

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The House passed the Pendleton bill without amendment; yeas 155, nays 47.

The ways and means committee agreed to recommend a rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem on wood pulp. Senator Miller has secured a meeting of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds for next Monday. He will appear before the committee and urge the passage of the bill for the construction of a postoffice at San Francisco. He to-day presented to the Senate the memorial of the merchants of San Francisco praying for the construction of a public building.

Representative Rosecrans has laid before the committee on public buildings a number of petitions from prominent business men of San Francisco for favorable consideration of the bill for the erection of a postoffice building. Mr. Rosecrans confidently expects to have the bill reported favorably to the House very shortly.

The coinage of the mints the past year was nearly \$95,000,000, of which \$86,900,000 was gold, and \$28,000,000 silver; the remainder minor coins.

BOSTON, 4.—No inauguration in recent years has been so popularly attended as Butler's. Hours before the time for him to appear, the halls and passages were crowded, and the throng overflowed down the broad steps and extended over to the Common. Butler read his address in that style which has become familiar in his public speeches. Frequent touches of humor enlivened it, and applause was interspersed as profusely as ever in his stump speeches, and off-hand interpellations were made. Speaking of abolition of poll-tax as a qualification for suffrage, he interjected the words, "And such men as Harvard students." His argument for woman suffrage was most liberally applauded. When urging reforms in the various departments he said that formerly the military was under control of the Commander-in-Chief, (a thrust of grim humor which caused much laughter.) His earnest recommendation of the death penalty for persons attempting to wreck or actually wrecking railroad trains was applauded, and there was another outburst of laughter, when he said of the expenses for salaries of the charitable and the pauper officials compared with the cost for support of the poor and insane, that "the L was larger than the house." He said the Legislature was one of the worst benches for the ascertainment of fact, but he won sympathetic applause from the woman's gallery when he asked for a better chance for convicts to reform; and they laughed when he said that when all the bright children were educated it would be time to establish a school for idiotic and feeble-minded youth. It was nearly 3.30 when Butler finished his two-and-a-half hour address.

New York, 4.—The *Star*, John Kelly's organ, has a bitter leader on Judge Field's San Mateo decision. It says Cyrus W. Field's *Mail and Express*, the editorials in which sung out praises of the Field family, with the maddening monotony of a hand organ, looks upon Judge Field's decision as about the biggest thing in the line of jurisprudence since Moses brought down the commandments from Sinai. It intimates that Judge Field may as well resign all aspirations for political preferment.

Chicago, 4.—Gov. Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, formerly U. S. Consul to Florence, Italy, who has been spending a week or two in this city, was given a reception last evening in the parlors of the Leland Hotel, by Emory A. Storrs. Governor Crosby is on his way from his foreign mission to assume his duties as Governor of Montana.

CHICAGO, 4.—The general managers and general passenger agents of the Southwestern railroads settled all points-to-day for the maintenance of rates, and offered the position of secretary to Jas. Barker, the Wisconsin Central agent. An agreement was also entered into to restore and maintain rates on lumber to Missouri River points, for one year from Jan. 15th.

Montreal, 4.—Sir Jno. Rose telegraphs that the Canadian Pacific Railway gets all the capital required from London. A syndicate is formed there to buy the shares.

City of Mexico, 4.—Mayor Francis Degra, Vice-President of the Mex-

ican Oriental Railroad Company, is dead.

Buffalo, 4.—A new suspension railroad bridge for the Michigan Central & Canadian Southern railroad company will be constructed below the Falls.

NEW YORK, 4.—The *Public* says: For the month of December and for the year business has not been encouraging. Returns for the year show a much less favorable condition of business during the latter half of the year, when very large crops were being marketed than during the first half, when high prices and much embarrassment were attributed to the short crops of 1881. The following cities have gained as compared with December, 1881: San Francisco 2.3, Pittsburgh 15.9, Kansas City 38.8, Providence 8.10, Hartford 1.9, Memphis 25, Peoria 5.4, Columbus 6.10, Springfield 14.2, Worcester 4.0, Lowell 10.7. The following have lost: New York 7, St. Louis 9, Baltimore 2, Boston 3, Philadelphia 7, Chicago 2, Cincinnati 6, New Orleans 5, Milwaukee 10.4, Louisville 7.1, Cleveland 9.5, Indianapolis 11.7, New Haven 14.2, Syracuse 2. The steady decrease during every month since April in exchange outside of New York, in comparison with those of the corresponding month the previous year, and the fact that all the larger distributing cities are ranged on the side of shrinkage in business warns us that a broader cause must be sought; that the exceptional dealings of December for decline indicate that a decided and general depression in business is in progress, and there is no evidence as yet that it is drawing to an end.

