

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—In the Swaim court martial to-day, witness Seth A. Terry, who was examined yesterday, was recalled by the Judge Advocate for further cross-examination. The principal part of the examination—and one which proved highly essential—was directed to impeaching the credibility of the witness. Under the close questioning of the Judge Advocate, witness stated that he was formerly Secretary of the Territorial Land and Building Association of this city, and severed his connection with that association upon the confession by him of a shortage in his accounts; that he was indicted for embezzlement, but was never tried, the district attorney having informed him there was no case against him, because the association was not incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, and that the amount of his embezzlement was \$25,000. In answer to inquiries by Gen. Grosvenor, of counsel for defense, witness said he had not embezzled any money, and that the charge was brought against him to blackmail him. He said one of the directors of the association told his attorney they proposed to have blood or money, and he added, he had no doubt that H. B. James, head of the customs division of the Treasury Department, was instrumental in pursuing him with this charge and bringing it into court. Witness said his application for appointment in the office of the Judge Advocate General was accompanied by letters from 50 to 75 prominent persons; among others, from Gen. Howard, Minister Langston and Mr. Leduc, then Commissioner of Agriculture. He said all these people knew the circumstances attending his indictment for embezzlement; that he had told them all about it.

B. Platt Carpenter of New York, who has been nominated by the President for the Governorship of Montana, is a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 50 years of age and a lawyer. He ran for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Judge Folger when the latter was beaten by Cleveland. He belongs to the Stalwart wing of the party, and was recommended for the place by the President's most intimate friends.

Senator Slater to-day introduced a bill to provide that no statute of limitation heretofore enacted shall be deemed to prohibit the adjudication of a claim for compensation for property lost in the military service of the United States, when such loss is a matter of record in any official record of the War or Treasury Departments. It is provided, however, that it shall not be construed to extend to any classes of property other than those for the loss of which compensation has been authorized by existing laws.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a House resolution, informs the House of Representatives that 83,872 fee contracts at \$25 each have been filed in the pension office under the act of July 4, 1884. Of this number it is estimated that not less than 65,000 relate to pension claims filed prior to July 4th, and for which a \$10 fee only can be legally charged. By this trick claim agents hope to secure a large amount of money they are not entitled to.

Oscar Hammerstein of New York, editor of the U. S. Tobacco Journal, had an interview yesterday with Minister Foster, and Senator Miller of California, chairman of the foreign relations committee, in regard to the pending Spanish treaty. Hammerstein said that there were very strong objections to the tobacco clauses in the treaty, as now worded, but suggested that the objections might be removed if it were provided that the duty on tobacco fillers, etc., grown in Cuba, shall be wholly abolished and the present duty on cigars reduced one-half. In reply he was assured by Senator Miller and Minister Foster that if the tobacco and cigar trade will agree upon this, or any other proposition to harmonize conflicting interests, there is every reason to believe a duly authorized expression of the wishes of the trade would have great weight when the treaty reaches the point of consideration for possible amendments by the Senate.

The Republican has information that Sergeant Otto Holtnorth, of the signal corps, was the person who broke into Lieutenant Greeley's desk and copied Howgate's letter to Greeley, made public on Sunday last. Holtnorth, it is said, suspected Greeley of complicity in the Howgate frauds, and by this means hoped to obtain evidence against him.

The special committee appointed to investigate the alleged misconduct of Marshal Lot Wright in the Ohio election, met this morning. Frank P. Morgan and Hiram T. Doyle, newspaper reporters, were the principal witnesses examined. They testified that the deputies were generally rough non-residents.

Secretary Lincoln to-day said to a Star reporter that recent publications made it useless to continue at present the search for Howgate, and he believed they were made in the interest of that defaulting official.

"It is intimated," suggested the reporter, "that Lieut. Greeley was the accomplice of Howgate."

