

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Indian Commissioner Hayt, having returned from his western trip, resumed his official duties to-day. He reports the Dakota crops in a flourishing condition and said the Indians he visited appeared to be well supplied and inclined to be peaceable and friendly.

A. B. Levissee has been appointed to the position of revenue agent and will probably be assigned to duty in Louisiana.

BOSTON, 22.—The base ball match here, to-day, between the Boston and Cincinnati resulted in a score of eight to seven in favor of the Boston.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—A cooling wave came down from the northwest last night and to-day, and the mercury ranged from 8 deg. to 10 deg. lower than for two weeks. Business has fully resumed, and St. Louis returned to her normal condition.

MILWAUKEE, 22.—From a summary of over 200 reports received by commission merchants from points in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, it is learned that the damage to the growing crops of wheat by the late storms and excessive heat average 17 per cent. in Wisconsin, and 27 per cent. in Iowa and Minnesota.

BELLEVEILLE, Ills., 22.—The boiler of a threshing machine, at work on the farm of Ben Wessett, near here, exploded, killing Mr. Dexter, of Centerville, Mr. Jones and an engineer—name unknown, and mortally wounding a man named Long, and seriously injured Mr. Wessett and his brother and another man whose name is not given. The accident is attributed to the incompetency or carelessness of the engineer.

DENVER, 22.—The temperature in Colorado has been unusually high during the past two weeks, but the nights are cold and pleasant. No cases of sunstroke have been reported, and the best authority announces that no cases of sunstroke have ever been known since the settlement of the country.

ALEXANDRIA, 22.—The *Gazette* publishes Columbus Alexander's reply to Gen. Hunton's last card. Alexander denies that he declined to accept Hunton's challenge, but says he has as much right to fear the Alexandria police as Hunton had to fear those of the District of Columbia. He accuses Hunton of being a friend to all the district rings, and concludes by saying that he was never known to be wanted and not found.

At a mass meeting held at the Orange Court House, to-day, to appoint delegates to the congressional convention, a resolution to appoint delegates opposed to Hunton was adopted—160 to 129, whereupon Hunton's friends seceded and the meeting appointed delegates solid for Neale.

CHICAGO, 22.—Private reports and specials to the papers here indicate that the first report of the damage to the wheat crop in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa by the storms and hot weather were much exaggerated, and that the crops will be nearly as large as last year, perhaps larger, and that the quality may be somewhat inferior. Some correspondents are very enthusiastic about the bright prospects, and a *Tribune's* Rochester, Minnesota, special says the wheat crop in Minnesota will reach 40,000,000.

NEWARK, O., 22.—About 20,000 people were present at the soldiers' and sailors' reunion to-day. General Sherman arrived early. President Hayes and Governor Bishop and staff arrived from Columbus and were escorted by the governor's guard and national guard. A number of prominent gentlemen accompanied the President and witnessed the ceremonies. General Willard Warner delivered the welcoming address at the grounds and Representative Keifer delivered the oration eulogizing General McPherson, this being the anniversary of his death. The President, General Sherman and others were introduced from the stand. A banquet was given to-night at the Loring House, at which Generals Garfield, Keifer and Sherman, Governor Bishop, Thomas Ewing, Generals McPherson, John A. Logan and others responded to toasts. The presidential party leave to-night for Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—Several colored men, of West Feliciana, to-day, denied the truth of the most important of their statements before the returning board, regarding

intimidation. One witness on cross-examination, however, admitted the truth of several important statements in the affidavits.

Chief Clerk Thompson, of the custom house, produced the roll of employees in the custom house since Col. King's appointment, but would not swear to its absolute correctness.

J. L. Hagens, attorney here, testified that he had prepared the affidavits in the custom house in the described form, questioning the witnesses and honestly and fairly reducing their statements to writing. Their statements were voluntary so far as he knew. He endeavored to bring out the strongest points for the republicans.

L. F. Beaugulon, supervisor of West Baton Rouge, testified that Weber had told him that he was afraid to return to East Feliciana after the election; also that Senator Aloin, colored, had received \$2,000 for having the names of several republican electors omitted from the tickets furnished.

