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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 23.—The *Commercial Advertiser* prints a story under a Washington date to the effect that Secretary Folger had made an examination into the character of the bonds given by many distillers to secure to the government the payment of the tax on whisky in bonded warehouses, and has discovered evidence to show that straw bonds have been executed in a number of cases, and are now held by the government for millions of dollars worth of whisky now in bonded warehouses. Another discovery also made is that many distillers take out their licenses in the names of subordinates, so that they can become bondsmen for their own production. It is believed that gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the government in connection with these bonds equal in extent to the straw bonds in the Postoffice Department for many years past.

It is believed, when the whole business comes to light, there will be revealed one of the most gigantic attempts to impose upon the Government ever attempted. It is an open secret here that the relations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are not of the closest character, and that the latter does not coincide either in the views of the Secretary or the policy which he wants and carries out in reference to dealing with the questions of revenue, especially in reference to the matter of whisky. In fact, there is a lack of co-operation on the part of the Commissioner which forebodes at no distant day, serious consequences. More than this cannot be said now, but there has been a great deal of comment indulged in by those who know the situation. The statement is made that Secretary Folger had requested Commissioner Raum to investigate the subject, but the latter seemed loath to do so, and finally the Secretary detailed a special agent to do so.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish a long article reviewing the career of Sam Felker, who has come forward so prominently in connection with the Doyle case, and who turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury the duplicate of the government bond plate. It says he has been prominently before the country in the guise of a detective for more than twenty years. In one way or another during this period he has been identified with nearly every important criminal case that has received the attention of the authorities from Maine to California, and from Texas to Minnesota. He never failed to claim he could turn up the right man. In hundreds of cases he has bled all parties interested to the extent of thousands of dollars, and yet, so far as can be ascertained, never sent but one or two men to the penitentiary, and these only because it was for his private interest to do so. The reports further give an opinion of him held by Colonel Whately, formerly of the secret service as published in his book on noted criminals.

A fact has been developed, according to the statement to be published here to-morrow, that some of the bonds taken from Doyle when arrested here, have found their way into circulation again here, at Peoria and elsewhere. Five of them are known to have been sold here, two sold by a government employee to Nick Hogan, a saloon keeper, one hypothecated at a gambling house, and two more in one of the bucket shops. This was two months after Doyle's arrest. It is stated that these facts came to the knowledge of the government officials here who communicated the fact to Washington and received instructions to let matters alone as the department was working the case. Time passed and nothing was done. In the meantime word of the matter got out, and the bonds were taken from here and sold in New York to Billy Tracy. It is said that these facts are known to several officials and one or two congressmen.

BOSTON, 22.—The market for wool remains quiet and steady, and high prices are asked for new wool to make the holders less anxious to dispose of the old stock, and all desirable XXX fleeces are now firm. California wool is quiet, but when the new begins to arrive more freely a more active movement is looked for. Pulled wools are in fair demand. Choice eastern and Maine supers, 45 @ 48; common and good,

30 @ 40½. In foreign, no change. There have been further sales of Australian and Montevideo at steady prices.

The *Herald's* Montreal special says: An emigrant train crashed into a freight train between Victoria bridge and the depot, wrecking the locomotives and baggage cars. Some passengers were terribly bruised. No one was killed. The damage to the rolling stock is \$50,000.

COLLINGSWOOD, Ont., 22.—The latest advices from the wrecked steamer *Maintonlin*, burned near Killarney, places the number of persons lost at from 20 to 25. The names of those known to be lost are as follows: Robert Henry, Thomas Sanberg and wife, Geo. White of Collingswood; James Lewis of Algonia county; W. J. Little, of Sullivan, Marpole & Co; John Hogan, P. Fitzpatrick and a little girl named Fannie Proud. The pursuer did not have time to register all on board, and probably the names of all the victims will never be known.

GALVESTON, 23.—A Belton special says: On Sunday morning early 100 masked men took from the jail Sam Hilton, (white), and Jas. Keyes, (colored), and banged them. Both were charged with a murderous assault on a deputy.

