

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

DAYTON, O., 14.—Michaels, arrested here Friday on suspicion of being the wrecker of the Panhandle express last Thursday night, was identified this afternoon by conductor Pierson, who had charge of the wrecked train, as the tramp whom he had put off the train a few days previous. The measurement of his feet also corresponds with the tracks in the mud about the tool house. To-day Michaels admitted that he was the tramp, and he was in the vicinity Thursday, but he claims innocence. There is a strong feeling against him, but so far the evidence is merely circumstantial.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—*Chronicle* Salinas, Cal., special: Thomas Whitchee, a resident of that place, lately separated from his wife, was arrested to-day, charged with having at the muzzle of a gun compelled his 15 year old daughter to submit to his infamous desires. He was released on bonds and started for home. As he was stepping into a buggy his son drew a revolver and fired five shots, all of which missed the unnatural parent. The excitement was so great that the sureties withdrew from the bond. Whitchee was re-arrested and lodged in jail. Lynching is probable.

SHREVEPORT, 14.—Berry Johnson (colored) choked his wife to death early this morning. He filled her mouth full of snuff, and called in neighbors, telling them she strangled to death from going to sleep with snuff in her mouth. Johnson was jailed. There is a bitter feeling among the colored people against him. It is stated he murdered a woman some time ago in Red River parish.

MONTREAL, 14.—T. H. Hodgson, who was arrested in New York at the instance of Hochelaga Bank, was shortly before his flight advanced \$13,000 by the bank upon bills of exchange, which were subsequently dishonored by Hodgson Bros. of Liverpool. The bank is endeavoring to recover the money.

GALVESTON, 14.—A dispatch from Gainesville says that Bill Epps, a desperado, who has been operating in the country some time, and Underwood, of the Sam Bass gang, were jailed here to-day.

NEWS WHARTON special: Yesterday C. S. Blythewood, an esteemed young citizen, was shot and killed by James L. Mattison, a professional gambler. The men met in a saloon and Mattison opened fire, shooting him five times twice through the heart. Blythewood managed to fire twice, ineffectually, Mattison ran to the railroad bridge across the Colorado River, about half a mile distant, and escaped, while his wife stood on the bridge with a drawn revolver, holding the authorities at bay, shooting twice at the sheriff. An old quarrel was the cause.

STERLING, Ky., 15.—Fifty masked men went to Jackson, Breathitt County, on Wednesday night and took from jail Henry Kilburn, white, and Ben Strony, colored, and hung them. Kilburn was charged with the murder of Wm. Thorp last January. Strony was suspected of being connected in the same murder. A notice was pinned on the victims stating that all perpetrators of such crimes will receive like punishment. Kilburn had killed eight men.

AMESBURY, Mass., 15.—The weavers of the Hamilton mill accepted the proposition of the management for a reduction of charges for sewing, and now premiums on the cloth of a given standard of perfection are given and the hands have resumed work.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 15.—An assault on Protestants of Carboneau, on Sunday night, culminated last night in a serious affray, in which shots were exchanged between the belligerents, but up to the present time none reported mortally wounded. All last night the Orange body under arms was parading the streets of Carboneau.

The rumored rescue of the Greely party by the sealing steamer *Vanguard* turns out to be a canard circulated on the first day of April.

The striking colliers of Ansier coal district have decided to resume work.

WASHINGTON, 15.—In expectation that the fight over the Morrison tariff bill will take place to-day, members on the republican and democratic sides who have daily been securing pairs for absentees, were kept busy this morning in seeing that the vote of no man should be worsted, but that all the pairs should contain the names of advocates and opponents of the measure.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decree of the lower court with costs in the suit involving the title to the famous Morgan gold mine of Calaveras County, Cal.

ATLANTA, Ga., 15.—A freight train on the Western & Atlantic R. R., ran into a washout near Acworth. Fourteen freight cars were wrecked. The live stock in two of the cars were all killed. Engineer St. Clair McDonald and fireman Ed. McCullough were killed.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Daily News* Chattanooga special says: A terrible accident occurred on the Western and Atlantic Railway early this morning. The passenger train which left here last night, went through a trestle bridge near Ackworth, Georgia, and the engine, tender, mail and smoking cars, were dashed into the torrent. Edward Ware, mail weigher, was burned to death, and the engineer and fireman are believed to be fatally injured. The

conductor and several train men were badly bruised. No passengers were injured. The accident was due to a terrific rainstorm last night, which caused many washouts on the railways.

