

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Commissions were issued to-day to the following named appointees:

W. H. Barnes, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

R. S. Keely, United States Marshal for Montana.

F. H. Dyer, United States Marshal for Utah.

H. W. Hobson, United States Attorney for Colorado.

J. T. Ostrander, Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory.

T. F. Snelling, Register of the Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon.

Postmasters—S. C. Bennett, Georgetown, Colorado; J. B. Grosvenor, The Dalles, Oregon; W. W. Osborn, Eugene City, Oregon; C. D. Curtis, Helena, Montana.

The Oleomargarine Bill as it passed the House to-day contains the following features: Butter is defined to be a food product made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without additional coloring matter. Oleomargarine is defined as all substances made of oleomargarine, ole, oleomargarine, oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral, all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, ole, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral, all lard extracts and tallow extracts, and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, annot and other coloring matter, intestinal fat and offal fat, made in imitation or semblance of butter, when so made calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter. Special taxes are imposed as follows: On manufacturers, \$600; on wholesale dealers, \$50; on retail dealers, \$48. The existing internal revenue laws, so far as applicable, are made to apply to these special taxes. Penalties are imposed on any person who shall deal in oleomargarine without paying a special tax. Provision is made for the proper stamping and labeling of every package of oleomargarine. A tax of five cents per pound is imposed on all oleomargarine manufactured and sold, and a penalty is prescribed for the purchase or reception for sale of oleomargarine not branded or stamped according to law.

A number of sections of the bill are devoted to providing the machinery to carry the law into effect.

LEVELAND, 3.—The Knights of Labor convention is over. The General Assembly, at 5 o'clock this evening, after a ten days' session, adjourned sine die.

At the afternoon session to-day an address was adopted of which the following is the substance:

We, the Knights of Labor, in General Assembly convened, extend our heartfelt greetings to all branches of honorable toil, welcoming them to a most friendly alliance in the common work. We seek to raise the level of wages and reduce the hours of labor, to protect men and women in their occupation, in their lives and limb and in their rights as citizens. We seek also to secure such legislation as shall tend to prevent unjust accumulation of wealth, to restrict the powers of monopolies and corporations and to enact such wise and beneficial legislation as shall promote equity and justice. We recognize the service rendered humanity and the cause of labor by the Trades Unions, and we will gladly welcome to our ranks any organization requesting admission.

The address then refers to the treaty recently presented by the meeting of trade unions, but believing that the objects sought therein can but be accomplished by a conference between the committees, action is deferred until such conference can be held.

The address then discusses certain details of the plan for the harmonious mingling of interests between the Knights of Labor and the members of the Trades Unions, and advocating the principles of arbitration wherever there is a demand of an increase of wages or shorter hours of labor.

The Trades Unionists to-night declared that the address is unsatisfactory to them.

The General Assembly before adjourning, issued an address denying that the Home Club was engaged in plotting against the welfare of the Order, and saying that the very best of feeling prevailed among the delegates. An address was also issued to the Grangers, complimenting them and asking their aid. Powderly will leave for Scranton to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 3.—A. Digby, N. S. special to the Commercial Advertiser, says: Two of the police cruisers have gone to Newfoundland to watch the American fishermen. Yesterday a dispatch was received from St. Johns that two American schooners heavily armed were in that neighborhood boasting they would sink any police boat sent against them. One is believed to be the New York schooner *Herrick*. The Dominion fishermen are alarmed lest these Yankee boats may take it into their heads to practice upon some of their crafts. The man-of-war *Bellorophon* has been sent to St. Johns to look these combative Americans up.

Captain Scott, commander-in-chief of the Canadian fishery police, has retired to his home in Newfoundland and intends to shortly send in his resignation, being disgusted with his duties. He will resume his old position as

chairman of the Dominion marine board.

Information received this morning states that 40,000 British troops have been ordered to Halifax. Why they are needed is unknown.

