

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 9.—The Times says: Complete returns from the counties now being received increase the majority of Cleveland for Governor to 196,000, and that the official vote will make this majority not under 200,000.

The extent of the democratic victory is not told. Cleveland's majority will reach the untold total of 1190,000, utterly unprecedented in the history of the country. Counties that have never gone democratic since the republican party was organized have now gone heavily for Cleveland. Among them are the following: Broom, Cattaraugus, Chataqua, Chenango, Cuyahoga, Oneida, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Saratoga, Steuben, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren and Wyoming. Out of sixty counties, the republicans carry precisely ten, but there is something behind this, for notwithstanding Cleveland's great majority, he has not received so many polls as Hancock had in 1880, when the latter was beaten by 21,000. The fact is, the republicans either stayed at home or voted for Cleveland as a rebuke to the Administration, everywhere considered as complete and terrible.

The Times gives the following summary: In the 48th Congress, the democrats will control the House of Representatives by a majority of 71, the figures being, republicans 127, democrats 193. The State will be represented in the next Congress by 21 democrats and 13 republicans, a democratic gain of eight. The assembly will consist of 85 democrats and 43 republicans, thus giving the democrats a majority of 42 in the lower House, the Senate standing 17 democrats to 17 republicans.

The Times adds: The tidal wave has reached the crest of the Rocky Mountains, the States of Colorado, California and Nevada having changed their ruling politics with a grand rush. Nevada and Colorado are republican States so far as their governors represent the political complexion of the people in each of the States. The contest is close, and for all political purposes both may be conceded to the democrats by a small majority, and one democratic Congressman is elected from each State. The revolution in California is more marked. The present republican governor was defeated by a plurality of more than 20,000, there being three candidates in the field. The sweep is tolerably clean and effective.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission continued its labors this afternoon, and appropriated the following sums for missions in the United States, not in the conference: Arizona, \$8,000; Black Hills, \$3,600; Dakota, \$5,500; Indian Territory, \$2,000; Montana, \$11,500; New Mexico, \$72,500; Utah, \$12,500; Northern New York, Welsh Mission, \$200; Norwegian Mission in California, \$2,300; Swedish and Norwegian Mission in New York East Conference, \$16,000 and \$2,000 respectively.

Clearing House exchanges for the week show the following gains and losses in business transactions over the corresponding week last year:

GAINS.

Philadelphia, 30.0; San Francisco, 12.06; Pittsburgh, 23.2; New Orleans, 5.6; Providence, 26.1; New Haven, 28.8; Memphis, 1.5; New York, 3.0; Boston, 12.9; Chicago, 13.0; Cincinnati, 5.7; St. Louis, 12.3; Baltimore, 8.4; Milwaukee, 22.3; Indianapolis, 7.0; Cleveland, 19.0; Hartford, 1.3; Peoria, 8.5.

Several of the small towns like Lowell, Syracuse, and Worcester, show gains.

Public says of these figures: The transactions for last week manifest irregularity. Manufacturing cities generally increase, while the principal leading cities are divided. The aggregate outside of New York is remarkably large, however, and there is no room to doubt that the proposition of the exchange derived from legitimate business was as great on the whole as it was last year. The fact that the range of prices is now a little lower than it was a year ago should be taken into account. The volume of business, measured in quantities transported, is nearly or quite up to the highest point ever touched.

Boston, 8.—Demand for wool is steady, but moderate. Prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, 9.—The Herald has this:

British Columbia, Nov. 8.

The Herald arrived from Sitka today. She reports that the Kootenai Indians in Alaska are troublesome and aggressive. They seized the boats and whaling gear of the whaling company at Killisnoa, and took two white prisoners and threatened to kill them. Sixty-six sailors and marines from the United States steamer Adams, under Lieut. Barrett were dispatched to the scene of trouble. Commander Merriam proceeded thither in the Corwin. The prisoners were released, and a fine of 400 blankets was imposed as a penalty. The Indians refused to pay, and remained defiant, rendering it necessary for the vessel to shell and destroy a portion of their village.

J. C. Hueston, general agent of the New York Associated Press, has resigned. Hon. Erastus Brooks is appointed to the vacancy.

