

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Senator George to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to restore the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. It provides that whenever under the laws of the United States jurisdiction of civil courts depends upon citizenship, said courts shall not thereafter have jurisdiction unless the amount in controversy shall, exclusive of costs, exceed \$2,000. It repeals all laws in contravention to the proviso of section 629 of the Revised Statutes which gives the Circuit Courts cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note or other chose in action in favor of the assignee, unless the suit may have been prosecuted in such court to recover such contents if no assignments have been made (except in case of foreign bills of exchange), and it re-enacts and declares said proviso to be in full force. Its provisions are not to apply to any case now pending.

The President was so much occupied to-day in considering a large batch of private pension bills that he denied himself to all callers and even postponed the regular cabinet meeting. Secretaries Lamar and Whitney, Attorney General Garland, Postmaster General Vilas and Acting Secretary Fairchild were promptly in attendance but the President informed them he would prefer to dispose of the pension bills while his mind was on them, rather than to take up the business of the Cabinet unless some of the departments had important matters to submit, requiring immediate attention. As there was nothing requiring immediate attention the meeting adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has nearly completed the river and harbor bill. It is possible but not probable that a few unimportant changes may be made at the meeting to-morrow. The items in the House bill have been increased to an aggregate of \$3,483,275, and others have been decreased to an aggregate of \$615,500—a net increase of \$2,867,775. The total appropriation by the Senate bill is \$18,049,975.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections, was addressed this morning by Congressman Butterworth, who advocated the investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne to the Senate.

The committee will meet again to-morrow for the purpose of discussing the evidence laid before them, and endeavor to reach a conclusion as to whether or not the investigation shall be made.

The following special notice was to-day issued by the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service:

By order of the Postmaster-General 26 clerks have been removed from the service in different parts of the country, for insubordination in conspiring to obstruct the regulation of the service by the department and to injure its efficiency. They have secretly attempted to form an association with a view to dictate action to the Department and many of them have also been guilty of deception towards their fellow clerks by representing the purposes of such association to be merely benevolent and thus enlarging them.

The Postmaster-General says the discharged men threatened to strike or bring about the combined resignation of many clerks so as to menace the Department with embarrassment.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney gave a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland this evening.

The President vetoed twenty-nine more pension bills to-day.

Senator Morrill although somewhat improved as compared with the worst stage of his present illness, remains in a critical condition. His disorder is inflammation of the bowels.

Secretary Whitney said to-day there is no truth in the report that he has resigned, and adds that he had no such intention.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day decided to report favorably the bill authorizing the President to appoint military and naval attaches to foreign legations; also a bill to protect submarine cables.

The following are some of the most important changes made by the Senate to-day in the House river and harbor bill, the amounts given being the totals of the appropriations recommended by the Senate committee: Oregon—Yaquina Bay, \$100,000; Coos Bay, \$45,000; Portland harbor, \$5,000; Cascades, \$250,000; Columbia River, \$250,000.

In the caucus to-night the attendance was large, nearly all of the democratic representatives in the city being present, and the proceedings were harmonious throughout. Contrary to common expectation, nothing was said directly about the tariff or the pension tax proposition. The state of the business in the House was discussed and Speaker Carlisle, by request, ran over the calendar, calling attention to the almost inextricable confusion of the special orders on every subject of general importance. After hearing the statement the caucus decided to select a committee of three members which should be charged with the duty of selecting and pushing to a point of action such of the measures as it should deem proper to attempt to pass, and Carlisle, Morrison and Randall were named as the members of the committee. The sentiment of the caucus seemed to be in favor of passing the appropriation bills and the bills de-

claring the forfeiture of land grants and then of appropriating. Soon after the selection of the committee, Randall rose and asked whether the action of the caucus meant—whether it meant adjournment by July 15th. There was a hearty chorus of "yes, yes," from all sides. Rather regretfully it was observed, Randall assumed that that action meant also that the appropriation bills and a few bills already on the calendar would be the only measures likely to receive action at this session, and to this assumption there was again an expressed hearty assent, while, as before stated, no direct reference was made to tariff. The members present at the caucus came away under the impression that there would be no further effort made at this session to consider any tariff bill.

