

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The President has certainly not yet decided on an extra session. The opposition is much stronger than he believed, and he is very anxious not to make a mistake in the matter. Robeson, Keifer, and others have represented to him that it would be unwise and impolitic. They say the entire amount of outstanding six per cents. can be paid before next December, with the surplus revenues and a portion of the cash now in the treasury, and that it would be better to reduce the interest charge by redeeming \$200,000,000, or even \$150,000,000 of these high rate bonds, than disturb business and put the country to the expense of an extra session.

The treasury estimates the surplus revenues for ten months of the calendar year at \$100,000,000, and should this be the case the treasury could redeem \$150,000,000 of the outstanding 6s before January 1st. This saving would equal what any measure passed by an extra session would effect. The republican party would be held responsible for any imperfect refunding bill, and would suffer damage in consequence. Treasury officials have made the following computation: The four and a half per cent. bonds sold at a price slightly more favorable for government than that which could be realized for the 4s and 4½s are respectively 112.53 and 111.33. Computations based upon these prices show a rate of interest yield to the investor if carried to maturity, of 3.39 and 3.20 per cent. per annum respectively, and this shows that apart from the desirableness of as short an option redeemable as possible, the 4½ per cents. are slightly more advantageous to government in point of annual interest cost. It is probable that \$100,000,000 4½ per cents. could now be sold for 1.11½ or 1½, and accrued interest, at which price the actual cost to government would be less than 3½ per cent. per annum.

The Senate confirmed Levi P. Morton as minister to France; S. D. Horton, of Ohio, secretary of the United States commissioners to the monetary conference; registers of land offices—Henry Cousins, Florence, Arizona; Henry W. Dwight, Grande, Oregon.

The President nominated R. W. Berry for collector of internal revenue, Idaho.

The Senate committee on foreign relations, to-day, reported back the Chinese treaties with a recommendation in each instance for ratification without amendment. The treaties were thereupon placed on the Senate calendar of executive business.

The President said, yesterday, to a prominent western Senator, that polygamy must and shall be stamped out. This plague spot on our institutions must be banished. I ask you, as my friend, to take your stand in the Senate and fight this evil until it is crushed out of existence. We must, however, save from illegitimacy the seventy (?) children born in Utah of polygamist parents. I feel bound to do this because two of my predecessors saw fit to recognize the institution by the appointment of Brigham Young, the head of the church, as Governor of the Territory.

The President sent to the Senate Moses M. Bane, of Salt Lake City, for receiver of public moneys.

Morton, it is understood, will not go to France till after the extra session meets. This would leave only Fernando Wood's vacancy to be filled in New York. The report has reached democratic leaders that Cornell would not call an election this spring, thus preventing the election of a democrat in Wood's place. Democrats communicated with Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, and it is reported that he will not order an election to fill Fry's place until one is ordered in New York to fill Wood's.

The newly-constituted Senate committee on foreign relations held its first meeting to-day, and promptly acted on the Chinese treaties by agreeing to report them back to the Senate with a recommendation for ratification without amendment. The treaties were accordingly reported to the Senate this afternoon and placed upon its calendar for consideration in due course hereafter. The committee action to-day, although nominally unanimous, was essentially formal, as it was not preceded by any detailed consideration of the merits of the treaties, nor accom-

panied with any understanding that the members should thereby be precluded from offering amendments, or indeed from opposing favorable action in the Senate. It being universally conceded that these important treaties which had already been examined by the former committee, must be disposed of during the present session, and it being equally evident that any discussion which might arise in this committee concerning them would have to be gone over in the Senate, the favorable report was ordered by common consent, simply as the readiest means of expediting final action. It should be added however, that aside from conjectures and some rather vague intimations, which may or may not prove to be significant, there is no special reason to anticipate that there will be any considerable opposition to the ratification of the treaties in their present terms; and on the other hand, there is strong reason to believe that in spite of all criticism and opposition now considered, they will both be ratified by the requisite two-thirds majority, without amendment.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Herald, interviewing Captain J. A. Scrymeer, president of the Mexican-American Cable Company recently opened, learns that the work of the company already completed consists of a land line of two miles from Brownsville to Brazos, Texas, thence a cable to Vera Cruz via Tampico, 500 miles. The company will complete next June, a line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico—262 miles. Large construction companies are now organizing under J. P. Stearns, engineer of the work, to build land lines across Tehuantepec—150 miles—and to other Central American points. These land lines will be the connecting link to the cable system southward through Central America to Callao.