WASHINGTON, 9.—A naval court-martial meets at Mare Island, California, November 14th, for which the following is the detail: Capt. C. S. Norton, Brevet Lieutenant Commander J. J. Brice, Benj. S. Richards, Jas. Adams, and Thos. S. Phillips and Master John Boyer is a member of the Board, with Lieut. C. S. Richman as Judge Advocate.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—As the steamer Emma C. Elliot was coming down the river last night, the cabin passengers and crew were startled by a singular whistling sound in the air about the boat. Captain Postal went to the electrical machine and turned on the light eight hundred candle power. In a moment the whole foggy river was flooded with light. It was seen that the noise proceeded from an innumerable colony of wild ducks on their way southward. The blinding glare startled the fowls, and rising in great crowds began to fly straight at the lamp. For twenty minutes the boat was literally full of ducks. Some of them would hit heavily against the glass around the light and fall stunned to the deck. Others fell into the faces of men and were knocked down with canes, in all several hundred were secured. Thirty-six were found concealed in different parts of the cabin this morning when the boat came into St. Louis. Others were about the boilers, and in the engine room, and a great number were killed by the wheels. When the light was turned on they seemed to be crazed with fear.

PENSACOLA, 9.—Nine new cases of yellow fever, and two deaths; total to date, 2,319 cases, 190 deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, 9.—No arrangement having been made with the gas company, the city is in darkness again to-night.

CHICAGO, 9.—The Railway Age states that railway construction during the month of October in the United States aggregated 1,068 miles of main track on 71 different lines, in 30 States; making the total for ten months of the present year 9,143 miles on 293 lines in 43 States and Territories, and estimates the total construction for the year at from 11,000 to 12,000 miles, which far exceeds the construction in any previous year. Dakota leads in construction during the past month with 181 miles; Texas next with 66; Arizona built 29 miles; California 22; Colorado, 47; Idaho, 22; Oregon, 11.

NEW YORK, 9.—To-day the Weehawken tunnel, three-quarters of a mile long, on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, was cut through. The boring was commenced March 20th, 1881.

READING, Pa., 9.—The public schools of Bindsboro closed to-day owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Indian Commissioner Price has received the annual report of the Superintendent of the Carlisle, Pa., Indian school, which shows that at the date of the last report there were 180 Indian boys and 87 Indian girls at the school. During the year 76 boys and 57 girls have been received, 62 boys and 28 girls returned to the agencies. Four boys and two girls died, and at the close of the year 188 boys and 108 girls remained at the school. The largest representation is from the Cheyenne, Omaha and Osage tribes, and \$5,712 worth of wagons, harness, shoes and tinware have been made by the students. The girls made their own garments and much of the boys' clothing.

The Indian Bureau is informed by the agent at the Tule River Agency, Cal., that several parties charged with selling liquor to the Indians have been fined \$100 and

sentenced to jail for one year by Judge Hoffman. This is regarded as most encouraging by the Department, as such offences heretofore have been difficult to punish.

Sioux City, Ia., 9.—Ex-Governor Shannon Edmunds, Judge J. C. Shannon and J. M. Teller, government commissioners to treat with the Sioux, were in the city to-day on their return from Pine Ridge agency. They report the Sioux at Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Santos agencies willing to divide the great reservation among the bands. The government asks this step preparatory to a cession of a portion of the reservation for white settlers. The commission will now visit Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies, and the report of their work will come before Congress for final action.

WASHINGTON, 9.—A secret meeting was held to night at Wormley's, which was attended by a hundred or more naval officers, while four hundred others were represented by proxies. The object of the meeting was to formulate a plan for the consideration of Congress looking to obtaining a fairer distribution of offices and securing a fixed "square deal" for services. Claims of favoritism detrimental to officers have been in vogue since 1861, when Capt. Fox became Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The names of those present are withheld, but the fact leaked out that they represented all sections of the country. Two officers have come from west of the Mississippi River.

In the police court this morning Frank H. Fall, charged with conspiracy to corrupt the jury men in the Star route trial, was placed under \$4,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

