

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

OMAHA, 28.—To-day at the morning session of the Woman's Suffrage Association, was developed the organization of the campaign work. This afternoon Mr. Shattuck, of Boston, and Susan B. Anthony spoke, and this evening addresses were made by Mrs. Newman, of New York, and Mrs. Miner, and Phoebe Cozzens of St. Louis. The convention closed with a public reception at the Paxton Hotel, attended by leading citizens. The convention has been a success, and there is no doubt that many converts have been made; but nevertheless it is doubtful if woman's suffrage will be carried this fall. All votes of persons not voting upon the question will virtually be cast against it.

A suffrage convention will be held at Lincoln on the 29th and 30th.

The anti-monopolists have nominated a complete State ticket, headed by Ingersoll, of Johnson County, for Governor. The resolutions cover the principal planks of the anti-monopolists as enumerated by the New York Anti-Monopoly Legion. They also demand a revision of the revenue law, so as to compel railroads to pay their proportion of taxation, and they likewise demand of Congress that it compel land-grant roads to take out patents and pay their taxes.

Trenton, 28.—The State central committee of the national party resolved that the national party of New Jersey is and shall be free from all alliances with either of the old political parties.

New York, 28.—Gen. Woodford, United States district attorney for this section, has been interviewed by the Brooklyn Eagle on the political situation. He said: It is time or plain speaking, as there are issues at stake in New York at this moment far reaching in their consequence. It is impossible to reach an agreement with that faction of the governor by the republican party at Saratoga. It was unfairly effected, and it is vain for any republican to pretend to be blind to the facts. I cannot conceive how I can serve my country or my party by shutting my eyes to them. Fraud and forgery were resorted to in order to influence the action of the State committee and the judgment of the State convention. This wrong doing vitiate all the convention did. I have denounced the issue of tissue ballots in South Carolina and of rifles in Mississippi. Fraud is fraud whether committed in South Carolina or New York. Voting falsely in the name of others has as much fraud in it in Saratoga as in Charleston. Honest men cannot submit to or tolerate it anywhere. If it triumphs in New York this year can we secure any guarantee against it in the spring action of the Republican National Convention? Right and the party safety are on the same side, and the best place to contend against wrong is on the very spot it first makes its appearance.

In answer to the inquiry as to what is the best way out of the difficulty, General Woodford said: The shortest and most honorable way out of it is for Judge Folger to refuse to accept the nomination made under the circumstances. He served in the Senate when I had the honor of presiding over that body, and I have an affectionate personal regard for him. I admire him for his ability and for his purity of character, and I honor him as a jurist. But the republican party will not indorse the methods through which Folger was nominated, and he cannot afford to do so by accepting the nomination. I hope he will not; and in saying this I cheerfully accept whatever disadvantage the utterance involves, being sure of this, at all events, that I am true to my conscience, my party and my country.

The young republicans of Brooklyn, who may be said to have forced Mayor Lowe upon the party a year ago and to have secured his election, met to-night in the largest hall in Brooklyn, other than the Academy of Music. The hall was crowded, and resolutions were offered to the effect that the will of the mass of the republican voters, was suppressed by the open and scandalous abuse of official power; that party machinery through the immense influence and patronage of the federal administration, was captured and manipulated in the interest of the official candidate of the administration; that

the methods practiced for securing the nominations for Governor and for Lieutenant-Governor should be condemned, and that such nominations impose no party obligation on the republicans to support them, the nominations not being entitled to respect. The resolutions were almost unanimously adopted.

A Washington special says gossip is still busy as to the probable successor of Secretary Folger. Secretary Chandler is the latest rumored selection. It is said that in fixing up the State for future Presidential operations President Arthur has discovered that a change in his original Cabinet will be necessary and he also recognizes the fact that since the Maine election, Jas. G. Blaine is likely to prove his most formidable opponent, and the rumor goes that he can use Mr. Chandler to circumvent Blaine. Folger is worth nothing to Mr. Arthur in Mr. Arthur's Cabinet, but Folger as Governor of New York will be worth a good deal, and a great effort will be made to elect him.

