

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—President Arthur replied: "I have genuine pleasure in heartily reciprocating the good wishes which you personally and officially express. It is with great satisfaction I learn that the welcome to our shores has been a fit exponent of the deep feeling of friendship and sympathy which the people of the two countries cherish towards one another. It is eminently appropriate that this feeling should seek to show itself in respect for your honored sovereign and in cordial greeting to you, the representative of Her Imperial Majesty and the people over whom she rules. The people of the United States will long remember the many words of affection and sympathy sent by Her Majesty and by the people of Great Britain, and the American heart cannot readily forget how the kindred heart of your people throbbed with our own in grief at our recent bereavement. The nation which you, Mr. Minister, represent and the nation to which you are accredited, are bound together by stronger ties than those of blood or speech. Separated but not rendered antagonistic by the lapse of a hundred years, friendly rivals in the domain of peace and commerce, the prosperity and progress of both are intimately connected by a common interest in a common civilization. I beg to assure you, sir, and through you your gracious Sovereign and her people, that the government will in all points and at all times use its best endeavors to promote and develop still more the spirit of harmony, and good will which so signally marks the intercourse of the two nations. Aside from your official reception, I bid you a most cordial personal welcome. Your reputation for distinguished services in other fields of diplomacy has preceded your coming to the United States, and I trust, Mr. Minister, that your residence here may be as agreeable to yourself as it will, I am sure, prove valuable to your country."

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior is largely devoted to fresh decisions on the Indian question. He strongly recommends that liberal provision be made by Congress for teaching Indian youths our language; that upon just terms to the Indians the number and area of existing reservations be greatly reduced; that on such reservations as are not well adapted to farming with irrigation, efforts be made to teach the Indians to become herdsmen instead of endeavoring to try to make them farmers; that Indian titles to reduced reservations be individualized and thoroughly protected by law; and that more civilized reservation Indians be encouraged to abandon their tribal relations by setting up experimental forms of local government among them as nearly as may be to the system of county government prevailing in the States or Territories in which the reservations are respectively located.

The Department of Agriculture report says: The cotton yield is considerably below last year. Decrease in Louisiana, 33 per cent.; Texas 4, Arkansas 60, North Carolina 30, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi are only a little below last year. The average yield per acre in 1881 was 10½ bushels against 13.1 last year; decrease 20 per cent; or 100,000,000 bushels.

The severe winter, the late cold drought, and the ravages of insects caused a great falling off in several of the interior Western States, but the quality is very good.

Corn now returns an average yield of 20.5 bushels per acre, a falling off of 25 per cent, caused chiefly by general and protracted drought during the growing season, and by excessive rains afterwards.

CHICAGO, 15.—A Youngstown, Ohio, special says: Jessie Baldwin, of Boardman township, five miles south of this city, the lunatic who created a sensation by appearing in the Treasury Department in Washington demanding gold for \$17,000 in bonds, was robbed this morning at 3 o'clock. He kept his money in an old fashioned safe under the stairs in the hallway of his residence. The party of burglars numbered five. The family slept upstairs, and the first intimation they had of the burglary was the furious noise made by the blowing open of the safe by powder. Geo. Lewis, Baldwin's son-in-law, fired three shots at the robbers as they left the house with the bags of gold in their arms. The

burglars fired back. Nobody was hurt on either side. The robbers had previously taken two of Baldwin's horses and his best carriage from the stable, and had them standing near the residence. They jumped into the buggy and escaped, going south. Baldwin has offered a reward of \$1,000. It is just learned that the carriage broke down four miles from Baldwin's house.

The local manager of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, in answering the question, How extensive will be the Mutual Union in its telegraphic communication said: We will include every large city in the United States—San Francisco, New Orleans, New York and Chicago being the centres of our lines. We run almost entirely along the high ways and over open country not paralleled with railroads as are the Western Union wires, making our services much cheaper and with no arbitrary delay of the railroad companies.

The French visitors, after being entertained here, will go to Omaha and thence to California, where, it is said, they intend to look into the wine question and its bearings on French commerce.

