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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Horace Day appeared before the House committee on appropriations to-day, and urged early and favorable action upon the measure introduced yesterday to provide for sending a revenue steamer to rescue the crews of the *Vigilant* and *Mount Wallenstein*, the two whaling vessels which have been frozen up or wrecked in the Arctic Ocean. He suggested that the *Rush*, now at San Francisco, be detailed for the purpose, as that vessel has already been in service in the Alaska waters, but was entirely willing to leave the selection of the proper vessel to the Treasury Department; provided one of the three at or near San Francisco be sent speedily. The committee seemed to be very favorably impressed and will doubtless recommend that the desired authority and appropriation of \$10,000 be granted.

Quickly following the representations made by Congressman Horace Davis before the House committee on appropriations, the committee to-day authorized their chairman to offer the following as an amendment to the pending deficiency bill, and the House this afternoon unanimously adopted it, viz: That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to employ one of the revenue marine steamers now on the Pacific Coast for the relief of the officers and crews of the whaling barks *Mount Wallenstein* and *Vigilant*, now imprisoned in the Arctic Ocean, and such sum of money, not exceeding \$6,000, as may be necessary to prepare, strengthen and equip such steam cutter and carry out the object of this provision, is hereby appropriated.

It is reported to-day on what seems to be excellent authority, that very serious disagreements have arisen between the President and Secretary Sherman. It is quite certain that not only in the Pinchback case, but in other dispositions of patronage of the Treasury Department the President has gently intimated to Sherman that criticism was sure to be directed to the use or attempted use of the Treasury patronage to promote Presidential aspirations of the head of the Department, and that he (the President) no matter what his personal feelings could be, could not be held, even by implication, as consenting to such proceedings. This, it is said, has resulted in such a condition of feeling that Sherman's retirement from the Cabinet is quite likely, and it is asserted by some of those who profess to be posted, that the date of such retirement will be immediately after the Chicago Convention.

NEW YORK, 17.—The first time after several months of continued decline, San Francisco again comes forward with an increase in her clearing house exchanges, and for the first time in years not a single city shows a decrease. According to a published table, the following is the increase in percentage of exchanges over the corresponding week in 1879:

New York.....106.7	Baltimore.....30.6
Chicago.....56.6	San Francisco.....3.2
New Orleans.....35.2	Providence.....32.2
New Haven.....25.1	Pittsburg.....31.8
Louisville.....32.0	Milwaukee.....17.7
Indianapolis.....35.4	Boston.....34.0
Philadelphia.....42.6	St. Louis.....33.6
Syracuse.....12.9	Kansas City.....51.0
Cleveland.....51.7	Cincinnati.....33.4

Commenting on these remarkable figures, the *Public* explains that a considerable part of New York's increase is due to the activity in stock speculations, and adds that it would be a mistake to reason too confidently as to the business of any city from the payments which have to be made within a single week. The returns indicate on the whole a very satisfactory and prosperous condition of business.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The report of the commission appointed by the Postmaster General to examine into the operations and effects of the letter express business of Wells, Fargo & Co., has called forth strong demonstrations from the city and State.

The *Call* says: The report is unaccompanied by any argument worthy of the name. Every person who sends letters by express does so because he thinks he has a greater certainty of its prompt and speedy transmission than if he entrusted it to the mail. If there was no additional security the public would soon find it out, and the carrying of letters by express would soon cease on this coast. The express company of Wells, Fargo & Co. has been of inestimable advantage, and even at

present, when the mail facilities are much improved, there are certain advantages in sending letters over certain routes by this mode. Until it is shown that the revenue Department is injuriously affected by the carrying of letters by private companies, the report will be regarded as based on very slight pretenses.

Lieutenant Jarbo, of the United States Steamer *Hassler*, lying at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was found dead in bed on board the ship this morning. He retired last night in apparently good health.

The Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to Tucson to-day and the track laid through the town.

De Lesseps arrived on the Overland train to-day. He was met at Benicia by a deputation of French citizens and received an informal welcome.

