

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—O. H. Brown- ing, of Quincy, Illinois, formerly Secretary of the Interior, has ad- dressed a letter to Senator Davis propounding a number of queries which he prefaces by complimentary allusions to the statesmanlike qual- ities of Davis. The senator's an- swers to the queries are found in his reply, which follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, May 14.

My dear Sir.—I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 6th inst. As a constituent, a friend and an honored citizen of Illinois, you have a perfect right to ask for my views on public questions, and I have no hesitation in expressing them, taking the inquiries in the order presented.

Peace in the union, permanent prosperity and fraternal fellowship are only to be attained by silencing sectional strife. A faithful adherence to the Constitution and all amendments, a strict observance of the laws in conformity therewith, and equal rights and equal protection for every citizen in every part of the Republic, will soon end the discord that have too long vexed the country and injured its material welfare. People are weary of agitation and want peace.

Centralization.—The Constitution wisely defines the respective limits of the Federal and State Govern- ments under a happy and harmo- nious system wherein each is in- dependent in its appropriate sphere, and both operate concurrently to protect the integrity and stability of the Union. Any encroachment on the distinctive domain of the other necessarily dislocates the machinery of the Constitution and involves danger to the whole body politic. In fact every departure from the great charter of liberty and law is attend- ed with peril. The demand made by the adherents of one of the great parties for a strong government means substantially a centralized government, destruction of home rule in the States, and the very re- verse of what Mr. Lincoln well de- scribed as a government of the peo- ple, by the people and for the people. Carried to its logical conclusion, such a change would finally overthrow the republic.

The Third Term.—An innovation upon the sanctified traditions of the Presidency, first established by the example of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the republican party. If the limita- tion of two terms, heretofore univer- sally accepted, be destroyed, the way to a self-perpetuating Presidency will be opened by the use and abuse of enormous public patronage. Break down this barrier and an end of the experiment of republican govern- ment looms up darkly as the cost of a fatal concession.

Great Corporations.—The rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combinations on national and State legislatures, is a well grounded case of alarm. A struggle is impending in the near future between this over- grown power, with its vast ramifica- tions all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machin- ery on one hand and the people, in an unorganized condition, on the other.

Civil Service.—Neither laws nor commissions created under them will effectually remove many and glaring abuses of the civil service. The former have been constantly evaded and the latter are powerless for good. An honest executive, bent on a real and not simulated reform, has abundant authority to make it effective everywhere, if he has the capacity to see his duty and courage to perform it.

Subsidies.—Experience has de- monstrated that subsidies in any form are sources of corruption and ought to be forbidden. Private enter- prises that depend for success upon legislation procured by venal agencies do not deserve public favor.

Public Lands.—More than \$150,- 000,000, principal and interest, has been voted by Congress to railroad corporations. The remaining lands should be sacredly reserved for culti- vators of the soil so that the labor- ing man shall have a chance to im- prove his condition and open the fu- ture for his children, away from the seductions of great cities.

Elections.—The ballot box should be the safeguard of a republic, for it is intended to express the free will of a free people. Therefore elections

ought to be exempt from the pres- ence of any menacing force and to be free from the contamination of corrupt returning boards. No party deserves confidence that seek ascen- dancy by striking down honest suf- frage, either by the use of troops, or by fraud, or by intimidation. It would not be proper for me to ex- press any opinion upon the measures pending or proposed in Congress. My votes will speak for themselves at the fitting time.

Having thus freely answered your inquiries, I may add in conclusion that my support will be cheerfully given to any candidate for president who in good faith will strive to carry out this general line of policy, which, in my judgment, is of far more importance than the ambition of any man or even the success of any party.

Ever your friend,

DAVID DAVIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—A Santa Cruz dispatch says: A young son of Herman Ripon, of San Francisco, has just died, making 15 dead. All the hotels have been thrown open for hospital purposes, and an efficient corps of physicians and nurses is in attendance.

A train from Santa Cruz arrived early this morning, bringing a num- ber of killed and wounded by yester- day's accident. The crowd awaited the arrival, anxious for the fate of their friends, and many touching scenes occurred when the ferry-boat reached the slip. Two more of the dead have been identified, Clayton J. Merrill, of Soquel, and J. Orpits, of San Francisco. Three remain un- known, or 14 in all. Those most se- riously injured remain at Santa Cruz, the mayor of which city has requested business houses to close to-day. The wounded are comfort- ably provided for at the Ocean House, and with two exceptions are doing well.