ST. PAUL, 24.—A skull of heroic size and singular formation has just been discovered among the relics of the mound builders in the Red River Valley. The mound was 60 feet in diameter, and 12 feet high. Near the centre were found the bones of about a dozen males and females, mixed with bones of various animals. The skull in question was the only perfect one, and near it were found some abnormally large body bones. The man who bore it was evidently a giant. A thorough investigation of the mound and contents will be made by the historical society.

An Indian Territory special says: Moses Silk, a notorious ruffian and murderer, was riddled with bullets by Sheriff Taylor, at Fort Skunk. Silk was drunk and quarrelsome, and resisted arrest, making a desperate fight. He is credited with killing five men, and being accessory to many murders.

CHICAGO, 24.—An Albia, Iowa, special says: Fire yesterday destroyed several business buildings. Loss \$24,000; insurance \$18,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—George Lear who presided at the regular republican convention, occupied a seat on the platform when the independent republican convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. D. C. Babcock, a noted prohibitionist, and Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Association. United States Senator Mitchell, was chosen temporary chairman by acclamation amidst cheers and applause. Senator Mitchell returned thanks for the honor conferred and said, the work of the convention was not to nominate a ticket that would help to break up the party or defeat the republican party, but to nominate one that would receive the respect and support of the republican party. (Applause). This country had been founded upon principles which secured equal rights to all men, and on the spot where these principles were declared the republican party was founded and he trusted that the atmosphere of this State would be found too free to be breathed by any republican willing to be a slave, politically or otherwise, of any man. (Applause). There must, in the order of things, be leaders, but not "bosses." It would be well for the convention to declare against this system and against bossism and machinism; not only to declare against them, but provide a remedy that would tear them up, root and branch. (Applause). The only effective remedy will be found in a proper civil service system. (Applause). The Speaker would be glad to be able to stand before this convention and declare it his desire to support the administration if the President was disposed to enforce this system, but he was sorry to say there was yet no indication of such determination on the President's part, with the power to appoint to places of minor importance taken out of the hands of the politicians and made on a test of fitness alone.

There would be fewer leaders ready to take the bread from the children of some poor but capable man to give his place to some mere politician. Senator Mitchell said he spoke with sorrow when he asserted that what had been achieved at Chicago had not been borne out by the present administration in all

that the movement meant, that placed Garfield in the presidential chair. The speaker had sympathized, he trusted, with the republicans present who were assembled to show what they could do to more unite the republican party to protest against the method by which it had been managed, and to say to the people of this country by the voice of this body, actuated by a desire for the good of the republic, that the party shall rid itself of the barnacles and all the murky and corrupt atmosphere by which she has been surrounded, (applause) in order to show that the republican party was a progressive party, composed of free-thinking men, and one that cannot be run as a railroad train, and by conductors, in the political employment of any man. The roll of delegates was called. When the name of Chas. S. Wolfe was called, it elicited cordial and protracted applause.

Senator Mitchell requested Wolfe to come forward. Wolfe, in response, arose in his place and after bowing to the chair and to the convention said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I am here. (Renewed applause.)

Dr. Doane, who was also called upon, when his name was announced said:

Gents, I am here to resolve that we will put our grand old party where the immortal Lincoln found it and the immortal Garfield left it.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—Charles S. Wolfe was chosen permanent chairman of the organization and Senator Stewart chairman on resolutions. H. C. Foster was made permanent chairman and one vice-president from each senatorial district.

During Foster's remarks, he asserted that the death of President Garfield was chargeable directly to the spoils system, and spoke of the political power of the State as something that had been too long regarded as a sort of patrimony to be handed down from father to son.

The following is the platform of the republicans of Pennsylvania, who will not surrender their political rights, and who maintain to exercise their own conscience and judgment concerning public affairs, having assembled in State convention, make the following declaration of principles and purposes:

First—We declare our attachment to the principles of the republican party, freedom, union, nationality, equal rights before the law, maintenance of the public wealth, protection to home industry; and we demand that the record which has been so nobly made shall be wisely and fearlessly perpetuated.