The citizens of Benicia crowded around the train and demanded a speech which was accorded briefly. On arriving in the city the party proceeded to the Palace Hotel. Tomorrow De Lesseps will meet the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—All the mechanics and workmen in the Missouri Pacific machine shops, comprising boiler makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc., numbering about 400, struck to-day for ten per cent. advance in wages.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Ouray testified yesterday before the House Indian committee, that the Indians had been dissatisfied toward the Government before the Meeker troubles. He knew little of the Thornburg massacre, and denied that any but White River Utes were implicated. He was anxious to return home and report.

The House railway committee reported favorably upon the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for a railroad from San Antonio to Laredo, with bonds at \$12,000 per mile.

The Senate has confirmed Jas. B. Butler United States attorney for Idaho Territory. No action was taken on Simmon's, the Georgia census supervisor, although it was fully discussed.

A special meeting of the House committee on claims was held to-day, to receive the report of the subcommittee upon the claim of General Sutter, the first discoverer of gold in California. The report favors the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to satisfy General Sutter's claim, and was unanimously adopted by the committee and ordered reported to the House.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The "lock out" in the piano manufactories still continues, and although at some of the factories, the owners of which have joined in the movement against the Union, a few firemen and non-union men are engaged in finishing up work is practically at a stand-still. It was reported that capitalists representing several Chinese companies had offered to take the factories, stock and material of the manufacturers, and set Chinese at work making pianos. The men who made this offer, it is said, agreed to furnish security to the amount of three millions and to furnish Chinese laborers at 50 cents a day for the first year and 75 cents a day for the second year. Several manufacturers doubt the story, and said while with slight instruction the Chinese would prove good workmen, such radical measure could not be adopted except after careful deliberation and investigation.

The *Herald* says: The receipts of yesterday's entertainments and the money which will be at hand by the coming mails is more than enough to raise the Irish relief fund to \$300,000.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Mrs. Christianity is very indignant at the newspaper publications and resents indignantly that she has been unfaithful to her husband. She admits their separation is final but insists that it is her choice and not because her treatment from his family has been such that living with them is intolerable and she gave her husband the choice of separating from her or from them.

The President is beginning to give indications that he is a reformer, or would like to be one, in certain directions. For instance, he has asked the resignation of Seward, minister to China. It was high time. Scandals concerning his official actions have been such as to suggest the impossibility of his being of any service, even if they could not be proven.

For some weeks there has been trouble among the coal miners at Rapids City, Ill., on account of some

strikers wishing to return to work. Mystic warnings, with skull and cross bones, and signed "Mollie Maguire," have been distributed among those who were presumed to be weakening. Tuesday night, Taylor Williams was shot through the heart in his own house. Two suspected men have been arrested and are held for inquest. More trouble is threatened.

AUGUSTA, Me., 18.—The legislative committee inquiring into the conduct of ex-Gov. Garcelon and Council have made a report. It states that Garcelon while evincing a willingness to disclose everything, was infirm in his memory, and failed to give satisfactory reason for his course. When evidence was laid before him, he ceased longer to defend the counting out and passionately declared his own innocence, and declared that a Judas among the Council has done the villainy. The committee say:

First, That the returns were kept from the candidates contrary to usages.

Second, That during such time, alterations, erasures and forgeries were made upon them for the purpose of counting out republicans.

Third, That during this time, defects in the fusion returns were surreptitiously corrected and affidavits secured to throw out the republican returns.

Fourth, In all such cases the results invariably counted out the republican candidates and counted in fusion candidates.

Fifth, The result was reached by refusing to allow republican errors to be corrected.

Sixth, Rules were laid down which if strictly applied to, would reject republican returns, and if applied would count in fusion returns.

Seventh, Many of these rules were evidently invoked to secure a fusion legislature.

Eighth, These illegal and fraudulent acts were part of a premeditated plan to secure a fusion governor and legislature, and the governor and council must be parties.

