

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 14.—First Comptroller Durham has written a letter to Mr. J. A. J. Cresswell, United States counsel before the Court of Alabama Claims, in regard to the amount of his compensation under the law, in which he says: "Without discussing that portion of your letter of the 7th inst., replying to articles in the Washington Star and the New York Herald, with which this office has no concern, I would respectfully call your attention to Section 5, Act of June, 1874, (18 Statutes at Large, 146) in the following words: 'That the President may designate the counsellors-at-law admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and represent the Government in said suit and in all claims filed for indemnity for losses as provided by this act, subject to the supervision and control of the Attorney-General. Such counsel shall receive for his services and expenses such reasonable allowance in each claim as may be approved by the court to be apportioned in each claim adjudicated, and paid from said award upon the certificate of one of the judges; and according to the provision of the act of March 3d, 1875 (18 Statutes at Large, 373) thus: 'That the compensation of a counselor provided for by Section 5 of the Act of Congress creating the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, approved June 23, 1874, shall not exceed \$8,000 per annum, and I refer you to the rule of construction laid down by Chief Justice Taney in Aldridge et al. vs. Williams (3 Howard, 24) as follows: 'In expounding this law the judgment of the court cannot in any degree be influenced by the construction placed upon it by individual members of Congress in the debate which took place on its passage, nor by the motives or reasons assigned by them for supporting or opposing the amendments that were offered. The law as it passed is the will of the majority of both houses, and the only mode in which that will is spoken is in the act itself, and we must gather their intention from the language there used comparing it, when any ambiguity exists, with the laws upon the same subject, and looking, if necessary, to the public history and the times in which it was passed. See also United States vs. Union Pacific Railway Company, 91 U. S. 79; Harbridge's Statutory Law, 56; Bishop on Written Laws, 76, 77; Sedgwick on the Construction of Statute and Constitutional Law, 203, 204, foot note; Vol. 15 of the Attorney General's Decisions, 625. Upon the language of the above section and the act of March 1d, 1875 (18 Stat. at Large, 393), amendatory thereof, authorizing compensation to be allowed to a counselor-at-law, I am of opinion that such compensation is not fixed at an annual salary of \$8,000, Congress leaving the same 'not to exceed' that sum 'to be apportioned 'in each claim' adjudicated 'by the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims,' and that I will not be warranted in passing your accounts for compensation unless the plain requirements of said section are complied with. The ruling of my predecessor on the questions arising in the former accounts heretofore presented, though entitled to weight, are not binding on me in passing upon subsequent accounts, now for the first time presented, for the action of the office thereon. If, therefore, in allowing your accounts the present question was called to the attention of my predecessors, as you have suggested, I cannot concur with their views in passing upon the accounts now for the first time submitted for the action of the office. So much in reply to the legal position assumed in your letter.

In reply to your reference to the value and necessity of the services of counsel. I will add that, even admitting your view of the same, such services seem to have been abundantly compensated, since I find from a tabular statement prepared in this office that there has been paid for special counsel since the re-establishment of said court in July, 1882, to the 31st of March, 1885, the sum of \$166,739.84, and this sum does not include the salary of the authorized counselor-at-law."

Washington, 14.—Secretary Whitney returned to Washington early Sunday morning.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared the fifth dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Monmouth, Illinois, making in all 90 per cent. paid the creditors.

The Postmaster-General to-day appointed about 300 fourth-class postmasters. No appointments were made for the Pacific Coast.

The Secretary of the Interior was occupied for several hours to-day in hearing arguments upon the case of the Tchattacop or Southwestern Mining Company vs. the Gettysburg Mining Company of Nevada. The case has been before the Department for years and has now been re-opened.

From a list of 125 applicants for appointments as messengers in the special delivery service, the postmaster has decided to select thirty to commence with. This number, it is thought, will give a good fair trial. Should the service prove popular and more messengers are required, they will be appointed.

The Board of Naval officers appointed to consider plans for the construction of new naval vessels, met in the Navy Department to-day. The board

expects to have its report ready to submit to Secretary Whitney within a couple of weeks.

Secretary Manning dismissed Jabez Fox, fourth class clerk in the Auditor's office. Mr. Fox is pastor of the Swedenborgian Church on Capitol Hill and the reason given by Register Rosecrans is that it was the pleasure of the appointing officer.

