

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20. — The *Times* Chicago special says: Gen. Brislin, of the Second Cavalry, writes from Fort Ellis, Montana, a long complaint, which will be brought under the notice of the Secretary of War in regard to the depredations committed in the National Park by vandal tourists. He says: Every year much damage is done by them in the National Park in Montana, and unless measures are soon taken to put a stop to the destruction the park will not be long worth preservation. The General recommends that immediate action be taken to prevent depredations by tourists. The game and terraced borders of the pools, he thinks, should be protected. The entrances are easily guarded, and a sergeant and four men should be placed there on the Virginia City side, and an equal number on the Bozeman side. It is also recommended that a soldier be sent with each party of visitors entering the park to take note of the damage done and report. The report of Brislin is endorsed by Gen. Terry and Gen. Sheridan. The recommendation made that all practical means may be employed to put an end to the destruction of this public property.

WASHINGTON, 20. — Reviewing the congressional work of the session, which terminated amid scenes of excitement and confusion this morning, the most noticeable result from a pacific standpoint of local interest, have been the action taken on the Chinese questions; the large appropriations for a multiplicity of important objects in the Pacific states and territories, which have been already reported in detail in these dispatches; the enactment of the silver bill; the passage of laws providing for the sale of timber lands; the postponement of the California congressional election until next year, and the enactment of the Pacific Railroad sinking fund bill. Among the measures which made considerable progress, but which go over until next winter, with greatly diminished chances of becoming laws, are the Texas Pacific bill, the Northern Pacific bill, specie resumption bill and the bill for the issue of silver bullion certificates. Besides these, which are of national interest, the following of more local application also go over without completed action: Sargent's provision for negotiating a treaty with Corea, and a bill for the relief of the suties in Frank Soule's bonds. Booth's bill restoring lands to the market on the line of the Pacific railroad and branches, reserving the waters of lakes and streams on the public lands from sales, declaring forfeitures of railroad grants in certain cases, providing for the repayment of fees on cancelled entries of public lands, and opening lands near Camp Independence to pre-emption. Page's bills relative to gold note banks and for the relief of the California savings banks, for discriminating taxations for the relief of settlers on the forfeited railroad lands, for the sale of the Fort Yuma reservation, for the purchase of a reservation for the Mission Indians, for the erection of a public building at Sacramento and to make Oakland a port of delivery; and those of other representatives.

The World's Washington has the following on the closing scenes of the House. During recesses in the early hours of the morning, quite a number of the members and some house employees gathered on the democratic side of the hall and made the old chamber ring with "Sweet bye and bye," "Nearer my God to Thee," "Whoa Emma," "Sweet Home" and kindred airs. A mischievous page, unnoticed during one of these songs, took the Speaker's chair and brought the gavel down with such a thud as to instantly stop the hilarity, when he added, with mock solemnity, that there was "too much noise on the right of the chair." It was a moment before the chorus of singers discovered that it was neither the act nor voice of the Speaker.

A remarkable instance of quick work in Congress occurred this morning, a few minutes before the final adjournment. Senator Sargent, as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, has taken great interest in the bill providing for a commission to report on the expediency of removing the naval observatory to a better and more healthful location than Washington, which passed the Senate some

weeks ago, but passed the House only this morning, and was not received in the Senate for the signature of the presiding officer of that body until just five minutes before 7 o'clock, the hour fixed for the final adjournment. Sargent, however, was prepared to save it, having had a consultation with the President during the night, as to who should be selected as the commissioners. Their nominations were made out in advance and sent to the Senate together with the President's approval of the bill, three minutes before 7. An executive session was therefore ordered at Sargent's instance; the doors were closed, the nominations were confirmed, and the doors were reopened at one minute before 7, in time for the announcement by the presiding officer, in open session, as the clock struck 7, and the Senate stood adjourned *sine die*.

CHICAGO, 20. — Four hundred of the 600 coopers in this city went on a strike to-day for an advance on wages. The rate fixed last February and prevailing since then is 30 cents per barrel. The Coopers Union, to-night, voted to assist them in their strike.

