

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 23.—An evening paper publishes an interview with Cannon, of Utah, in which, after stating that he received 18,568 votes to Campbell's 1,357, and otherwise cites the familiar grounds of his claims for admission as a delegate, he replies to various interesting questions, as follows:

"Mr. Campbell raises the question of ineligibility on the point of your having plural wives. How about that?"

"Yes, I am a Mormon," replied Mr. Cannon, "but this is a late day to raise that question. Certainly the statutes of the United States, as revised in 1862, make it a penal offense to have more than one wife, but I have served as a delegate four times. I am on my fourth term, but circumstances have not changed. I say this is a late day for that plea. The whole trouble has arisen from the desperate attempt of the governor of Utah to usurp the rights and votes of the people. The returns from the Territory are that I was elected," continued Cannon, "and there is no doubt that Congress will sustain the returns. My religion is the only point raised and not that I am an alien. If the certificate of Mr. Campbell is not *prima facie* evidence, he cannot have his seat. I hope to go in on my broad certificate and the election returns. Campbell's certificate is unusual. It contains statements that invalidate it."

"Are you a minister in the Mormon Church," broke in the interviewer.

"Well, we are all ministers in our Church. We have no paid ministers. At services, one is as liable to be called upon to preach as another."

"Is Mormonism increasing?"

"Oh, yes; it always increases."

"Suppose another law, one more rigid, should be made to abolish Mormonism, will your people try to maintain their views and the theory of taking more than one wife?"

"Yes, the religion cannot be done away with."

"Have you held any other office than Delegate in Utah?"

"I have been a member of the Legislature and Chancellor of the Board of Regents," replied Cannon.

"To return to the contest," remarked the reporter, "Keifer, as Speaker, refuses to recognize you."

"Well, he did not call the roll for Utah. That may be a failure of recollection. This same objection was raised against me in the Forty-fourth Congress, but I was finally admitted by the unanimous vote of the House, and I shall succeed in this contest."

The following was sent to-day:

Hoffman, St. Petersburg:

Convey the thanks of the President to the Imperial government for its liberal and generous action in advancing the necessary funds to render assistance to the members of the Jeannette expedition, and inform Mr. Degiers you are authorized to draw on me to reimburse that government, if it will kindly inform you of the amount.

(Signed) FRELINGHUYSEN.

There were issued to-day over Secretary Kirkwood's signature twenty-seven pieces of county land scrip to the heirs of John Paul Jones, a captain in the American navy, in appreciative acknowledgement of his gallant, brave and meritorious services in connection with the capture of certain British vessels of war.

SPRINGFIELD, 23.—Intelligence of the arrival at New York of another steamer infected with smallpox has led to the following telegraphic correspondence:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.

Dr. John H. Rauch, Secretary State Board of Health:

The steamship *Westphalia* has just arrived at New York with 1,200 immigrants infected with smallpox. I have requested the medical officers in charge of the quarantine to detain the whole load for 14 days and protest against their immediate passage to the northwest. If they are forwarded notwithstanding the protest, will the State Board of Health act? If not, I shall immediately take steps to protect Chicago.

Oscar C. DeWolf, M.D.

Board of Health.

WAVERLY, Neb., 23.—A domestic tragedy occurred here this morning. A man named Travis had been absent in the mountains three years;

His wife supported the family by clerking in a drug store and keeping the postoffice. She is said by those who know her to be an excellent woman in every respect. Travis returned some weeks ago, and meddlesome neighbors told ugly stories, but peace was restored. This morning Travis assaulted his wife with ferocity, giving five wounds with a butcher knife, then cut his own throat. The woman may not die. Travis is not much hurt. He is arrested and in jail here.

BOSTON, 23.—A project is on foot under the supervision of Mme. Dekoeber, of Berlin, now in this city, to establish an international emigration society, to aid the emigration of German girls to the United States. The headquarters of the society will be in New York, and branches will be organized throughout the country. Mme. Dekoeber is employed by Canadian authorities as emigration agent.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Mr. Page, of California, chairman of the committee on commerce, states that it is not true that he is hostile to the inter-state commerce bill, that he voted for one of the bills in the last Congress. And without committing himself now to any particular measure, he says he shall give any bill relating to that subject a fair chance so far as he can control the committee.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles that Blaine sent instructions to diplomatic representatives in Central and South America to submit to the governments which they are accredited a proposition for the revival of the much-talked of Congress of Panama for the better union of American nations. If the idea met the approval of the majority of the different American Governments, it would probably have been issued, asking each nation on the western continent to send delegates to meet in this city in the fall of 1882. Whether the new administration will carry this idea into effect, remains to be seen.