A statement is said to have been voluntarily made by Frank B. Fall, under oath, Oct. 10th, and made public to-day. It begins by asserting he obtained the impression from an interview with Brewster Cameron, June 14th that the government desired to obtain evidence of the misconduct of the Star route jury, past or future. He was engaged at \$10 per diem to ascertain if any members of the jury were corruptible. He reported to Cameron every night. June 28th he talked with Thomas A. Foote, colored lawyer, in private court. From information obtained from Richard F. Laws, he concluded Brown, Star route juror, was approachable, and told Foote so. He afterwards negotiated with Payne and Foote looking to securing the control of Brown's vote. A contract was drawn contemplating paying \$2,500 and presented to Brown by Payne, but the former refused to sign the paper saying it was a detective job. Brown, however, said he would do as wanted if paid \$2,500 and would control juror Martins. Fall refused to pay money without the contract was signed. Seeing by the newspapers September 25, that Brown made an affidavit, charging Payne with attempting to bribe him, Fall sought an interview with the latter. Payne declared Brown's statement a lie. Brown offered to sell his vote to whomsoever wanted it for \$2,500. Payne pleaded poverty, and asked for a loan, which Fall refused unless he would make a sworn statement. Payne promised, but did not appear. All efforts to find him failed until October 2nd, when he was encountered in the Baltimore & Potomac depot. He reported that his failure to keep the engagement was due to overtures made by Charles Jones and Mr. Mall for a meeting between him (Payne) and Detective Miller, Major Richards, and Brown, looking to getting a statement from Foote, who meantime had gone to Newark. Richards gave him \$20 in response to a demand. Richards and Payne then started for Newark. Richards paid all the bills. They saw Foote and got the affidavit. Foote wanted \$20,000 for the affidavit and wanted it left in Payne's hands until he got his money. Foote finally wrote a letter which Payne brought to Washington, addressed to Brady, Dorsey & Co., demanding \$1,200 before the affidavit should be delivered. Richards threatened to get Payne to make an affidavit which should agree with what Foote said in his letter. Payne said he wanted \$1,500 for his affidavit, and he denied making it until that time. Payne wanted the advice of a lawyer before he would make the affidavit. They wanted him to go to Colonel Cook and make the affidavit in his office. Payne wanted to advise with Col. Ingersoll. Richard telegraphed for Col. Ingersoll, and Richards and Miller took Payne to Col. Ingersoll's house on

Sunday, Oct. 1st, and there Col. Ingersoll read the affidavits, and said the affidavits were wanted for the purpose of "downing the Attorney General, Brewster, Cameron and Corkhill, all of whom would have to go when Congress met and began investigating into the Star route business." It was agreed Foote should make the affidavit, and give it to Payne, and Payne should hold the affidavit until they got \$1,000, which Foote demanded for his; but that Major Richards got possession of the affidavit in Newark and refused to give it up. He was discharged from the Department of Justice July 17th, while acting for the Government. Fall says he spread the impression that he was working in the interest of the defense and he authorized Skivington to say so. The result was John G. Cox approached him repeatedly and said he had two jurors for sale, and whenever Fall had the money, Cox engaged to bring in the men. Richard T. Laws claimed that through Brown he had brought about the disagreement of the jury. Laws said he was employed by the defense to influence Brown and he did so, being neighbors on terms of brotherly intimacy while a man named Ludington also claimed to control his vote, and offered to deliver it at any time the money was forthcoming.

The Attorney General to-day addressed a letter to the department commissioners, requesting the removal of Detective George Miller, on the ground that he betrayed the Government in the star route cases. The request was made on the recommendation of Messrs. Merrick, Kerr and Wells. But he can only be tried for disobeying police regulations requiring him to report all his official actions within 24 hours to his superiors. This will be done if specific charges are preferred before the police trial board.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The steamer Coptic from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, brings the following:

Hong Kong, October 17.—The ex-Regent of Corea, Kain, was carried (October 5th) to perpetual captivity in the city of Paoting, province of Chihai.

Captain Lang, of the British navy, has commenced his duties as organizer and director of the Chinese navy. His position is understood to be the same as that offered Commodore Schuchfeldt.

The work on the Canton Kow Loon telegraph line was broken up owing to the superstitious fears of the Chinese laborers.

The American minister, Young, receives praises from the foreign community for his promptness in causing the improper claim of the Chinese interference with American manufacturing enterprise at Shanghai to be set aside by the authorities at Peking.

Yokohama, October 26.—The ridiculous statement is circulating in English papers of alleged "authentic authority" in Asia, that the Chinese and American governments have formed a secret friendly alliance against Corea.

A member of the Hawaiian royal family is expected shortly to visit Japan. Extravagant preparations for his entertainment are in progress.

S. M. Bryon, foreign superintendent of the Japanese post office, is about to return to America. Several reasons are set forth for his return.

NEW YORK, 10.—Michael E. McGlavin was sentenced so be hanged December 15th.