Boston, 28.—A convention of the temperance organizations in this State in the interest of the constitutional prohibition movement was held to-day. Rev. Julius S. Seeley, president, made an address on the necessity of prohibition. Seeley was followed by Mrs. J. E. Foster, of Iowa, Mrs. Mary J. Livermore and Gen. Jno. B. Swift. Recess till afternoon.

Resolutions were presented and temporarily laid on the table to the effect that the liquor tariff is the most frightful source of crime, misery, pauperism and taxation in the State, a wrong in principle and a failure in action; the Constitution of the State ought to be so amended as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor within the Commonwealth. They demand at the hands of the Legislature the submission to the popular vote of an amendment to the Constitution of the State forever prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; recommended the friends of temperance throughout the State to carefully ascertain how the various parties stand upon the question of the submission of a constitutional amendment, and voting for such candidates as favor the submission; circulate petitions among the people, and present them to the general court in aid of the same.

Richard Eddy, the secretary, presented a communication from the Massachusetts Universalist Convention now in session in Franklin, which stated that the convention had adopted resolutions heartily approving the movement on behalf of the constitutional prohibition amendment. Adjourned.

Brownsville, 28.—One death to-day, but no new cases.

Fort Brown, 28.—One death, a soldier, no new cases.

Point Isabel, 28.—One new case, the old cases are convalescent.

Matamoros, 28.—There was celebrated this evening, with a grand display of fireworks and a ball, the conclusion of the fever.

There are two deaths here of fever, but no report of new cases.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

Pensacola, 28.—Thirty-six new cases and two deaths.

CHICAGO, 28.—Rev. Arthur Ritchie, or Father Ritchie, as he is known by his parishioners, pastor of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, of this city, is an extreme ritualist, and the course of his parish has been much criticized by more moderate Episcopalians, but up to the present time no official decision was taken in regard to it. Last Sunday a notice appeared in the religious announcement that the Feast of Michael would be celebrated Sunday with high mass, and that Bishop McLaren would officiate. This called out a reply from the Bishop, stating that no such notice would be recognized by the church, and it is stated the Bishop has refused to take part. Ritchie, however, proposes to hold the service without him, and it is generally believed a separation of the parish from the Episcopal Church will follow and possibly its entrance into the Catholic Church.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Secretary Teller and Inspector Hayworth made the following distribution of Indian schools for the present fiscal year: Support of non-treaty schools already established and to be established, \$317,000; increased attendance of the 50 schools now established \$50,000; establishing new industrial schools, \$150,000; contingent expenses of agency schools, \$75,000; purchase of stock cattle for

the industrial school, \$80,000; completion of school buildings, out-houses, etc., for the industrial schools near Arkansas City, \$15,000; for support of the above schools at Genoa, Nebraska, \$31,500; support of the Indians in schools in the States, \$17,000.

NEW YORK, 28.—The World's Aspinwall correspondent says he learns from what he considers good authority, that Pierola is expected in New York very soon, where he is to confer with the Guatemalan President, Barrios, who last year extensively purchased arms for the Peruvians, but who has of late been making friends with the Chilean minister at Paris. Larranga, long the Peruvian consul in this part of the world, who has been Pierola's friend and financial agent for years, will take part in the conference, and our informant assures him that the whole scheme was arranged, with the help of Logan, formerly United States minister in Guatemala and now United States minister in Chili, before he left New York after waiting there the arrival of Barrios from Guatemala. The informant further says that Logan has an understanding both with Pierola and with the Chileans about the Landreau claim, in behalf of ex-Secretary Blaine, to whose influence with President Arthur, backed by Mr. Trescott, our informant attributes the otherwise unintelligible appointment of such a person as Logan to represent the United States in Chili at this time.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—A Victoria dispatch says the Marquis and Princess opened the agricultural show in the presence of 2,000 people. Replying to an address the Marquis said the adoption of Kicking Horse Pass gives an easier grade than other American roads and it is expected to have the through line open by 1887. Regarding the Chinese question, he said, the colony will be distanced in the railroad race unless it availed itself of all the labor that came.

