

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WICHITA, Ks., 29.—The dispatches of Sunday morning and the assurance of the Department at Washington to the contrary, notwithstanding, the excitement is at fever heat at Reno and Darlington, in the Territory, and the Cheyennes are very threatening. The *Eagle* is in receipt of more specials to-day, in which it is asserted the Indians will fight if asked to surrender their arms, which could not have been successfully done under President Arthur's order, previous to the appearance of grass this spring. Darlington and the cantonment stand at the mercy of 3,000 braves, and one special says the streams are rising rapidly between the agency and the fort. Few Indians are to be seen around the fort. The warriors are all gathered at a point 12 miles up the North Fork. A friendly Arapahoe brings in the news that three white men were killed near the cantonment by Cheyenne Indians. The men were freighters. Scouts are riding the trails in all directions day and night. All the rivers between the border at Caldwell and the agencies are rising. Fort Reno is under a double row of sentinels, and no Indian is allowed inside. The cantonment is sixty miles up the river and is perfectly helpless if an attack is made. There was, when the last *Eagle's* special was sent, nine companies of troops at Reno and one in Oklahoma, which had been ordered over, but before these troops could make a move, two companies would have to be sent to the cantonment and two left at the agency, which would leave but six companies for the post and the field. The Indians are superbly mounted and armed to the teeth with the best arms manufactured and have a full supply of ammunition. Our dispatches say there is but one way, and that is to disarm the Cheyennes. As to the movement of the large body of Indians in camp on the North Fork, but little is known, as neither the agency people nor the soldiers have felt that it would be safe to attempt to find out by reconnoitering with so few troops at command.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Representatives of various American steamship lines called on Postmaster General Vilas to-day to re-argue the claim for the distribution of the \$400,000 appropriated by the last Congress for carrying the mails. They asserted that notwithstanding the language of the act it is in the simple form of an appropriation for the purpose of carrying the mails, and authorizes payment only upon contract to the lowest bidder, yet inasmuch as there is not money enough to be divided equally among all the companies at the rate of fifty cents a mile, the Postmaster General ought to advertise for bids on all the different lines, taking into consideration the different times of sailing, so that the companies can compute the rate per mile and so that all should have a share in proportion to the mileage of their lines. They stated the companies were aiming to bid such a price for carrying the mails as would give all their proper share and entirely distribute the appropriation among them. The Postmaster General listened attentively to the arguments, but announced he saw no reason to change his previously expressed views on the subject. Some discussion was had as to the terms upon which the companies should continue to carry the mails. The gentlemen all expressed themselves as desirous of serving the Government, and said they did not wish to appear in the position of refusing contumaciously to abide by the decision of the Administration, but at the same time they regretted very much that such a conclusion had been arrived at.

APPOINTED RECEIVERS.

The President made the following appointments: To be receiver of public moneys, John O'Keane, at Vancouver, Washington Territory; W. K. Cady, at Bodie, Cal.; K. K. Dalson, at Humboldt, Cal.

IRVING HALL.

A committee representing Irving Hall, consisting of N. Houghton and Robert B. Mooney, waited on the President to-day, and urged that that organization be recognized in the appointment either of the United States Marshal or the District Attorney for New York City.

ADVISING ECONOMY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to customs officers directing the immediate return to the department of all unused record books at the different customs houses. The circular says: "Officers are enjoined to hereafter scrutinize requisitions and to order only such forms (whether books or blanks) and only such quantities thereof as are absolutely necessary for the time covered by the requisitions. Not only economy in the public expenditure should be considered, but the record of the office should be in keeping, and not out of proportion to the character and extent of the business methods and the actual results obtained. Unnecessarily involved and complicated methods, wherever they exist, should be discontinued and the simplest and most direct methods consistent with accuracy, dispatch and the best interests of the Government, should be introduced."

STATUE OF GARFIELD.

A marble statue of the late President

Garfield, presented by the State of Ohio to the national statutory hall, was unveiled to-day without ceremony in the presence of Governor Hoadley and two or three members of the committee from Ohio. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the statue and will recommend its acceptance.

