

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, who returned to Washington to-day, says that although he placed his resignation at the disposal of the President early last March he did so merely as a matter of courtesy. He has no idea that the President desires to make a change. Postmaster General James says he knows of no reason why Tyner should resign, and there is no doubt but that he will remain undisturbed.

Anticipating that before long he will be in need of legal talent ex-Assistant Postmaster General Brady has retained for his defense Messrs. Shillabarger and Wilson, Col. E. Laten, Robert Ingersoll and Gen. Butler. Gen. Brady who has been here for several days left for New York last night. He expresses confidence that he will come out all right. But this opinion does not appear to be widely shared.

The editors of Virginia papers say the readjusters' ticket cannot get 5,000 votes beyond the Blue Ridge, and that the republicans will nominate a straight-out ticket, as this pleases neither party.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The capital organ of the Star route ring, bitterly assails the President in its leading editorial to-day, and in conclusion of the article, discussing the appointment of A. M. Gibson, one of the special agents whose appointment the President approved, it says: Surely, Mr. President, there must be some mistake about this, but if there is mistake, it is a dreadful one—a mistake that will haunt you to your dying day and dam your memory long after you are dead as the only President of the United States who ever voluntarily certified to the honor, integrity and trustworthiness of a man who for nine years had steadily branded him a "bribe taker," thief, liar, perjurer and suborner of perjury and forgery.

NEW YORK, 6.—A majority of the administration and stalwart adherents, will start back some time to-day. It is believed by many politicians that Senators Conkling and Platt will endeavor during the present week, by the aid of democrats, to secure the adjournment of the legislature. It is evident to stalwarts that they cannot secure the election of Conkling and Platt in the present temper of the legislature. If the legislator adjourns without either of the senators being chosen, Judge Robertson will then accept the position of collector and by so doing will vacate his office as senator. This is one vote lost to the administration in case the legislature is again called together, and the duties of collector will also prevent him from taking so active a part in the contest. It is also hoped by the stalwarts, that the feeling against Conkling and Platt on the part of the republican voters throughout the State, will gradually abate and if an extra session is called, some of these senators and assemblymen, who are now afraid to face the indignation of their constituents, should they vote for the senators will then be more pliant. All the energy of the stalwart leaders for the remainder of the week, will be directed towards securing an adjournment.

NEW YORK, 6.—A case to which much importance is attached was brought to a successful close on Saturday night by detectives. For years the brewers of this city suffered serious losses by having their barrels stolen in large numbers. They have spent thousands of dollars in a vain endeavor to discover the thieves. An extensive traffic in stolen kegs and barrels has long been carried on in this city, notwithstanding the law making it a penal offence to sell or buy beer barrels upon which the owner's name is stamped. Two weeks ago the brewers applied to the police for protection. Saturday a driver and two men, who were carting away a car load of barrels upon which the owner's name had been destroyed, were arrested. The were to be shipped to other cities. The driver betrayed the name of his employers, who were arrested that night and 63 stolen kegs and 15 barrels were taken to the police station headquarters. The employer is James J. Rooney, 557 West 49th Street. He has been in the business 20 years, having grown rich at it. The extent of losses caused by the robbery can be inferred from the fact that a single business firm of brewers lost in one year

770 barrels, worth from \$3 to \$10 each.

A London dispatch says: The mass meeting in Hyde Park to protest against government's policy with regard to Ireland, was held Saturday. Although there was a steady drizzle of rain during the day, a large number of Irish men and women were present, but the attendance of the general public was limited. A procession of branches of the home rule organization with bands and banners, marched from Trafalgar Square to the Park where there was speaking from three platforms. The following resolutions were carried at each platform:

That the government is criminally responsible for the deplorable condition of Ireland.

That the meeting summon the government immediately to suspend eviction and liberate persons arrested on suspicion.

That Forster resign his office for which he has proved his utter incapacity.

Parnell appeared and was enthusiastically received. He made a speech upbraiding the government for encouraging unjust evictions, he read a letter from a priest of New Pallas, stating that Colonel Hare, on whose property a recent riotous eviction occurred. He had, during the last 25 years, evicted nearly 450 persons. Parnell said serious responsibility will rest on the government if evictions continue. Irishmen are now becoming aware of the combination, and would not tolerate passing resistance.