San Francisco formerly owed a large part of its exchanges to speculation in mining stocks, but that business has been so dead of late that we suspect the exchanges at that point represent a real increase in legitimate business, considerably larger than the apparent gain.

Boston, 2.—The *Herald* says the leading rubber interests of the country are considering the question of consolidation. If they unite, their capital stock will be 20 or 30 millions. One manufacturer said: We want to have a combination of capital of such great strength that we can go into the Brazilian market and buy all the rubber we want at as low rates as any syndicate of capitalists can do.

Pittsburg, 2.—River coal operators of this district have decided against the four cent rate for digging and will insist upon three and a half cents per bushel. The reduction affects 5,000 miners. It is not thought the miners will make any strong opposition.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., 4.—This morning, when the northern-bound train was nearing Caliente, G. L. Smith, who is under sentence for life, for the atrocious murder of his little son, a few weeks ago, while claiming to be under the "inspiration of God," escaped his keepers and leaped from the train. He fell in such a way that the car wheels passed over him, cutting off one leg. Smith was on the way to the penitentiary at the time. His recovery is very doubtful.

Quebec, 4.—A son of Gen. Kavanaugh, of Lucknow, is arrested for robbery.

Denver, 4.—This morning C. Van Vliet, from Morrison, Van Vliet & Co., extensive tent and awning manufacturers, of this city, was arrested charged with embezzling \$10,000 of the firm's money. Van Vliet kept the books. It is claimed he covered up his speculations by falsifying the books.

Lynchburg, Va., 4.—Armistead Barksdale, during a feast in Bedford county, cut the throat of Scott Clayton, then killed himself; both colored.

Montreal, 4.—In 1877 Clark Trotter in the employ of Roddell & Evans, absconded, taking \$5,000 belonging to the firm. He went to the Cape of Good Hope, and there entered a firm as bookkeeper. In a few years he became junior partner, and remitted the amount of his defalcation to a lawyer to pay over to his former employers. The money was lodged in court pending litigation between the dissolved partners, and is now claimed by Trotter's firm, he having been convicted of forgery and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He robbed his partners and the bank of £150,000.

New York, 4.—Geo. Rice, former treasurer of the Office, Althaca & Geneva R. R. is indicted for forgery.

Mount Vernon, O., 4.—Mrs. Stillwell has made a still further confession that she murdered her mother at Ottumwa, Ia., after she had been injured in a railroad accident.

She says she is guilty of other crimes she will not divulge. When asked of what her father died, she said "cut throat." Her father mysteriously disappeared. Physicians pronounce her of sound mind.

New Haven, 4.—Dr. E. R. Thompson was arrested for an abortion on Mary Canovan, Dec. 4th. He was attending physician on Ida S. Perkins, who died from abortion on Christmas day. Mrs. Ellen Clements, boarding house keeper, and Mrs. Emma Van Epps, dressmaker, of Hartford, are also arrested.

Pine Bluff, Ark., 2.—This morning a fire originating in a two-story brick block, occupied by Rosenbaum & Ties, furniture dealers, and Sol Rosenberg, plantation supplies, destroyed over twenty business houses. Loss \$125,000; believed incendiary. Through ill-feeling existing in the fire department, the engine was permitted to get out of order, and was of no use.

Henderson, Tex., 3.—A shooting affray occurred at Clayton, between Capt. Rose, Geo. Carriher, and one McDonald. The two latter were seriously and Rose fatally wounded.

San Francisco, 4.—E. J. Baldwin, well known capitalist, was shot by a woman in a corridor of the Baldwin Hotel this morning, and wounded in the arm. The woman's name is Fanny Baldwin, and she claims to be a cousin of Baldwin's. She has been teaching school on his ranch in Los Angeles County, and claims that while there Baldwin committed a criminal assault upon her. Baldwin says that she was teaching there, but that he had her discharged for misconduct, since which she has been trying to get money from him. The woman was arrested with some difficulty, threatening the officers. She seemed under excessive agitation of mind to the verge of dementia.

NEWBURG, N. Y., 5.—The buildings of Ward, Stanton & Co., boat builders, damaged by fire to the amount of \$60,000; insurance \$45,000.

