

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Secretary Chandler has addressed a letter to the chief of each bureau of the Navy Department, calling attention to the recommendations of the commission concerning the reorganization of the navy yards and the disposition proposed to be made of each yard. The commandants of the various yards have been furnished with a copy of the letter requesting them to assist in carrying out the plan of the commission. The Secretary alludes to the statistics of the navy yards, says they show an enormous daily expenditure on the 16th day of November, 1882, namely for 657 firemen, clerks and employes other than ordinary; mechanics and workingmen, \$2,179 and \$3,805; other employes, \$9,139; making 4,462 total employes at a daily compensation of \$11,219, or at the rate of \$3,000,000 a year, when the only work in progress on ships of war at all the yards was repairing the Omaha, Shenandoah, Trenton, Osage, Mohican and Alert. Secretary Chandler considers this enormous expenditure for such feeble results inconsistent with a faithful administration.

The Post publishes a long article presenting the question of opening on Sunday the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Congressional Library and similar institutions at the Capital. Librarian Spofford, Prof. Baird, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Robert Collier of New York favor the movement, while of numerous ministers here, but two approve the proposition.

Issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ending June 23d, 211,999; corresponding period last year, 205,499.

The Hill investigation was resumed this morning.

The President issued executive orders this afternoon promulgating the changes made in Internal Revenue Districts. The order is to take effect the 1st of July next, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The number of Districts is reduced from 128 to 82. The changes in part are as follows:

Alabama; the two Districts in this State are consolidated, and Arthur Bingham designated as collector. This is a new appointment. The District will be known as the First District.

California; the First and Fourth Districts in this State are consolidated into one District, to which is also attached the District of Nevada, all to be known as the Fourth District of California. Amos L. Frost, of Sacramento, is designated as collector of the new district.

Nebraska and Dakota; these districts are consolidated into one district and George W. Post designated collector.

Colorado and Wyoming; these districts are consolidated into one, with Jas. Wolf as collector.

Arizona and New Mexico; these two districts are consolidated into one, with Silas W. Fisher as collector.

Pennsylvania; the present first district is enlarged so as to include the counties of Berke, Lehigh and Schuylkill of the present eighth district, all of which territory to be known as the first district, with Wm. J. Pollack as collector.

New York; no change made in the collection districts of the city of New York, and on Long Island. The eleventh district and the county of Rockland in the twelfth district are consolidated with the fourteenth district, and James W. Bentley is designated as collector. This district will be known as the fourteenth district and the collector will probably have headquarters at Albany.

Oregon and Washington—These two districts are consolidated and John C. Cartwright named as collector. He is at present Collector for Oregon.

Montana, Idaho and Utah—These districts are consolidated, and O. J. Hollister, of Salt Lake City is Collector.

The case of Hallett Kilbourne against ex-Sergeant-at-arms Thompson for arrest and imprisoning Kilbourne for refusing to produce his books before the Congressional committee investigating the real estate pool, was called in court to-day, and after argument postponed until Oct. 29.

The following dispatch was received at the Department of the Interior:

WILCOX, A. T., June 25.

The renegade Indians were forced on the reservation yesterday. Shall arrive at San Carlos Tuesday. Signed, WILCOX.

Upon receipt of this telegram, Acting Secretary Joselin immediately brought it to the attention of Secretary Lincoln, who assured him the agent must be in error, as he had given positive orders to General Crook to keep the renegades apart from the other Indians. He added that he would reiterate the orders to Gen. Crook.

As Wilcox is distant nearly 100 miles from San Carlos, it is believed at the Indian Office that the agent has been misinformed.

