessel in question, 'the Chicago,' be completed with all possible speed, and it has, therefore, become necessary for the department to take immediate action looking to that end. Under these circumstances and the failure of the contractor to proceed with the work, I have to inform you that the contract above referred to is hereby declared to be forfeited on the part of the contractor, and that the rights of the United States under the contract, and especially under the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth clauses thereof, are now operative. You are further informed that it is the intention of the department after an inventory and appraisal shall have been had, to take steps for the prosecution of the work, and the completion of said vessel in accordance with the conditions expressed in the contract; and that in the meantime the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair of this department will take charge of the vessel, machinery, materials and fittings."

Similar letters were also sent in regard to the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, and another was issued to the Chiefs of certain bureaus to take charge of the work. In issuing the order Secretary Whitney says: "The order issued to-day with reference to the *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Chicago*, is made in pursuance of my duties under the eleventh clause of the contract. Under that section there is to follow an inventory showing to what point the completion of the vessels have come and what material is on hand in the contractor's yard which has been provided for the ships, and how far the work has progressed, to be followed by a valuation of these things. There is a proposition that the department shall decide whether to complete the ships as the matter now stands. There is no question of my duty to go on and do this, and it works an incidental benefit of course, to the contractors and to his employees. The government steps into the yard, takes possession of the ships, plant, etc., pays for the completion, and then has an accounting with the contractor at the end; and if there be any profit the contractor has

it, and if there be any loss he pays it. Under these circumstances it is entirely fit for the heads of bureaus using the contractors force and his for the purpose."

WASHINGTON, 7.—Secretary Whitney has prepared a surprise for the officers by amending the army regulations so as to make them read as follows:

An officer shall not fill any position, point or any other situation, duties which will detach him from his company, regiment or corps, or his regiment or corps, nor shall an officer remain detached longer than four years unless assigned to duty by the War Department.

The Secretary promulgated the change with the following order: All officers below the grade of major who have been absent a period of four years or longer from their regiment or corps will be recalled from their present duties as soon as possible after the receipt of their orders and will be directed to report to their respective regiments or corps. In the selection of officers to fill vacancies created by the operation of the last preceding paragraph, Major and Brigadier General will confine their selection to regiments of the line of the army not prohibited in the regulations, preferably to subalterns.

This move on the part of Secretary Endicott is in pursuance of a plan to provide for rotation of officers. Repeated efforts have been made to pass legislation to that effect, but each attempt has failed. Secretary of War accomplished change by amending the regulations which he claims he has authority to do.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury recently asked the Attorney General for an opinion whether section 164 of the Civil Statutes is repealed or abrogated by the provisions of the act to amend and improve it. The Civil Statutes of the United States approved May 16th, 1883, in section 164 provide a certain method for the examination and appointment of clerks, in section 163 which says that in the departments shall be in four classes, distinguished by the Second, Third and Fourth class. The Attorney General in his opinion, submitted says: "It is clear that section 164, has reference to the clerks named in section 163, and the Civil Service Act seems to be the entire subject. It is true that there is no repeal in so many words of section 164 by the Civil Service Act, under that rule which recognizes a statute which undertakes for an entire subject matter, all the former laws or statutes that subject, it would seem that section 164 is repealed by the Civil Service Act."

ST. LOUIS, 7.—A brief dispatch from Nevada, Mo., says two dead men with their throats cut from the by-road, were found on the by-road, from there, to-day. A man and a woman who were seen unloading from a wagon last night, are charged with having committed the depredation of citizens is now in the hands of the law.

LOUISVILLE, 7.—The blood of Louisville for months has been tinged with this morning in a little house at the corner of Third and Bank streets. Michael Kasper, 40, killed his wife in cold blood, then cut his own throat. He was a pretty little German who attracted much attention in his neighborhood. He frequently jealousy at his wife's attentions to workmen, and would become excited at times. They quarreled last night a quarrel of unusual violence occurred between them. The wife died about 11 o'clock. Mr. Kasper, who was at work in a garden, was called by the wife of Kasper, who said, "Come, poor mamma, papa has killed me. He went immediately and found his wife lying dead in a pool of blood, with a ghastly wound in her throat. The husband was sitting, and clutching in his hand a knife he had thrust into his wife's throat. His windpipe was severed."

ATLANTA, Ga., 6.—A special dispatch from Atlanta says: Eight miles from Atlanta, Wm. Hancock, a farmer, aged 60, his son, Wm. Hancock, were in a threshing machine. Yesterday had a quarrel over the division of the tools. The old man got angry, made threats of assault upon his son, but no violence occurred. Then went to William's house after that William arrived and cured a gun and told his father ready to fight it out. The father raised his gun to fire, but being quicker, fired first, striking his father in the chest, crippling his father. The father fired without effect, and then fired his second barrel, killing his father instantly. John Hancock, his father's gun and shot him under the eye. William drew a revolver and began firing while the father was reloading. One shot took effect in John Hancock's chest, and he fell back home. William has been arrested and seems to care but little for the result.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—A dispatch from Springfield, Missouri, says that an open air dance some four miles from that place last night a bloody