"I have had no such suspicions in the matter," replied Secretary Lincoln, "but Lieut. Greeley was unfortunately in allowing his own name to be used as giving out information, which was

rendered useless by being published, and if he is correctly reported in making the remark as to his friendship for and willingness to assist Howgate, which implied that he regarded him as an unfortunate man, rather than an escaped criminal; I say that it was unfortunate, in that it tends to give the color of suspicion to the friendship felt and aid rendered Howgate by persons formerly with him in the signal service."

W. W. Kerr, ex-Government counsel in the Star route cases, said to a reporter to-night: "It is not true that I stated in a letter to Randall that the juries were 'fixed.' A man volunteered the information that such was the case and I merely wrote to Randall what I had heard."

It is understood that Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal officer, contemplates preferring charges against Lieut. Colonel and Assistant Adjutant Gen. Chauncey McKeever, because of certain expressions said to have been used by the latter reflecting on him (Hazen) in connection with the Greely relief expedition.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The congressional commission to arrange for the dedication of the Washington monument—through the medium of the Associated Press—invite all civil and military and naval organizations in the United States to attend the ceremonies, which will be held at the base of the monument on the 21st of February. Any organization accepting this invitation is requested to notify General Sheridan, marshal of the day, of the number of persons in such organization, whereupon he will assign to it proper position in the procession provided for by the commission.

At a meeting of the commission to-day, a programme was decided upon. The morning is to be devoted by the marshal of the day to the concentration of the societies and troops on the ground. The ceremonies at the monument will commence promptly at 12 o'clock, Senator John Sherman, chairman, of the Congressional commission, presiding.

The programme will be as follows: Music; prayer by Rev. Mr. Sutor of Christ's Church, Alexandria, Va.; remarks by W. W. Corcoran, first vice-president of the Washington Monument Society; remarks by the engineer of the joint commission turning the completed structure over to the President of the United States; acceptance by the President for the people of the United States, and dedication to the memory of George Washington; music. During the programme of music a procession will be formed and will proceed along the eastern front of the monument, thence along its northern front, thence between the two small lakes on the monument grounds, north around the elliptical grass plat in the white lot, thence by Executive avenue, between the State Department building and White House, to Pennsylvania avenue to the western entrance to the Capitol grounds, where it will be reviewed by the President of the United States. The procession will continue past the northern end of the capitol, where it will be dismissed as the various organizations arrive. Such persons as have tickets for the House of Representatives, will then proceed to their seats. Order of the procession: Chief marshal with chief of staff, with aides from every State and Territory, military escort, general commanding, brigade of artillery, brigade of infantry, naval brigade, battalion of marines, chartered military organizations.

The Civic Procession: Congressional commission, members and ex-members of the joint commission for the completion of the monument, engineers of the monument and details of workmen, Washington Monument Society, President of the United States and orator of the day, President and Vice-President of the United States, ex-presidents of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, diplomatic corps, Governors of States and their respective staffs, taking precedence in the order of the admission of their States into the Union, Senate and House of Representatives, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Society of the Cincinnati Masonic fraternity, with other organizations which officially contributed stones or money for the erection of the monument, citizens of States and Territories, with civic organizations from those States, without partizan flags or emblems, each State and Territory taking precedence in the order of their admission into the Union, the fire department of the District of Columbia and visiting firemen.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—The day of the inaugural ceremonies at the World's Exposition opened bright and cheerful and thousands of people made preparations early in the morning to witness the long-expected event. Every public and private building along the principal streets was decorated with more or less elaborateness. Along the street car routes visitors from nothern climates were astonished to find hundreds of orange trees bending beneath their ripe fruit, and to see the bloom of roses and the rich verdure of kitchen and flower gardens. Many steamers bore to the Exposition grounds full complements of passengers. Along the banks of the Father of Waters the Exposition grounds displayed to the best advantage.

At 11 o'clock Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, Major-General Glynn, commanding the State militia, members of their staffs in uniform, members of the State Legislature, foreign consuls, and several hundred invited guests assembled at the St. Charles Hotel for the

purpose of proceeding to the Exposition grounds.