Judge Chenoweth, First Auditor of the Treasury, has returned to the city. He is not inclined to credit the charges against the Coast and Geodetic Survey Bureau in regard to the report that Acting Superintendent Thorn had allied himself with some of the officials of that bureau and had placed himself in antagonism to the reforms recommended and contemplated by the report of the Chenoweth committee, of which he (Thorn) was a member. Mr. Mr. Chenoweth said that the discredited absolutely any such report concerning Mr. Thorn.

BALTIMORE, 14.—Frederick L. Clayton, senior partner in the ship brokerage firm of F. L. Clayton & Co., Alfred Brotherton and George W. Brown were to-day arrested on the charge of having conspired to defraud insurance companies. Clayton owned the brig *O. T. Stillman*, of which Brotherton was captain and firstmate. The brig sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, September 2, 1884, with a cargo of staves for the West Indies; on Sept. 24th was abandoned at sea, and her crew picked up three days later by a passing schooner. In the early part of April, 1885, the brig was picked up and towed into Bermuda. Her cargo was insured for \$20,000. All of this amount was paid to Clayton on the statement of Brotherton that he was compelled to abandon the brig because of heavy weather and the unseaworthiness of the vessel. When the *Stillman* arrived at Bermuda she was examined by the agents of the underwriters, who found the vessel in excellent condition, but with a number of holes below the water line, which had evidently been bored from the inside. The underwriters at once put the matter in the hands of detectives, and they pushed it with all their energy. Clayton was released on \$10,000 bail, but for the others bail was refused. A singular coincidence is the fact that only this morning information was received here that the schooner *F. M. McDonald*, of which Brotherton took command after the *Stillman* was wrecked, had been cast away off Turk's Island, from where she was bound to Baltimore, and that the *McDonald* was also owned by Clayton. The offense with which Brotherton is charged is punishable with death. Clayton has always stood high in the community.

WEST BANK, 14, 4 p. m.—The *Puritan* passed the imaginary line drawn from Sandy Hook towards Prince Bay 8 minutes 3 seconds ahead of the *Genesta*:

4:06 p. m.—The *Puritan* has just passed the hospital ship. The *Genesta* is away astern.

4:40 p. m.—The *Puritan* wins the race, crossing the winning line at 4:38 1/2.

4:45 p. m.—The *Genesta* crossed the line at 4:44 1/2.

DEFEATED BY NEARLY SEVENTEEN MINUTES.

In the thirty-eight mile yacht race over the New York Yacht Club course to-day, the *Puritan* defeated the *Genesta* 16 minutes 18 seconds, corrected time, or 16 minutes, 47 seconds, actual time. The wind was extremely light from the start to Sandy Hook going out, and from there to the finish coming in. From the Hook to the Lightship and back it was a good eight knot breeze. The tide was flood during the first half of the race, and ebb coming home. The largest fleet of steamers ever assembled in New York harbor for a similar sight accompanied the yachts over the entire course. The scene at the finish was one of the grandest ever witnessed. Both yachts were saluted by every vessel and the gun from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. Owing to the cracking of the iron cap of the *Genesta's* main mast the outside race is postponed till Wednesday.

HARRISON, Ohio, 15.—The bank of Harrison has made an assignment. Liabilities \$24,000; assets about the same. Among the assets are \$5,500 noted as Indian township warrants, which may be worthless.

NEW YORK, 15.—3's, 103 1/8; 4's, 12 1/2; 4's, 23 1/4; Pacific 6's, 28; Central Pacific, 36 1/4; Burlington, 28 1/4; Northern Pacific, 21; preferred, 47; Northwestern, 96 1/4; New York Central, 97 1/4; Oregon Navigation, 80 1/4; Trans-Continental, 22; Pacific Mail, 48 1/4; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 18 1/4; Texas Pacific, 17 1/4; Union Pacific, 50 1/4; Fargo Express, 13; Western Union, 70.