NEW YORK, 15.—In the afternoon Welles was again arraigned, accompanied by consul Algernon Sullivan and a number of relatives. Inspector Byrnes submitted a number of letters written by the accused, which were carefully looked over by Justice Bixby and Consul Sullivan, after which the latter applied for a postponement of the examination on the ground that he being detained late in the afternoon he had not time to prepare the defense. He abhorred the crime of blackmail and he was confident that he could explain his client's conduct by the vagaries of insanity. Inspector Byrnes' affidavit was then taken, and in it he stated he believed Jay Gould's life was in danger while the prisoner was at large, and he requested his detention. He also charged that the letters were written merely for the purpose of blackmailing. The examination was adjourned until the 14th. Judge Bixby ordered the warden of the prison to treat his prisoner as insane.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: J. Howard Willis is well known here and in Baltimore. Besides the irregularities and crookedness of his transactions when commissary of subsistence here, it is learned that when at Baltimore he was a heavy operator in Wall Street, keeping large sums on deposit in New York as margins for his speculations. It was given out in Baltimore that he was a very successful operator in gold. At the time he was known in Baltimore he spelled his name Wells, and his autograph in full round hand is J. Howard Wells, captain, etc., is well remembered by the accounting officer of the treasury and commissary.

The Times prints an account of a trial yesterday in the presence of Gen. Grant, Secretary Hunt, Chief Engineers Loring and Henderson, of the United States Navy, and a dozen other distinguished officers and public men of Ericsson's torpedo boat *The Destroyer*. The novel feature of this boat is a submerged gun which discharges a torpedo with unerring certainty through the water 400 feet in three seconds, with 13 pounds of powder. Yesterday's experiment was pronounced a success by all who witnessed it. It was the fifty-second time the gun had fired the projectile, and at no trial since the boat has been put in working order has it failed with the same charge to throw the torpedo 300 feet in three seconds or less. The French officers were especially interested in the experiment, and though they at first pronounced it impossible to operate a gun constructed on such principles and with a submerged muzzle successfully, they were obliged to acknowledge that the theory had proved correct. Astonishment was depicted in every line of their countenances when they saw the projectile rise to the surface beyond the target after having traversed the distance from the muzzle of the gun and through the netting without making even the faintest ripple on the surface. Said a naval officer at seeing the conclusion of the experiment: "Give New York harbor a dozen such vessels, which could be built at the cost of the *Inflexible* or *Duella*, and we could successfully defy the combined navies of the world. It seems to me the key to a complete revolution in naval construction methods. A fleet of cruisers with a couple of these destroyers on board, ready to launch at a moment's notice, could bid defiance to the most powerfully iron-

protected fleet.

The Hudson River Tunnel Construction Company was organized in Jersey City yesterday to build the tunnel under the Hudson River, between Jersey City and New York, now under construction, with a capital of \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100. At a meeting of the stockholders yesterday, it was decided to offer for subscription only \$750,000 of this amount. Two-thirds were immediately subscribed by the directors; the remainder will be offered for public subscription. The directors chosen are D. O. Mills, John H. Jones, Charles G. Franklyn, Trenor W. Park and Joseph G. Mills. The organization of the company was completed by the election of Trenor W. Park as president and Frederick B. Jennings, secretary and treasurer. The contract for completing the tunnel has been made by the company.

The steamer *Bohemia*, which arrived to day, brought 160 Jews. They were assisted to this country by the Alliance Israel Universelle. The steamship agreed to provide these passengers with food, according to the ritual (Kosher) beginning at their start from the Russian frontier until their arrival at New York, and the agents of the line co-operate with the Alliance in providing for their comfort to their destination. The immigrants principally are agriculturists and are strong and hardy men.

The steamer *Silesia*, due on Wednesday next, will bring 250 more. It is said that 5,000 will emigrate this winter.

Forty-one small-pox patients were in the Riverside Hospital during the last two months. The Emigrant Hospital received 40 small-pox cases from the Staten Island tomato canning establishment, where the German immigrants were so badly treated. The hospital at Snake Hill, New Jersey, is so overcrowded with small-pox patients that the authorities are using tents for the overflow and new cases are arriving daily.

It is stated the Pennsylvania Company intend starting a limited express two hours after the departure of the fast train on the New York Central road, and get into Chicago first.