DETROIT, 24.—Rev. Charles Reilly, D. D., Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, to-day remitted \$12,000 to Hon. Justin McCarthy and Joseph G. Biggar, treasurers of the Parliamentary Fund. This makes in all some \$45,000 or \$50,000 sent by Dr. Reilly since the Boston convention. Of this sum \$25,000 were in Mr. Parnell's hands before the last election, when the Irish party elected eighty-six members, and Mr. Parnell declared immediately after that election that the party could not have succeeded without this aid. The largest contributions to the League thus far come from Philadelphia and Boston. Among those whose contributions go to make up to-day's remittance is Cardinal Gibbon of Baltimore. The following cablegram was sent from here to-day: Detroit, 25, 1886.—Parnell, House of Commons, London: The Irish National League of America transmits you this day \$12,000 and bids you "fare to the onset."

By Executive order,
CHAS. REILLY,
National Treasurer.

MONTPELIER, Vt., 24.—The republican convention of Washington county refused to refer and unanimously adopted a resolution that the honor and interest of Vermont and of the nation require that persons accepting our nominations as Senators of this county shall in good faith by their votes use all proper exertion for the election of George F. Edmunds to the United States Senate.

MILWAUKEE, 24.—At 10:15 o'clock to-night the jury in the case of Henry Dampf, charged with riot, returned a verdict of guilty.

CHICAGO, 25.—The Lake Shore Railroad Company attempted to send a freight train out of the city this morning with the assistance of some imported switchmen brought here from other points on the road to take the places of those now on strike at 43rd Street. South of the city limits a crowd of fully a thousand attacked the small body of village police stationed there to protect the railroad property, turned the railroad switches, succeeded in running the train off the track and caused other damage.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections held a short meeting this morning and decided to report adversely to any investigation of charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne. The majority of the committee think there is not sufficient evidence to show that money was used in his election, and are very confident that the result was not, in any way, affected by improper means. There will be a minority report in favor of investigation. It is said that only Senators Hoar and Frye will sign the minority report and that Senators Teller, Everts, Logan, Saulsbury, Vance, Pugh and Eustice will sign the majority report.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Yesterday was probably the busiest day the President has had since his inauguration. It was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of pension cases. During the day he acted on 128 private pension bills. After giving each case a thorough personal examination, thirty bills were vetoed and 88 approved. He also approved the bill reimbursing Edwin Stevens, United States consul at Ningpo, China, for extraordinary expenses incurred during the Franco-Chinese war. The bill for the relief of Richmond T. Winter-smith, late doorkeeper of the House, was allowed to become a law without the President's signature.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The President left Washington about 1 o'clock to-day for a cruise down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay on the steam yacht *Corsair* of New York, brought here expressly for the purpose. He was accompanied by Postmaster-General Vilas, Representative Scott of Pennsylvania, and Wilson L. Bissell of Buffalo. The party was well equipped with fishing tackle and will make the trip for pleasure and recreation. It is possible that a short stop will be made at Fortress Monroe, and that the cruise may extend past the Capes into the ocean. The party expect to return to Washington to-morrow night.

The President wrote the veto messages himself without assistance by dictation or otherwise. They make about fifty pages of closely written foolscap. Indeed it is stated that the President has personally written every message that has issued from the White House during his administration.