John Ray, attorney here for Secretary Sherman, has written to Representative Stenger, chairman of the Potter sub-committee, saying that, in consequence of the delay of the Washington committee in acting upon the Secretary's request that subpoenas be issued for witnesses, regarding intimidation, Mr. Shellabarger had decided upon omitting the examination into the intimidations and until the Washington counsel had advised him to the contrary he should not avail himself of the notification that such witnesses as Secretary Sherman should name would be subpoenaed.

BURLINGTON, Ia., 22.—Three persons were drowned in Skunk River, yesterday, two being lady bathers and the third being Captain Marion Campbell, who served in the Eighth Iowa Infantry during the war, and who, since the war, has served several terms in the Mississippi legislature as senator and as representative. He was drowned near his home at Newsharon, yesterday, while bathing in Skunk River.

PEORIA, Ills., 22.—A balloonist, named L. D. Achison, while making an ascension at Elmwood, last evening, was killed instantly by falling a distance of 200 feet.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Tribune's* reporter interviewed Judge Ord, of San Francisco, now here. The latter said: I have watched the progress of the Kearney movement from its inception. It was brought through the usual conflict between capital and labor, but principally through the employment of Chinese labor, to the exclusion of all other. The emigration of Chinese at first was very slight, and their coming was not objected to; and, in fact scarcely noticed. It was not until the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, which extended competitive advantages to Chinese emigrants, and created such a tremendous influx for several years to the Pacific coast, that the present disturbances began to exist. White men and women who were only receiving moderate compensation for their labor, were discharged, and Chinamen who proved themselves to be willing and apt scholars, were substituted in their places. Not only did they make able miners, laborers and mechanics, but cooks, servants, and chambermaids, and to-day many of the best houses contain Chinese servants of every grade.

The enterprising laborer, who had saved a small pittance, easily stood this change for a short time, but while he was standing still, speculators, manufacturers, and others with capital, were quickly gaining wealth through the introduction of cheap labor. The result has been that, in a few years, workmen have become beggars and capitalists have become rich, and to-day San Francisco contains over 100 millionaires. As a natural consequence this great wealth has created a monopoly. This has assumed such gigantic proportions that any kind of legislation, either local or State, is constantly being tampered with, and even our courts are in danger of being controlled by these monopolists. This, with general depression in business and real estate, place property owners in very bad odor.

Kearneyism is at the white heat now, and it is evident that concessions must be made by both communists and capitalists. In the city it has gained more strength than in the interior, and no doubt but at the next election it will

show a bolder front. It is willing mainly to destroy the power of railroad, banking and steamship corporations, in this way the Kearney men will achieve their object.

What the Kearneyites want is new laws compelling Chinamen to adhere to the established laws of this country. At present Chinamen do not know, and do not care to know what the laws are. They want the Chinese traffic stopped, and object to Chinamen coming to this country, who have no other object in view but to gain money and then return home without having spent anything here. Another demand they make is that the law allowing dead Chinamen to be returned to their homes, shall be rescinded, for if Chinamen knew they were to be buried in this country they would not come here for love or money. If Chinamen were compelled to adhere to the local laws, much of this trouble could be averted.

The *Tribune's* London special says: The foreign affairs association have petitioned Parliament to impeach Beaconsfield for the betrayal of both England and Turkey in the late Congress in Berlin.

The *Times's* Memphis special says: A family of 12, named Damper, living in Tippah County, Miss., were murdered. No other names or details have been received.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—The schooner *Parallel* reports that on the 4th inst., off the coast, 100 miles north of this port, she fell in with a Japanese junk with not a living person on board. A number of corpses were found, some shackled together, who must have been dead at least a month. There was no food on board. Some of the bodies were dressed in costly material.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—Wool is in fair demand and firm, prices without change. Wool is arriving freely and meeting with prompt sale.

RICHMOND, Va., 23.—Wilson Howchins, yesterday, murdered his wife, mother-in-law, and one child, and then killed himself. A son seven years old, who saw his father attack his mother, took a baby out of the cradle and fled to a place of safety.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The wool clip of 1878 is about three per cent greater than that of 1877.