T. P. O'Connor and Frank O'Donnell, members of Parliament also addressed the meeting.

Captain Bill, describing himself as an American journalist, was introduced to the Cork branch of the land league, Saturday. He said he had come amongst them in the interest of a paper which he represented. He declared that America sympathized with the grievances of Ireland, but despised rioting and anarchy.

A company of the army service corps has been sent to the various flying columns in Ireland.

ALBANY, 5.—Petitions against and for re-election are presented. Forster said he was paired with Astor when either was absent on all senatorial votes. Lord asked which had left the republican party. Sessions said he would move a call of the Senate whenever he found both senators absent without leave from the Senate.

In the Senate, Woodin said the petition presented by Redman was simply a copy of the poll list, all the names written in red ink and in one hand. Redman said he had discovered that the petition was a fraud.

In joint convention, Woodin offered as rules to govern the proceedings: First—That they meet daily at noon until two senators be elected or until the Legislature adjourns. Second—The joint assembly shall adjourn daily till the next noon, except Saturday, when it adjourns to Monday. Third—Only a two-thirds vote shall rescind these rules. Ordered printed. There were six pairs in the Assembly.

MONTREAL, 6.—Information was received late last night that a deputation of the Montreal Telegraph Co., now there, composed of Hon. J. Abbott and Andrew Allen, have arranged preliminaries with the Western Union, which controls the Dominion Telegraph Co., for an amalgamation of the two, thus forming another gigantic monopoly. The plan is to form a new company that will lease the two lines forever, the Western Union guaranteeing eight per cent. to the Montreal and six to the Dominion, the Western Union to get half of all earnings above these percentages, and the other moiety to go to the new company. The dodge is adopted to evade an act of Parliament passed to prevent the amalgamation of these companies. Meetings of the shareholders of local companies will be called at once to ratify. This new piece of work by Jay Gould will cause a terrible outcry in Canada when it is made known.

LOS PINOS, Col., 6.—The Ute commissioners met to-day in conference with the head chief, Sapavaro, of the Utes, and his sub-chiefs, Shavano, Srahe, Alahandra and others. There were at least 1,200 Utes about the agency. The scenes within Agent Berry's office were exciting, dramatic and perilous in the extreme. The Ute Indian commission, Messrs. Meers, Russell and MacMorris were present. Each Indian was heavily armed, and when the talk began the building was surrounded by Utes, who occupied

every available spot to listen to the conference. Being regular ration day, together with the widely circulated information among the Utes, a larger number were present than usual. The Utes were told by the commissioners through an interpreter, that the commissions had come to their agency for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the treaty entered into last year; that it was the wish and intention of the Government to accomplish the terms of the treaty as expeditiously as possible and remove the Utes upon the new reservation. This announcement had a perceptibly unfavorable impression upon Chief Sapavaro as well as upon Shovano and the other sub-chiefs. The Utes were furthermore informed by the commissioners that it was decided to expedite matters with them and permit very little talk. They were further told that the Government was disposed to treat them fairly and just, but an endorsement of the stipulations of the treaty was absolutely paramount to everything else. That they were to be located upon a new reservation, and no deviation from this determination was possible. Shovano, the leading sub-chief, exclaimed loudly that there never was a treaty made, neither this one under consideration nor any other, and boldly demanded to know who signed a treaty. He was soon told that every Indian present signed. To this Shovano made answer that the chiefs were informed that they could select five Utes to accompany the commission to the new reservation. Should they decline to make a selection, the commission would proceed without them, locate their reservation and remove the agency thereon. Five Utes, among whom was the head chief Sapavaro, have been selected by Agent Berry, and ordered to report to the agency on Wednesday. Shovano was very bold in his talk. He claimed that himself and Chepeta, Ouray's wife owned the Uncompahgre Valley. The chiefs were given to understand that steps would be pursued to successfully accomplish the mission of the commission. The presence of the military kept the Utes under submission. The presence of reinforcements of military, has clearly demonstrated that were they absent the Utes would have refused to go to the new reservation. Berry's influence with them on Saturday prevented more excited scenes and they gracefully accepted the inevitable. Matters are quiet to-day. Very few Indians are hovering about the agency. They may return for another pow wow which will be refused. The Ute Indian commissioner have been here nearly two weeks. No orders for an escort have been received from Washington. Valuable time is passing awaiting these orders.