Miss Rhea, a Russian debutante, made her first appearance in America to-night, at Brooklyn Park Theatre, in the character of Camille, and achieved a decided success.

CINCINNATI, 15.—The distillers of this city and vicinity, together with H. B. Miller, of Riverton, Ills., who held the proxies of all the Illinois distillers, held a secret meeting this afternoon in this city. H. B. Miller was president and Edward Stevens was secretary. It was resolved to reduce the production to one half the registered capacity; it was also agreed to form a permanent organization with an executive committee which shall have power to fix the amount of the reduction of each distillery. It was also agreed to assess members for a fund to equalize losses which occur by reason of contracts for feeding cattle. The distillers are not able to reduce capacities at once to 50 per cent. A meeting for final organization is to be had on Thursday next at Chicago.

BOSTON, 15.—The Irish National Land League sent to Ireland last quarter \$127,835. California sent an additional \$4,109.

CITY OF MEXICO, 14.—Congress has approved the transfer made by Gen. Frisby, of the Mexican Pacific Railway Commission, to the Yuma & Guaymas Railroad Company. The official government organs denies that the National Railroad must withdraw from Guadalajara on the route to the Pacific.

Another storm has occurred at Mazatlan. Seven vessels anchored in the harbor were driven out to sea; two schooners were beached and two rafts with petroleum were destroyed. No lives lost.

ATLANTA, 16.—The Mexican Veterans' Association held their annual meeting to-day in the Judge's Hall, on the Exposition Grounds. General Walker, in a brief speech, introduced General Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, who delivered an oration on the history of the campaign against Mexico. General Sherman, being called upon, made a short speech, in course of which he said: "We have heard an eloquent discourse from General Jackson on the campaign in Mexico. I thank God that I am an American citizen, that we are American citizens. I thank God I am one, I tell you. I can go from any spot, from Maine to Texas, and stop where I

please, so long as I behave myself and obey the laws of the places, and that is the spirit of the government, and that is what made us the United States of America, and that is the foundation stone upon which governments are built for this continent. We fought our mother country and acquired our independence, and to-day we are all the same soldiers, the same government, the same flag, and so far as I am concerned, I am just as friendly to Georgia as I am to my own native State of Ohio. (Immense applause.) If you think Georgia is a better part of the country, why stick to Georgia, and if you want to go to California, why go there. That is the great value of our system of government. It is a government worth fighting for. I have come to-day to look upon these blessings, where once we had battle fields, and I delight more to look upon them than to look upon the scene which was enacted here 16 years ago, and I say that every man and many kindly women over this broad land takes as much pleasure in your prosperity and in this exposition as do those who are sitting in this presence to-day. I did not intend to be brought out even this much, but I think we are now in a position to say that we thank God that we are, each and every one of us, great and small, young and old, American citizens.

BOSTON, 15.—The commission appointed to investigate the published charges against the 9th regiment or their recent trip to Yorktown, reports that much of the mischief was sport only, but often boisterous and carried to excess. Some of it was from ignorance of good breeding and some clearly the result of over-indulgence in drinking. The acts were committed by a squad wandering about Richmond under permission given because no preparation had been made for the delay between the arrival and departure of the train for Yorktown. The commission recommends that the colonel of the regiment be required to make an investigation with a view to fixing the guilt upon and discharging the men responsible for the dishonorable conduct. Governor Lory issued a special order to Col. Street, requesting him to report within thirty days, the names of the culprits. If they are not forthcoming the whole regiment will be held responsible, and be liable to such action as the Governor shall see fit to direct.

OMAHA, 16.—Sheriff Killian, of Hall County, in this State, who captured the notorious Ed. Maxwell, arrived in this city this evening with the prisoner, and proceeds to Wisconsin to-morrow, the prisoner having been fully identified. Sheriff Knight and the two Colemans, brothers of the officer murdered by Maxwell, accompany Killian.

CHICAGO, 16.—Solomon G. Smith, of Denver, who was coming here some time ago with stolen property, was arrested by two detectives, both of whom he bribed into releasing him. He was taken west to night, having been arrested by less corrupt detectives.

GALVESTON, 16.—The *News* Sulphur Springs special says: S. B. Pritchard, late of the firm of Norwoothy & Pritchard, merchants of this place, cut his throat. Supposed cause, dissipation and business reverses. Liabilities heavy.