The committee of the Knights of Labor appointed at the Cleveland convention, have sent a letter to Speaker Carlisle and copies to Randall and Morrison, containing a list of the measures which it is desired that Congress should pass, and a memorial looking to that end. Among the measures, many of which were referred to in these dispatches during the progress

of the Cleveland meeting, are those repealing the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts; the adjustment of railroad and other land grants; organizing the Territory of Oklahoma; prohibiting aliens from holding lands in the United States; making Presidential and Congressional election days holidays, and punishing bribery. In conclusion the committee says, in requesting the passage of these measures, it is not asking anything from the dominant party but the fulfillment of the promise it made to the people when it was seeking their suffrages by which it obtained its present majority.

The agricultural bill as it passed the Senate was considered by the House committee on agriculture to-day. The Senate amendments relating to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Statistics and Sugar were non-concurred in.

The collections of internal revenue during the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886, amounted to \$107,104,485, being an increase of \$3,402,836 over the receipts for the corresponding period of the previous year.

ST. PAUL, 25.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from the Custer battlefield, Montana, describes the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the battle by a few of its survivors. The great Sioux chief, Gall, went over the field and described the manner in which Custer's command was destroyed. Gall is a fine-looking Indian, 46 years old, and weighing over 200 pounds. He was reticent at first. Finally he told his story with dignity and animation. "We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. A cry was raised that the white soldiers were coming, and orders were given for the village to move immediately. Reno swept down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno was attacked. Sitting Bull was the Big Medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down the stream, where the Cheyennes were encamped. The Sioux attacked Reno, and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. Women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount, and then the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno. They checked and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned on Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up the ravine, now called Reno Creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed. [One of Reno's officers confirms this, saying: "It was probably during this interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him."] The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used arrows. They fired from behind their horses. The soldiers got their shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away. They then fought with little guns (pistols). The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take his position, and there were just as many in the grass. The first two companies, Keogh's and Calhoun's, dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge, upon which they all finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood."

CHICAGO, 25.—The manager of the Elder Publishing Company has been in communication with Miss Cleveland relative to her coming to this city and taking charge of the editorial department of *Literary Life*. A dispatch received to-day states that all the arrangements with Miss Cleveland have been completed and she will come on at once to take the position named.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., 26.—David Davis died at 6 o'clock this morning. He sank into a comatose state twelve hours before the end and passed peacefully away surrounded by his family.

During the early part of last evening he appeared to be failing and it was felt certain that he could not live through the night. At eleven o'clock he revived somewhat and was given milk and stimulants in small quantities. Their effect was for the worse, however, for he at once relapsed into a comatose condition and his pulse became very feeble. During the succeeding three hours he failed gradually, his respiration growing noticeably weaker until the end came. The cause of Davis' death was Bright's disease of the kidneys, aggravated by a weakened condition of the system dating from the time when he became afflicted with carbuncles. His last hours were calm and peaceful.

VALPARAISO, via Galveston, 26.—The elections for president of the Republic passed off quietly yesterday. It is claimed that the clericals and radicals abstained from voting, and that the popular candidate, Senor Balmaceda, is elected.

PANAMA, 26.—Advices from Chill show that 51 persons in all were killed in election riots. Reports were cable to the United States, on the first day that 11 persons were killed and several wounded. On June 15th 40 more were killed at Santiago, and the hospitals are filled with the wounded.

STONEHAM, Mass., 26.—Fifteen of the shoe firms here are discharging men daily; the bosses telling the men that work is so dull that they will not need them for five or six months to

come. Most of the men who have been discharged are members of the Knights of Labor and were prominent in the late strike.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The committee appointed under Delegate Voorhees' resolution to investigate the allegations of abuse by ex-members of the privy exes of the House, met this morning. Delegate Voorhees made a statement to the committee substantially the same as that made by him in the House in April last, to the effect that he had repeatedly encountered on the floor Mr. L. D. M. Sweet, an ex member from Maine, who had appeared before the committee as an attorney for the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He insisted that it was not in contemplation in the rule extending to ex-members the privileges of the House that attorneys should be allowed to serve their clients there.