DEADWOOD, 6.—A terrific wind and hail storm passed over this city this afternoon, doing great damage. Hail stones, the size of hen's eggs, fell for over two hours. One stone measured 22 inches in circumference. A whirlwind struck in Deadwood near the confluence of White-wood and Deadwood gulches, completely destroying four houses, killing one woman—wife of John A. Walcott, of St. Louis, and seriously injuring Mrs. Thomas and her two young children. Hundreds of trees on the hillsides were uprooted and hurled in some instances a distance of nearly 50 feet. Telegraph poles were torn up and thrown hundreds of yards. The whirlwind separated over the thickly settled portion of the town, otherwise the damage would have been simply fearful.

SANTA FE, 6.—The largest railroad suit which ever came before the courts of the United States has just been commenced here before Judge Warren Bristol, of the Third District Court of the Territory. It is between the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad of New Mexico. The suit is brought to recover all that portion of the Southern Pacific built upon the land grant of the Texas Pacific in New Mexico, which is over a stretch of country from San-son River, on the Arizona line, to within four miles of El Paso, a tract of 130 miles. A temporary injunction has been granted restraining the Southern Pacific of New Mexico from using, occupying or running the road within the limits of the land grant of the Texas Pacific or on its right of way in New Mexico, and Judge S. B. Newcomb, of Lawrence, has been appointed temporary receiver. The order to show cause why the injunction and receiver should not be continued, is made returnable at Santa Fe on

June 24. The attorneys for the Texas Pacific Railroad Co., are ex-Judge John T. Dillon, Gen. Wagner Swayne, New York; H. M. Herman, Kansas; ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, and local attorneys. At least \$5,000,000 of property is involved in this suit, and the counsel employed are among the best legal talent in the country. The suit has been brought since Jay Gould was elected to the presidency of the Texas Pacific. This is more than probably the first shot in a big railroad war.

The *World's* London special says: The Czar is reported as completely broken down. Correspondents who have visited Gatchina recently say it is pitiable to see what a wreck this man of Herculean frame has become since his father's murder. It was thought at first he would defy the nihilists, and when he appeared once or twice at reviews and public ceremonies, his brave and manly bearing elicited hearty applause from the people. But since he issued the "proclamation of autocracy," and called in Ignatieff, Alexander III has almost withdrawn from public view. It is not grief for his father, but sheer fright. The shock of assassination completely prostrated the Czar, and her nervousness has affected the Czar. His palace at Gatchina is a perfect arsenal. Corpses of trusty Cossacks surround the whole district, and the palace itself is guarded night and day by police and picked officers of the line. The Czar lives in a state of siege. All visitors, except the high officers of state, are searched, and at night there is a password and countersign not only for the precincts of the palace, but for all the roads approaching it. Like all the Romanoffs, Alexander III is superstitious. Just before the assassination, the late Czar's household was upset by the discovery of a dead pigeon in the main courtyard of the Winter Palace which had been killed by an eagle. Gatchina is now terrified by an omen of more sinister import. During a storm of thunder and lightning on June 4th, the granite statue of the Emperor Paul was overthrown and the sentry guarding it killed. There is a legend that "when falls Paul's column, dies the Czar, and Russians upon Russia war. The deed was done in eighteen one, and when twice forty years are run, wail, Russia, for thy crowned one;" and the Czar believes as firmly as the most ignorant peasant that the prophecy was not fulfilled by the murder of Alexander II, but that 1881 will witness a civil war and the overthrow of the dynasty. The court will soon remove to Peteroff which has a small port at the mouth of the Nerva.

The *World's* Dublin special says: Several public meetings were held in Ireland yesterday, but there was no disturbance of any kind and the speakers were comparatively mild. It is probable that many of the important prisoners arrested when the coercion act first came into force will shortly be cleared on condition of refraining from active participation in league work. There is great activity at the Castle. No information can be obtained from the authorities, but it is clear that they do not think the work is over. Constabulary recruits at Phoenix Park are being hurriedly prepared for active service and large drafts of raw men are constantly arriving. Since the surreptitious publication by *Freeman's Journal* of a private circular issued to the constabulary officers by the inspector general, chiding them for not making more arrests in the disturbed districts, much of the ill feeling against the force has disappeared. A rigorous investigation is being held at the Castle relative to the publication of this document. The general belief is that it was not supplied to Mr. Gray's paper by any member of the constabulary, but by one of the clerks in the chief secretary's office. Its publication has done more to injure Forster, not only in the eyes of the Irish people, but among English radicals, than any step he has yet taken in this unfortunate business.