NASHVILLE, 20. — Pearson and Sadler, who, it is supposed, outraged the person of Mrs. Graves, near Mitchellville, May 16th, were taken from the Springfield jail at 1 o'clock this morning, by a hundred armed men, masked, to place three miles from town and hanged. Doubt existed as to their guilt. Both protested their innocence.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20. — A Silver City dispatch says: Maj. Egbert's five companies of the twelfth infantry, numbering eight officers and 135 men, arrived here at 10 a. m., having made forced march across the country from Cornucopia, averaging 30 miles a day, remained here two hours, and departed for Camp Lyon, about 50 miles distant, on the Oregon and Idaho line.

An outbreak of the Indians at Duck Valley Reservation is anticipated. At Paradise Valley and Quinn's River trouble is also anticipated among the Indians.

NEW YORK, 21. — Dispatches state that 15,000 Russians have arrived at San Stefano from Odessa, and the Russians are concentrating at Shumla and Varna. The English government is sending heavy reinforcements to the Cape of Good Hope.

Geo. M. Martin, for several years clerk of the registry department of the post office here, was arrested, this morning, for robbing registered letters. They were all in transit between distant points.

A Berlin dispatch says: Schouvaloff has informed the congress that Russia has determined to stand on the Anglo-Russian agreement, and will not treat on any other basis nor make further concessions.

WASHINGTON, 21. — The Potter investigation committee met to-day, Morrison presiding in the absence of Potter.

Captain Thomas A. Jenks, of New Orleans, was examined by Representative Reid. He testified that in 1876 his residence was in East Feliciana parish; held the position of United States deputy marshal; was appointed by Marshal Pitkin. The republicans in the parish had told witness they were afraid to register their names on account of intimidation.

Witness produced a letter written by James E. Anderson requesting that he forward Anderson the original list given by witness to General Auger of the 19 murders committed in East Feliciana parish.

Anderson told witness that he was attacked by democrats, and afterwards said he thought his clerk, P. C. Butler, had something to do with it.

The Matthews Senate committee was in private session two hours and a half to-day. When the doors were opened, James E. Anderson was sworn, but being refused counsel, he said he had no statement to make nor questions to answer. The committee went into private session for the third time.

WASHINGTON, 21. — The witness, Thomas A. Jenks, was shown several letters which he identified as being in the handwriting of D. A. Weber, and then he was shown the signature of Weber to the Anderson-Weber contract and was asked if he believed it was genuine. He replied that he did not think it was; that Weber always signed his name in a back hand, that he had never seen him sign it as this paper was signed; that it might be

Weber's signature, but it was not his usual signature. He had never seen that Anderson-Weber contract before. Witness testified about the \$350 which Anderson had received in Baton Rouge, and said it was paid on a draft drawn on the democratic candidate for district judge by the chairman of the democratic state committee in New Orleans. It was intimidated, however, by McMahon that the draft in question was signed by Governor Kellogg and endorsed by the state supervisor Mr. Hahn.

The cross examination elicited the fact that Jenks was tax collector of East Feliciana in 1869 and 1870; that it was since claimed that there was a deficit of \$10,000 in his accounts and that an indictment had been found against L. B. Jenks his deputy, who got off by pleading the statute of limitation. L. B. Jenks was a candidate on the republican ticket in 1876 for parish judge of West Feliciana. Witness didn't know when he went to New Orleans in whose behalf he was subpoenaed. Judge Shellabarger told him on his arrival at Washington that it was on the republican side.

The witness, in reply to questions, repeated the direct evidence that he never heard, until the 6th of January, of Sherman being connected with any letter or document, and never suspected from anything that passed between his wife and himself that she knew of such a letter. He said his wife said she had the Sherman letter, but said Anderson claimed to have a copy of it, which was in his lawyer's hands. Witness identified Anderson's signature to the original Anderson-Weber agreement but failed to identify Weber's. Adjourned.

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When the door was again opened, Anderson was informed that he should answer the questions the committee might see proper to put, and was asked his age and occupation. Anderson replied that he had no desire to throw obstacles in the way, but Senator Matthews was a lawyer and was here looking after his own interests. The questions were repeated; also whether he had placed any papers in Matthews' possession, and if so what, but Anderson declined to answer.