Mr. Sweet was then examined. He said that he had been a member of Congress that had granted the Northern Pacific charter. For two years past he had been employed as the agent and attorney of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to look after their interests in various departments. He declared that he had never violated the letter or spirit of the House rule extending the floor privilege to ex-members. When the resolution proposing certain inquiries to the Northern Pacific Company had been introduced he had gone to Delegate Voorhees and asked him for information touching the scope of the resolution (as it had not then been printed) in order to facilitate the preparation of an answer. Sweet admitted that he had made a statement concerning the Northern Pacific before the House committee and had been on the floor on one occasion when a member had requested him to furnish some statistical information touching the Northern Pacific, but he had declined to do so on the floor, although he had promised to give it to him at his (the member's) room. Sweet also stated that he had given some employment to Mr. Dunne, an ex-member from Minnesota, who had prepared some papers for him.

The inquiry will be continued next Wednesday.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has notified the inspectors of steam vessels that the fees for inspection and examination of steam vessels and for licensing officers of the same are not to be collected after the first proximo, the date on which the new shipping law goes into effect. They are, however, to make quarterly reports of such inspections together with a statement of the amount of fees which would have been received under the present law, in view of the fact that the abolishment of fees for the licensing of officers of steam vessels may induce unworthy persons to make application for such licenses, the inspectors are directed to exercise increased vigilance in scrutinizing the claims and qualifications of all applicants for license as master, engineer, pilot or mate, that may come before them, and not to grant such licenses to any person whatever unless such person is fully up to the requirements contemplated by law.

The collector of customs at Corpus Christi, Texas, has made a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the practice indulged in by importers of that district of importing sheep with wool on, just prior to or during shearing season. By this method the importers either obtain wool without the payment of duty, as in cases where the sheep are admitted to free entry for breeding purposes, or pay but a small percentage of the duty on wool in cases where the animals are subjected to duty as such at a rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The collector shows that out of a total of 32,884 sheep imported from January 1st to March 31st last, 30,144 were admitted free of duty for breeding purposes. Acting Secretary Fairchild has instructed the collector that where the parties make a claim to enter the animals for breeding purposes, a very careful investigation should be made in order to see that breeding is the special object of the importation, and when satisfied that such is not the case, the duties should be assessed accordingly.

Senator Morrill's condition is considered critical.

CHICAGO, 26.—Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day the Lake Shore officials took an engine out of the roundhouse at Forty-third street and attached it to two cabooses and started out toward Englewood. There was a large and excited crowd at Sixty-third street, supplemented by a large number of idle men and boys. In the cabooses were a number of Town of Lake policemen and Pinkerton police. The train moved very slowly and was followed by a large and excited crowd, who threw missiles at the men on the moving train. Following the Lake Shore engine was an engine of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road and one belonging to the Nickel Plate Company, which had been switching cars in the vicinity.

The strikers boarded these and coupled them together and started to chase the train carrying the police and Lake Shore officials. The speed of the train was at once increased and the locomotives were boarded by fully 100 excited men. Approaching the first locomotive the strikers ran fairly into the caboose when the policemen fired a number of shots and it is believed three of the strikers were wounded. Some of the latter fired and the police (their train having slowed up) also ran toward Englewood. The strikers then coupled on to the police train and brought it back to the Forty-third street yards.

The mob appears to be in complete control of the railroad company's yards and properly outside of the city limits.

Two strikers are known to have been shot, one seriously. Their names have not been ascertained.

As a result of to-day's collision between the Lake Shore road and its striking switchmen seventeen arrests have been made by the Chicago police and Pinkerton's men, and 25 men have been arrested by the Hyde Park police. Late this afternoon a freight train containing a large escort of police left for Miller's station to bring in a freight train from the East. Some of the strikers securing an engine started in pursuit. At South Chicago the strikers had obstructed the track and the trains were forced to stop. A number of shots were fired without serious damage, and the officers alighting from the train arrested the leading obstructors and then went back to the pursuing train, which had stopped, and made further arrests amounting to seventeen in all. The pursuing engine they "killed" and the first train set out for Miller's Station, where the officers boarded the incoming train, which was brought safely to Englewood. The other train continued eastward unmolested. No effort will be made to-morrow to move freight.