In a recently published letter, George Bliss, Esq., special counsel for government in the Star route prosecutions to Postmaster-General James, mention was made of several great combinations against whom criminal proceedings would be begun before the grand jury in this district early in the new year. One of the first, if not the first, of these combinations against which proceedings will be taken is known at the Postoffice Department as the Dorsey Combination. Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, is at the head of the syndicate. There are 34 Star routes in the Dorsey combination. At the letting of July 1st, '78, which was the beginning of the present contract term, these routes were awarded to J. W. Dorsey, S. W. Dorsey's brother, John M. Peck, John R. Miner and J. H. Watts. Mr. Watts had but four of the routes and after a short time he failed and is now practically out of the mail contract business. J. W. Dorsey, Peck and Miner were in reality the dummies for S. W. Dorsey who at the time of the beginning of the present contract term was a Senator; his name did not appear on the books of the Department as either contractor or subcontractor until after he had left the Senate, March 4, 1879. The routes in the Dorsey combination covered a point in 16 States and Territories. The total original contract pay for services on 134 routes was \$143,169. Brady allowed the combination for increased trip and expedition of running time an amount sufficient to bring their annual pay up to \$622,808; a small part of the increase was due to the lengthening of the route, etc., at the start, but the additional compensation allowed pure and simple, amounted to \$504,168. There were curtailments amounting to \$25,000. The total original mileage on these 134 routes was 9,887 miles, but Brady made changes in the interest of the combination reducing the mileage over 1,000 miles. Of the total number of routes belonging to the combination 25 alone received an increase of pay amounting to over \$50,000. The records of the department show clearly that in a vast majority of cases the increased services ordered was unnecessary, and the rottenness of the allowance is thereby inferentially proven. But the case of the government against the combination will be supplemented by the reports of government inspectors sent over the routes, the sworn affidavits of postmasters, mail carriers, stage drivers, etc., proving clearly the fraudulent character of the service. A sample of the way in which the service was increased

and money taken without adequate returns from the treasury, is afforded in the case of the route from Dallas to Baker City, Oregon. This route is 275 miles long and was let for two trips a week at an average speed of two and a quarter miles per hour for \$8,288. Within a year the pay was raised to \$72,550, a majority of which was for expedition, although the speed was only increased to three and four-fifths miles per hour.

The prosecuting attorney declares that he will insist upon having Guiteau removed to the prisoner's dock if he undertakes to renew the tirades of abuse which he has indulged in since the opening of the trial, and especially last week.

Corkhill received to-day, by express from Kansas, a package found to contain a very ingeniously devised gag for Guiteau, which was made out of a corn cob.

Scoville is in receipt of several letters, one contained a miniature gibbon with Guiteau suspended upon it. Another contained a number of liver pills labelled "wholesale advice for Guiteau."

CHICAGO, 26.—A New York special says: The probabilities increase of the loss of three Atlantic steamers, the *City of London*, of the Centaur line, out since Nov. 13th, from London; the *Henry Edge*, from Antwerp, Nov. 21st, and the *Lord Byron*, from Hamburg, Nov. 28th. None carried passengers, but all should have made the trip in three weeks with the most adverse winds, etc.

A Washington special says: There has been a good deal of chatter about the minister of Great Britain here being a bachelor and yet a father of children. The fact is, Great Britain never commissions a man to a high office whose social record is not good. The present minister, when a young attaché of the British legation at Madrid, married an estimable Spanish lady not of equal rank, and lived happily with her for years and recognized her as his wife. Although the court journals never announced the marriage, yet he was legally married. That is the whole story. Since his wife's death, he has lived single.

The smallpox seems to continue in the city at the same rate of mortality and increase as heretofore. One of the chief causes is that the country towns send their cases to this city for the authorities to care for. One man was discovered in the outskirts of the city who had been taken with the disease while working on a farm in Du Page County, and had at once been hustled off on foot to Chicago. His face was a mass of blotches, and he was steering for the pest house. The disease has broken out at the county hospital, three cases being discovered there. They of course were taken away, and all visiting at the hospital has been interdicted for the present.

Building operations in Chicago the past year have cost \$11,500,000.