Senator Whyte—You mean simply to say you set at defiance the will of this committee?

Anderson—You put it too strong. I simply wish to say I decline answering. I have to propose that if Senator Matthews will go before the Potter committee I will testify.

Another consultation of the committee followed.

Anderson, in private, says he made the proposition that Matthews appear before the Potter committee that he might ask him questions he could not ask him before the Senate committee, and further that the Senate not being in session, he could not be punished as a recalcitrant witness.

When the doors were opened, Anderson was informed by the chairman that the committee had decided they would require his testimony before the committee. He then asked Anderson: "Are you now willing to answer such questions as may be propounded to you?" Anderson replied: "I am not."

Chairman—Then, on refusing to answer any question pertaining to the matters of investigation, you set this committee at defiance?

Sensor Whyte—In the absence of the Senate we have no power to punish for contempt, and therefore, I move that the committee now adjourn, subject to the call of the chairman.

The motion was agreed to and the committee accordingly adjourned.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 21. — A robbery of nearly \$20,000 was perpetrated on the First National Bank to-day. Shortly after noon, some parties entered the bank to make deposits, the cashier being alone at the time. After they had left the cashier went to the vault to place some money therein, and discovered that three packages of \$5,000 each had been taken. Smaller packages, amounting to \$4,700, were also missing. The cashier is certain the money was in the bank when the day's business began. There is no back entrance to the bank, and no suspicious characters have been seen about during the day. The bank had a surplus fund of \$20,000 and the loss will not embarrass it in any way.

YANKTON, 21. — The young men

at Spotted Tail's camp are just concluding their annual sun dance, and the barbarous festival has been one of more than ordinary success. Forty-eight candidates passed through the terrible ordeal of self-torture, and are entitled to full diplomas as warriors of unquestioned bravery. The candidates for honors cut two longitudinal slits down each breast, one end of a lariat is passed under the strip of skin and the flesh left between the incisions and tightly tied, and the other end is made fast to the top of a high pole. The candidate then throws himself backward with his weight upon the lariat, and the dance goes on until the flesh gives way. Should he fail to break loose in the manner prescribed, or should he faint during the operation, he is forever disgraced. The sun dance, just closed, was held about 50 miles back from the Missouri river, and was witnessed by about 7,000 Indians and 25 whites. Old Spotted Tail was master of the ceremonies, and from the manner in which he performed his incantations and flourished his mystic wand, from which he dangled the scalp of a white woman, one would not suppose him to be the civilized red man who is carried upon the government pay rolls. Once a year Spotted Tail has his fun. The sun dance has closed, and Spotted Tail's Indians are now ready for the government to move them to a new agency.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21. — A Silver City dispatch says: The stage road between here and Winnemucca is clear of hostiles. Jerry Winnemucca and other friendly Piutes who have been in the hostile camp recently, say the Bannocks claimed that they had then killed thirteen whites and had three of their own Indians killed. Three white men were killed and buried in a cabin near Stein's Mountain. Recently the Malheur reservation Indians were behaving worse than the Bannocks, slaughtering every animal that came within their reach. Gen. Howard is still at Malheur city.

A Boise city dispatch says: Parties from Fort Hall and Lemhi via Wood River and Big Camas Prairie, report having seen 200 Indians on Wood River, about 200 miles east of this place, who claim to be friendly, and on their way to the Fort Hall agency. These Indians stated that Jas. A. Dempsey, a white man, who has an Indian wife, and who has lived many years with the Indians, and who was with the hostiles in the lava beds, at the commencement of the outbreak, had been killed by the war party before they left the lava beds on their raiding tour. Small parties of Indians and traces of larger bodies are daily discovered in the country bordering on the overland stage road. These Indians are no doubt scouts and straggling reinforcements on their way from the east to join the main body, now in the neighborhood of Stein's Mountain. They are keeping up a regular line of communication between the lava bed region and the place of rendezvous, and watching the movement of troops. Major Sanford, who is to-night at Cañon Creek, 40 miles east of this place, will arrive here to-morrow night and go with General Grover to join Gen. Howard, in the Malheur country. Gen. Howard, with about 400 men, will proceed to-morrow in the direction of Stein's Mountain, where it is understood the Indians have concentrated and have decided to take a stand.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20. — A correspondent at Berlin says: The compliance of Russia with the demands of England and Austria for the evacuation of Bulgaria by the Russians, on or shortly after the conclusion of peace, and the garrisoning of the Balkan line by Turks is deemed *sine qua non* on which the success of the congress depends. The private conference of the Russian, Austrian and English plenipotentiaries, on Thursday afternoon, lasted two hours, without arriving at any serious result relative to the Bulgarian question, though an accord was effected on several minor points. It is probable that in order not to alarm the public by continual abortive sittings of the congress, the next sitting will be postponed until Monday or Tuesday, so that the above mentioned three Powers may come before the congress with an agreement. Turkey will accept whatever England decides relative to Bulgaria.