A Santa Cruz dispatch says: That immediately following the accident, the passengers exhibited strong in- dignation against the engineer and fireman, and talked of hanging or drowning them. Subsequently, find- ing they were not in fault, the feeling turned against the railroad company. It is now stated that there was only one brakeman on the train; that the cars were not provided with air- brakes, and that the train could not be promptly and properly handled. The engineer states that none of the cars left the ties. This, however, is disputed by one passenger, who tes- tified before a coroner's jury that the first car was off while others had wheels on one side between the rails. At the middle of the curve in the track the ties seemed to have moved so that the curve became an angle. The inquest is not yet complete.

The president of the Santa Cruz narrow gauge says: The wrecked train was the regular passenger train, flat cars being put on for the temporary accommodation of the picnic people. The engineer says he had the lever reversed, had whistled down brakes, and was going about 20 miles per hour down grade, when the accident occurred. He hesitates to give his theory for the accident, but intimates there might have been some obstruction on the track. Some other parties assert that the train was going at a rate of speed unsafe in curves of such a radius. There is a theory among some of the railroad employes that a number of passen- gers climbing upon the rocks placed on the flat cars lifted the opposite wheels from the track. When the cars went over, they struck against the embankment, dragged some dis- tance, and meeting a reverse curve jumped over the rails to the other side down the declivity. Many jumped or fell off on the bank side and rolled down under the wheels. The coroner has impanelled a jury. There were cases noticed of attempts at robbing the injured passengers by others during the confusion fol- lowing the accident, which were promptly checked.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Herald's Madrid special says: Full details have been received in this city in regard to the strikes and riot that have just taken place in Barcelona. It seems that some of the operatives who were incensed against their comrades for having accepted a re- duction of wages in a woolen factory, mustered 1,000 strong before the works and ordered their fellow workmen to leave and join the strike. Meeting with a refusal they entered the factory, drove the men out and destroyed the looms and machinery, and finally set fire to the building in several places. As they were pre- paring to visit other establishments for the purpose of carrying out a similar programme, the civil authori-

ties attempted to interfere, but were powerless to suppress the disorder. They constantly increased until finally it assumed most formidable proportions. Alarm speedily spread and all the old shops were immedi- ately closed. The operatives all left their benches and the military and mounted Gen d'Armes were called out. As soon as they appeared the operatives separated into angry and hostile groups, but no resistance was offered. Upwards of 50 of the ring- leaders were arrested. Meantime the fire engines were hard at work endeavoring to arrest the progress of the flames in the burning factory. The striking workmen were so threatening in their depredations that it was found necessary to pro- tect the firemen and to station military in the streets, avenues and roads so as to prevent the op- eratives in the suburbs from joining those of the city. The governor of Barcelona and the military authori- ties report that all is now quiet. Numerous arrests have been made. It has been learned that the work- men were excited by revolutionary agents and socialist propogandists. By order of the government the unions have been dissolved.

The World declares there is not the slightest ground for the belief that Tilden can by any means what- ever be elected, but there is the strongest ground for the belief that he cannot be, and cites the Oregon case as one of the most serious im- pediments. It says: We lay before our readers this morning a carefully digested abstract of the only too infamous Oregon case, together with certain eloquently suggestive tele- grams and other communications bearing vitally upon the grave ques- tion of Tilden's personal responsi- bility for positions taken for work done by individuals close to his per- son, and holding most confidential relations with him. We have nothing to say as to the true signification and interpolation of this most un- comfortable Oregon case. We con- tent ourselves with repudiating the story as it stands. As we print it to- day, it is as colorless as could well be made of such a case in our poli- tics; but is there any democrat in his right mind, north or south, who can possibly need to be told what fate awaits any party which goes in- to the next presidential election with a candidate about whom such a wall of circumstantial evidence, impugning his ability, his integri- ty, his methods, his whole political inner manner in short, can be woven as is simply outlined in the sum- mary from the official papers of the Oregon story which we print this morning.