CINCINNATI, 15.—Col. George Ward Nichols, president of the College of Music, Cincinnati, died this morning at his residence on East Walnut Hills, of this city, of consumption. He was at work at the college until a short time before his death. Col. Nichols served upon Gen. W. F. Sherman's staff during the war and wrote, "Sherman's march to the Sea." He married a daughter of the late Nicholas Longworth of this city, and for the past fifteen years has devoted himself to musical education, having founded a college, of which he was president. In this work he was greatly aided by the munificence of the late Reuben Springer.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which purchased last year the Mojave division of the Southern Pacific road, made application in the U. S. land of-

fice in this city yesterday for an indemnity grant of odd sections of land along its proposed line through California. The grant was asked for under the congressional act approved July 27th, 1866, entitled: "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines from the States of Missouri, Arkansas to the Pacific Coast." The application was denied on the ground of not being in conformity with department regulations; the road had not been built within the specified time.

CINCINNATI, 15.—Publication is made here to-day of startling disclosures in society at Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, where three or four youths—scarcely of age, sons of leading and wealthy citizens, are under bonds for burglaries committed in that town. One of them is Clayton Marsh, son of Hon. A. D. Marsh, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. Another is a son of County Clerk Landfair, who is a student at a Kentucky military institute. Several others are suspected but not yet arrested. The matter became public through the nephew of the sheriff, who had been entrusted with the sale of some of the stolen jewelry. Young Marsh, it is said made a confession. He and young Landfair and a barkeeper named Joseph Schilling have been arrested and are under bonds.

WASHINGTON, 15.—There was a meeting of the Cabinet held to-day at which all the members were present except Secretaries Bayard and Endicott. It is understood that the silver policy of the government was one of the questions considered.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The President to-day appointed the following Collectors of Customs: John S. Hager for the District of San Francisco. John Flagg for the Southern District of Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The *San Pablo* arrived at ten this morning bringing Hong Kong dates to August 22nd, and Yokohama Sept. 1st.

The *Japan Mail* says: There is no longer any doubt but cholera has re-appeared in Japan.

The *Official Gazette* of August 30th announces twenty-four new cases at Nagasaki and says the disease is very violent, death rapidly ensuing after seizure. The infection is extending rapidly. Cholera is also reported at Osaka, but appears to be sporadic. The total of cases from August 2d to the 21st, was only 22 deaths.

OTTAWA, 15.—A dispatch from Regina says: Riel has been respited pending the decision of the British privy council.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 250,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the New Orleans and Philadelphia mints for coinage into standard dollars.

Postmaster J. W. Flagg, of Ellsworth, Me., has been recommended for removal for mailing circulars at his postoffice that should have been at Boston. Fourth class postmasters are paid salaries based on the number of stamps cancelled at their offices. If such a postmaster from friendship or through corrupt means induce a business man living in the cities of a presidential grade to mail large quantities of matter at their offices, the effect is an increase in the postmaster's salary. This practice is believed to prevail to a great extent in small towns surrounding Boston, and to a small extent around New York.

Inspectors' investigations have revealed the fact that there are persons in the cities who make a business of furnishing and addressing quantities of circulars for firms free of cost on payment of one cent postage on each circular. They take these circulars to small village postoffices and stipulate with the postmaster for their share in his commission, and this share, it seems, is large enough to make the business lucrative. There is said to be no statute under which such persons can be punished, and it is probable that the attention of Congress will be called to the needed legislation in this particular, but the regulations of the Postoffice department authorize the Postmaster General to recover from the postoffice any sum paid them in excess of their lawful commission, and under this provision \$7,000 can be recovered from postoffices.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The following general order has been issued:

Washington, Sept. 15.

General order No. 6.

Believing it to be the general desire of members of the Grand Army of the Republic that a monument should be erected to their departed comrade, Gen. U. S. Grant, which will testify forever their affection for him as a comrade and fitly symbolize their appreciation of his services to our country, in behalf of which they, with him, perilled their lives and offered their all, I deem it proper, not as clothed with official authority in that regard, but as discharging a duty to which I am invited by the united voice of my comrades, to invoke their favorable consideration and action upon the following plan and suggestions:

First.—That a sum of money equal to a contribution of 15 cents per capita for each member of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing, be raised for the end named. That for the purpose of certainty and expedition, this amount be appropriated from the post funds, to be reimbursed by donations of individual comrades or in such manner as each Post may provide.

Second.—That to suitably mark the event and to evidence for all time the equal share all comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic have taken in

this work of commemoration, neatly written rolls be prepared on blanks to be furnished from the National Headquarters, which shall contain the name and rank, regiment and post of each donor thereto, to be returned to the National Headquarters, bound into volumes and and properly cared for, and that provision be made to furnish each Post a lithographic or other suitable form of engraving of the finished monument.