RECOGNIZING CONSULS.

The President has recognized C. Caesaras Consul of the German Empire for the State of Oregon at Portland; Jose Mijare, Consul of the United States of Mexico at Boston, Mass.; and Jose Depares, Vice-Consul of Portugal at Savannah, Ga.

KANSAS CITY, 29.—Twenty-one cars of cattle from Ash Fork, Arizona, arrived here yesterday, over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. They are the first lot of a shipment of 5,000 head, and this shipment is the first in this direction from that country. Hitherto all cattle raised in that section have been sent to San Francisco, and although efforts have been made to induce shipment in this direction, none have been successful until recently, as the Southern Pacific Railway has always prevented that result by their lower rates.

PHILADELPHIA, 29.—An infernal machine of a rather clumsy pattern, was sent by mail to-day to L. Lum Smith, the publisher of a weekly paper. It was a wooden box about five inches square and three inches high. The word "private" on the lid aroused Mr. Smith's suspicions. He opened the box cautiously and found a 44-caliber breach-loading derringer inside. It was loaded and cocked and a piece of copper wire was attached to the trigger and fastened to the lid of the box, but in such a way that in opening the box it could not possibly have discharged the pistol. The postal authorities are investigating the matter.

NEW YORK, noon, 30.—It has just been announced that the New York Central directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent., payable on July 15th.

MT. MACGREGOR, N. Y., 30.—Dr. Douglas was asked this morning to review the fortnight that General Grant has passed upon the mountain. His life has been prolonged by the invigorating air here instead of the great heat of New York. The disease has progressed the natural way, but as I have said before, is one of increasing debility. The General was likely to die at any time in New York and had he remained there instead of coming here, he would in all human probability have expired before this. His present wasting is the natural result of the disease. He is every day less strong, and though the step from day to day is scarcely perceptible, the aggregate of the fourteen days becomes noticeable. Two weeks ago General Grant left the city. If he was in New York to-day he could not be moved here, as his strength is not equal to such a journey. Now if you ask me when the end will probably be, I cannot tell; none can tell. He grows weaker and weaker, and at last the point of exhaustion will be reached. Referring to local conditions, Dr. Douglas said, his mouth and throat are unusually clear as the result of quiet and close attention during the two days past. The weakness of the patient is now evident in his lack of ability and desire to walk upon the piazza as he did 10 days ago. There is a disposition on the General's part to economize his strength, and there is a lessened interest in his literary works. The Doctor this morning reports that the General had a fairly good night and gained considerable sleep. He is remaining in his room this morning.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The following telegram from Captain Crawford was received at the War Department through Gen. Crook, dated, Camp on the Bochna River, six miles above Oputo, Mexico, the 25th inst., and confirms the recent press dispatches: "Camped 19th instant near Hasaras and was informed that Indians had been seen the same day near Oputo. Discovered trail on the 22d near there leading to Bonispo Mountain, northeast of here. Chatto with scouts left to overtake and capture the hostiles. He found the ranchero next day about nine o'clock and attacked the hostiles, who fled. The pursuit was slow, owing to the rough country. Eight bucks, four boys and three women escaped. Fifteen women and children were captured, one Indian killed and several wounded. Two captives were wounded and one white mountain scout was shot through the elbow. The camp attacked was that of Chihuahua. His entire family is among the captives. The other Indians are supposed to be on the northeast slope of the Sierra Madre mountains. I will continue on the trail of Natchez to-morrow. On the 19th one scout was killed and another wounded 15 miles southwest of Oputo by an American named Woodruff, who mistook the Indians for hostiles. Nothing yet has been heard from Lieut. Galewood."