CHICAGO, 3.—The Canadian steam barge *Nipigon* arrived here to-day, and Collector Zelurger will not allow her to depart until instructions are received from Washington. The seizure of the vessel is due to the fact that she failed to touch at Mackinaw or Sheboygan on entering American waters, for permission to proceed, as is required by law. The penalty is forfeiture of the vessel and cargo.

Captain Conlan says his reason for not obeying the law was that his boat had sprung a leak in a storm. The men were required to work incessantly at the pumps, and to have put in at either of the ports mentioned would have endangered the lives of the crew. The vessel arrived here in a sinking condition. The captain reported the circumstance to the collector, but the latter said he could not depart from the rule except upon instructions to that effect from Washington.

OTTAWA, 3.—Before Parliament adjourned yesterday, and while a vote on appropriating \$25,000 for military works and defenses in British Columbia was being taken, Sir Adolph Caron explained that the object of the measure was to provide extensive earthworks and other defenses which would cost in all about \$100,000. The Imperial government proposed to furnish guns, torpedoes, etc., which would cost from \$125,000 to \$150,000. The purpose which the Imperial government had in view was to make Victoria and Esquimaux, Imperial stations on the Pacific Ocean. A graving dock is now being constructed at Esquimaux, towards which the Imperial government contributes \$250,000. When these works are finished Esquimaux will be one of the most important military stations of the empire.

DENVER, 3.—A fire at Durango, Col., last night completely destroyed J. Kruschke's dry goods house with contents. Loss \$57,000; insurance, \$50,000. The hardware house of Adams, Posey & Bagly, was also damaged to the extent of \$15,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to have started from the explosion of a lamp in Kruschke's store.

DEER PARK, Md., 3.—They spent the first day of their honeymoon 2,700 feet above the sea, in one of the most beautiful and romantic parts of Maryland. They are in a cottage situated about fifty yards from Deer Park station, and have, of course, been the centre of interest to all persons living within a radius of ten miles. The run from Washington was made in about six hours, and just at daybreak this morning the train stopped at a point about ten yards from the station and in front of the main drive. In a special car attached to the train were Jno. W. Davis, President Garrett's assistant, and Charles Selden, Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company. Two carriages sent from Washington were in waiting when the party arrived, and a drizzling rain was falling as the President and Mrs. Cleveland left their car. The drive to the cottage occupied but a few minutes, and until the afternoon there was no sign of either bride or groom. The cottage is No. 2, and is situated within 100 feet of Robert Garrett's private cottage, with the chapel of the little village above, some distance on the other side. The house is built in Queen Anne style, with a peaked roof and contains ten rooms. It sits on a knoll and commands a picturesque view. A veranda runs around the house and the dining room is in the rear. No cooking is done in the house, the meals being prepared in the hotel near by. When the party entered the house a cheerful fire was blazing brightly on the hearth and made a pleasant contrast to the chilly atmosphere about. The house is guarded by twelve detectives, who are required to know nothing, and the admonition is hardly necessary, as not a word will they utter on any subject. Mr. Davis said that the President had strictly enjoined secrecy before he would consent to come here and the company had tried to give him as much privacy as possible. He will not even receive his mail and does not intend to see any one during his stay. He will certainly remain here until Saturday and probably until Monday. The train on which he came is still here at his service in case he should take a notion to leave at any time.

The season at Deer Park does not open until June 15th, consequently but few persons are here. Those who have arrived here are ex-Senator Davis, wife and son and five children and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, J. W. Williams of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hollenbeck and three children of Baltimore.

The bridal party is attended by a French maid, the President's valet and two colored servants. Their baggage consisted of four large trunks and two boxes. Mrs. Cleveland brought only such garments as would insure comfort, but the President brought with him his fishing suit and outfit. He will commence his piscatorial sport to-morrow. The finest stream on the Allegheny is on the property of Ex-Senator Davis near by. It is guarded jealously, and the President has been given the privilege of using it. It is said that a party will be here from Washington to-morrow to get up some amusement, but the President explicitly refuses to see any company.