NEW YORK, 23.—A steamer from Panama, 18th, has the following from Peru: A regular system of kidnapping Chinese and sending them as laborers to Haciendas in the northern part of the state has been discovered in Callao. The prefect of the city recently found a number of these unfortunates confined in a house, awaiting the sailing of a steamer in which they were to be emarked like cattle. Once on the Haciendas, their lot is worse than ever was seen among the slaves of the southern states. They are poorly paid, badly fed, and treated most shamefully. At night they are confined within walls like those of a prison, and should they endeavor to escape they are hunted down with greater energy than if they were criminals, guilty of the most serious crimes. The government has begun most earnestly to correct and reform the labor system and make the condition of Chinese laborers more tolerable.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—To-day has been a busy and exciting day in East St. Louis. For some months past the Illinois and St. Louis railway Company, whose road runs from Belleville, Ills., to East St. Louis, have been trying to connect their tracks with the tracks of the Union Transfer Company, so that they can run trains across to this city. They claim to have authority from the Wider City council of East St. Louis to extend their track along on the streets of the city, and have attempted to two or three times, but have been prevented by Mayor Bowman, who says he has a perpetual injunction from one of the courts against such proceeding. This morning, under the impression that Mayor Bowman had gone to Belleville to answer to the charges growing out of the recent shooting affair between his deputy marshals and the Metropolitan police, the company suddenly appeared on the street with a construction train and a large body of negro laborers, and began laying track, their force being protected by a party of 30 armed men, engaged in this city for the purpose. After laying 200 feet of track, Mayor Bowman appeared on the ground with his deputy marshals, and commanded the track-layers to desist or continue at their peril. The negroes, under the peremptory

command of the Mayor, and the show of force at his back, retreated and work closed, notwithstanding that Superintendent Sherman of the railway company insisted that he had a right to proceed with the work and connect his road with the bridge tracks. Large crowds of people gathered, most of whom were opposed to the laying of the track, and during the excitement which prevailed they tore up the track and it is said destroyed some of the company's property. Superintendent Sherman applied to the Metropolitan police for protection, but the latter refused to interfere, and after a good deal of bluster and strong language, the railway company withdrew, and matters quieted down.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—Several East Feliciana democrats testified to having organized colored democratic clubs in their parish and addressing the colored voters in the meeting.

Colonel Powell testified that Weber had told him on November 15th that he had not filed and would not.

E. K. Russ, who took the affidavits in the Custom House, testified that he believed no undue influences were brought to bear to make favorable testimony. The visiting statesmen were not in the room when the affidavits were being signed. He made the best statements for the republicans which were consistent with the truth. Several other witnesses testified to a similar effect.

A letter was read from Thomas S. Kelly (colored), doorkeeper of Governor Kellogg's private office in 1876, offering to point out to the Potter committee the party who forged the names of Jeffries and Levissee to the second set of electoral certificates.

Captain James Kelly testified that he left New Orleans at the instance of the chairman of the democratic state central committee to secure the attendance of Thomas S. Kelly, who promised to return to New Orleans with him, but while waiting for the boat to New Orleans a colored man and woman came from New Orleans, visited Thomas Kelly and took him up the river. This colored man was Kennedy, assistant doorkeeper of the United States Senate.

Police Chief Minor testified that great efforts had been made to find Kennedy and Kelly, and they had been traced as far as Cincinnati. Governor Cox stated that futile efforts had been made to secure the attendance of Mrs. D. A. Weber, who claimed she could not leave her children because they had the scarlet fever, and of J. Goudreau, Weber's brother-in-law, who said he could not leave his business, and that if he came he would have to tell the truth, and then he could not live in Feliciana.

FALL RIVER, 23.—Minnie Warren, the well-known dwarf, died here, to-day, in childbirth.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., 23.—Official dispatches to the Mexican consul here confirm the capture of Escobedo. He was taken to Monterey, but it is doubtful whether he will reach there alive.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—Some anxiety is felt concerning the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Tokio*, now six days overdue from Yokohama. The agents here say the ship was in first class condition in every respect on leaving port.