Ninth, That different appropriations by the legislature have been diverted from their legitimate purposes and in many cases have been exhausted. Public funds have been withdrawn from the treasury by Gov. Garcelon and his council without warrant of law and been applied to unauthorized purposes and for unlawful ends. A large sum of money belonging to the State remains in the hands of Garcelon and other officials of last year which should be converted back into the treasury. The recklessness of the management disclosed in the transactions of last year tends to destroy public confidence, undermine public credit and introduce practices which, after being rebuked, will prove fatal to the future prosperity and progress of the State.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—A horrible tragedy occurred early this morning in the northern suburb of this city. Conrad Hienan, who was just recovering from delirium tremens attacked his wife as she entered the room, driving a knife into the lungs of the infant she held in her arms and then buried it in her heart. He also stabbed a brother who attempted to disarm him. He broke away, ran towards the river and has not been seen since.

CINCINNATI, 18.—A committee of 400 citizens are showing visitors about the city which is lavishly decorated in honor of the southern guests. At the Chamber of Commerce there were addresses, and a poem. All remarks were of the most friendly and fraternal character and the speakers exulted at the prospect of developing trade through the Cincinnati Southern. Parades occur this afternoon and fireworks this evening.

HARTFORD, Conn., 18.—The House yesterday, 100 to 98, passed a bill for female suffrage on license matters.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The House committee on elections have postponed a formal vote in the Donnelly-Washburne case to-day until the minority report has been printed. The majority report of the subcommittee finds favor in unseating Washburne and seating Donnelly. It cites 291 cases on the part of Washburne where money was paid by Washburne's clerks, his business manager, the secretary of his political committee or his political agents. Over 100 cases are traced directly to Washburne's office, money in some cases being paid in his presence or in the presence of his brother, Governor C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin. In one case, the democratic village postmaster wrote directly to Washburne offering to sell his vote for \$50. Washburne through a friend answered

the letter, thanking him for his offer and sent a friend to pay him the money. In another case, 90 wood choppers, who were not legal voters, we paid \$2 each to vote for Washburne, and money was prepaid by Washburne's business manager. In another case, a democratic speaker, who had been advocating Donnelly, was announced to make a democratic speech the night before the election. He made a speech for Washburne and told the rest that day he had received \$150 of Washburne's money for doing so. At Crockett there were 85 legal voters and 258 votes cast by paid railroad hands. A democratic newspaper at Little Falls was to support Washburne for \$350. Washburne sent out a United States land officer to canvass for him. He admits he may have bribed 100 persons. A great number of laborers in sparsely settled points, where there were no precincts or polling places, voted in box cars, cigar boxes and depots, although non-residents. They all voted for Washburne for pay. These bribes extended through a section half as large as New York.

In Minneapolis one man was paid \$50 for his vote and influence, and others \$25 to \$35. Workmen were paid by employers \$50 to work and vote for Washburne. Overcoats and flour were paid. Saloons voted their boarders for pay. In many cases money was offered and declined. Employers intimated to their workmen to vote for Washburne or not at all, thereby causing nearly 3,000 democrats not to vote. The republican majority was 3,680 for Washburne against 355 for Hayes, in 1876. The numbering of ballots was in pursuance of a plan to intimidate voters and was unconstitutional. Lawyers advised the republicans not to do it. Out of 21 judges Donnelly only had one, while, being a candidate of both parties, he should have had 14.

They go on at great length to multiply instances, and conclude that they reject the votes and precincts, not because the ballots were numbered, but because they were numbered with a fraudulent intent. Had no unfair means been used, Donnelly would have carried Minneapolis. As he carried the rest of the district, he has a majority of 230. They declare they have thrown out nothing on legal quibbles only.

The *Star* this evening publishes the following statement in reference to its yesterday's report that divorce proceedings are about to be instituted by Minister Christianity against his young wife, Mrs. Christianity, and says: She was compelled to leave Peru on account of the extreme cruelty of her husband, who even went so far as to threaten her life. She avowed to him her purpose to procure a divorce upon her return to the United States, and to make known to the world his extreme cruelty to her as well as the true inwardness of his recent bargain with the late Senator Chandler whereby the latter secured his resignation as senator, in order that he (Chandler) might be elected to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Christianity says that the charges now made against her are instigated by Christianity's friends in order to weaken her statement of the true condition of the relations between them. When both sides of the question are heard, Mrs. Christianity will not be found the guilty one. She some time ago took the preliminary step towards procuring a divorce and it was on learning of this that Mr. Christianity's friends started the stories about his wife.