CHICAGO, 15.—The Iroquois Club of this city, composed of gentlemen prominent in the democratic party, gave its third annual banquet at the Palmer House this evening. The local attendance was very large, in addition to which there were distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country. Mr. Erskine M. Phelps, president of the club, introducing the speakers of the evening and speaking of the career of the Iroquois, said: "This club has exerted its influence for reform in politics, and especially upon the great question before the people—the tariff reform, believing that it is the only sure road to prosperity in this country, now that the wheels of commerce throughout the length and breadth of the land are clogged by the burdensome system of protective taxes. We feel that the people should understand and so act upon this important issue as to enable themselves to compete in the markets of the world, and the American flag to float triumphantly on every sea, as of yore, under democratic auspices."

After an address by Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, upon the sentiment, "The Republic: an indivisible Union of indestructible State," the following letter was read from ex-Governor Tilden:

NEW YORK, —

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to the third annual banquet of the Iroquois Club, to respond to the sentiment, "The Federal Constitution." I have also received private letters asking a written response to the sentiment in case I am prevented from attending. * * *

Twenty years have elapsed, and the work of restoring the government to its character is not yet accomplished. Our wise ancestors had warned us that if we fell into civil discord, our free system was liable to perish in the struggle, by an insensible change of its character. Not only have the best traditions of the patriots who won our independence and established our freedom lost their authority, but our cherished political system is slowly losing its hold upon life under the fungus growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. The Government itself has become a menacing factor in the elections. As long ago as 1876 I expressed the opinion that the opposition must embrace, at the beginning of the canvass, two-thirds of the voters to maintain a majority at the election. In this history repeats itself. In most countries the government maintains itself by force or fraud. Even in the comparatively popular system of England, the monarch has, until lately, controlled a majority of Parliament and frequently decided elections by court favors, jobs and money taken from the public treasury. This is a hard saying, but the recent publication of the paper of her deceased statesman, leaves no doubt upon the subject. In our own country the government, instead of standing as an impartial arbiter amid the conflicts of maturing opinion and contending interests, has itself descended into the arena, equipped with all the weapons of partisanship. Its myriads of office-holders, its alliance with or against vast pecuniary interests, its unlimited command of money levied from its dependents and contractors, have sufficed to determine a majority in every case, but one. In that case it collected military forces around the Capitol, and by this and other menaces intimidated the Congressional Representatives of a majority of the people to relinquish the fruits of their victory, and to surrender the government to the control of the minority. No reform of the administration is possible so long as the government is directed by the party which is under the dominion of false doctrines, and animated by enormous pecuniary interests, and the perpetuation of existing abuses. The first effectual step in the reform of our government must be a fundamental change of policy of its administration. The work of reform will be difficult enough with the whole power of the government executed in accomplishing it. I have such faith in a benign providence which has presided over the destiny of our country in great trial heretofore, that I do not despair of our ultimate deliverance, though I can no longer aspire to lead of the leaders in the great mission those upon whom the augury may fall, God speed.

(Signed) S. J. TILDEN.

To S. Corning Judd, of the Iroquois Club.

The reading of the letter was followed by the subject of Delation from Senator B. Ware.

Senator Bayard in a letter of regret said: Measures of the two houses are now pending before Congress, and may come up for foretell when they are discussed. The city of all cases and try and the prospect of a speed loosening occupations and professions, producing up of the restrictions upon the tariff laws, which are probably prohibiting exchanges with other nations, causing our home markets, with alternate excitement and depression, and compelling the laboring class to obtain their daily bread by readiness to work steadily, by