St. Louis, 24.—The river is rising more slowly than before. A rise of another foot will inundate all the lumber yards. At one slough 20 miles above, among the islands in the Mississippi, the saved boards in rafts are moored. While the slough is a reasonably secure place, considerable apprehension is felt lest the rafts break and sweep down. In East St. Louis proper, the situation is the same as yesterday. The Bowman dyke is still intact. It protects the business part of the city, but outside there is nothing but a watery waste. This afternoon the water which broke through Madison dyke yesterday reached a point a short distance above Venice. It broke a fearful crevasse in the Chicago & Alton embankment about 600 feet. The track seemed to sink and disappear instantly. The gap has been widening ever since. Parallel with this embankment run the Indianapolis & St. Louis and Wabash tracks, which could not withstand the current, and they also went down in quick succession, cutting off all direct railroad connection with the north. The water is now spreading over all the bottom lands north of old Ohio & Mississippi embankment which crosses the bottom between East St. Louis and Caseyville. It is probable no efforts will be made to repair the embankments till the water recedes. Meantime the Chicago & Alton, Burlington & Quincy, and Indianapolis & St. Louis roads will convey passengers to and from St. Louis and Alton by steamer.

The break in the Chicago & Alton track has flooded nearly all the eastern part of Venice, and forced many families to vacate houses. A considerable part of town west of the Chicago & Alton track is also submerged. The stock yards on the bank of the river are no longer available for use. The amount of farm land on the American Bottoms north of East St. Louis is said to be 15,000 acres. The loss to crops is computed at not less than \$200,000. At East Carondelet, seven miles below on the Illinois side, fully three-fourths of the families in town are quartered in three school houses and a few residences on the ridge of high ground. Most of these people are in a destitute condition. From this point to the bluffs and for four miles south the entire country is entirely submerged, and presents a scene of desolation and ruin. The farmers are nearly ruined. The little town of Cahokia, a short distance from Carondelet, is under water. Fully 10,000 acres of wheat alone are from two to six feet under water in this section, and as much more of corn, potatoes and other crops are submerged, causing a loss of \$200,000. It is stated the St. Louis, Cairo and Belt roads have been damaged fully \$10,000. Creve Coeur Lake, twenty miles west of here, which came into prominence as a rowing course last season, has flooded its left bank, doing great damage. The immense ice house of the Creve Coeur Ice Company is undermined, and fell; loss \$40,000. Other property sustained considerable damage.

Reports say nearly all the bottom land along the Missouri and Mississippi between here and Cairo are inundated. Loss on crops hundreds of thousands.

Kansas City, Mo., 25.—The river is twenty-three feet four inches on the signal service gauge, and rising steadily. It has risen six inches since last midnight. The inhabitants of West Kansas City are preparing to leave, one or two families having changed their quarters to-day. There is much apprehension as regards ice-houses and other property along the river in that vicinity. The water is now considerably higher than at any time since 1881.

St. Louis, 25.—The river is still rising slowly, both here and in East St. Louis the situation is practically unchanged. Bowman dyke still stands the pressure, and that and other weak points are constantly

being strengthened. Threats were made last night to cut what is known as the Howard County dyke, which is a high embankment running eastwardly from the river, a mile and a half, about midway between Brooklyn and Venice, but after a long and angry wrangle between a number of inhabitants of the former place, and some people living north of the dyke, it was decided that nothing should be done until to-day, as cutting this dyke would let more water into Brooklyn and inundate all that part of town not already submerged. The people were very determined, and guarded the levee all night with shotguns and other weapons. A large volume of water still flows through the breaks made yesterday in the Chicago & Alton and their railroad tracks, and is spreading out and covering more and more of the bottom towards the bluffs and along the Vandalia railroad, but no damage to the latter is yet reported.

Reports from points along the Missouri vary considerably. At some places the water is still rising, while at others it has fallen from five inches to two feet. It is safe to say, however, that there is considerable more water to come down from the region this side of St. Joseph, and the rise here may be a foot higher. A dispatch from Bismarck says the Yellowstone River is already as high as last year, and the Missouri is rising at that point. Telegrams from other places high up the Missouri indicate that an unusual June rise has commenced, and in all likelihood some parts of it will reach here before the present flood recedes to any great extent. Should this be the case, the situation of property along both upper and lower rivers will be appalling.