A naked negro, delirious from small-pox, rushed through Twenty-seventh street, Sixth Avenue and Broadway, this morning, yelling small pox at the top of his voice. The streets were cleared at his approach, and there was quite a panic for the time being. He was finally captured and taken to the hospital.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Tribune reprints Henrie Strears' argument in favor of bi-metalism on the basis of 15½ to 1, and says of it: While Strears shows this ratio will be the most convenient for all parties concerned, it will obviate the need of coining on the continent of Europe, which at any lower value for silver would be enormously burdensome, so costly indeed to all European governments interested that Coinuschi conceives the proposition unworthy of consideration. On the basis of 18 to 1, for instance, it would cost France \$85,000,000 to put the required amount of additional silver in her outstanding coinage, to say nothing of the expense of recoinage. On the other hand the United States, which has comparatively little silver outstanding, would gain by reducing the ratio from 16 to 15½, the difference on each dollar amounting to 12½ grains. Mr. Coinuschi's argument is very ingenious and forcible. It is directed to the consideration of the equities as well as to the expediency of the question of bi-metalism, and will repay careful perusal. It has special value in view of the approaching conference at Paris, as it indicates the basis on which representatives of the governments of Continental Europe will be disposed to unite.

Dutch Fritz, or Frad Felderhauser, who, with a small skiff weighing 150 pounds, started across the fields of ice with provisions, yesterday afternoon, to relieve the bound tug O. B. Green, three miles distant, had a terrible experience getting there, being at times cut by the ice, nearly drowned in the ice, waist deep in water and worn out with hauling the heavy boat. He reached the tug after four hours, however, and was heartily welcomed by the men, who had been without food since Saturday. The hardy Fritz, undismayed by his previous experience, soon launched out directly for south Chicago, and got in after six hours work.

LOUISVILLE, 19.—A portable boiler in Tyler and Harrod's saw mill, on the Kentucky River, two miles below Frankfort, exploded killing and wounding all of the persons in the mill, except one. John Harrod was blown forty feet and killed. His brother Lawrence died in four, and Frank Graham died in three hours. Wm. Arnold's jaw bone was broken; James Redding, William Wheeler, Louis Harrod and Hugh Tyler were badly scalded.

LOUISVILLE, 21.—Ed. M. Clark

came into Russellville, Logan County, last night and gave himself up, stating that in a quarrel with Ed. King, about three miles from the city, he had shot and probably killed him. The coroner and party went to the place, found King dead, with bullet holes under each eye, and a pistol by his side. Clark claimed self defense and the coroner's jury so decided. Clark, two years ago, killed a brother of King.

GALVESTON, 19.—The News' Palestine special says: Last night a passenger train from Longview to Palestine collided with a freight train loaded with railroad iron, causing great damage to both trains. The passenger train was well filled with passengers. J. E. Bond, express messenger, was instantly killed. The engineer was seriously injured; John Tolundal, a passenger, badly hurt. Eight or ten were slightly hurt. The accident was caused by freight cars being started on the down grade. The heavy weight caused them to run with great speed until met by the passenger train. The smoking car was almost completely telescoped by the express and baggage car.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., 21.—Letters from Senator David Davis to private friends here, deny that he intends to resign the senatorship and retire to private life. He intends to serve out his full term and return to Bloomington and devote himself to his business interests, which are daily growing larger. During the coming summer he contemplates erecting a magnificent hotel in this city.

An excursion party from Canada, gotten up by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and consisting of 750 persons in 20 coaches, and with 65 cars of baggage, stock and freight, bound for Manitoba, have been blockaded by snow at the stock yards since Saturday morning.

IOWA CITY, 21.—A peculiar case of "Tannerism" is unearthed. Nothing like it has been heard of in this part of the country before. The most reputable physicians of Iowa City have examined the case. Miss Hattie Deul, a sister-in-law of Dr. Aylworth, of this city, has not eaten a morsel of food for 25 days, nor has she spoken a word for three years. She abstained from food on the ground that it was her religious duty to do so, and from talking for the same reason. Persuasion of friends is useless and she is slowly wasting away. Miss Deul is a maiden lady, 52 years of age, and has always been highly respected.