dependence upon the conditions of our home market alone, and its capacity, fitfully and not regularly to afford them employment. This is the condition of things, and the attitude of the republican party, under whose policies and administrations it has been brought about, as clearly shown by the votes in Congress, and the declarations of their party press, and it must be seen that they are so enthralled by oligarchy and the protection of a favored few at the cost of many, that the hope of reform and relief can be expected only from the ascendancy. The evils of mal-administration are everywhere apparent, are confessed in many and proven to exist in nearly every department of the executive branch. Respectable men of every party are compelled to hold their noses over the developments of the Star route trials. The falling out of rouses in office, and out of office, is exposing a state of things so corrupt and shocking that the only marvel is that public business could have been conducted at all through such agencies. The testimony of special counsel and the agents of the government; of members of Prest. Garfield's Cabinet, and official reports of the Department of Justice, are adding chapters to the history of mal-administration, equal to the worst days of the worst governments. These evils are thus proved to be so deep-seated and widespread in the very structure and substratum of the republican party, that it cannot reform them from within. They have grown by reiterated use to be its customary and daily food, and the means of obtaining and prolonging its power, that it cannot now be abandoned unless it abandons also all hopes of continuing in power. Of what matter the republican convention, soon to assemble in your great city is to be composed and by which its action will be chiefly dominated, may be learned by an examination of the composition of the Louisiana delegation, headed by an individual now under indictment for bribery, accompanied by a band of official mercenaries and political camp followers. Under such conditions how idle to hope for civil service reform, or tariff reform, or reform of any kind or nature, from a party of such antecedents, such present composition and such inevitable administration in the future, should it unhappily be permitted to continue the misgovernment of the country.

(Signed) T. BAYARD.

The third toast of the evening was, "reform of the Civil Service," the reply to which was appropriately assigned to Hon. G. H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati. Mr. President and Gentlemen: The sentiment to which the kindness of your president has invited me to respond opens up a wide field for reflection. Indeed, in its largest scope it embraces the whole civil administration of the Government. It touches every question of administrative reform. It suggests a reform of the revenue laws, a revision of the tariff, and a correction of its inequities, and the reduction of taxation, the abandonment of the systems of excessive burdens, the redundant revenues, and the enormous surplus, with all its extravagances and corruptions, and the adoption of a system of earnings of the people, and not extorted from them by the tax gatherer to be doled out afterwards according to the caprices of the paternal Government. We have a territory of more than four million square miles. We have more than a hundred thousand people, and more than a hundred thousand officers and men in the subordinate civil administration alone. These officers, the Government, having neither political power nor choice of politics, couch at some point and traction on the material interests of a degree of fifty millions of people every one a wise and faithful administrator. Is this great trust a business matter, demanding the clearest judgment, most conscientious devotion to duty, and most approved methods? I argue to this assemblage of gentlemen. I feel as if I were entirely justified in stating the admitted theory of all popular governments. The officers of the government are trustees for the people, and the performance of the duties of these offices is for the interest of the people. There is no excuse for the being of one office or the payment of one salary except that it is necessary for the welfare of the people. Every superfluous office should be cut off, and every incompetent officeholder should be dismissed. The employment of two where one will suffice is robbery. Salaries so large that they can submit to an extortion of 10 or 20 per cent assessments are excessive and ought to be dismissed. The appointments should be made of those best fitted to perform the duties. Capacity, fidelity and honesty were Mr. Jefferson's crucial tests. Are these not plain and sound propositions, applicable alike to the conduct of the Government and of private affairs? Do they not commend themselves to your conscience and judgment? If it were possible to imagine that any of you were conducting this government as a private enterprise, for private advantage would you not adopt and put in force every one as a motion from which there should be no departure? What less can you do than to clothe the officers whom you select to manage this great public business, which, to each of you and your fellow citizens, at some time, becomes private, with the power, and by an inexorable public opinion, require them to exercise it to attain the same fidelity, efficiency and economy. The idea that 100,000