NEW YORK, 30.—The court room where Mrs. Lucille Yseult Dudley is being tried for assault on O'Donovan Rossa were again crowded to excess to-day. When the taking of testimony was continued. Dr. Charles E. Dennesson, who dressed Rossa's wounds, testified as to their location and character. This ends the case for the prosecution. The counsel for Mrs. Dudley opened for the defense. He claimed that Mrs. Dudley had assaulted Rossa, not out of personal spite or to avenge personal insult, but "because he was the enemy of her country." Counsel discoursed upon the subject of Irish patriotism. In outlining the line of the defense, counsel

spoke of what he termed Mrs. Dudley's "physical infirmity." He said he would show that for several years, she had been subject to epileptic fits. He would show that her mind had been affected by these fits, and that she was not in fact responsible for her own conduct. Counsel submitted a number of letters from English physicians, in various institutions, in which his client had been confined for treatment, which set forth the character of her disease. Deponents declared that Mrs. Dudley was not in her right mind.

Elizabeth S. Tonlins, a private teacher, who resides at the same place as Mrs. Dudley, testified that for several days previous to the shooting of Rossa the prisoner had acted in a strange manner. She had bundles of Rossa's newspapers containing reports of recent explosions in London, and in speaking to witness of Rossa, Mrs. Dudley had alluded to the advisability of ridding the earth of such a man. Dr. Macdonald, superintendent of the asylum for insane, on Ward's Island, testified that he was convinced that Mrs. Dudley was suffering from chronic mania. Mrs. Dudley had told witness there were three men she had determined to punish with death, and that Rossa was first on her list. Dr. Harding gave similar testimony. Mrs. Dudley here interrupted the proceedings of the court by addressing Judge Gilder-sleeve, she said: "Whether I was irrational or not when I shot Rossa, I am perfectly sane now and wish to testify in my own case. If the case goes to the jury now without having heard me, they will form an entirely erroneous impression of the motives and will not know why I shot Rossa. The doctors said I had said that I had 'a mission,' when they should have said that I had an inclination. The judge said she had better confer with her counsel and when the proper time came the court would hear her. Mrs. Dudley's counsel said they found themselves in a somewhat peculiar position. They had been trying to prove that their client was insane, while she on her part insisted that she was not insane at the time of the attack and insisted on her right to go on the stand and testify in her own behalf. Counsel could not see how they could do otherwise than call her as a witness. It was finally agreed that she should be called to the stand after recess."

After recess Mrs. Dudley's lawyers tried their best to get her to forego her determination of becoming a witness. She persisted in her intention, however, and at a word from the prosecuting counsel she walked quickly to the witness chair and was sworn. Then she said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I may or I may not be insane, but if it is accurate that my action was for the possession of the almighty dollar, then I have no doubt you will readily decide that I am not insane. I wish you to decide my case by acquitting me either on the ground that my action was justifiable or convict me. I was in doubt as to whether Jeremiah O'Donovan, Patrick Ford or Mesegaroff were more responsible. I read O'Donovan's and Ford's papers, and read about Mesegaroff, and then I went to see O'Donovan. We had a talk about the wholesale murder of innocent women and children. He said that the blowing up of buildings was perfectly right; 'What,' said he, 'are the lives of a few women and children compared with the holy cause of Ireland?' He said in reference to a recent explosion that 'we did it.' And he also said: 'I intend to blow up the House of Parliament when it next convenes.' I believe now however that he was deliberately lying. The jury acquitted Mrs. Dudley on the ground of insanity. The jury were only in consultation about five minutes when they rendered their verdict. A motion was then made to send Mrs. Dudley to the State Lunatic Asylum, which her counsel opposed. The latter asked that their client be permitted to be returned to her native country and be placed in an institution there. The court will listen to arguments on this motion on Thursday."

WASHINGTON, 30.—Commander Terry, commanding the squadron training ships Portsmouth, Jamestown and Saratoga, writes to the Navy Department from Lisbon on the 15th inst., that in consequence of the increase of cholera in Spanish ports he has changed his programme. The vessels will go direct from Lisbon to Madeira, and will sail from the latter port about July 14th for the United States.

POSTAL LEGISLATION.