The *News* has an interesting Washington letter, evidently written from a stalwart point, which discusses the question of Blaine's candidacy in 1884. It says: Blaine, though out of office, is not by any means out of politics; he is as active and ambitious as ever. He finds himself opposed, however, by the man in the White House, who is as great a politician as himself and who knows that his acts are being keenly observed by Blaine and that errors will be used to Blaine's advantage. Blaine is especially anxious not to have Chandler appointed to a cabinet position. He would prefer an entirely stalwart cabinet, as that would give him more capital. Chandler is looked upon as a man of great honor. One of the 306 said Chandler gave us more trouble at Chicago than anybody else; but he always fought fair. As Garfield's friend and legatee, Blaine will have the strongest hold on the American people, and that is the light in which his friends knew him and would have him viewed.

CINCINNATI, 26.—Special dispatches from Rysach tell of the brutal murder of a man named Black, deputy tax collector last Friday afternoon, at Hamilton, Brane County, Ky. Mitchell Rich and Pascal Lampkins had quarrelled over a trifling matter at a saloon, and Lampkins cut Rich, not seriously. Black and an officer interfered to keep peace, when Lampkins literally disembowelled him. Lampkins escaped by swimming the river amid a shower of bullets fired at him.

TAMPIOCO, Ohio, 26.—To-night a number of laborers on the Indiana, Bloomington and Western railroad engaged in a bloody fight at Shefer's

saloon, Charles Hanes, of Illinois, was killed, his skull being crushed by boulders. Another unknown man supposed to be fatally injured.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., 26.—John McClellan, in order to celebrate Christmas and amuse his wife and children, indulged in a lot of fire-crackers and bottles with powder in them. These became mixed and there was a terrific explosion which resulted in fatal injury to a guest, Miss Berry, and the terrible burning of Mr. and Mrs. McClellan and the children whose clothes were burned off, and a universal cutting from broken glass.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The German bark *Schmidt* 135 days from Newcastle, England, reports that on the morning of July 28th, she saw two ships close together to westward. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, one started off, at 5 p.m. she reached the ship lying to, the *Sarah Douglas*, of Liverpool. The lower hold was full of water. No men were on board and she was stripped of everything movable. In the cabin and galley everything was smashed and spoiled, the rigging was loose, the ship rolling very heavily, being in a fair way of shipping they set fire to her and proceeded on their voyage.

NEWBERG, 26.—During the riot among the West Shore railroad laborers, on Christmas night, an Italian was shot and an Irishman fatally stabbed. A negro did the shooting. The military was called out and six Italians arrested.

CITY OF MEXICO, 26.—Gen. Trevino has resigned the portfolio of the war department; Gen. Naranzo is appointed his successor. Trevino will resume command on the frontier. His command extends to and includes Chihuahua. Other cabinet changes are rumored.

DENVER, 26.—Fire yesterday, destroyed the shaft house and all the other buildings except the concentrating works of the Hazeltine mine in Willis Gulch, owned by the Hazeltine Mining Co., of Philadelphia. Loss from \$30,000 to \$40,000; insured \$5,000.

CLEVELAND, 6.—The 170,000 bonds stolen from the Commercial National Bank, three weeks ago, have been recovered by the payment of about \$30,000. Mr. Earl does not yet confess that he has secured them by compromise, but that is the fact.

PUEBLO, Col., 26.—Later advices from Coolidge, Kansas, show conclusively that the killing of Barney Elliott on Tuesday was simply a murder, and that the story of having outraged Hardesty's wife was manufactured to shield the murderer.

NEW YORK, 26.—Scarlet fever is increasing in this city at an alarming rate. According to returns it is unusually malignant. For the week ending December 17, 244 cases were recorded and 64 deaths. The number of deaths during the following week from that disease was 82. On Saturday 17 persons died from the same cause; on Sunday 9, and to-day 18.

The losses by fire in the United States bonded warehouse, occupied by Moore, Wood & Co., are estimated at between two and three millions of dollars. The principal losers are W. T. Milton & Co., Wetmore, Creder & Co., F. Garcia & Bros., Antonio Gonzales, M. & E. Solomon, whose loss is estimated at \$300,000, and Clement Ardt & Co., whose loss is said to be \$150,000. A fireman has been arrested on suspicion of trying to break into the safe.