There was no stir about the "Executive Mansion" until nearly noon when

the President came out on the portico for a moment and then went inside. Two ladies drove slowly by about 12 o'clock, evidently intending to call, but changed their minds when told that they could not approach the house.

Mr. Davis called at the cottage about 1 o'clock and found the President seated on the porch smoking a cigar. Mrs. Cleveland sat reading a few feet away. She was dressed in a dark silk costume and looked extremely well.

At 2 o'clock the carriage was called and the bride and groom took a ten mile drive.

At 7 o'clock dinner was served from the hotel and at 8 o'clock the President seized his long bamboo cane and his tall hat, and, accompanied by his wife, walked around to the back of the cottage and down to the railway track. He was dressed, as is his custom, in a black Prince Albert suit.

Mrs. Cleveland was in very good spirits, and her walk—which is of a springy, swinging gait—added a graceful poise to her other charms.

The President has arranged for a fishing expedition to-morrow, in which he will have the company of ex-Senator Davis.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 3.—It is reported from Graham County that 100 White Mountain Apaches have left the reservation, and have started raiding in Graham and Cochise counties.

TUCSON, Arizona, 3.—A courier has just arrived from Vail's ranch, east of Fort Lowell, with the intelligence that the Indians killed Dr. Clifton H. Davis this afternoon. He had gone out to that section for a drive. He is from Iowa with his wife and family visiting his brother, W. C. Davis of Tucson. There were eight Indians in the party.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—A dispatch to-night from Victoria, B. C., says Sproule, an American miner, who was convicted for murder under what was later shown to be perjured testimony, will be hanged next Sunday, June 6, unless his counsel, now in Ottawa, succeeds in procuring a respite. News from Ottawa is anxiously looked for. The people of Victoria held an indignation meeting some time ago, protesting against the execution. The case is said to be one in which the United States government should ask a stay of execution until the facts of the perjured evidence are investigated, otherwise what is believed to be an innocent man will be hanged.

LOUISIANA, Mo., 4.—Gold has been discovered within a mile of this city on a tract of land belonging to Samuel Kiern. A sample of the ore was sent to the assay office at Denver and a certificate has been returned showing its value at \$8 per ton, gold \$7, silver \$1.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The rumor that Secretary Manning has resigned or is about to resign cannot be verified. It is stated at the White House that "he has not resigned."

Asst. Secretary Fairchild declined this afternoon either to confirm or deny the rumor. Secretary Manning himself has not as yet been accessible to-day.

GALVESTON, 4.—Specials have been received from the Interior, showing that good rains have fallen last evening in eighteen counties. It has rained all along Pezo Valley and a few good showers are reported west of San Antonio. The rainfall covers an area of about 400 square miles.

WASHINGTON, 4.—About a thousand cards announcing the marriage of the President were sent out from the White House to-day by mail, messengers and otherwise. The cards are exceedingly plain and simple, engraved in heavy lines on a full sheet of the finest note paper; they are as follows:

"Mr. Grover Cleveland, Miss Frances Folsom, married on Wednesday, June second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six."

Executive Mansion, Washington. These announcements were sent to members of the Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, senators and representatives in Congress, the diplomatic corps, lieutenant generals of the army, admirals of the navy and other officers in Washington and to personal friends of the President and Mrs. Cleveland in Albany and Buffalo.

Rev. Wm. Cleveland, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Cleveland are now the only guests at the White House and will probably remain some time longer.

Mrs. Cleveland's relatives, who attended the wedding, left for their homes last night.

WINCHESTER, Va., 4.—Wes Honesty and Tabby Banks, both colored, were hanged this morning. They killed a youth named Joseph McFont, in November, 1884, on the occasion of a political demonstration, for no known cause.

LEBANON, Tenn., 4.—Jim Baxter (colored) was hanged this morning for killing an aged woman named Lule last November for the purpose of robbery.

DEER PARK, 4.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland did not make their appearance until noon to-day, when they walked to Senator Davis' house. They will drive this afternoon. The President received newspapers this morning and a small mail. He will not go fishing to-day.