With the new fiscal year beginning to-morrow, the new legislation contained in the Postoffice appropriation bill will go into effect. In the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, twelve additional clerks are provided for, most of them being specially designated for the service in the salary and allowance division. In connection with the adjustment of the accounts of postmasters, under the terms of the act of March 5, 1884, for a settlement of these claims, an appropriation of \$17,800 will be available now. The appropriation bill contains a clause authorizing the leasing of third-class offices. As there are 1,337 such offices, and the appropriation is only \$500,000, it is not probable that the provisions can be carried out. A rough estimate places the sum required for purchase at \$5,340,000 per annum. Provision was also made for the establishment of a system of special delivery of letters immediately upon their receipt

at the post offices, but the Postmaster General has not yet given the matter his personal consideration. It is possible that the system will be tested in one or more of the largest cities next autumn, and this extension will depend upon the result of the experiment. In the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General the appropriation for star route service has been increased \$300,000; for railroad service, \$400,000, and for railway postal clerks, \$382,200, thus allowing for a wholesome expansion of the transportation service. Only \$14,300 will be available for the extension of the existing mail facilities, or fast mail service, and it has not yet been determined how to apply this appropriation. A clause in the new bill provides that the Postmaster General may extend the domestic steamship service to foreign ports to within 200 miles nearest the domestic port. The steamship service between New York and Havana and between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., may be affected by this provision. The companies are now entitled to receive sea postage on letters, while under the new law the service may be let to the lowest bidder. The revenues of the Postoffice Department will be seriously affected by the new legislation. To-morrow letters weighing one ounce or less may be sent through the mails for two cents and the rate on newspapers mailed by publishers will be reduced from two cents to one cent per pound. From the reduction in newspaper rates a large deficit in the revenue is expected to result. The deficit for the year just expiring is roughly estimated at \$400,000, and the estimate for the new fiscal year contemplates a deficit of \$2,826,000. This estimate, however, was prepared without the knowledge of a reduction in the newspaper rates to be made by Congress during the last weeks of the session. In the opinion of the financial officers of the department, this legislation will cost the government at least a million dollars during the next fiscal year, and will swell the excess of expenditures over receipts to \$6,000,000.

COMMISSIONER LORING.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has received a letter from Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, dated Salem, Mass., June 25, acknowledging the receipt of his letter announcing the disallowance of his account for payments for the laboratory from October 1, 1884, to April, 1885. He says it is his desire to lay before the department a detailed statement of the expenditures of the appropriation made under the head of "laboratory" during his administration, so as to indicate the policy he felt obliged to adopt in carrying out the views of Congress, in providing for the encouragement of the sugar industry in this country. He says he will do this at an early day, and that he has already called for accounts as they appear in the books of the department. He says, further, that he feels confident that the proposed exhibit will satisfy the First Comptroller that the expenditures in question belong to that class of special application, required by the experimental work to which the Department of Agriculture is largely devoted in nearly all the divisions.

TRANSFERS AND REMOVALS.

A number of transfers and removals took place at the Treasury Department to-day, and it is expected that more will be made to-morrow. Twenty clerks in the classified service will be dropped from the roll and the force in the offices of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and of the Register will be reduced by transfers to other offices. The former loses about thirty clerks and the latter about twenty. Most of the clerks dropped were recently borne on the rolls of the Internal Revenue, but were detailed to work in the other offices. Changes in the Register's offices were due to the reduced appropriation. Several changes in the Navigation Bureau, which had been provided for by Congress, also went into effect.

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The United States Treasury to-day issued a circular promulgating the regulations which will hereafter govern the issues and redemption of currency and coins of the United States and the redemption of National Bank notes. The principal changes made in the existing regulations are in regard to the shipment of silver, and to the redemption of mutilated United States notes. The new regulations in reference to the issue of standard silver dollars are as follows:

"Upon the receipt of currency or gold coin, the Treasurer, or an Assistant Treasurer, will cause to be paid to the applicants in the cities where their respective offices may be situated, standard silver dollars in any desired amount. Standard silver dollars are to be forwarded to applicants outside the cities in which the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer may be situated at the expense of the Government, in sums or multiples of \$500.