ALBANY, N. Y., 10.—T. C. Eastman, of New York, W. H. Munroe, of Albany, W. A. Vanderbilt, of N. Y., and W. Arnold, of Chicago, have formed a company with the reported capital of \$1,000,000 to oppose the Chicago dressed beef enterprise. They will open depots in every city where other firms have agencies now and will sell beef brought from Chicago in American refrigerators.

WASHINGTON, 10.—General Sherman has submitted to the Secretary of War a special report upon the subject of military posts and forts, in which he says now is the time for a radical change in the whole system of piecemeal work in quartering troops of the United States. For a hundred years we have been sweeping across the continent with a skirmish line building a post here and another there to be abandoned next year for another line, and so on; and now we are across, and have railroads everywhere, so that the whole problem is changed; and I advise the honorable Secretary of War to go to Congress with a plan that will approximate meeting, instead of as heretofore meaning specific tem-

porary wants by special appropriation, often in the interest of parties. For the enlargement and improvement of military posts, General Sherman recommends the Secretary of War to ask Congress for a million dollars per year for five years, to be expended by him at the discretion of officers of the Quartermaster's Department. By that process he thinks we will have an abundance of good quarters for the whole army for the next fifty years.

The report of General McDowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific, calls attention to the report of his department commanders. He says that there are at this time no hostile Indians anywhere in his division. He calls the particular attention of the War and Interior departments to the case of certain Piute Indians who were taken away from their tribe and homes in California and carried to an Indian reservation among a strange people. He says their return to their tribe and homes should not be considered a question of administration, of convenience or of economy, but a matter of good faith and mercy. General McDowell, in conclusion, says: I have found it one of great inconvenience and delay in the limitation now imposed by law on the hours of sessions of court martial, making it illegal to sit after 3 p.m. A reference to Lord Macaulay's History of England will show this limitation was imposed by Parliament because at the time it was done 3 o'clock was the dinner hour, and it was the custom of gentlemen to be in such a state after dinner as to unfit them for judicial functions. But officers do not dine at 3 o'clock now, and do not get drunk when they dine, and the restriction has ceased to have any functions; it is simply a relic of the past, which is a cause of much inconvenience and delay alike to the court and the prisoner, especially at distant posts.

YANKTON, Dakota, 10.—The Sioux commission reached here last night and leaves for Standing Rock agency on Monday. It has closed an agreement for the cession of a portion of the Sioux reservation with the Santee, Pine Ridge and Rosebud Sioux. Everything is progressing favorably, and the commission is satisfied with the work so far.

Washington, 10.—Information has been received at the Department of the Interior that Agent McLaughlin, at Standing Rock Indian Agency, has been trying to have a United States commissioner or deputy marshal to go to that agency and take charge of a number of men, recently announced as arrested for intruding upon the reservation. The intruders have a large quantity of buffalo skins which they obtained off the reservation. The case was recently referred to the Department of Justice by the Indian Bureau.

The report of S. C. Armstrong, superintendent of Hampton, Va., Industrial School, for the fiscal year, has been submitted to Indian Commissioner Price. There are now 30 girls and 54 boys at the school. It is recommended that after six months at school, as an incentive to labor, students be paid 25 cents per day, one half to be retained until the students leave for home.

N. H. Wilkinson, superintendent of Forest Grove, Oregon, Indian training school, submitted his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It shows the total number of students are 91 boys, 54 girls. Eighty-nine of these are divided among several tribes as follows: Cheulais 6, Alaskans 12, Nesquallies 3, Oyster 2, Pitt River 2, Piute 1, Pugatt 22, Spokane 18, Snohomis 1, Umatillas 10, Warm Spring and Wasas 12. Attention is directed to the blacksmithing, shoemaking and carpentering departments. The course of instruction is the same as at common schools, and the progress of the students satisfactory.

Acting Secretary Joslyn of the Interior Department, rendered a decision to-day in which he holds that land entries made for grazing purposes do not constitute residence.

Acting Secretary Joslyn decided a case to-day where a husband and wife were voluntarily divorced in order that the wife might make entry of land under the homestead laws, and the woman subsequently lived with her divorced husband. The decision holds that in consequence thereof the woman cannot be considered the head of a family within the meaning of the law, and the land entry is fraudulent.

An important ruling was made to-day by Commissioner McFarland that will establish a precedent. It