CLEVELAND, O., 21.—Amasa Stone, of this city, has given \$500,000 to the Western Reserve College. He stipulates, however, that the college be removed to Cleveland, be named Adelbert College of the Western Reserve, the university buildings erected to be approved by the donor, that five of the 16 present trustees resign, and other conditions less radical.

ROCHESTER, 21.—A three-story brick building, 100 feet square, on Water Street, owned by the Hydraulic Water Company, and occupied for manufacturing, fell in ruins this morning. The cause is believed to have been the explosion of a steam boiler used for heating the building. Joseph Schell, aged 20, was killed instantly on the sidewalk by a falling wall. Four or five other men were injured; none fatally.

NEW YORK, 21.—George Augustus Sala telegraphs from St. Petersburg regarding the funeral of the Czar: "I have just been a spectator of one of the most magnificent, most impressive, most pathetic pageants which has occurred in a lengthened career, accustomed to the pomps and vanities of royalty—from royal weddings and feasts to funerals—I ever have been privileged to set eyes on. Three cannon fired from the fortress, directed the various mourners to get ready to take their places. A similar salute about mid-day gave the signal to start, when a sable standard, bearing in white the initials of the murdered monarch, was unfurled over the fortress. The artillery began to fire minute guns, and all the bells in the city began to toll. The whole route was lined by troops of the garrison, immediately behind whom the public were permitted to stand. No galleries or platforms were erected, as householders were only allowed, at personal risk and peril, to let their windows or balconies to strangers. The police had taken exceptional measures to preserve order, in the maintenance of which the public by hand bills, were invited to co-operate. All houses and public buildings, too, showed the same amount of sable flags and drapery as when the Empress, not a year ago, was similarly conveyed from the palace to the fortress. The route taken

was from the great plain, in front of the Winter Palace, by Admiralty Quay, to Nicholasviki Bridge, crossing which, the procession took the street on a line of the Island of Vossileostroff, across Toalschakoff Bridge, and by Alexander Park, to the fortress, entering the gate called Inyanskais. At the funeral ceremonies of the Empress, last summer, the route taken was by Trinity Bridge, a wooden structure of barges which is removed at the approach of ice. Although the roadways across are frozen they never are much used. The fortress is almost immediately opposite the palace. There is a superstition among Russians against transporting the dead over frozen ice, and the route by which the cortege passed was some four miles in length. The procession consisted in all of 13 sections, comprising 172 groups, to describe which would occupy many columns. Among the noticeable features was a figure which attracted much attention: the knight of the golden armor, mounted upon a gorgeously harnessed steed, carrying a drawn sword, and supposed to symbolize the bright and spotless character of the departed sovereign. The most picturesque features in the ceremonies were deputations which figured for the first time in Russian history, representing an institution created by the Emperor. The zemstais—the justices of the peace—and a motley group of peasants, with one at least, of a venerable and patriarchal appearance, all attired in their winter garb, some with colored scarfs used to girdle the sheepskin and rough cloth overcoats. Following the priests came a gorgeous catafalque, on which rested the coffin under a rich canopy of cloth of gold, surmounted by white ostrich plumes. We were asking "What next, and next," when the hearse came suddenly in view and a prodigious mass of humanity rapidly, so to speak, as a flash of lightning, uncovered. It was a most wondrous sight to behold, that black sea of hats and caps transformed to an immense expanse of pale, upturned faces. The funeral car was a bier of ebony and silver on wheels, with heavily carved silver spokes, a superb structure of black and silver. The whole was canopied by superb material, encircling the columns of the bier. The coffin of the illustrious deceased was almost hidden by a golden pall, lined with white satin, and the vast car itself was drawn by eight black horses, completely shrouded in sable draperies. Four general aides-de-camp stood one at each corner of the catafalque, the polished metal wheels of which glistened in the sunlight. Sixteen general officers held the silken cords of the canopy. Behind the bier of his murdered sire walked Alexander III. in his imperial solitude, bearing alone his filial sorrow and his state cares, and symbolizing in this last respect his unique position. The Emperor was dressed in a General's uniform, wearing a ribbon of the order of St. Andrews. Following the Emperor at a respectful distance, came the minister of the household, minister of war and three officers on duty. Next in order followed the grand dukes and princes, according to precedence, with foreign princes.