LITTLE ROCK, 7.—A frightful explosion took place at Arkansas City at 7 o'clock last evening. The elevator boiler, which is new, as is the whole building, exploded at that hour, killing engineer John McCullough, badly wounding Patrick Bolan, fireman, Amos Ramsey, carpenter. Considerable damage was done to the roof of the elevator, but no other damage to the building except the breaking of glass and the knocking out of sashes. The explosion caused great excitement in Arkansas City. The accident happened while the steamer *Gold Dust*

was discharging freight. Cause of accident, insufficiency of water in the boiler and the carelessness of the engineer. After the boiler exploded and went out through the room, nothing more was seen of it, and it is supposed it fell in the river.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—The report having been spread that the bones of the founder of Pennsylvania were to be transferred from their quiet resting place in Buckinghamshire to America, a reporter determined to make a pilgrimage to Jordan's Meeting House Churchyard. He chose June 2nd for his visit and duly made his way to Rickmansworth, a quaint little town in Hertfordshire, and thence to Chalfont by confusive and winding roads. Chalfont is in the heart of Buckinghamshire. It is several miles from any railroad station, and is off the high road, yet is historic ground. Near by in Chalfont, St. Giles, is shown the house where Milton spent some of his later years and composed much of his poetry, and where Ellwood, the quaker, suggested to him the writing of "Paradise Regained." The little burial ground of the Friends in which Penn is buried is about three miles beyond Chalfont, St. Giles. The road is very solitary, but very pleasant at this time of year when the hawthorne and chestnut are in full bloom, and the fields are waving with young corn. After topping a slight elevation, the visitor was surprised by a sight quite out of keeping with the prevailing solitude. He was looking down upon a thickly wooded hollow, where two paths joined, and saw a score or two of people, both men and women, passing to and fro. A glance assured him that most of them were Friends and this undoubtedly must be the place sought, some extraordinary occasion having brought the crowd together. A short walk brought him within view of a humble building, inshrined amid a grove of magnificent trees, which are doubly sacred to the Friends, as having served their religiousists as a worshipping place for generations, and as being the chosen resting place of William Penn. Here no monumental ruin or no rich sculptured attraction attracted the attention, not a single object of artistic beauty, not one form of earth's grandeur meets the view. It is a simple barn like structure. In front of it are a few unpretending gravestones, and that is all. One might almost fancy it the cemetery of some ruined and deserted hamlet but for the people that were there assembled.

It was the rare occasion of an annual meet of the Friends of the district. It is almost the only meeting held here during the whole course of the year, and the very matter which took the visitor there had brought a large concourse of friends. All he heard or had talked of the removal of Penn's bones, and although not believed that it could be, all wanted to hear what was said on the subject. Among the numbers were some American Friends, who were on their travels, and who had devoted the day to seeing the spot which was so endeared to them. Among them were Dr. King, of Baltimore, J. C. Thorn, of Baltimore, Amos Hines, of New York, and nearly dozen others. A group of gentlemen were gathered about one of the unpretending graves, or gravestones, for there was hardly a mound to indicate where a body had been laid. It bore the simple inscription, "William Penn, 1688." A few years ago a stranger would have been unable to distinguish the grave of William Penn from the surrounding grass-covered hillocks; no sign denoted the former rank and character of the sleeper; wild flowers grew alike all. It was Granville Penn, Stoke Pogis, the great-grandson of Penn, who suggested erection of a stone to mark the resting place of his ancestor. This advice was adopted. The stones mark not only the grave of Penn, but those of his two wives, children, his relations, his intimate associates, and his fellow-laborers. The greater number of graves remain unmarked by stones. Only a few stones are found in all, these being close to the grave of Penn, near the entrance gate. To the left of the narrow path a slab points out the graves of his five children. On the right of the path is a row of graves, five, marked by headstones. The second and third are those of Isaac Pennington and his wife, the fourth is that of Penn's first wife, Guillemaria, and the fifth bears the name