St. Louis, 25.—The river rose another three inches to-day, and is still coming up slowly. No particular change in the situation on this side of the river. The whole of the levee is now submerged, and in the lowest places the first floors of the stores are flooded from a few inches to a couple of feet. Business in houses on the river front is suspended, except in two or three doggeries, where scaffolds have been built. A little excitement was occasioned in East St. Louis this afternoon, by the threatened overflow of the Cairo Short Line track by back water, but a dam of earth and sand bags was hastily thrown up on the water side of the track, which checked the flow of water and averted the danger. The Chicago & Alton, in connection with the Indianapolis & St. Louis and Wabash, are driving piles in the break in their track above Venice, and it is expected to have a good trestle across the gap by Wednesday, and their trains running again. A large number of farm and land owners on the American Bottom, and residents of Venice and other towns between East St. Louis and Mitchell held a meeting in Venice this afternoon, and after exchanging views on the situation adopted the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as many of our people have been sufferers by floods for the past three years, and the present general overflow has rendered destitute a large number, who without assistance, will be unable to put in crops during the coming year, we deem it our duty to appeal to all who are able to assist those thus situated; that a description of the misery entailed upon our section of the country would seem like exaggeration, so fell in its nature is the truth, and that it will be at least 13 months before another crop will be raised, and in the meantime destitution in its worst form confronts the sufferers. In view of these facts we feel justified in appealing for assistance and request that all contributions be sent to Henry Robinson, President of the Board of Trustees, Venice, Ill., for distribution. A large number of the sufferers referred to in this resolution are camped in tents in the open air on the bluffs beyond. Many are also housed in box cars on the railroad tracks, and a good many of them will be obliged to be fed. Their crops are totally destroyed, and they are destitute of money or any necessities of life.

The National Stock Yards at East St. Louis are in no danger of being flooded as has been reported. They can easily stand a rise of three feet, and it would require four feet to stop business. The Union Yards on this side of the river are also well protected, and are in no danger.

The situation in East Carondelet and Cahokia grows worse daily. Water covers that whole section of country, and some flooded-out families begin to suffer. Their wants

will probably be supplied to-morrow.

The railroads which have lost their tracks have abandoned the ferry system between here and Alton, and have arranged with the Vandalia road to run their passenger trains. The Indianapolis and St. Louis will send their trains to Effingham, thence to Matoon. The Wabash will use the Vandalia to Altamont, where it will take its own track. The Chicago & Alton and C. B. & Q., will run to Smithboro, where they will connect with their own roads. All other eastern roads are using their own tracks, and all the western roads are getting trains through in pretty good shape. The Vandalia track, about which there was some apprehension yesterday, is still two feet above the water, and can readily be made to resist four or five feet.

Butte, Montana, 24.—Last evening's Inter-Mountain says: An organization in this place known throughout the Territory as "3,7,77" last night took a man by the name of Harry Gundy out into a vacant shaft house in the edge of town and administered 64 lashes with a cat-tail, inflicting terrible punishment, and considerably lacerating his body. The cause of such extreme measures, was that Gundy, on Thursday morning, made a brutal attack on a little 10-year-old girl of a respectable citizen of that place, and although felled in his villainous designs, considerably bruised and injured her. Gundy had a fair trial in the presence of the victim and other witnesses, and confessed the crime. After chastisement he was escorted to the county road and told to perpetually absent himself on pain of severe punishment.

Huntsboro, Ala., 25.—Joseph Broom (white) expostulated with a negro for insulting his wife. The negro stabbed him with a butcher knife, with which he then killed her. Broom is supposed to be fatally wounded.

Havana, 25.—A collision yesterday on the Havana & Matanzas Railroad caused the death of eight persons and the injury of many.

Chicago, 25.—The lard failure of McGeoch & Everingham grows worse and worse as the actual state of affairs is developed. It was first put at \$1,000,000, then at \$2,500,000. Two days ago J. R. Bansley, receiver of the firm, said the liabilities would exceed \$3,000,000. In an interview to-night, he said the liabilities would exceed \$6,000,000. Of this sum about \$4,000,000 are due Chicago banks, which are secured by lard as collateral. Mr. Bansley says the only assets are \$50,000 and office fixtures.