St. PETERSBURG, 21.—Many arrests have been made the last few days. At the house of one of the persons captured, the police found 700,000 roubles. A man, upon whom was found arms, poison and 20,000 roubles, was arrested last night. Two dynamite stores have been discovered. The municipal council is considering the advisability of establishing a system of supervision, accompanied by domiciliary visits over every house in the city. In consequence of the laxity of the authorities with regard to the discovery of the mine near the new Czar's residence, a court of inquiry has been instituted. A new revolutionary sheet is circulated, addressed to Russian workmen. Cypress trees have been planted around the spot where the Czar fell, and sacred pictures, with lamps burning before them, have been placed there.

There is reason to believe the Emperor continues to appreciate the conciliatory tendency of Gen. Melnikoff; and that at present no extraordinary measures of repression are contemplated. The council of ministers have decided to proceed immediately with convocations of commissions to consider a representation of the people on state questions. The press again invokes the aid of European powers in eradicating Ni-

hilism, the headquarters of which are located in Geneva.

Preliminary evidence for the trial of Roussakoff has been prepared and the trial only awaits the completion of the act of accusation.

It is expected that all Russian plenipotentiaries to foreign courts will meet at St. Petersburg this week to consider the foreign policy of the empire. The Czar will preside.

CHICAGO, 22.—The Inter-Oceanic New York special says: The distribution of the residue of common stock, amounting to nearly 180,000 shares, which have been held in the company's treasury since the organization in 1875, was considered at the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific last Thursday. For personal reasons a quorum of the board could not be kept together until the next day and the matter was left to the executive committee. On the following day that committee voted to distribute the stock, and, in accordance with that decision circular letters were forwarded to persons entitled to receive stock. Part of the stock has since been issued and certificates are ready for delivery whenever they shall be called for. This issue completes the total amount of common stock authorized by the plan of reorganization and by the act of incorporation, \$49,000,000. The reason for the distribution is said by the officers to be the anxiety of persons entitled to receive it to realize profits at the present market value. The chief opponent of the issue has been the president of the company, Fred K. Billings, who was unwilling the stock should be issued any faster than the road was completed and accepted by the government. The pressure brought to bear upon the board became so great it was decided to make the distribution at once. The stock belonged, under the terms of the reorganization, to the original proprietors, but the issue was wholly at the discretion of the directors. The Northern Pacific was sold under foreclosure proceedings in 1875 to a purchasing committee of bondholders who organized the present company under a plan of reorganization. The capital stock was fixed at the same amount authorized by the original charter. It was divided, however, into preferred and common stock, the preferred being fixed at \$51,000,000. The preferred was created to relieve the principal and interest due to July 1st, 1878, of outstanding bonds, the principal and interest up to January 1st, 1875, of land warrant bonds, and to pay the floating debt, not protected by orders of the court. The preferred stock was entitled to dividends not exceeding 8 per cent. per year before any dividend should be paid on common stock. The preferred was convertible at par into any lands belonging to the company east of the Missouri River, in Minnesota and in the Territory of Dakota. Such a conversion, it was agreed, should be on the relinquishment of stock. The holders of common stock were not entitled to vote on it until after July 1st, 1878, and were only entitled to dividends each year at the discretion of the directors when the net earnings should exceed an amount sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund on the mortgage and dividends on the preferred stock. The plan provides that certificates of stock shall be issued to holders or to those now entitled to certificates share for share, and the residue ratably to those originally entitled thereto or to their assigns at the time the reorganization was completed. The residue of common stock held in the treasury was about 26 millions, and is said that the reason why not then issued was that it was thought impolitic to issue the full amount of stock authorized when so little of the railroad was built. There was an understanding between the directors and the proprietors of the stock that it should be issued from time to time as the road was completed and accepted in sections of 25 miles, such as have been made since the organization, until the residue has been reduced to below 18 millions. The proprietor's rights to this unissued stock have been dealt in somewhat and recently been sold at about 20 to 25 and it is said by the officers of the company that so long as there was no great difference between the price and privileges and the stock, persons entitled to receive it were content with the policy of the company in issuing stock only on the completion of 25 mile sections. But since the large advance in the price of the Northern Pacific, these persons have become more and more urgent to secure the