BOONEVILLE, Ind., 4.—John S. Gentry, while under the influence of liquor, got into an altercation with Dr. Agee yesterday afternoon and cut the latter's throat. Agee died in five minutes. Gentry was a democrat and Agee a republican. A political dispute was the occasion of the murder. Agee is the brother of the Lieut. Governor of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Ingalls offered a resolution, which, on objection by Beck, went over till to-morrow, calling on

the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether a certain circular had been issued by the Commissioner General of the Land Office with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The resolution recites in full the recent circular to registers and receivers of the land offices, stating that no new applications for entry under pre-emption, timber culture or desert land acts will be received pending legislation by Congress to report on those acts. The resolution then proceeds to direct the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate by what act it was claimed that Congress had delegated to the Commissioner General of the Land Office or to the Secretary of the Interior, or to those officers jointly, power to suspend by executive order the operation throughout the United States of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts, and to deny to citizens of the United States their rights under the said acts.

WASHINGTON, 4. A meeting of the chairman of the House committee was held this afternoon to arrange the order in which public measures now on the House calendar shall be called up for action. After some discussion of the present condition of the business of the House the meeting authorized the Speaker to appoint a sub-committee consisting of himself and others to assemble Tuesday night and arrange the order of business.

There was a full attendance at the meeting this morning of the Democratic Congressional Committee. Senator Kenna expressed to his colleagues his reluctance to serve permanently as chairman unless it should transpire that no one else could be found who would not be compelled to make an equal or a greater personal sacrifice. He finally asked to be relieved of the position. Action upon the point was postponed to another meeting. The subject of preliminary organization was discussed but without reaching any definite conclusion except to authorize the chairman to appoint an Assistant Secretary. Senator Kenna expressed a preference for Ex-Congressman Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, for this position, and he will probably appoint him, under the authority conferred by the committee.

A day or two ago a friend of Senator Fair was congratulating him upon the fact that the Senate had passed his (Fair's) Chinese restriction bill, when the Senator said: "It is true that I am exceedingly anxious for the passage of the measure, and did all I could to bring about a successful result, but don't forget Senator John Sherman. In my judgment the people of the Pacific Coast cannot overestimate the service rendered them by the Ohio Senator in the passage of this bill. He contributed valuable aid."

Acting Secretary Fairchild to-day telegraphed as follows to the collector of customs at Key West in regard to the seizure of the Spanish vessels *Paco* and *Isabella* for alleged violation of the customs laws:

Release Spanish schooners *Paco* and *Isabella* unless forfeited under section 4377, and release cargo unless forfeited under section 4377 Revised Statutes, Fishing in the United States does not entail the forfeiture of a foreign vessel."

The Secretary of the Navy says that the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron have been under orders for several days to prepare for sea. They will go easterly, as usual, and report for further orders at Portland, Maine. They will visit the fisheries under instructions from the Department, and it is hoped will help to allay rather than increase the existing antagonism.

The report of the committee on Indian affairs of its investigation of the condition of the Indians in the Indian Territory and other reservations was submitted to the Senate to-day.

Touching the claims of the Creeks and the Seminoles in Oklahoma, and the pretenses of the right of entry upon these lands by bands of colonists, the committee unite in the conclusion that the United States have no right to dispose of the ownership in the soil in that ceded tract without a further agreement of those tribes, except for the purpose of settling other friendly Indians upon these lands, and the duty of preventing any intrusion upon these lands which is a distinct treaty obligation, is only increased by the trust which we have accepted to settle the friendly Indians there.

Regarding the leases of lands for grazing purposes made by various tribes, the report says that the decision of the President, that all such leases were of no effect in law has left the subject to depend on the question of law rather than of fact, as to which the committee is not required to express its views. The five civilized tribes, the committee says, are conspicuously in advance of all other North American Indians in every respect, and that wilder tribes can be brought up to the same standard by the influences of education and religion.