A procession formed, consisting of a battalion of the Washington artillery, under Col. Richardson, the Continental Guards, a fine body of men in the garb of a century ago, all of the full stature of six feet, led by Captain Brown, and the Crescent Rifles under Captain Palfrey. Among the distinguished persons present were Governor McEnery of Louisiana, Governor Hamilton and staff of Illinois, Governor Knott of Kentucky, Governor Worthy of British Honduras, Rev. Dr. Talmage of Brooklyn, Ex-Gov. Morton, Senator Voorhees and others in carriages, and a long column on foot in regular order of procession and headed by the celebrated Mexican band. The procession moved through the crowded streets towards the river. At the head of Canal street this procession—in which were the official members of the Exposition—boarded the steamer Fred Banks, and she, at 14.30 a.m., steamed up the river to the grounds. The French man-of-war Bonouette in midstream saluted, and then hoisting anchor ascended the river in her company. As the official boat approached the wharf built from the Exposition grounds the Washington artillery began firing a salute of 100 guns, and the procession moved towards the spacious building where the inauguration ceremonies were carried out in accordance with the previously announced programme.

BOSTON, 17.—The report of the president of the Union Pacific Railway for the quarter ending Sept. 30th—the first completed quarter which followed the change of administration brought about by the resignation of President Dillon—was issued to-day.

The summaries exclude the St. Joseph & Western Railroad. The total income was \$7,137,000; net surplus income after the payment of all fixed charges, including government requirements and taxes, \$1,602,000, or equivalent to 26-10 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company. For the same quarter last year the net surplus was \$1,475,000. For nine months the total surplus income was \$1,592,000, from which dividends amounting to \$1,065,000 were paid, leaving a balance of \$527,000, which is an increase over nine months of the previous year of \$49,000. During the quarter ending Sept. 30th the net floating debt of the company was decreased at an average rate of \$690,000 per month. The net debt on Sept. 30th was \$5,137,000; decrease from that of the previous quarter, \$1,763,000. About the same rate of decrease continued through October and November, but an equally rapid rate of decrease is not expected during the winter months.

For 11 months in 1884 aggregate: Union Pacific, 3,465,000 acres, for \$4,109,000; Kansas Pacific, 181,000 acres, for \$643,000. There is no apparent reason, President Adams says, why the proceeds of the Kansas Pacific land grant, like the Union Pacific land grant should not constitute an asset to be set aside for the extinguishment of the bonds in whole or in part secured by them. He accordingly recommends that a supplementary agreement, in the nature of a binding contract, be entered into between the Union Pacific and some trust company under which the railway agrees to set aside from its other income a sum equal to the amount which may any year be paid over to it by trustees under the consolidated mortgage, as the proceeds of the sale of lands, to be applied by the trust company to the purchase and extinguishment of the consolidated bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company. The land grant will thus become a sinking fund for the absorption of this issue of bonds. Action to this effect should be taken, if taken at all, by the full board of directors.

CHICAGO, 17.—Most of the afternoon session of the Transcontinental Railway Association was devoted to the discussion of a resolution by the Central Pacific, that the members define their position in regard to the action of the seaboard trunk lines in refusing to concur in the new basis for rates to the Pacific Coast. The resolution was defeated. It was finally decided to intrust Commissioner Ristine to telegraph Commissioner Fink, suggesting a truce till January 31st next. A majority of the association opposed a continuance of the subsidy of six per cent on San Francisco business to the Northern Pacific to prevent its competition therein. They also opposed a like subsidy to the Union Pacific for its Oregon Short Line to Portland. It is believed, however, that both will be granted subsidies, but that the allowance will be less than six per cent. each. The entire day having been consumed in discussion, the Central Pacific offered a resolution that the auditor be instructed to settle up the business of the association to December 31st, the meaning being that the association go out of existence at that date. The resolution was carried unanimously. This action is looked on in railway circles merely as a "bluff," as it is not believed there is any serious intention of dissolving the pool. They meet again to-morrow.