It is believed Russia will ultimately give way if Bismarck continues his system of preventing all animated discussions at public sittings. Thus after the congress had accepted the principle of admitting Greece, further discussion was adjourned upon Count Schouvaloff proposing some important restrictions likely to be unpalatable to Salisbury. It will be settled at the next sitting what particular subjects Greece is to be permitted to discuss. The organization of Southern Bulgaria is probably one.

A Berlin dispatch says: A private telegram, just received, states that a revolution against the Sultan is imminent in Constantinople.

ATHENS, 20. — A battle is progressing in the outskirts of Ceneia between the Cretan insurgents and the Turks. There is great excitement in the town. Hostilities also have been resumed in various other Cretan districts. The insurgents have attacked and injured a Turkish ship.

LONDON, 21. — The Gregorian calendar is likely to be adopted in Russia. Council of State and ministers have been using the old and new styles.

The Russians are fortifying Rodosto, evidently contriving every means to gain a firm hold on Bulgaria and preparing to hold it, if need be, against all adversaries. The meeting of the congress rather increased their activity in that respect. Conservative members of parliament will consider the action to be taken by the party in reference to the Cabinet's policy in accepting the Schouvaloff-Salisbury memorandum, to which the conservatives are generally hostile.

BERLIN, 21. — Agitation continues about the measures government favors for the repression of socialism, and newspapers are continually reporting arrests of socialists and interruption of meetings. The *New Press*, socialist, asserts the examining magistrate of one Berlin court said recently that as far as the investigation had proceeded, there was not the least reason to suppose that Nobeling was connected with the social democrats.

It is hoped the Emperor will shortly be able to go to Wilhelmshoe, and later in the year to Weimar and Gastien.

LONDON, 21. — The *Standard* says, in an official form, that: The proposed meeting of the conservatives opposed to the Anglo-Russian agreement, will not be held, as it is well understood that the government, in response to the strongly expressed opinion of the country, will in future discountenance any step in the direction of a separate agreement. Lord Salisbury denies that he formerly signed his name to the agreement. He states that he merely appended his initials to it previous to its submission to the cabinet.

A Berlin dispatch says: The coolness with which the plenipotentiaries have individually received the propositions made by Minister Ristic, representative of Serbia in Berlin, creates a feeling of despondency. The second and third classes of the militia reserve have been called out for immediate service. It is believed the continued concentration of Austrian troops on the Danube and Save frontiers is the cause of the adoption of this measure.

BERLIN, 21. — The plenipotentiaries of England, Russia and Austria, this evening, agreed to the following, which will be submitted to the congress to-morrow for ratification:

The frontier of Northern Bulgaria is to be fixed at the Balkans. The Turks will have the right to fortify the Balkan passes and to garrison the fortified places. Sofia is to be included in Roumelia and Varna in Bulgaria. The Turks are to retain Burgas. The northern frontier of Montenegro and the boundaries of Serbia are to be restricted; those countries to receive compensation on the south. A telegram from Constantinople has constrained the Russians to thus settle these questions. At the same time the situation is due to the personal endeavors of Prince Bismarck. If the above report is true, it contains one of the few points which might cause a breaking up of the congress, namely, the Bulgarian boundary is settled in a sense favorable to the English and Austrian views. The hitch on this question, which was evident yesterday, caused some alarm. Some of the correspondents thought a crisis would continue until the special messenger returned from St. Petersburg.