The warm weather on Sunday sent 10,000 people to Coney Island and 8,000 to Rockaway, somewhat to the surprise of the hotel keepers, who were not prepared for the influx of such crowds of hungry, as well as thirsty, visitors. The hotels will open during the ensuing fortnight, and the gay and busy scenes of last year will soon be repeated. Every- thing promises a more successful season than that of 1879, which was itself unparalleled, and the new hotels and transportation lines are ready to reap the harvest.

A hearing was had to-day before Judge Choate, of the United State Circuit Court, in the suit of the Emma Silver Mining Company, of Lon- don, against the same company of New York, and other defendants. The present suit is brought to rescind the sale of the mine. The de- fendants pleaded in bar to the bill of complaint a judgment rendered in their favor in an action of law tried in this city in 1877, and the hearing to-day was an argument on the pleas. It was claimed on behalf of the defendants that the question in- volved in this suit had been fully adjudicated in the former action.

The Herald's Washington special says: Speaker Randall will be absent during the first part of the week on account of the health of his mother. The impression among members of the House is that this will be pretty certain to delay the proposed ad- journment, since no temporary Speaker can push the closing busi- ness through as rapidly as Randall.

General Bradley Johnson, of Bal- timore, is authority for the state- ment that Justice Field has a liter- ary bureau in full operation. He says it is well organized and that it is flooding the country with literature, which, it is expected, will advance Field's chances for the Cincinnati nom-inee. The main material circu- lated by the bureau up to the present time is said to be made up from the recent dissenting opinions of Field.

President Prado was interviewed by a correspondent yesterday and

said he was discouraged. He will not return to Peru, having received letters from his friends there work- ing, and begging him not to return. He denies that he had run away from his country or that he was a default- er.

The drought still continues here- abouts, though refreshing showers in the neighborhood have done much good to vegetation and have extinguished damaging forest fires.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Tribune's Ga- lena special says: The Gazette, whose writer is a personal friend of Gen. Grant, will publish to-morrow a statement denying the current item that G. W. Childs, of the Phil- adelphia Ledger, has information that Gen. Grant will order his name withdrawn from the Chicago con- vention. He says neither Childs nor any one else has authority to make any such assertion. General Grant's name has never been before the public as a candidate by any word or act of his own, and he most certainly will not order his name withdrawn. A very large class of the American people have chosen to make him a candidate, and if the republican convention see fit to tender him the nomination he will not decline. He knows this to be the fact and publishes it because it is well for the republicans of the country to cease to hold the matter in doubt. Gen. Logan to-day said to a reporter he had received no answer to his telegram informing Gen. Grant of the action of the Illinois convention.

On Friday night, Chas. Herch locked out his room mate, August Pffelhauser, from their room in the Pekin House, Peoria. Pffelhauser returned to the brewery, where both were employed, obtained a key to the room, and entering brutally beat Herch, kicking him in the stomach, breaking his ribs and otherwise mangling him. He died soon after. Pffelhauser fled and the officers are in pursuit.

OMAHA, 24.—The smelting works strike ended Sunday afternoon. Governor Nance, Smelting Works Company, and a committee from the strikers had a conference. The company, which had previously of- fered \$1.50 for nine hours' work, of- fered common laborers \$1.65 for 10 hours. They agreed to make no black list. This was accepted by the strikers, all of whom work this morning. The Government troops were sent back to Fort Omaha.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—The repu- lican convention was called to order by A. J. Dumont, chairman of the central committee. The Grant men in caucus this morning having re- fused to ratify the compromise agreed upon yesterday by the lead- ers, created disorder at once on the meeting of the convention, by refus- ing to recognize Dumont's rights to call the convention to order. Much confusion prevails.

CHEYENNE, 24.—A shooting affair at Sidney last night resulted in the mortally wounding of Patsey Wal- ters, bar tender, by detective Smith. The latter was shot in the left hand.

A cowboy named Garry shot and killed George Wolf on Sunday after- noon, near Julesburg, Colorado. Garry escaped on a horse.

TROY, 24.—John O'Rourke, of the Boston Baseball Club, while at- tempting to make a difficult play this afternoon in the Troy City-Boston game, ran against a fence and had his throat cut five inches long. Internal injuries are probably re- ceived. O'Rourke thinks he will be able to play again in a few days.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 24.—Last night about 9 o'clock a fire started in the United States Hotel, Edinburgh, Clarion County, Pa., consuming several buildings before it was con- trolled. Loss, \$110,000; little or no insurance.