Third.—That the committee, to be hereafter named, shall in conjunction with the National Council of Administration take into consideration and determine the form of the monument to be adopted, the place of its erection and the other necessary details.

Fourth.—All moneys donated for this purpose to be forwarded through the Department headquarters to the Quartermaster-General, and by him specially deposited to the credit of the Grand Post Grant Memorial under rules to be prescribed by the National Council of Administration. It has been suggested that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, not members of our organization, be permitted to join with us in this most grateful duty. Let all such who are worthy be invited to stand in the ranks of the Grand Army. Our self-imposed task in view, of the election of a monument which, avoiding all exaggeration or mere motive of display, shall be in keeping with the simplicity of the life and character of our great leader, is, that it shall be of such intrinsic excellencies as shall commend it to the care of the Nation, and thus through all succeeding generations be our memorial, as well as a monument to his fame. On behalf of his comrades everywhere, the Commander-in-chief feels authorized to declare that, whilst determined to erect a memorial to our dead comrade which shall be solely the result of their own contributions they nevertheless view with gratification and will aid to the extent of their ability other patriotic efforts put forth to do him honor.

By command.

S. S. Burdette, Commander-in-chief.

John Cameron, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—A horrible discovery was made in Chinatown to-day. Information was given the City Coroner that a frightful stench was being emitted from a cellar on Pacific Street. He went there, forced his way in, and found the floor covered with human skulls and bones partially covered with flesh in the last stage of putrefaction. Among the decayed mass worms were crawling, while the floor was wet and slimy with the liquid exuding from the remains. In the inner room the Coroner found a number of Chinese engaged in boiling down the remains of other bodies, while the other Chinese were engaged in scraping the boiled bones and packing them in boxes for shipment to China. It is estimated the cellar contained 300 dead bodies which had been taken secretly from the various cemeteries throughout the State. As an instance of Chinese ingenuity it is stated that those in charge of the operations, fearing the stench from the boiling pots would be so great as to attract attention outside, procured two live skunks, that the odor of the latter might overcome the former. The Coroner confiscated all the remains.

The discovery has created a deep and intense excitement. The knowledge that such a mass of putrefaction was lying exposed in the very heart of the city, while at the same time the drainage and sewers of the city are known to be in an unwholesome, filthy state, created a feeling of fear for the health of the city. After all the boxes containing the remains of the dead Chinamen had been removed to the morgue, the city coroner was interviewed in regard to the matter. He stated that when he arrived in the cellar in which the boxes were stored, and the putrid remains which had still to be boiled were lying around, he set to work with a hatchet to break open the boxes. There were some 60 bodies in all. Each of them contained one tin case in which were carefully rolled up in oiled cloths a number of human bones. The smaller bones and long strips of skin were wrapped up in separate parcels and placed within the largest ones. On the outside of the box was a label in Chinese characters indicating the name of the person while living, so that the remains could be claimed by the relatives on their arrival in China. After having opened several cases the Coroner concluded to seize the whole lot and remove them to the morgue. Express wagons were called and while the cases were being placed in the wagons some of the boxes rolled off to the pavement, breaking them and leaving the bones exposed to view. The crowd which had assembled having learned the cause of the excitement jumped on the bones, and in their indignation trod them under foot. The police officers quickly interfered, and the loading continued without further interruption, and the remains were removed to the morgue. Most of the boxes containing the remains were on examination found to have come from cities in the interior of the State. The remains were shipped from there to San Francisco in common tea boxes. Those that come from the interior are boiled and prepared before shipment, so that no odor is perceptible en route. Only those removed from San Francisco cemeteries have the flesh still on them when brought to the preparation cellar. It was the intention to have shipped all these on the steamer *City of Peking*, which sails on Saturday next. It is rumored that the Chinese Six Companies will bring an action against the Coroner for the removal of the boxes and remains.