Cohoes, 5.—The fire originated in a wheel pit of the rolling mill. Work was suspended last Friday for repairs; and was to be resumed this morning. During the severe cold of last night the wheel was frozen in the pit. The engineer began thawing it out by the usual process, when by some accident the oil caught fire and the flames spread with wonderful rapidity. The firemen did splendid work and successfully diverted the fire from the central portion of the city, which includes the great knitting manufactories. A more rapid fire never was seen. Inside of one hour, from the time the oil took fire in the wheel pit the entire works had been consumed and nothing left but the furnaces and their chimneys. The total loss on the rolling mill stock is estimated at half a million dollars; insurance about \$75,000. The flames were driven to the Pilot Mills, which were soon enveloped. The sight was grand. The fire ran riot through the oily and combustible material and communicated from one story to another with great rapidity. Within five minutes this immense brick structure was totally enveloped in flames.

The firemen were utterly helpless to stay its progress.

Soon the gasoline exploded, rending and leveling the walls. Loss on the Gugerty Mill \$100,000; insurance \$75,000.

Sowers & O'Brien's mill occupied a portion of the Pilot Mills buildings and was involved in the general ruin. Loss \$300,000, partially insured.

The fire is now under control, the Morrison, Colwell and Page rolling mill, O'Brien & Powers' Knitting Mills, and the Patrick Gugerty Pilot Mills, are totally destroyed. The loss will exceed \$250,000; insured two-thirds.

NEW YORK, 5.—The failures of the past seven days reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number 224, divided as follows: Eastern States 24, Western 72, Middle 38, Southern 42, Pacific 15, New York City 17, Canada 16. Compared with last week this shows an increase of 31, but the number is doubtless swollen by the numerous small assignments made at the close of the year, though the parties had virtually failed long before.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Attorney General has given his opinion that the prohibition against Chinese entering our ports applies only to laborers and others intending to remain in the United States, and that the law does not prohibit Chinese of any condition landing in, or travelling through the country whose purpose is to go

elsewhere. It would have been odd had he construed the law differently for in that case the United States would have been, as to the Chinese, much more exclusive than any country in the world has been since Commodore Perry wrenched open Japan. By the way, suppose the Japanese had met Perry's demand for open ports by the production of a law prohibiting all Americans from entry, residence or travel in Japan, except students and ministers duly accredited, probably the excellent Commodore would have denounced them as silly and barbarous.

The *Commercial Bulletin* demands the recall of Minister Logan and a resolution of inquiry by Congress as to the authority under which he has offered Montero ten millions and other terms of peace. It remarks: We cannot escape the disagreeable apprehension that Logan and his proposed purchase of peace is the result of "my mediator" for ten million dollars to cover the numerous claims such as they were, which a powerful French syndicate kindly proposed to take off their hands a year or so ago, when Hurlburt was playing the role which Logan, with similar instinct has taken up.

CHICAGO, 5.—The weather is cold and threatening more snow. Reports from all parts of northern Illinois and Iowa indicate that the snow fall last night was about six to eight inches. Trains were considerably delayed, but none abandoned yet. In the far north, the mercury was very low, but the weather is moderating.

New York, 5.—The snow is about three inches deep and the storm continues. In the northern part of the State the mercury is 8 to 10 degrees below zero. At Quebec, 19 below.

The Press Club, last night elected as president, W. E. Curtis, of the *Inter-Ocean*.

Four masked men, captured, bound and gagged four inmates of J. E. Arnold's farm house, twenty miles from Chicago, near Downer's Grove, on Wednesday evening, and securing \$1,200 in cash, rode away on four of Arnold's horses. None were captured, but an old farm hand is suspected.

A South Bend, Ind., special says: A fire on the West Race last night destroyed several factories; loss \$30,000; insurance \$20,000.

Petersburg, Va., 5.—The large freight depot building of the Norfolk & Western Road at Zuni Station was burned. Incendiary.

A Milwaukee special says: M. T. Kalmbach, a prominent merchant of Greenbay, was arrested on the charge of Sprague, Warner & Co., of Chicago, that he had embezzled \$4,000 of funds intrusted to him on commission business.

Herr Most's efforts here have not been successful, most of the former Socialists being now property owners.

A Pittsburg special says: The wife and two children of Thomas Johnson, living in Westmoreland County, at Foot Mountain were buried and suffocated by a landslide on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The President has nominated Gustavus Goward, of Illinois, Secretary or Legation to Japan.

The Treasury cattle commission estimate that \$2,000,000 are necessary to stamp out the lung plague among cattle, and recommend the appropriation.