NEW LONDON, Conn., 26.—The Columbia has won her first victory on the Thames four miles straight-away course over Harvard, and it was the best race that ever took place here. The course was in perfect condition. There was scarcely any wind or tide. These facts considered, the Columbia's time was even better than in her race with the Pennsylvania University crew last Thursday, when they covered the four miles in 20 minutes 41 seconds. The Columbia's time to-day was 21 minutes 38 seconds. Harvard's time 22 minutes 3 seconds. Harvard started off with 40 strokes to the minute, while Columbia was pulling 39. Harvard took the lead and kept it to the half mile, being about 10 feet ahead of the New Yorkers. Columbia kept up the steady 39 stroke to the mile stake, Harvard dropping to 37. At the end of the mile they were lapped, Columbia rowing 39, Harvard 37. At the end of the mile-and-a-half Columbia was leading by 10 lengths, and in response to cheers from New York throngs, quickened the stroke to 40, rowing clean and strong. Harvard tried to match it, but could not. Both dropped to 37 and then to 36, and at the end of two miles Columbia led by eight lengths. Near the three-mile stake Harvard spurred up to 40 again (Columbia rowing 33) and gradually crept up until only two lengths separated and it looked as if Columbia were done and could not rise above 33, with the certainty of being beaten unless it were done, provided Harvard could hold her pace. But Harvard dropped to 37 and Columbia rowing in better form, went up to 36 and 39 at the 3 1/4-mile stake, where Harvard was four lengths behind. From that point to the end Columbia gave a magnificent exhibition of rowing, crossing the finish at a 37 stroke, 25 seconds ahead of the champions.

NOGALLES, A. T., 26.—Advices from Ilusheca states that the chief of scouts under Captain Lawton arrived at that place to-day. He reports the killing of five Mexican wood choppers near the San Augustine mine, several miles from Magdalena, on the Sonoma river, by hostiles. Captain Lawton is still on the trail between San Amique and Sonoque, Mexico.

GUAYMAS, 26.—Word has just been received here that the Yaqui Indians attacked a mule train loaded with freight near Beaver on the 24th instant and killed two men, and captured 30 mules.

A later report states that a Lieutenant Colonel (name not ascertained) and 16 soldiers were killed by the Yaquis near Potam.

WENT, N. H., 26.—It was announced yesterday that the President and Mrs. Cleveland will arrive here early in July and remain a few days as the guests of Hon. Stillson Hutchins, of Washington, who recently erected the mansion on Governors Island in Lake Winnebago.

FORTRESS MONROE, 26.—The yacht *Corsair* with the President and party on board, arrived here at 1 p.m., made a circuit of the Roads and stood out to sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—The steamer *Gaelic* arrived this afternoon bringing Hong Kong dates to June 3rd. Yakoo-hang of the 12th.

The cholera is again prevalent in the interior of Japan.

Disturbances in Corea are reported. The Prime minister is stated to have disappeared. No particulars received. Young Prince Louis Napoleon is still in Japan.

Both the Japanese government and the Italian minister have extended him every courtesy and received him on all occasions as an imperial personage.

CHICAGO, 27.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's issue of the *Farmer's Review*: Harvesting of wheat has been concluded in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. In the former two States the weather continuing wet, delayed the gathering of grain in some sections and caused some damage both before reaping and afterwards while in the shock.

In Fayette and Lexington Counties, Kentucky, who fields are reported to have been ruined by rust, and in Fayette County reports indicate that fully one-half the crop is ruined. The average yield in both States is reported at from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre, where no injury from rust has occurred. Harvesting is still progressing in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio under fairly favorable