

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

A MERICAN

NEW YORK, 13.—The *Herald* prints a three column reply from McMahon, of Philadelphia, whom it has repeatedly assailed as the Boss of the Republican Ring there. The *Herald* says of him: He gives the impression of a grave man, interested in his work and that work the keeping of the republicans in the majority in Philadelphia intact. He does not ask to carry the sins of any one in the republican party, but denies emphatically in all his personal doings, not only in the gas trust, but in every act of his life the slightest dishonor. "We accept what he says as true." The *Herald* says, "but how has he, a poor man, grown rich in politics. Why is he boss? Simply and only because, by the aid of men like Leeds, Rowan, Collis and their following, he controls patronage and has the disbursement of public revenues." It challenges him to come before the people for their suffrages.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: In conversation with a correspondent yesterday a well informed army officer said that in his opinion Sherman would soon carry out the purpose he indicated last year. Sherman has often expressed a preference for St. Louis as a place of residence, and it is broadly hinted by military men that Sherman's St. Louis preference has been greatly strengthened by the result of the recent elections. It is common talk among many officers that the defeat of Hancock caused Sherman great disappointment and regret. One officer of rank remarked to-day that he was informed that Sherman cast his vote for Hancock in St. Louis.

The *Herald's* Cleveland special says: Great curiosity has been felt to know if the meeting between Garfield and Foster had any significance as regard the United States Senatorship or Cabinet. Foster emphatically said he was a candidate for Senator all the way through and meant to strive hard to obtain the position.

"Have you had any conversation to-day, or at any time, with Garfield concerning his Cabinet?"

No, except in a general way. Garfield does not know what his cabinet will be.

The *Herald* special says: Garfield's troubles at Mentor may be said to have just commenced. Now that he has been elected the horde of office-seekers begin to pounce down on him at every turn.

Judge Davis this morning rendered an elaborate decision in the case of Philp. The accused is charged with two offenses. First, that he wrote the so-called letter counterfeiting the signature of Garfield thereto; and second that after Garfield made a public denial of having written such a letter, the accused wrote an editorial lying and sticking to it, and asserted that Gen. Garfield was a liar in denying the authorship of it. It is apparent, his honor says, no such person as Henry L. Morey existed at Lynn, Mass. The letter is unquestionably a forgery, and not in the handwriting of Garfield. The question of the guilt or innocence of Philp must be left to a jury to determine. The defendant is held to answer to the charge of criminal libel, and must be committed or give bail.

The genuineness of Morey is a very important factor in the case. Philp must be held to answer unless he can show Garfield wrote the letter. Judge Davis said Mr. Hewitt's connection with the transaction is of the most extraordinary character. Hart testified when he received the letter of the very singular way in which it reached him. His mind was aroused; he saw its importance, if genuine, as a weapon of deadly power in the hands of Garfield's political foes. He was not satisfied to publish it upon the examination which he and his editorial staff could make, and therefore took the letter and envelope to the Democratic National Committee for inspection. He there saw Hewitt, Mr. Barnum, Randall, and several others. Mr. Hewitt showed it them, and said in substance that he did not want to publish the letter if it was a forgery, but if genuine he did and wanted no other paper to get ahead of him. He says it was examined by all the persons named, but Mr. Hewitt made the closest and most careful examination and then pronounced the letter both body and signature to be the handwriting of Garfield. Photographs were taken for the use of the national committee, and Mr. Hart re-

turned with the letter to his office. His mind was not fully satisfied, and so late in the evening he sought and found Hewitt again, and was assured that Hewitt had examined a large number of Gen. Garfield's letters and that the Morey letter was genuine, and this was clinched by impressing Mr. Hart's mind with the idea that he would have made it a forgery if he could. It is not very surprising that Hart, with the usual anxiety of newspaper publishers to be ahead of their neighbors, should have published the letter without further inquiry, but it is astonishing that a man of known sagacity and of great experience in business and in public affairs and who is supposed to have decent respect for truth and justice, and who speaks as an expert in writing, with all the suspicious circumstances that attended the reception of the letter, with the envelope and its erasures before him, with the city, post-office and station stamps on its back, with letter marked "personal and confidential," and addressed to some person who he did not know, with the letter before him, the contents which if true would be greatly injurious to his enemies and if false would do wrong to his friends as a base and wicked assassin's stab, should have thought it just to press and cause its publication without first removing all doubts as to its character. However much an equitable division may leave for others, upon Mr. Hewitt must rest the largest share of the responsibility of the first publication of the base and shameful forgery, and his subsequent relation to the forgery does not lift a single shadow from his conduct. He was a member of the national committee. He doubtless knew the extent and purpose for which it was taken and used by that committee and that it went forth to the country with the sanction of his endorsement. He knew beyond question it met speedily with the indignant denial of General Garfield, who denounced the letter a base and stupid forgery and its sentiments as brutal.