OMAHA, Neb., 29.—At the national woman's suffrage association Congress for the appointment of a select woman suffrage committee in the east of the House and thanking Senators Lapham, Ferry, Blair and Anthony for their report in favor of an impartial suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States, stating that it is the paramount duty of Congress to submit to the 16th amendment which shall secure the enfranchisement of women; that the Association should labor for the submission of the amendment to the national Constitution prohibiting the States from disfranchising on the ground of sex; that the action of the State conventions of republicans in Kansas and Indiana, democrats in Massachusetts and the anti-monopolists in New York, and prohibitionists in Chicago indicate the recognition of women's influence and the near approach of the full recognition of woman's political rights. That it is the duty of the legislatures of Iowa, Oregon and Indiana to ratify the proposed woman suffrage amendments. And that the enlargement of woman's political freedom in Ireland, Scotland, India and Russia, makes the refusal of these privileges more inconsistent in our republic.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 29.—An opinion was rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court yesterday in a case involving the question of the power of the State legislature to regulate the rates charged by railroads for freight carried to points outside of Illinois, and whether an act prohibiting unjust discrimination in such rates is not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. The case is one wherein a 60 per cent. larger rate was charged on coal from Gilman to New York than on coal from Peoria to New York, though the distance from Peoria is greater by eighty-six miles. It was held by the court that the charge was unjust and excessive, extortionate and unlawful, and in effect the court upholds the authority of the railroad and warehouse commissioners to regulate the freight charges from points in Illinois to points outside of the State.

NEW YORK, 29.—The following is the report of the condition of trade here for the week ending to-day. While business, as indicated by the purchase of goods, shows great activity there has been some loss of confidence owing to the number of important failures. These disasters, however, are more the result of speculative operations and individual departures from business principles than of any want of soundness in trade.

The generally stringent condition of the market has added to the anxiety, though relief, in this respect, is leading to an improvement in the feeling regarding the future. The dry goods trade is fairly active on the whole, though commission houses are not doing much new business, but are very busy on deliveries of old orders. In the jobbing trade the business is more active, though the demands from the south and west are slackening somewhat. The print market is quiet, but some agents report fair deliveries. Woolen dress goods are in fair demand and the general woolen trade is fairly active. At auction the demand was only fair and the attendance somewhat slim, but considerable quantities of goods were placed at acceptable prices. In all descriptions of grain prices have been tending steadily downwards. The fluctuation has been light, with the exception of corn, in which there have been occasional rapid changes. In pork and lard there has been a fair amount of business doing, and the fluctuations have been quite rapid, but not wide, and the market, on the whole, has been weak; both Bulls and Bears seeming indisposed to engage in transactions notwithstanding that the receipts of cotton are quite small and stocks very moderate. In view of the large prospective crop the market has been weak and holders who have been carrying cotton for some time have shown a disposition to throw off the entire load. The market has been weak throughout and prices have tended steadily downward with the heaviest decline in further off months. There is nothing of special interest in wool and the condition of trade is, on the whole, satisfactory. The petroleum business has been quite active; the fluctuations have been affected by varied reports in regard to the flow of oil, and perhaps considerably by the tight money market in view of all of the above.

ly strong. In freights the demand is backward, but the rates are straggly, the supply of tonnage being light.

Arrivals of butter are fully equal to the demand and stock which has been carried over from summer months is still in stock, and the probability is that holders will not make any money on their ventures. Fine grades are scarce and command \$1 to 32 cents, but all other kinds are weak. Cheese has been doing better last week, stocks seem to be smaller than last year at that time and holders are encouraged to look for better figures later on, 11½ cents can be obtained for best quality. The movement in raw sugars is quite limited, refiners are pretty well supplied for the present. Refined sugars are only in fair demand at lower prices. The tea market is still without animation and holders are dissatisfied with the condition of affairs and are not pushing to realize at present. The rate of Brazil coffee market is dull with but little doing either by invoice or jobbing. Speculation has been more active in American pig iron. There is some considerable activity, and deliveries on back orders continue quite heavy, with prices firm. A moderate business is done in Scotch pig, with a tendency to better prices. A fair business is reported in boots and shoes, duplicate orders are coming in well and the season bids fair to be satisfactory. Leather prices are much firmer with an upward tendency, a moderate business is being done and the general condition of trade is considered healthy.