BALTIMORE, 24.—Under the new schedule, the time of the fast express over the Baltimore & Ohio between Washington and St. Louis and Washington and Chicago, has been shortened six and a half hours.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Mr. Heap, Charge d' Affairs at Constantinople, in a dispatch dated April 6th, re- ports the following letter has been received by telegraph at the lega- tion of the United States:

"Mossoul, April 5th, 1880.

The terrible famine in which we exist kills all the inhabitants of the town and those of the neighboring villages who are assembling here en masse. Their sufferings are indescribable. Finding no cereals at all, some are eating corpses and become ill in consequence. Their lamenta- tions are heartrending. Most of them are dying as they have no- thing to eat. Those of them who

have lived until now between life and death, pray you to give them such assistance as will enable them to live. They take the liberty to present their prayers with tears of expectation which are flowing from their eyes covered with blood.

(Signed)

ARCHBISHOP OF THE SYRIANS."

This letter, he states, was ad- dressed to the United States legation at Constantinople; and adds that the suffering of those people is indescrib- ably greater than anything of the kind in Ireland.

READING, 25.—The suspended iron works of the Reading Company are all in operation and no trouble is expected.

CHICAGO, 25.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: A reporter interviewed Garfield who showed that the instructions of the State convention instruct only the dele- gates at large, they have no binding force over the district delegates who are selected by the districts or by the representatives of the districts in convention. He knew of no combination to break down the in- struction rule at Chicago, but felt confident it would be broken.

General B. F. Butler reached here yesterday and established greenback quarters at the Palmer House, near the Grant quarters, and last night left for San Francisco.

The city is alive with politicians, but hitherto almost exclusively Grant's friends, who are very active and determined; and the Grant meeting at the Central Music Hall on Wednesday night promises to be a great affair.

Much interest is felt here in the movement of the district delegates from Illinois (20 in all) to obtain their rights in the national delega- tion. The fight promises to be sharp and prolonged. The conven- tion is likely to last three days.

CINCINNATI, 25.—The walking match closed last night, Hughes winning the first prize with a score of 548 miles in 100 hours, Clow 530, Vint 507, Sullivan 500, Chamberlain 461. The latter made the most miles during 12 hours yesterday, his score being 54 miles 3 laps. The at- tendance was very large.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—The roll agreed upon on Sunday by the caucus of the Grant, Sherman and Blaine delegates was used by the regular convention. The delegation headed by Morris Marks, collector of internal revenue from Ascension parish, was excluded and the Grant delegation admitted. Hon. George Williamson, Judge Lulling and other prominent Grant men remain- ed in the regular convention. The highest number of delegates who bolted with Beattie and Pinchback is stated at 41 out of 165. After the bolt, every parish in the State was represented in the regular conven- tion. It was openly stated on the floor of the convention that the bolt was caused by a dispatch received from Gen. Logan, advising the send- ing of a solid Grant delegation to Chicago, guaranteeing they would be admitted. The bolter's conven- tion organized by electing Judge Taylor Beattie president. A full Grant delegation was elected to Chi- cago and the convention adjourned.

TROY, N. Y., 23.—John Wall, a notorious rough and ex-convict, dur- ing a fight with the police shot and killed Officer Phillip Casey. Several others were hurt by shots and Wall narrowly escaped lynching.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—In Parliament, Gladstone, in reply to a question, said Goschen had been instructed to confer with the representatives of other powers, to obtain exact facts relative to the outrages perpetrated on the Mahomedans and to obtain from Bulgaria and Roumelia punish- ment of the offenders.

Lord Hartington said, though the government was anxious to with- draw the troops from Afghanistan at the earliest possible moment, regard must be paid to the health of the troops and to the engagements to which England's honor is com- mitted. It will not be possible to effect as early a retirement from Candahar as we hope to do from Kabul and Northern and Eastern Afghanistan. Efficient measures must also be taken for the protec- tion of those tribes which show good will.

Bradlaugh was badly advised when he published a letter saying that he would not take the oath be- cause it was a meaningless form, thus giving his opponents the pre- text they wanted for a fresh resis- tance. The liberals wish to have Bradlaugh admitted under the pres-