DETROIT, Mich., 17.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held here to-day with a larger attendance than has been had for many years. All except two members were represented. In the absence of the president, Hon. John C. New presided. Reports were made by the board of directors and general manager, which were unanimously approved. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune; vice-

president, J. T. Mack, of the Sandusky Register; secretary, H. E. Baker, of Detroit; directors, Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette; Walter N. Holderman, of the Louisville Courier-Journal; M. E. Stone, of the Chicago News; D. M. Housen, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; John C. New, of the Indianapolis Journal; A. H. Belo, of the Galveston News; and W. D. Bickham, of the Dayton Journal. A large amount of business was transacted. Among other things, the St. Paul Globe was admitted to membership, and the following resolution adopted by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the board of directors, to the joint executive committee, and to the general manager, for their thorough and efficient management of the business of the Associated Press during the past year.

NEW YORK, 18.—Stocks weak, declined 1/4 to 1 1/2, Delaware and Hudson leading.

MONEY 1 @ 2; bar silver 107 1/2. Stocks lower after 11 a.m. but near midday a steadier tone prevailed. Rally of 18 to 1 took place, 3s, 101 1/2; 4 1/2's 113 1/2; 4's 123 1/2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 18.—Last evening a farmer named Harrington, living near Geneva, was called to the door and opening it was confronted by a masked man with a drawn revolver who demanded his money. Harrington took a small sum from his pockets and handed it to the robber, who took it and cried, "That isn't all. I want the balance." At that moment the handkerchief fell from his eyes and Mrs. Harrington standing near exclaimed: "Oh, I know him." "You do, do you!" shouted the ruffian, "take that, then," and he fired. The bullet going through her shoulder. She ran to a neighbor's for help, and returning with friends, evidences of a desperate struggle were found in the house, and Harrington lay dead with a bullet hole in the forehead. Mrs. Harrington recognized the murderer as a farm hand named Teck. Citizens are scouring the country for him.

CHICAGO, 18.—The weather is the severest to-day in this city experienced the present winter, and the same is true throughout the entire western and northwestern States. At 7 a. m. in this city, the mercury stood at 11 degrees below zero and at 9 o'clock dropped to 12 below. At Omaha it was 15 degrees below, at St. Paul 20 below, Des Moines 13 below, Dubuque 20 below, Fargo 30 below.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—A special from Turin says there is no foundation for the rumor that Louis Kossuth is dead. The venerable patriot is in excellent health.

Stanley has written a letter with reference to Congo matters, in which he points out the urgent necessity for settling the neutralization of the Congo country and of determining definitely its frontier, and bringing about a general recognition of the African International Association before the Berlin conference has concluded its labors. If these problems shall not be settled, he thinks Congo will only prove a tempting bait to France and Portugal. He thinks England should propose to Germany that inasmuch as the Association cannot make war, therefore war shall not be made against the Association. If the conference disbands before these great questions have been settled, then farewell to the Congo Basin and a long good night to its development.

LONDON, 18.—Col. Nagindie, chief of the department of explosives, says, in his report about the explosion of London Bridge, that the dynamite was probably suspended to a grating over a sewer hole at the base of a pier. The force of the explosion was much greater than was supposed at first. Several stones were badly shifted and joints opened. The curbstone at the bottom of the sewer was pulverized. The diver found fissures in the pier extending six feet into the bed of the river, into some of which he could thrust his hand to the wrist. The damage to the bridge, however, is merely suspended and the strength of the structure remains unaffected.

THE SCHOOL TAX SQUABBLE.

The litigation in the Third District Court, over the school tax question, is ludicrous and yet shameful. The laughable part is the attempt to turn into an election a meeting of taxpayers, to determine whether they will agree to the assessment of a tax to build a schoolhouse. The shameful part is the falsehood to which a number of men claiming to be respectable have resorted, for the purpose of avoiding payment of a small tax in the interest of general education.