A Washington special says: Agent Lowing, who seems to have personal knowledge, says that the resignation of Secretary Folger is now in the hands of the Secretary of State, subject to the official notification of the same. The fact that he has gone to Geneva, where he will be met by a courier carrying with him papers of large quantity of unfinished business to be attended to there, gives rise to the belief that he does not intend to return to Washington and that there is a good foundation for the statement above made. The position he places himself in by his hesitation in announcing his purpose to resign, is very much regretted by his friends, who are as anxious as his enemies here to have him give up the Treasury portfolio. Certain people who have pretty thoroughly canvassed the matter of Folger's successor have narrowed the number of those spoken of in that connection down

to two. They are New, of Indiana, and Platt, of New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The State Prohibition convention met here yesterday, and to-day it became evident that a majority desire to nominate a straight ticket and about 40 delegates opposed to that course, withdrew from the convention and nominated for governor Dr. H. McDonald, of San Francisco; lieutenant governor, William Sims, of Yolo County.

New York, 29.—The republican executive committee of King's County has appointed a committee to confer with Judge Folger, the nominee for governor, and inform him of the situation and ask him to decline.

Albany, 29.—John F. Smythe, chairman of the new republican committee, said to a reporter: I have no reason to suppose that Mr. Folger will decline the nomination and every reason to conclude he will accept it.

ALBANY, 29.—Ex-Assemblyman Amasa J. Parker, Jr., was driving a spirited team to-day, when the horses ran away and Parker was thrown out and his leg broken. It is feared his skull is also fractured. The horses continued to run and the carriage struck a tree, throwing out three lady occupants. Mrs. L. Rathbone, wife of a prominent retired manufacturer, was instantly killed. Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Strong, of Savannah, a sister-in-law of Col. Parker, were slightly injured.

CHICAGO, 29.—Word has been received here that Tott J. Dunkle, the fourth and last of the Kewanee bank robbers was arrested in Battle Mountain, Dakota, yesterday. Dunkle is 25 years old and lived at Des Moines, Iowa. His father is a merchant of high social standing. Young Dunkle was highly esteemed and he was never before known to be engaged in any crookedness. He left Des Moines soon after the robbery and went to Wyoming Territory, thence to Dakota. He was armed with a rifle when taken, and had \$1,500 in his possession.

DENVER, 29.—The Arizona Santa Fe special says: Indian Agent Llewellyn arrived to-day from Mescalero Agency en route to Jicarilla Agency to look after the Apaches there in accordance with Secretary Teller's orders. The Mescaleros were disarmed last week by a command of troops under Major Van Horn and are now submissive and quiet. Llewellyn has five Indians in confinement who will be sent to Leavenworth military prison; four of whom were implicated in the murder of a sheep herder named Nickos Acosta, and the other, a sub chief, for killing Copaz, another Indian.

RICHMOND, Va., 29.—Considerable excitement prevails over the arrest of Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, of Virginia, by the Dean of the Faculty of the Richmond Medical College. Governor Cameron recently removed the Board of the College and appointed a new Board, of which Lieutenant-Governor Lewis was President. The old Board denied the Governor's authority and claimed that they were the legal Board under the law. To-day the new Board met, and, after organizing, proceeded to the College to take possession. Upon arriving there they were confronted by four policemen, who, upon the order of the Dean of the Faculty, arrested Lieutenant-Governor Lewis for trespassing upon the property of the College. Lieutenant-Governor Lewis is notified the police and the Faculty that he would hold them responsible under the law for the indignity and his illegal arrest.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—The second annual meeting of the Farmer's Congress began here to-day, about thirty members being present. T. J. Hartson, of Lamar, Miss., President of the Society, delivered the annual address, in which he took the ground that agriculture should have a representative in the President's Cabinet, and that they should have some one at Washington whose special training and knowledge would enable him to point out the evil effects of State and Federal legislation on agriculture, as well as as the result of commercial treaties. He also recommended the organization of a larger number of State and county associations for exhibition of the products of the country. A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to address the Tariff Commission in behalf of the producing classes. After discussion the resolution was laid over till to-morrow. The session will continue to-morrow, and the members will stop over to the fair.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The gross receipts of the Postoffice Department