Firstly, upon the receipt by the Treasurer of an original certificate issued by any Assistant Treasurer or National Bank depository that the deposit of currency or gold coin has been made to the order of the Treasurer in general account. Deposits with the Assistant Treasurer in New York may be made by drafts, payable to his order and collectable through the Clearing House, and forwarded directly to him, with instructions to deposit the amounts on account of stand-

ard silver dollars, and to forward the certificates therefor to the Treasurer upon the receipt by the Treasurer of gold coin, United States notes, silver certificates or National Bank notes. Secondly, by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, by registered mail, free of charges, in sums or multiples of \$65 and at the risk of the party to whom sent, upon receipt of gold coin, United States notes, silver certificates or National Bank notes."

The resolution respecting the issue of fractional silver is as follows: "The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States will pay out fractional silver coins in any sum desired, for lawful money of the United States. Fractional silver coin will be forwarded from the office nearest its place of destination, by express, at the expense of the government, in sums or multiples of \$500; first, upon receipt of an original certificate issued by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer or National Bank Depository that a deposit of currency or gold coin has been made to the credit of the treasurer in general account. Deposits with the Assistant Treasurer in New York may be made by drafts payable to his order and collectable through the Clearing House, forwarded directly to him, with instructions to deposit the amounts on account of fractional silver coin and to forward the certificates to the office nearest the destination of the coin."

Second—By the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, by registered mail free of charge in sums or multiples of \$70, at the risk of the party to whom it is sent, upon receipt of currency or gold coin."

The following is the regulation in regard to the redemption of United States notes: Each, exceeding nine-tenths of its original proportion in one piece, are redeemable at their full face value in other United States notes by the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and are redeemable in coin in sums not less than \$50 by the Assistant Treasurer in New York.

TELEGRAPHIC ECONOMY.

The Secretary of the Navy issued a circular to all officials connected with the Navy Department, in which he calls attention to the regulation of the department governing the transmission of telegrams. He says: "The telegraph should not be resorted to unnecessarily at the public expense nor when a communication would answer all the purposes. It is observed that in many instances no care is taken to reduce the message to its lowest, clearly intelligible limits, and much unnecessary verbiage is used. Telegrams strictly personal, or for convenience, or in the interests of the sender must not be transmitted at the Government expense. This regulation is not intended to forbid the use of the telegraph in announcing the arrival, departure or movements of vessels, or to communicate to the department information which it should possess, as early as possible."

WASHINGTON, 1.—The President appointed Wm. M. Rockhill, of Mare Island, Secretary of Legation for the United States to China; Charles Denby, Jr., of Indiana, Second Secretary of Legation for the United States to China.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Lieut. Stoney, of the Alaska Exploring Expedition, reports to the navy department the arrival of himself and party at Iliulik, Ounaliska, June 6th. He says the past winter was severe, and that Behring Sea was never before seen with such heavy ice. The lieutenant will go northward as far as the ice will permit.

NEW YORK, 1.—The steamship *Wiscasin*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool this morning, had among her passengers 541 Swedish and Danish converts to "Mormonism." These people were in care of Elder J. Hansen, as president of the company. All ages were represented. Fifteen missionaries were with the flock. This is the largest company of "Mormon" emigrants that has arrived in the United States since last summer, and it is stated that it will be soon followed by another equally as large. Nearly all of the people will settle in the rural districts of Utah. Some will stop in Salt Lake City and very few will go to Mexico. It should be remembered that Mexico has not yet become a popular country for the Mormons. There has been something of a revival in Mormon missionary work in Europe, and it may be expected that the tide of emigration to this country will be increased during the next few years.

The Commission appointed by the President to visit the South American countries in the interest of the commerce of the United States, has reported under date of April 25th, to the Department of State, the result of its observations while at Lima, Peru. In the communication to the Secretary of State accompanying the report, the commission say: "The political situation in Peru is not such as to make the mission, like that upon which we have the honor to come, either satisfactory or conclusive, but we are gratified to be able to report a cordial reception from the provisional government and the people, notwithstanding the fact that they feel somewhat aggrieved at the failure of the United States to exercise its good offices for their benefit during the recent war with Chili. This delicate subject was not alluded to officially during our visit, but in private conversations. The complications of three and four years ago were spoken of in such a manner as to leave the impression that our government, in their opinion,