offices, purely administrative, and almost absolutely clerical, paying \$1,000,000 a year, are to be distributed by the President and his appointees after every election, and as often during his term as the rapacity of place hunters can persuade or force him to think that they should be rewarded for mere partisan service, to be earned by personal activity or by the contribution of money is a crime against civilization. I gladly turn to the next system. What a contrast! It would open the civil service to all who chose to aspire. It would fill that service with men proven to be the best fitted by fair competition. It would elevate the tone of all aspirants, by making them feel they owe all to merit, not to patronage. It would make the service ten-fold more efficient, greatly reduce all expenditures, would make principle, not salary, the chief of the party struggle. Its beneficent spirit would give to merit the highest reward, and would stimulate excellencies into competition. It would demand and stimulate a higher grade of intellectual and political education. It would in time reach popular elections and the appointments which dictated the policies. It would reach popular opinion and stamp out all interference with a free ballot and fair count, whether by fraud, or force or intimidation. It would put an end to all forced assessments and the expenditure of the immense corruption funds.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 16.—The republican state convention sent the following delegates from the state at large unopposed: E. M. Brayton, internal revenue collector, W. L. Taft, Postmaster of Charleston, Congressmen Robert Small, and Samuel Leg. The district delegates are also unopposed. The convention after passing a resolution of condolence with Gen. Grant and one endorsing the administration of President Arthur as wise, economical and just without reproach of stain, adjourned.

CHICAGO, 16.—A bill was filed in the Superior Court of Cook County, calling for an accounting by the executors of the will of Charles Durkee, who died at Salt Lake, January, 1879, leaving property valued at \$350,000. It is claimed by numerous relatives that the property was not disposed of in accordance with the laws of Utah. The case is a complicated one and the suits are many.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Export* reports that the first three years he was in office he made more than \$50,000. His bondsmen will be asked to make good the amount.

NEW YORK, 15.—Frederick A. Kregher was fished out of North River, by the custom house boat and sent to the hospital. When he recovered sufficiently he said he was standing alone on the Hoboken ferry boat, when a stranger suddenly approached and snatched his watch. Kregher resisting the thief, the latter drew a pistol and struck him over the head. The stranger then threw him overboard. He is not expected to live.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—*Chronicle's* Tucson: Jos. Casey was hanged this afternoon for the murder of Jailer Holbrook last April, in an attempt to break jail. He refused to reveal his right name or history.

NEW YORK, 15.—A ferryboat ran down a yawl containing six sailors, and two of them were drowned.

COLUMBUS, Ga., 15.—Chibley special: A disastrous cyclone swept over Harrit court house last night. The windstorm struck Chibley at 2.30 a.m. The first damage done was at the houses of Geo. Smith and Mrs. Babbo, three miles west of Chibley, and from there to Mr. Culpepper's and J. F. Jack's places, whose houses were blown down. Leo Alford was killed at the latter's place, and his wife and three children badly hurt. Alford's body was found 150 yards from the house. Five or six others were killed, and ten to twenty more or less injured.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—*Times-Democrat*, Baiden, Miss: The town of Blackhawk, 18 miles west of here, was struck by a cyclone yesterday, and many dwellings were destroyed, but no lives lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—A private telegram states that Wadsworth, Nevada, was completely destroyed by fire to-day. No particulars. Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

TRUCKEE, Cal., 15.—The particulars of the burning of the town of Wadsworth, Nev., yesterday, show the fire started under the platform of the railroad depot. A high wind was blowing, and in two hours the whole town, excepting a few poor dwellings, was destroyed. It had a population of five hundred. Loss, \$85,000. The insurance will not exceed \$15,000.

DETROIT, 16.—At Grand Haven, at 5 o'clock this morning, Wells & Hubbard's hardware store, remaining after the late fire, was blown down in a prevailing gale, and crushed the adjoining building used as a dwelling by Daniel Affeldt, a three-year-old daughter and a boarder named Murphy. All were killed.

ANNAPOLIS, 16.—During practice on the cruising steamer *Standish* of the Naval Academy, a 6-pounder exploded. Neither the cadets nor the vessel was injured.

BRADFORD, Ont., 16.—A heavy land slide dropped into the Grand river, overflowing the flats and endangering the Cockshut bridge. Traffic is suspended.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 16.—Dowse, whose five children were murdered in their home near Waynesboro, some weeks ago, confesses the crime and pleads emotional insanity.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 16.—The anti-Hungarian agitation was renewed at Dri-

vers and Runners mine. The boys in the vicinity of Kingston organized this evening for the purpose of driving out the Hungarians. The miners are in sympathy with the movement. In a fight last night and this morning a Hungarian was stabbed in the head. Friday next is pay day at the Kingston Coal Company's collieries. As much drinking will be done it is thought riot is inevitable. The coal companies propose applying to the sheriff for posse. The Hungarians are determined to hold their ground and are arming.