A circular issued from the Department of the General Land Office to-day, signed by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, revokes the order issued to Registers and Receivers on June 2d, directing them to receive no filings or new applications for entries under the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws until August 1, 1886, there being a question as to the legality of the order. The order was issued owing to the unusual number of entries being made in anticipation of the repeal of the laws.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The following self-explanatory correspondence is made public this evening:

Washington, D.C., May 20, 1886,

MY DEAR SIR—I have decided to place in your hands my resignation of the office which you did me the honor to ask me to accept fifteen months ago.

My reasons for this decision are both public and personal. Since the partial recovery of my health has permitted me to reflect upon the demand of the public service to which I had given, perhaps too freely, all my strength, and upon the conditions of resuming my labors at your side, I have not for a moment questioned what must be my present duty. The full recovery of my health is pronounced to be an affair of weeks, and a longer period of rest, especially during the hot months, is prescribed, or at least advised as a prudent regimen thereafter. In compliance with this advice it would not be practicable were I to resume now the general direction of the Treasury Department, even if abating something of the energy which it seemed needful to expend in the first year of my work.

The supervision at a distance would be more of a hindrance than a help to the Acting Secretary. But is not fitting that a department of the Government so difficult and so important should be administered by a convalescent, studious of exercising its daily exactions, nor that the watchful control of its enormous influence or direction of its fiscal policies even under your wise lead should be attempted by any one concerned about husbanding his strength. The reforms in our fiscal policy which have been framed and commended to the wisdom of the legislative reforms necessary to our safety, bidding in honor, obligatory in the traditions of Democracy and set down with promises in our statute book. Our present tariff laws are a needless oppression, instead of an easy burden.

Our currency is a chaos into which we pour forced purchases of one of the precious metals, mechanical increment, under the coinage law, so ill-judged and untimely that it hinders the opening of our mints to the natural and unlimited coinage of both metals and the free expansion of our gold and silver coin along with the needs of a mighty and growing people. All our needful customs revenue might be collected by strictly revenue duties upon a few score articles, instead of by extravagant or prohibitory duties upon more than 4,000 articles. The mere machinery of administration, by its own mass and complexity, breaks down and crushes out the enterprise it assumes to protect. A better currency than elsewhere exists might be had here by a few lines of repealing and empowering legislation, followed by two or three years of capable administration of the Treasury, and joined with the present sagacious conduct of our foreign policy by the State Department. Under the operation of the currency laws and the tariff laws now in force, which you and the Forty-ninth Congress were elected by the people to repeal and reform, the burdened industries of our country are plunging along the miry road toward foreseen dangers. We talk of arbitrating our respective share of the disaster instead of knocking off our self-imposed fetters and releasing the general prosperity. This is not, in my deliberate judgment, a time when the President can delay to provide for or afford to dispense with an actual as well as a titular head of the Treasury Department. The fiscal policy of the Federal Government in respect to a debt so large, a taxation so pervasive and a currency which is universal, cannot fail of being the chief factor in our National and individual well-being. Your duty to which you have addressed yourself with such clear and unflinching purpose, the duty of Congress in the premises and the laws which may yet be enacted for the guidance of the Treasury Department will require that you be assisted in their administration by an officer capable of full efficiency and unwearied circumspection. Permit me, therefore, without hesitation, to accept my temporary disability as a summons to stand aside and make way for one immediately capable of fulfilling every requirement of the public service.

Very respectfully yours,
DANIEL MANNING.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington,
June 1st, 1886.

My Dear Mr. Manning:

I have received your letter in which your resignation is tendered as Secretary of the Treasury. The sentiments therein contained are entirely in keeping with the devotion to public duty and the loyalty to the interests of the government, which have characterized your relations to the present administration. I am not surprised, though much impressed, by the concern which you evince for the correction of abuses and the inauguration of reforms to which in your letter you allude and which have been so often the topics of our anxious consultation. I have hoped that the day was at hand when the party to which we belong, influenced largely by the faith and confidence in you, and the wisdom of your views would be quickened in the sense of their responsibility and led to a more harmonious action upon the important questions with which we have to deal. In considering your proposed resignation I should be strongly inclined by my personal regard and friendship, and by the value of your