Second—We declare the nomination and election of James A. Garfield to the presidency, signified to us as a triumph of true reform in the civil service and the enlarged liberty of action for the masses of the republican party, in the nomination of candidates and conduct of their party affairs; and we deplore overwhelmingly the evidence presented to us in Pennsylvania, that the calamity of his assassination has been followed by an overthrow of these reforms in the hands of his successor.

Third—We denounce the system which makes patronage and spoil out of public effects; we denounce the practice of giving them to political managers, or use in advancing personal political ends; we denounce the removal of faithful and competent officers in the absence of public reason; we denounce the practice of levying assessments and demanding contributions for party use from public officials; we denounce generally and collectively the evils and corruption which accompany the conduct of the government as to the spoils system, and which are inseparable from such a method of administration; and we denounce the system, boss rule and machine control, which, when tamely endured, makes leaders into autocrats and reduces the mass of citizens to political bondage.

Fourth—We declare our purpose to build up the work which fell when Garfield fell; we demand in place of the spoils system, the reformation of civil service by law, so that appointment places therein may be freely open to all fit and industrious citizens, and the removals therefrom shall be only for good and sufficient public cause; we demand instead of the prostitution of public service to private uses its recognition as a high and honorable trust to be administered for the people's benefit, with efficiency, economy,

and integrity; we demand instead of the insolence, the proscription and tyranny of bossism and machinism, the free and conscientious exercise and private judgment in political affairs, and the faithful discharge by those who assume the representative trusts of the people.

Fifth—We declare in favor of the following party of reform. 1st—That the delegates to the State Conventions be chosen by the people in a manner which the candidates for the General Assembly are nominated; 2nd—That the representation in the State Convention be by counties and apportioned according to their republican vote; 3d—That the State Convention shall not be held without at least 60 days in the Presidential year; 4th—That the republicans who voted for republican candidates for the President at the Presidential election next preceding shall be entitled to join in the choice of the delegates to the State and National Convention.

The nominations are as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Levi Bird Duff, of Allegheny; for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Major Merrick; of Tioga; for Congressman at large, Col. Wm. McMichaels; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Geo. Junkin.

Senator Stewart, the nominee for Governor, being called upon, said he accepted the nomination, and that the movement in which he and those before him were interested was not what its adversaries termed it, but was an honest movement in a public way for public ends and public approval. It was rebellion and Philadelphia was the place to inaugurate it. We want a party disenthralled. The honest convictions of the republicans of Pennsylvania have not found expression in any real convention held in the last decade. It is from the control of her taskmasters we would deliver her. They tell us this movement will imperil the life of the republican party. I do not believe it. The republican party was in peril until you came to her rescue. Speaking for myself, I would say, if that noble party must die, I had rather see her last hours made glorious by a struggle to redeem her, than see her expire in a race for spoils.

The resolution calling upon the legislature to submit to the popular vote the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor within the commonwealth was adopted by a large majority.

Colonel Duff, of Pittsburg, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, said he would accept it and that of the republican party. By a blunder made at Chicago in giving the minority the Vice-Presidency, and in the accident of Garfield's death the minority had obtained the power of the government and that the faction are pushing that power for its own purposes. The speaker intended to stay with the party and had no doubt which is the party. Merrick, Wolfe and Mapes followed. Adjourned sine die.

NEW YORK, 24.—Gold shipments to-day \$250,000. A considerable sum is withheld on cable order.

A Dallas special says: Much alarm is felt at Carrizzi's Pass, 113 miles east of El Paso, on account of the proximity of large parties of hostile Apaches, going northwest, at a distance of from three to fifteen miles from the camps of hunters, miners and prospectors. Near Carrizzi's Pass, and in full sight, hostiles are fleeing from Mexico to New Mexico, being driven by the Mexicans, who are making Indian slaying one of their chief industries, in order to secure the three hundred dollars offered by the Mexican Government for each scalp of a hostile Indian. Major Boyler and 15 of his Texas Rangers are there, and were to scout yesterday after the hostiles. This is the only place where the Indians can get through the Gaudeloupe Mountains, and miners fear an attack, but are prepared. No outrages reported yet.