Judge Davis also says: "My mind has reached the clear conviction that the so called Morey letter in body, signature and all its parts is not the hand writing of General Garfield, but is altogether a forgery, perpetrated by some person or body of persons for the purpose of deceiving the people and degrading them and General Garfield of their votes. The evidence bearing upon Philp's guilt or innocence of the forgery is voluminous, and would demand a careful analysis. Taken in connection with other evidence in the cases, it tends to establish a conspiracy to accomplish a national crime. The conspiracy points to men in other quarters and of far higher positions, of whom he may have been an accomplice or only a dupe and tool. It is better, therefore, that the question of actual guilt of forgery be left to the consideration of a jury, before whom additional and perhaps more decisive evidence may be brought.

ST. ELLERTON, 13.—At 11.30 last night Gilpin, government inspector of mines, and the local manager with a gang of men went down the shaft and made a short exploration. They found the atmosphere a little clearer than during the day, and the party were enabled to penetrate further along the main railway. To the south they found the bodies of three men and a number of dead horses. Two of the bodies they were able to take with them to the surface, but the third was so tightly jammed in a heap of fallen timber and rubbish that an attempt to extricate it would be incurring danger, as the rubbish would certainly fall upon anyone touching it. The choke damp was still too thick to allow the party to carry their explorations very far, but in one of the boards on the start from the main railway, a faint smell of smoke and slightly warmer atmosphere could be detected, which showed that it was not improbable the fire still remained in the mine. When the party came to the surface, a crowd had collected to hear the latest news.

Two dead bodies were carried in to the temporary dead house. One was identified as that of McGillivray, but the others were so charred and disfigured as to be unrecognizable. One miner who escaped unharmed says, that in trying to get to the shaft he stumbled across the prostrate form of an old man. He stopped, and calling some others running by to his assistance, got him into the cage to go to the surface, and then looked about and found a little boy apparently dead.

He was only insensible, and he got the little fellow and old man to the surface, and then found he had rescued his own son and his poor old father. A brother was still below. In the morning, James Hudson Greener and two or three other picked men went down into the shaft. The party were able to go further into galleries than the previous night. The choke damp was clearing away and fire was discovered to be burning a little further on to the brick stopping. Here an unused passage was found, and dense, black smoke was coming out with a roar like escaping steam. The men at once ran back to the rest of the party, and as all were now in the greatest danger rapidly got to the pit bottom and ascended to the surface. The local manager, Government inspector and several other men, all miners, were called to a meeting in the company's office and a plan of the mine was spread out on a table, the location of the fire fixed as well as possible and the best action discussed. It was determined to flood a portion of the mine where the fire seemed to proceed from, as if prompt measures were not taken, further explosions were not unlikely at any moment, the consequence of which might be serious on the surface. All night a ceaseless tapping of small hammers was heard in one of the carpenter shops, and on returning from the mouth of the shaft, the spectacle was one which is not often seen. The place had been converted into an undertaker's shop. Coffins were being made by scores, that no delay might be occasioned. The number lost might be as high as fifty. The dangerous state of the mine will render the recovery of the bodies impossible for many days, perhaps weeks, and in the dead house a huge platform is erected and will be made higher so that there would be ample room for the bodies as fast as found. An old man viewed the body which could not be recognized the night before; he at once identified him by his clothes, as his son in law, John Skinner. Boots and legs are charred, one hand roasted, face burnt black, and the top of his head crushed to a jelly. Biddy Gillroy was but little disfigured, death having evidently been caused by choke damp. The inquest will be commenced by Dr. Murray at 12 o'clock in the village. Mr. Dunbar is in bed in a semi-unconscious condition. He is the only rescued man who was seriously injured. He was a lamp cleaner and had a cabin at the bottom of the pit. He is unable to speak long enough to tell his story, but his wife says as far as she can gather from what he said, he was in his cabin at the time of the explosion. He saw the flames burst in the back door and he rushed out the front and fell on his face; his oil soaked clothing had, however caught fire and was burning, when his son in coming to the pit bottom found him and extinguishing his garments, with some assistance got him to the surface. The old man is badly burned on the back and right side, in one spot on the chest, and nose. One arm is so badly burned that the skin is peeled down over his hand. He did not complain of suffering much, which is considered a bad sign. He has frequent delirium periods, is 70 years old, and is recovery is doubtful. All the other rescued men are out of danger and able to converse about their escape. All tell the same tale, that they had been suddenly struck down and know nothing of the cause. There is great mourning among the cottages, blinds are down in every third or fourth place. Those suddenly made widows have large families of young children and if generous assistance is not rendered them, their suffering this winter will be great indeed. Work has been almost wholly suspended in the mines since the disaster.