The statements that are set forth in that part of the complaint which seeks to make it appear that the District Schools are sectarian, that no non-Mormon can be either a trustee or a school teacher, that the "Mormon" religion is taught in those schools, directly or indirectly, are most certainly false. The text of that part of the complaint will be found in another column.

The arguments of counsel for the trustees were directed to reasons for the striking out of that part of the complaint, without attacking its veracity. The motion to strike out is overruled, and now we suppose the defence will dispute the allegations set forth and put the complainants to

the proof. It seems to us that refutation of the falsehoods in the complaint will be an easy matter.

It is evident that the Court is disposed to lean to the side of the complaint, and we expect that anything which seems likely to do injury to the "Mormon" system will receive favorable consideration. But if the district Schools of Utah are not public schools, then the term "public" has a significance not to be found in the standard dictionaries, and if they are sectarian in any way, then there is not an unsectarian public school in the United States.

We trust that this matter will be thoroughly investigated, and that the falsehoods of the complaint will be demonstrated, and the sophistry of the arguments of the plaintiffs' counsel will be exposed, so that the cause of common education in this Territory may not be retarded by the selfishness of a few obstructionists, and the school system of Utah continue to be misrepresented by unprincipled defamers.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX.

THE CASE IN COURT.—A LYING COMPLAINT.

RULING OF JUDGE ZANE.

The case of certain non-Mormon residents of the 7th School District against the trustees came up before Judge Zane yesterday, and nearly the whole day was spent in hearing the arguments. It came up on motion that the injunction granted against the trustees, restraining them from levying upon the property of Liberal residents in the district, be dissolved.

Mr. Sheeks opened the case with a motion to strike out certain portions of the complaint as being irrelevant and redundant. The following are the portions referred to:

That for many years prior to the bringing of this action there has been and is now in the Territory of Utah a church and religious organization known as "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," and sometimes called the "Mormon Church," of which as these plaintiffs are informed and believe, at least four-fifths of the entire population of the Territory are members.

The said church has always heretofore claimed and asserted, and now does claim and assert, as one among the doctrines and tenets of the faith upon which it is founded, that its officers and priesthood have authority over the members of the church in temporal as well as spiritual things, which has been expressly revealed through its prophets and seers by Almighty God, and by him delegated to such officers and priesthood.

That ever since the organization of the said church in said Territory, its authority has been and now is exercised throughout said Territory in temporal as well as spiritual matters, in appointments and elections to office; the settlement of controversies and disputes concerning property and personal rights, and in the creation and perpetuation of an alleged public Territorial school system, the management and control of the schools thereunder, including the branches of learning taught therein and the appointment and qualification of teachers therefor; that during all of said time the said church, through its officers and priesthood, has exercised, and now does exercise, in all the school districts and in all the so-called public schools in said Territory, its authority, so claimed as aforesaid, to exclude from all control, management or participation of, in or matters connected with the so-called public schools, either as school officers or teachers, every person who was not and is not now a member of said church or a believer in its doctrines and authority, and has so directed and does now direct said school and all of them in the methods of thought and study prevailing therein, so as to influence the minds of the children and persons attending the same towards acceptance of and belief in the doctrines and tenets of said church, to the exclusion of all other religious beliefs.

That for the reasons aforesaid, the children of a large minority of persons, citizens and residents of the said Territory, including those of the plaintiffs, all of whom are non-believers in the doctrines and tenets of said church, have been and now are excluded of necessity from all participation in any of the benefits to be derived from said schools.

That during all of said time the members of said church, comprising a majority of the citizens and residents of said Territory, as before stated, have yielded and do now yield obedience to said church, its officers and priesthood, in the matters and things aforesaid relating to said schools.

That all the school trustees of nearly every school district in the Territory of Utah are now and at all times heretofore have been members of the said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and that in a few school districts in said Territory, including the said Seventh school district, the school trustees whereof are not all members of said church, a majority of such trustees are now and at all times heretofore have been members of said church.

That the manner in which the schools in all the school districts in said Territory, including the school in said Seventh district, shall be conducted is nominally and ostensibly determined and prescribed by the school trustees