The committee on Indian affairs continued to-day the examination of Chief Ouray. He was asked if any agreement entered into by the government and the Utes was satisfactory to him and would be to his people. He answered by saying he had fitted up his ranch at a good deal of trouble and expense; he would prefer not to move off the reservation, but whatever would be satisfactory to his people would be satisfactory to himself. There might be some difficulty in persuading some of them to move, but if it was explained to them that not all of them would have to move from Colorado, he thought they would accede to the arrangement. It seemed to him the best thing they could do to maintain peace.

Ouray was asked if he did not fear the whites would swindle his people and eventually get their lands if the proposed arrangement of granting them lands severally is carried into effect. He replied, laughingly, "As I understand the agreement with the Secretary, lands are to be inalienable for 25 years, and I think my people will learn something by

that time; if not, they ought to lose them."

The principal feature of to-day's proceedings in Congress was the presentation by Representative Springer of a proposition designed to end the present controversy over the Federal election laws by providing that deputy marshals shall hereafter be appointed by Federal judges and be selected for each voting precinct from two or more political parties. It is also proposed to restrict the appointment at each poll to a number not exceeding three. This proposition was offered by Springer after consultation with many of the leading members of his party, and as the republicans from the President down have professed an entire willingness to assent to any reasonable amendment calculated to add to the efficiency of the election laws and prevent their use for party purposes, there is strong reason to believe that this proposition, or something very similar, will be incorporated in the pending deficiency bill, receive the President's approval and thereby remove from the domain of Congressional controversy the troublesome subject that for two years has so largely engrossed it.

The House mining committee to-day continued their consideration of that portion of the Public Commissioner's report which relates to mineral lands. A majority decided to approve the section dealing with ledge locations, and in favor of the adoption of the common law system of bounding claims by vertical lines. A majority also voted to fix the maximum area of mining claims at 960 feet square, or a parallelogram equivalent to those dimensions which comprise about twenty-one acres; provided that the length shall not in any case exceed 1,500 feet, and to give the locator one year's time after the discovery of minerals, within which to perfect his title by paying \$2.50 per acre for his claim, instead of \$5 as at present. He is also to be allowed to hold his claim for 12 months by merely staking it off and applying for a survey.

A minority of the committee dissent from all these propositions, and the bill is still open for amendments in regard to them or any other feature until the committee take final action upon it as a whole.

There was a very large increase in the receipts at the Treasury during the month of February over the corresponding month a year ago, but the increase during the first half of March has been even larger. The Custom receipts for the first 15 days of March were \$9,000,000, or \$3,500,000 greater than the corresponding days last year, while the Internal Revenue receipts were over \$800,000 greater than for the same time last year. The entire receipts were \$13,500,000, while the expenditures were only \$4,250,000, leaving a net surplus of over \$9,250,000 for the first half of the month. This is a most extraordinary showing, and if the receipts keep up during the month, the Secretary will be able to purchase at least \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds for the reduction of the public debt during this month, after retaining a sufficient amount of these surplus revenues to meet the demands of the pending deficiency bill and pay the \$6,000,000 due on 5 per cent. bonds on the 1st of April.

All the Pacific Coast senators, representatives and delegates in Congress have to-day united in a letter to Postmaster General Key, in which they say: Learning that the commission to which you have referred the question of letter carrying by Wells, Fargo & Co's express have reported adversely to the continuance of such service, we beg leave respectfully and earnestly to protest against any action by your department prohibitive of such carrying of letters in government stamped envelopes, as being against the public interest and a serious blow to the business facilities of our people.

The Treasury has ordered all interest on the public debt, due April 1st, paid without rebate, on and after Monday, March 22.

The Treasury has purchased 50,000 ounces of fine silver for San Francisco and other mints.

The Irish relief supplies are likely to require Secretary Thompson to furnish a second vessel, which he will do if necessary.

The Senate has confirmed Upton as Assistant Treasurer.

The House postal committee directed the chairman to report the post route bill for new routes in different sections of the country.

Spelly offered a resolution, which will be considered next week, that it is expedient to establish ocean mail steamship routes, to be served by American built vessels at proper compensation.