Later.—The pit is flooded and all danger is considered over. No more bodies can be recovered.

NEW YORK, 13.—Regarding the following paragraph in General Schofield's report: The Superintendent of the Department, in the exercise of executive discretion, may hereafter, as heretofore, show undue kindness toward any unworthy cadet, even for no better reason than that he is colored, but the academic board or court martial can be pretty confidently relied upon to do him impartial justice in the end.

The *Times* comments thus: Whatever General Schofield is ignorant of, he should not be ignorant of the respect due from an army officer to the Secretary of War. "Superintendent of the War Department" is a phrase used by Gen. Schofield either as a slur on the Secretary, or as circumlocution

to enable him to refer to the Secretary without doing so specifically. This officious General says: "In the exercise of official discretion, I may hereafter, as heretofore, show undue kindness towards an unworthy cadet, even for no better reason than that he is colored." The General's own report shows a cadet's color may be very excellent. The "Superintendent of the War Department" should show him that "undue kindness" to white cadets having things pretty much their own way don't need any attention from the civil head of the military establishment. But whether this slighting allusion to Mr. Ramsey, or his predecessor, or both, involving as it does a charge of unwarranted partiality, is strictly proper on the part of General Schofield, is a question for the President or his representatives to answer to the War Department.

A Washington special says: The democrats have not given up the hope of capturing the next House of Representatives. Already notices of 14 contests have been served, and as Clark Adams has the making up of the roll call, these contests give great significance to Springer's recent remarks in this city when the complexion of the next House was discussed, that all he cared about was to know how Adams would stand. The Republican Congressional Committee has been informed that the democrats will contest the following districts: First and second Alabama, first and second Louisiana, third and ninth Missouri, first, second and third South Carolina, and the second and sixth Mississippi. There is no reason to believe, however, that the republicans will lose control of the House through these contests.

A Washington special says, speculating on the Garfield cabinet: The Pacific Coast has not had a representative in the cabinet since Attorney General Williams was with Grant. It would help Garfield to appoint one now. Senator Booth is to be out of employment March 4th. He is, moreover, a strong friend of Blaine. He is a fairly good man and is used to the transaction of public business. He is also a lucky man. He is certainly available.

CHICAGO, 13.—The following is from an interview with Emory Storrs, taken in connection with Judge Davis' arraignment of Hewitt, which is of interest: "Don't you think the forgery had any effect there?" "I think the Chinese letter had a great effect, and I certainly agree with Gen. Garfield in the opinion which he is reported to have expressed that but for that letter we would have had the solid North. The tide of accessions from the laboring classes to the republican ranks was setting in strong and steady. This letter stopped it, cost us anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 votes in New York, and without a particle of doubt lost us New Jersey and California."