Cleveland, 24.—The body of Chas. F. Goodwin, cashier of the Lake Shore freight house here, was found to-day in the lake near the break-water. He undoubtedly committed suicide. His accounts leave him a defaulter for \$7,000, although he had sufficient property to pay his debt. His suicide, therefore, is not fully explained. He left no letter or word of any kind. He was regarded as a model upright man. It proves that he lost money speculating in grain.

Atlanta, 25.—A special dispatch to the Constitution from Elberton, says a cyclone passed over that place Sunday evening, killing Bynum Bell, colored, and blowing down sixteen buildings, including three churches.

New Orleans, 45.—The Planters' Cotton Seed Oil Works in Algiers were struck by lightning during a thunder storm this evening and entirely destroyed. This was the largest cotton seed oil mill in existence. Loss roughly estimated at \$1,000,000, including buildings, stock and machinery, said to be fully insured, mostly in local companies. Several cottages adjoining the works were destroyed. Five firemen were slightly scalded by an explosion of tanks.

Lincoln, Neb., 25.—Special from Tecumseh, 48 miles south, on the Big Nemaha river: The heaviest rains ever known fell here Friday night. The streams were already overflowed. This addition to the flood made a raging torrent of every creek; \$50,000 worth of bridges are washed out; thousands of hogs and hundreds of cattle are drowned. Crops are badly damaged on the bottom lands. The loss in the county exceeds \$300,000. Eight inches of water fell Friday night; six inches had fallen in the previous week. Houses were washed away, and families are destitute. No one was drowned. Ten people killed by lightning. In Tecumseh, a town of a thousand inhabitants, the people are in want of groceries and flour.

The Nemaha for fully 100 long is entirely cut off the roads.

WASHINGTON, 26.—A man is a very unhappy high army officer who hates to give up his position head of the army. It is his sole occupation against bitter domestic dissipation. He is the life of certain circles, and he has always every important social gathering and all over the country. He is tired of Washington, he is anxious to go to St. Louis, a soldier he puts a good matter, but this bluffers conceal from his friends seated chagrin that the dispatch goes on disappointed the man who joined the Jesuits. A man is a woman who has profound ambition for the ment of her church. She its most active agents and correspondence with the Rome. Gen. Sherman struggle to remain in St. Louis, where the church has a wide field in which she is a most influential and tion. Among the last stay in Washington, been seen walking carelessly slouched over. The figure which has been has within the last learned to stoop. These approached him with the being gloomy have always pelled with some rather brilliant chaff indicated est spirits. When he is St. Louis Mrs. Sherman that she will win him from volities of this life and get find salvation in the Catholic. The General is growing old, dull region of St. Louis he a prey to his wife's perils for the sake of peace go through form of joining the church the present time Gen. Sherman gotten along without any whatever. He said recently not think I need any priest with which to hobble the way to my grave, but tell what may happen future." He is now of a free play-spell. It is expected will have a good time to round of his military life.

HELENA, Mont., 25.—Independent's Missoula News was brought here an eye witness, that on the 23d, at 6.35 p.m., at one mile and a half east of Wing, a gravel train, which was run into by a backstantly killing eight namen and wounding in to 25 others. The gravel train was killed as man seriously wounded was hurt on the wood gravel train was going at 35 miles an hour when the occurred. Both engines plete wreck. The buried at Heron's Wing, wounded cared for.

CHICAGO, 26.—Last was a little speck of op between the Chicago, Rock Pacific and the Chicago, and St. Paul railroads tickets to Denver, to ment of the Grand Ar public, the rebate rate having been met by the former. Since rences there have been evidences of further anything made public to indicate they were taking any steps these rates. It is known that the roads which ity to land passengers not idle, but are engaged effort to ascertain how bers of the Grand Army public expect to go to ment from every post us of 200 miles of Chicago. Relief prevails on the outside rate of \$29.80 from Chicago, materially reduced before the time set for the sale of tickets, and the of \$20 will possibly be made the fight ends.

BISMARCK, D. T., 26.—A the Tribune from Little says: Count de Mores, who cently held one of the largest and sheep ranches in the pending a million dollars had a difficulty with a named O'Donnell, leader of