HELENA, Mont., 15.—Commissioner Thoman's attention was called to the dispatches from Washington speaking of his connection with the Indiana school securities, and in answer to a question, said: "I am free to admit my astonishment at what seems to be the overissue of a large amount of township warrants. I cannot say whether those I turned over to Mr. Richards and those I still hold are good or bad. The legal opinions, together with a letter from each of the two national banks in Indiana, I gave to Mr. Martin, Mr. Richard's partner, with whom all the business was transacted, and I placed the securities at his request in the Citizen's National Bank, where they remained until Mr. Pearsal the cashier, had made inquiry concerning them through his correspondent, the Meridian National Bank of Indianapolis. I think Messrs. Hupty, Dyer, Martin and Pearsal will say that I asked the most careful investigation as to their worth. I got them from A. E. Davis, Chicago. He is my personal friend and I cannot doubt his honesty and integrity. My connection with these securities is one of legitimate business. I belong to no syndicate. I have no interest in a manufacturing establishment with Mr. Davis. I am not his partner in any business."

Judge Thoman is connected with the civil service examination here to-day and leaves for Portland to-night to conduct another.

SANDY HOOK, 16.—This is the day appointed for the *Puritan* and *Genesta* to sail the race to sea, twenty miles to windward and return, from Scotland lightship. It is a question whether they will be successful in covering the course within the allotted time. The wind at 9:30 a. m. is blowing from the west at the rate of 11 miles an hour, with probabilities of its decreasing; weather clear. Both yachts are now on their way to the light ship and the start will probably be made about 10:30 a. m.

11 a. m.—The preparatory signal has just been given and the race will begin in five minutes. The wind has freshened and is now

BLOWING FOURTEEN MILES PER HOUR from the west. Sea smooth.

11:07 a. m.—The *Genesta* crossed the starting line at 11:04:32. The *Puritan* at 11:05:30.

11:15 a. m.—The wind is increasing. It is now blowing 15 miles an hour from the northwest.

11:17 a. m.—The *Puritan* is gaining on the *Genesta*.

Sandy Hook, 16.—At 11:25 the yachts were off Sandy Hook light ship, their positions about the same as at the start. The wind is blowing 16 miles an hour from west-northwest.

11:46 a. m.—

THE GENESTA IS LEADING THE PURITAN

somewhat now.

12:15 p. m.—The *Genesta* is leading the *Puritan* by about half a mile.

Noon.—The wind is blowing 24 miles an hour from west-northwest and the weather is fair.

The start was made amid the whistling of tugs and steamers. The *Genesta* crossed the line ahead of her rival, but the *Puritan* quickly recovered the lost ground and gained slightly on the starboard tack and darted along over the course like a race horse. The sea is covered with white caps. The *Puritan* is to windward of the *Genesta*, and both yachts are contesting every foot of the course and are piling up green masses of water on either side of their sharp bows. Every sail is set and the prospects for a quick race have begun. At 11:15 the yachts were abreast. Then

THE GENESTA BEGAN TO FORGE AHEAD.

The crew on board of the *Puritan* watched the Britisher slip by with anxious faces. Five minutes later the *Genesta* had increased the distance between her and the Boston boat to three cable lengths. She lay well over to the wind, cutting the waters rapidly and gracefully.

Sandy Hook, 12:15 p. m.—The yachts have now covered about 14 miles of the outward run and keep well apart, with the *Genesta* still in the lead. The wind is now northwest and the weather cloudy.

12:36 p. m.—The yachts are still in the same relative positions as last reported.

The *Genesta* turned the stake boat at 1:05:10, the *Puritan* at 1:07:22.

1:20 p. m.—The *Puritan* has had her topsails down for some time. The reason is not known. The wind is blowing 25 miles an hour.

At 1:35 p. m. the *Puritan* had not yet set her topsail and the *Genesta* was to windward of the *Puritan* and gaining on her all the time. It was thought the *Puritan* was crippled. At 1:38 p. m. the wind was blowing 36 miles an hour north-northwest and cloudy.

Sandy Hook, 1:50 p. m.—

THE "PURITAN" IS NOW LEAVING THE "GENESTA."

1:54 p. m.—The weather has set in thick shutting out the yachts from view.

2:15 p. m.—Both yachts are still on the port tack standing northeast. The *Puritan* is about a mile ahead.

2:20 p. m.—The weather has cleared. The *Puritan* is a mile ahead, but it is impossible to tell which is to windward.

2:25 p. m.—Both yachts have gone about on the starboard tack. The *Puritan* is ahead. She has not set her topsail yet.

Sandy Hook, 2:30 p. m.—The yachts