COLUMBIA, Ala., 24.—Peter T. Thomas and Jason G. Sones, prominent planters of this place, fought with knives this morning. Thomas was killed.

ST. LOUIS, 24.—Col. Schwarte, for 14 years Chief of the Secret Service of the postoffice department in the west, with headquarters here, has been transferred to the Pacific slope division, and will be located at San Francisco.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., 24.—An explosion in the Kohinor coal mine killed Martin and James Mulhall (father and son), Owen Gallagher, James McDonald, John P. Strat and Samuel Hugo, and fatally in-

jured James Lee and a Poleander named Matty Latentynoviz.

WHEELING, W. V., 24.—A conference was held here last evening between the iron manufacturers of this city and vicinity and a committee of the amalgamated association of iron and steel workers. The latter submitted a new scale of wages for nailers, rollers and heaters, which, if adopted, would govern all the mills west of the Alleghenies, and the manufacturers refused to sign the scale. The result will be the closing of all the mines in this district for an indefinite time.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—A Tucson dispatch says: This morning J. H. Weber, night watchman here, while crazed by drink, fired several shots among the crowd, one of which instantly killed a young man named C. M. Hinton. Weber is in custody.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—A Tombstone dispatch to the *Epitaph* to-morrow will publish an account of a fight at Igo ranch on the line of the Arizona & New Mexico railroad, in the southern extremity of Pima county, near the Sonora border. Mescal is smuggled across the line, and much ill-feeling is engendered between American railroad laborers and the Mexicans. A few evenings ago, a number of Mexicans with their families encamped near Igo ranch. The American laborers being drunk attempted to force the Mexicans to give up their women, this was resisted and an affray followed in which seven Mexicans were killed and several wounded. A number of Americans are wounded and it is expected three will die.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., 24.—Daniel Cannon, a colored preacher, returning after a four years' absence and finding his wife with a young baby, investigated facts and split her head open with an ax; then laid the child on the floor and chopped its head off. Threats of lynching are numerous.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., 24.—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon at R. Heckscher & Co's Kohinor colliery. Six miners have been taken out dead.

GUADALUPE, Ohio, 23.—The centennial anniversary of the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians was observed here to-day with solemn ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Senator D. A. Hollingsworth, Governor Foster and others, including a couple of Indians descended from the massacred families.

WINSTON, N. C., 23.—Capt. Caldwell, who has just returned here from Balsam Mountain, in the western part of the State, says when he got into the valley of the mountain he was overtaken by a heavy snow storm which had been falling all night. He was lost in the drifts and only got out after a hard struggle. He was nearly frozen. Balsam Mountain is on the line between North Carolina and South Carolina and the thermometer stood at 33° lower then when Caldwell left.

NEW YORK, 24.—The new iron steamship *Queen of the Pacific* which started on an ocean trial trip returned to Philadelphia on Tuesday night and was transferred by Cramp to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. She will take in steel rails and other railroad material for the company and start for San Francisco, June 5th.

The *Times* editorially endorses the republican bolt in Pennsylvania saying that the independents have their vision fixed on the beyond, but for the Cameronians there is no hereafter. Let Don Cameron's cohorts be routed next November and they can never be rallied again, but the republican party will survive and the independent leaders look forward to a control which shall reunite its forces, or new conquests. Senator Mitchell and his associates apparently look for regeneration through defeat for the republican party of Pennsylvania. This contest has significance broader than a Cameron and anti-Cameron fight even than the field of Pennsylvania politics. It is the first embodiment of a tendency which shows itself in various parts of the Union and displays increased vigor at every exhibition of its character and force. It is a protest against a system of politics which derives its life blood from the "spoils system" of disposing of public offices and it must perforce take in civil service reform. The movement it is preparing will be an outlet for that movement which shall give the power to defeat parties until it can control them. Another significant thing is that the current of this movement which is breaking into new channels is destined to find present national administration in its way wherever it appears.