The building No. 359 Broadway, owned by Travers & Colgate, was burned this evening. A. T. Moore & Co., dealers in linen and dress goods, lose \$140,000. Alvah Hall & Co., umbrella manufacturers, sustain a loss of \$50,000. John Stewart, dealer in linen, white goods, silks, etc., suffered to the extent of \$60,000. The building was damaged \$10,000, and there were a number of minor losses.

SULLIVAN, Ind., 25.—At 10.30 to-night a fire broke out in the notion store of Kollenskey Bros. The fire department of Terre Haute arrived on a special train at 11 o'clock. At this writing (1 a. m.) the whole west side of the square, consisting of 25 buildings is destroyed and the fire still spreading with great rapidity.

CHATTANOOGA, 25.—A family row at Helenwood, this afternoon, resulted in the shooting of six men three of whom are dead. Helenwood is a mining town off from the railroad, and particulars cannot be learned to-night.

NEW YORK, 26.—The bonded warehouse of Covert, Acker & Co., 71 to 75 South Street, stowed with silks, tobacco and spirits, was burn-

ed this evening. The loss, it is said, will probably be in the neighborhood of \$500,000, though by some parties it is estimated still higher. It is believed to be covered for the most part by insurance. Several explosions occurred.

The *Tribune* has the following details: Toward 1 o'clock a general alarm was sent out for all aid possible to be given. The fire had spread and obtained a footing in the five story brick warehouse next to the granite one and owned by the same firm. The firemen worked, animated by a desire to keep the fire in the basement as the smoke was too dense above for them to enter the first floor. The iron shutters of the brick warehouse soon became red hot, and the fire burst out with renewed fierceness. At a quarter past one the fire was spreading rapidly, and it seemed impossible to save the lower buildings at Fourth Street and Maiden Lane, which was surrounded on two sides by the burning warehouses. The addition tending to Maiden Lane was soon entirely at the mercy of the flames and all hope of saving it was abandoned. There were grave fears expressed about the supply of water failing, as there were two other fires in the city. Geo. T. Patterson, secretary of Clinton Fire Insurance Company, said about two o'clock this morning that he estimated the loss at fully \$3,000,000, on account of the extraordinary valuable articles stored in the building, such as India shawls, raw silk and wines.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent interviewed Alexander H. Stevens, who said on the subject of the inter-oceanic canal: The subject of the inter-oceanic transit is one of the very highest national and international consequence, and it will undoubtedly engage the attention of Congress to a great extent. It is of paramount importance that we should not allow Great Britain, France or any other European power to acquire the ascendancy over any part of this continent. I think it would be wise for Congress at once to charter the Nicaragua Canal Co., the one in which Gen. Grant is interested.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington says: Judge Cox, said to-day, I am aware that my course has been severely criticised, but I feel that it would not be proper for me to say anything in reply. When the right time comes I shall be heard. It is charged that you have been too lenient with Guiteau; that he has been allowed to have his own way too much, said the reporter.

The last is true. It is the most remarkable case I ever heard of, but it would not be right for me to seek a vindication through the newspapers. I think in the end, however, that every one will be satisfied. It has been a most difficult case to handle. Cox seemed to be fully aware of the general feeling of discontent at his treatment of the assassin, but intimated that the end of the trial must furnish his vindication.

CHICAGO, 26.—The residence of Augustus Byram, on Michigan Avenue, was partly destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$25,000, fully insured. The house was valued at \$75,000.

PETERSBURG, Va., 26.—Last night the store of J. H. and J. B. Prince at Greenplain, was burned, and two clerks, named respectively Glover and Murrelly, perished in the flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—The Australian steamer brings about \$415,000 in gold coin and bullion, which goes to the mint. She brought a still greater amount consigned to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The court was densely packed. Up n reaching his seat Guiteau looked around smilingly and said: "I had a nice Christmas dinner, and hope everybody else did. I had lots of fruit, flowers and lady visitors, and a good time generally."

Dr. A. E. McDonald, superintendent of Ward's Island Insane Hospital, testified that during his practice he had 6,000 cases of insanity. He had given special attention to the study of insanity. Witness stated the difference between "delusions" and "insane delusions;" one being subject to correction by judgment and the senses, and the latter not being correctable and for that reason denominated an insane delusion. There are also illusions and hallucinations, giving illustrations from his own experience that the claim to inspiration frequently asserted by insane persons proceeding from the source of hallucination or insane delusion affecting the senses.

Witness was then asked if a per-