LEXINGTON, 16.—Advices from Jackson say that Wm. Strong, with a strong posse of his gang, some 75 in number are in possession of that town, and says he will hang 75 of the best citizens in retaliation for the hanging of Ba. Strong and Henry Kilbourne, one of whom was a member of the Strag bandits. It is also reported that he refuses to let Judge Riddle hold court there.

NEW YORK, 16.—Mr. A. E. Batenan, of the firm of Bateman & Co., bankers of this city, to-day filed with the secretary of War a letter, in which he says: "It becomes my duty to refer charges against Brigadier General D. G. Swaim, at the head of the Bureau of Military Justice of the United States army, for fraud and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. I stand ready to prove that said D. W. Swaim has committed a fraud to all intents and purposes upon the banking house of Belmont & Co., of which I am a member. Some two years ago said D. G. Swaim, having deposited the sum of \$5,000, received upon his departure for the west a simple due bill, at his request, to have in case an accident befall him. This amount was checked out subsequent to that by said D. G. Swaim, for which we have a number of vouchers. After having drawn all the money out, and a settlement being made, he negotiated and transferred the due bill for the full amount, to certain parties of this city. I am further ready to prove that said D. G. Swaim assisted to negotiate army pay vouchers with our firm, which he knew to be fraudulent and triplicates of outstanding accounts. I ask that a court be ordered for the trial of said D. G. Swaim, on the charges preferred. I desire when it is ordered to amend this by presenting other charges under the head of 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.'"

Gen. Swaim was seen by a reporter to-night, and the charges made by Bateman were read to him. He expressed himself as greatly surprised, and said there was not a word of truth in the charges. He said he had deposited money with Bateman, and taken a due bill for the amount, which due bill he had afterwards disposed of to the contractors who built his home, but that at the time the due bill was thus disposed of by him, the money was on deposit in the bank. He denies that the deposit was checked out by him, and charges Bateman with attempting to blackmail him, and says he has brought these charges in order to get out of paying the amount of this due bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 16.—The republican convention was called at 10.25. A motion was made by a delegate that the committee on resolutions be instructed to bring in a resolution naming James G. Blaine for President, and Robert T. Lincoln for Vice-President. An amendment was moved and accepted to make the resolution to include instructions to the delegates at large to vote for Blaine. The motion and amendment were carried by a vote of 200. Nearly all the negative votes came from Philadelphia. The various committees were then notified to meet. A recess of an hour was taken.

Two hours passed before the convention reassembled. The committee on permanent organization reported unanimously in favor of Galusha A. Grow for permanent chairman. Mr. Grow having taken the chair reviewed the achievements of the republican party during the past quarter of a century, down to the present issue on the tariff. He was for a protective tariff which would secure the laborer of this country a comfortable living for himself and family. The cheapness of commodities is not to be desired at the expense of the wages of the laboring man. Free trade, he thought, was merely a logical theory, based upon mistaken facts.

The resolutions adopted approve the present protective tariff and demand its continuance. The fourth plank says: "As a dual standard of precious metals can only be maintained by the conference and co-operation of the commercial nations of the world, and as they cannot be had at the present time, an attempt to maintain such a standard by the United States alone is calculated to produce a serious complication in our monetary system. It is earnestly recommended to our senators and representatives in Congress that they urge such legislation as will suspend the coinage of the silver dollar until united action with other nations can be had. The fifth recommendation is the retirement of the trade dollar in exchange for standard dollars without increasing the monthly issue of the latter. The sixth says, that the integrity and wisdom of the administration of President Arthur have deservedly won the respect, confidence, and commendation of the whole people. The eighth declares Blaine the choice of the republican party of Pennsylvania for President, and instructs the delegates-at-large to vote for him and Lincoln so long as their names shall be before the convention,