The House committee on war claims to-day agreed to report favorably Rosecrans' bill allowing the State of California \$25,000 for money paid by the State on account of expenses in Indian wars, and authorizing the Treasury Department to settle.

The Director of the Mint reports the gains in metallic circulation by coinage and imports during the past six months at about \$24,000,000 in United States gold coin and about \$14,000,000 in silver coin.

The House judiciary committee, at the suggestion of Knott, tabled his bill declaring all the Northern Pacific land grants forfeited.

Delegate Post has prepared a bill for the protection of the Yellowstone Park, which he will present to his committee and endeavor to have reported by next Monday. The bill provides for placing the park under the jurisdiction of the adjoining county of Gallatin, Territory of Wyoming. He proposes to forbid killing under any pretext, of all antelope, deer, buffalo, elk, otter, beavers, and other fur-bearing animals, as well as all kinds of birds. The bill provides that no fish shall be taken from the streams in the Park ex-

cept with hook and line. The only wild animals which the Senator proposes to have destroyed by hunters are wild cats, mountain lions, and a few others of the rapacious class.

The Chief of Engineers informs the House that about \$5,000,000 of the appropriations will be available for the improvement of harbors; that amount being on hand at the close of the current fiscal year.

The House committee on war claims has agreed to report favorably the claims of Capt. N. J. Rigley for \$210,000, the alleged value of the steamer *Hercules* and tow of coal destroyed on the Mississippi at Memphis in 1863, and of Mary Jane Veizie for \$5,000 for property taken by United States troops at Natchez during the war.

A party of Chicago capitalists have been negotiating with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians for a lease of 2,400,000 acres of land for grazing purposes in the southern part of the Indian Territory.

It is claimed by Hale, Edmunds and other opponents of the measure, that really the distillers are to be made \$60,000,000 richer by the passage of the bonded whisky bill; that amount is simply donated to them.

The New York *Post's* special thinks Secretary Lincoln's answer to Page's inquiry concerning expenditures under the river and harbor bill will satisfy everybody except Page of the outrageous character of the appropriation. In the face of this overwhelming exposure, even Page will perhaps hesitate to propose a similar bill for 1883.

The *Herald* also styles it a trenchant exposure, and concludes a leading editorial: We should like to hear from Senator Hoar on this report. He and the roaring Mr. Page, of California, ought now to speak out.

L. E. Holden of Utah is here to represent the interests of the mining industries of that Territory and prevent if possible the proposed reduction in the tariff on lead and lead ores. He was sent by the Utah Mine Protective Association. Several other similar State and Territorial associations are being formed for this purpose. The proposed reduction is from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound. It is claimed that Utah has produced 22½ per cent. of all the lead produced in the United States. It is estimated 120,000 pounds of lead were produced in the United States in 1882, and of this Utah produced 30,000 pounds. Without the protective tariff it is claimed not a mine or furnace producing lead ore or bullion could compete with the Spaniards, they having cheap labor and water transportation. The duty collected on English lead is 5 cents per pound; it is proposed to reduce this to 4½ cents. The reduction proposed on lead made from Spanish ores is from 6 to 5 cents per pound. It is shown in a recent official statement in connection with the subject that the total value of precious metals, including lead produced west of the Missouri River during the four years, 1878 to 1881, was \$321,176,476; total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents, produced during the same was \$92,342,069.

Gen. Comstock, before the Mississippi river committee, estimated the entire navigation of the river couldn't be improved for less than \$55,000,000 to say nothing of the levees.

The ways and means committee are working on the free list. The Tariff Commission report that they struck out quinine, and fixed the duty on preparations thereof at 3 per cent. ad valorem.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—Rev. J. K. Gutherm, Rabbi of the chief synagogue, recently in his own parlors, united in marriage his lovely niece, Miss Cohen, a bright Jewish Belle, and Dr. Armstrong, a Protestant Christian, and assistant surgeon of the marine hospital service of this port.

Baltimore, 5.—Last Sunday at the Catholic Cathedral, Miss Lizzie McDonald, eleven years a Sister of Charity, teaching in Mobile, Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere, was married to Patrick Moore, of Washington. By permission, being ill, she left the convent five years ago. After recovering she nursed her father through a protracted illness. Going to Washington, she met Moore; it was love at first sight, and she did not return to the Sisterhood.

CHICAGO, 6.—A Washington special says: It is stated that the cabinet has considered, without reaching a conclusion, the demand of the German Government for military