ATLANTA, Georgia, 14.—Ten stores and dwellings burned at Fairburn.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Ohio members believe that Keefer has more strength than any other Western candidate for the speakership, and will eventually become the speaker. Hiscock, who wrote letters to members of the House, last spring, urging that as Ohio had the President and so many other positions, the speakership should not go to that State, finds his own argument turned against his candidacy as the President, two members of the cabinet, the French and other missions, are with New York. Kasson is a strong candidate and well qualified. Robeson, of New Jersey, is not canvassing openly, but is not an improbable candidate. Orth has Indiana and will make a strong fight.

The back entrance to the criminal court room was opened about 9.30 o'clock this morning and almost immediately about 50 ladies were ushered in by the deputy marshals and given seats in chairs immediately in the rear of the counsel. At two minutes before 10 o'clock the jurors, who had been accepted, entered the room and took seats. Before 10 o'clock the court room was filled to overflowing, the audience being very respectable. The court was called

to order and, during the calling of names of jurors, the prisoner was brought in. His appearance was wild and excited. He tossed his hat upon the desk before him and, turning toward his brother-in-law Scoville, hurriedly whispered something to him in an extremely excited manner. The two then entered into conversation, and Guiteau, while speaking, used his clenched fist vigorously, as if insisting upon a matter which Scoville seemed to disapprove. The talesmen being called, Judge Cox questioned the first talesman, E. L. Kenzlar, upon his feelings regarding the prisoner. Kenzlar responded that he not think there could possibly be sufficient evidence to change the opinion he had formed. The next talesman was called, but was excused almost at once, having formed a decided opinion. A laborer, named Thomas, declared that he had neither expressed nor formed an opinion. Cannot read and had never held any conversation whatever upon the subject. Scoville remarked that this man was about the kind of juror the law contemplate, but the defense did not want him. He was therefore challenged peremptorily: A colored barber, named Williams, was next called, having formed no opinion he was examined by Scoville. He said he read the papers every morning before 7 o'clock, and being a barber, of course had conversed a great deal on the subject. In response to the inquiry whether he had ever been a juror in a murder case, he said he had, but the jury disagreed. This remark caused considerable amusement throughout the room. After further questions, Mr. Williams was excused.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 15.—Gambetta, in a speech, to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, said: Universal suffrage has, for the third time since 1875, signified a wish to strengthen the republic and surround it with democratic institutions. We have no other programme than what France herself has demanded, namely: A constitution and united government exempt from all party considerations imposed by dissension and weakness, ever ready to render to representatives of the nation an account of its acts and capable of imposing on all degrees of public officials respect, obedience and work. The government relies on finding a majority which will afford its frank support in both chambers and on disciplined public service with a view of securing reforms. The Government has testified its desire to place by constitutional acts one of the essential powers of state in more complete harmony with the democratic nature of our society. This allusion to the Senate was received with applause. After promising developments of the educational system he said they would seek without impairing the defensive power of France, the best means of reducing in land and sea forces, burdens of the country, endeavor to release the financial burdens upon agriculture, fix by treaties an economical regime of various industries, to give greater impulse to means of production of transport, and exchange and by the promotion of rural thrift and insure by strict enforcement, concord and respect for the established powers in the relations of various religious denominations of State, and finally while protecting political liberties, to maintain with firmness, order at home, and with dignity, peace abroad. This series of reforms would occupy the full term of the present Legislature. The government would need the full and complete confidence of republican deputies, which it demanded without hesitation, being resolved to place at the service of the nation all possessions of strength, courage and activity. The government would pass, according to the will of the country, to a fresh stage in the path of progress, which knows no limits and which lies open to the French democracy. Prolonged cheering followed Gambetta's statement.

The new Ministers held a council to-day, when the declaration of the policy to be made by Gambetta at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies Tuesday, was drawn up and approved. The declaration, it is understood, contains pacific assurances in regard to foreign policy, declares the necessity of a revised model of electing Senators, and advocates the introducing of the Scrutix de Lisle. It is expected that Count de St. Talleir, French Ambassador to Berlin, will be replaced. It is stated if a