A Baker City dispatch says: Col. Forsythe's command left Robinsville, Grant County, on Saturday. Near Clear Creek they struck a deep cañon. Fourteen of Captain Robbins' scouts were sent ahead, and in a few minutes they were fired upon by Indians, who were strongly posted in the cañon. H. H. Froman was killed, and two others were wounded. The scouts retreated to the main body. The Indians abandoned their position before the troops came up. The hostiles are making for the Malheur agency.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *Tribune*, reviewing its coal region correspondence, says: If there is any secret plot on foot for a general strike throughout the country and lawless uprisings everywhere with special designs upon banks and safes, the warning that is given elsewhere ought to go forth to defeat it. A very careful correspondent finds a Pennsylvania manufacturer, who impresses him as a remarkably coolheaded person, who fears more serious disturbances in the next two months than occurred last summer. He declares preparations are making everywhere for a strike, that its date was once fixed for the middle of June, and

that it is now fixed for the middle of August. If there is good foundation for these apprehensions it ought not to be difficult to ascertain the fact. The exposure of the plan would be almost enough in itself to defeat it, and exposure ought to be possible if there is anything to expose.

ST. LOUIS, 24.—About 6 o'clock this evening several of Bowman's deputy marshals and Metropolitan policeman got into a row on the corner of Broadway and Main Streets, during which one man was knocked down with a club, another beaten in the face with fists, pistols fired, Lieut. O'Neil, of the Metropolitan, shot in the hip, and one of the deputy marshals, named Russell, wounded in the groin. The parties then separated. A few minutes after the shots were renewed, and this time fired, it is ascertained, from the Metropolitan headquarters, aimed at the market house, about 40 yards distant on the opposite side of the street, which is also used for a police office for deputy marshals. Some 50 or more shots were said to have been exchanged.

Captain Renshaw, chief of the Metropolitan, received a bullet through his hat, and Chapman, the turnkey of the Metropolitan, was shot in the leg. None of the deputy marshals seem to have been hurt in this affair, although they said 20 or more bullet holes can be seen in the walls and windows of the market house.

Accounts of the row are conflicting and contradictory to the highest degree. Whisky appears to have had a good deal to do with the disturbance.

The Bellevue Guards, some 50 or 60 strong, arrived in East St. Louis to-night. They were ordered out by Gov. Cullom, and are under the orders of Sheriff Weber. There is also a strong guard of civilians in and around the engine house headquarters of the Metropolitan.

CINCINNATI, 24.—Dr. Connel and Col. Austin, who came here from New York this morning, obtained an interview with John Doe, who was recently convicted of presenting forged checks on the Commercial Bank of this city, and partly identified him as one of the parties concerned in the \$64,000 forgery on the New York Trust Company some time ago.

ST. PAUL, 24.—A report was received, to-night, from Fairbault, that a farmer, residing near that point, shot and instantly killed two tramps whom he caught in the act of firing his harvesting machine. He surrendered himself instantly, but was afterwards released.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—Indications are that the Potter sub-committee will close its labors here by Friday. No more witnesses will be summoned. It is believed those here can be examined in two or three days, and the business of the committee brought to a close.

The *Piquette* publishes a statement that 13 cases of yellow fever have occurred, seven fatal. The board of health hope to check the spread of the disease.

Two fatal cases of sunstroke were reported to-day.

PITTSBURG, 24.—The 12 foot fly wheel, in Painter & Son's hoop mills, burst about 7 o'clock this evening and completely wrecked the building, an ironclad structure 50 by 100 feet. The employees foresaw the danger, and all of them fled before the wheel burst. The accident was caused by the breaking of the governor belt. The loss is not yet known.

NASHVILLE, 24.—In an affray at Union Street, this morning, Sam'l Hicks and Jones Baxter were fatally shot and soon died. Three others were wounded. The affair was caused by political differences and high words.

ATLANTA CITY, N. J., 24.—Representative Hale testified that he went to New Orleans only at the request of President Grant, and like all the visitors, abstained carefully from influencing the returning board. Had the Weber-Anderson letter and the Sherman letter been written, he would probably have known it, because he was intimate with Sherman and was with him daily at New Orleans. He thought Hayes and Packard were elected.

Representative Danford testified that Hayes and Packard had the same number of voters, except that Packard had 200 or 300 more in one parish.

Ex-Representative Sypher testified that D. A. Weber had asked him, at the time the visiting men were in New Orleans, if Mat-