What do you think of the figure which Barnum and Hewitt cut in this delectable piece of business? Mr. Barnum is in the condition of a man who has been found uttering forged papers. The burden of proof now rests upon him to show that he believed it genuine. How difficult this task will be any one can understand who has kept track of this flagrant piece of political scoundrelism. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt first gave character to this forgery by declaring it to be genuine. He seems never to have put himself to the trouble of inquiring of Garfield nor submitting the forged letter to the examination of experts, nor of testing the genuineness of the envelope, nor of endeavoring to ascertain whether any such man as H. L. Morey ever lived, nor of ferreting out the curious statement that the letter was found in his effects, nor of endeavoring to ascertain what those effects were and where they were when administered on, where he lived, or what he was. Indeed, he seems to have industriously shut his eyes and ears to our most superficial indications tending to show the letter itself was a fabrication. The cross-examination places him in a very unenviable and unfortunate position from which he will find it quite difficult to extricate himself.

The *Tribune's* Burlington, Miss., special says: Jennie Spencer, daughter of Richard Spencer, secretary of the gas works, committed suicide by hanging to-day. Cause, mental depression. She moved in the first circles of society and was universally respected.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—In the Congressional Council, Dr. Storrs spoke encouragingly of the Far West. In Dakota there were already 22 Con-

gregational churches, and in nine years, with proper encouragement, he believed there would be 200. In Colorado, 12 churches had been added the last year, and in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho there were similar great religious fields, requiring only development.

Rev. Dr. Noble, of Union Park Church, Chicago, read a very able paper on the "New West," in which he denounced Mormonism in strong terms. He alluded to Utah as made by that faith a laboratory of filth, craft and cruel wrong for three decades. He said Congress and the courts had done next to nothing to check or put down the monstrous evil. From Mormonism, the Doctor drifted to the Jesuits of New Mexico, and the Roman Catholic Church was held responsible for lawlessness and disorder in the Territories where Mormonism had not spread. To meet these great evils, he said the Government must send the best men to its frontier for its officials. Preachers and teachers must be sent, especially the latter, as they excited less prejudice than the preachers.

At the morning session of the Congregational Council, Dr. B. Brown read a lengthy statement concerning the American Congregational Union, whose chief object is to build churches in the West and South. He gave an interesting account of what had been done in the past three years in Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Kansas, Minnesota, Texas and other States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The annual reports of General Pope are now made public. He gives a detailed history of the troubles with the Indians in Colorado and New Mexico, which he stated have not yet been wholly settled. Of the situation in the country General Pope says: With the present military arrangements and the provisions of the agreement with the Utes, there will certainly be no trouble this winter. He attributes the outbreak of Victorio to the determined purpose of the Interior department to effect a removal of his band to San Carlos Agency, Arizona, and says: "I do not know the reasons of the Interior Department for insisting upon the removal but certainly they should be cogent to justify the great trouble and severe losses occasioned by the attempt to coerce the removal." One serious trouble with the Indians always has been in relation to their food and Gen. Pope recommends to the Secretary of the Interior that he forbid Indian agents to punish or seek to control the actions of Indians by withholding provisions from them.

GREENVILLE, S. C., 13.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Senator Hampton saying: I think it very important, especially to the South, that the democratic party should retain its organization. The fact that our friends of the north were not able to give us as large a vote as they hoped for, is no reason that we should desert them. The policy of the party will be dictated by future events. I regard the presidential election as settled, and I should oppose any action taken to contest on mere technical grounds, as revolutionary.

PITTSBURG, 13.—A wrestling match, between W. J. Farrell, of California, and McMahon, of Vermont, for the Championship Belt of America and \$1,000, took place at the Lyceum to-night and resulted in a victory for McMahon, who succeeded in throwing Farrell twice out of three times. A large crowd was in attendance and an hour and a half consumed in deciding the contest.

BARCKENSAW, 13.—The excitement over the failure of two banks continues. Throngs of men and women, some weeping, are about the doors of the savings bank. Many have lost money they have been years in accumulating. It now appears John J. Berry, cashier of the bank of Bergen County, has embezzled about \$120,000. Wm. M. Johnson, who was appointed receiver, is investigating the accounts.

ST. PAUL, 13.—A party of Sioux Indians fired on the 25 men who were going to the mouth of the Musselshell River to receive provisions. One horse was killed and two wounded. None of the men were injured. Reinforcements were sent from Fort Keogh and no later news has been received. It was feared Sitting Bull's band might assist the hostiles.

SCRANTON, Pa., 13.—B. K. Barger, for many years business manager for John Jermey, coal operator, was to-day sentenced to eight years and four months in the penitentiary for embezzling \$50,000.