

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 25.—Vice-President Hendricks attended a dinner this evening given in his honor by the Bay State Club. At the conclusion of the repast, Col. Taylor, president of the club, presented Hendricks, who was received with three cheers. After thanking the club for the honor conferred upon him, referring to his reception at Yale and Harvard, touching upon the result in Indiana last fall and expressing the opinion that since the trouble in Massachusetts had passed she would take her place beside Indiana as a democratic State, he took up the subject of civil service reform. He told how he received a letter from President Pierce appointing him Commissioner-General of the Land Office, of his acceptance of the position and of the important work in hand, including surveys beyond the Missouri river and in California. He then said: "When I took charge of that office, with 180 clerks, I found the business for years behind. Patents that ought to have gone to people living upon the lands were four years behind date. I said at once, this will not do; a man who has purchased land of the Government has a right at an early date, to his patent, so that he may sell it; so that he may obtain his rights, whatever they may be, I said at once, there must be reform in this office. My ambition was connected with reform. I could not well afford to take that appointment and go out of that office without having brought the work up to date. So I did commence the work of reform seriously and very earnestly, and very soon I became acquainted with all the clerks in the office. Very soon I knew the clerks that would be able to help me with the work that had to be carried through, and very soon those that limped or were unwilling or indifferent, did step down and out. [Applause.] The 'hickory broom' of Jackson, that represented democratic reform, was the sentiment and emblem of the reform that I sought to bring about, and instead of the men who had to step out, there came in young and earnest fellows that were willing to do the work; so that when I required that the work done at each desk should be 25 per cent. more than it had been before, these men came in and took their share readily and cheerfully and cordially, and when I left that office, nearly four years afterward, it was only four months behind in the delivery of patents to men that had bought land. [Applause.] From four years it came down to four months, and that was as close as it was practicable to bring the work. That I thought was reform. I want to tell you another thing, gentlemen, when you men that give your votes at elections and pay your money to the taxgatherer want to understand the particular point at which civil service can be brought about, I will tell you it is not with the President in detail. It is not with the Secretaries in detail—it is with the bureau officer that has to do directly with the work and with the clerks who perform the work. [Applause.] I am not personally very much acquainted with the bureau officers employed by the secretaries at Washington. I know some of them in the Interior Department. I know the Commissioner of the Land Office. I know the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I know by reputation an excellent gentleman who is in the office of patents. I believe they, by their own judgment and free will, will bring about civil service reform in the departments. [Applause.] I think I am safe in saying that I know they have already taken steps in that direction and the people will not be sold out by them. [Applause.] That is my own history about civil service reform, it may be of no account, but it is mine, [applause], and one that will stand inspection whenever and wherever it shall be; and it will fill all the bureaus in Washington City with capable men at the head and tell them and hold them responsible; it will bring about certain and prompt reform. I think we are going through all right. It was a good while that the Democrats were kept out—a quarter of a century. The sentiment of the country had been enforced with cruel proscription such as I never advocated toward the opposite party, I know there are honest men among them and I would not to-day, if I could do it, take the charge of this entire Government away from the other side. They pay their taxes; they contribute to the support of the country; they help to fight its battles when horrid war comes upon us, and it is but fair that they should share in its honors. But it is not fair, and never has been fair, that they should grasp them all, and say to the young men of the Democracy: 'You are not to be trusted; you shall not share in them.' [Applause.]

He closed by saying that, after the next national election, in which he proposed to have no personal interest [cries of "head of the ticket next time"], he wanted to come back and meet the Bay State Club bringing good news from Indiana and Massachusetts.

OMAHA, 25.—The new gold discovery on Snake River, Oregon, is believed to be genuine. Telegrams follow each other fast into the Union Pacific headquarters augmenting the wonder and importance of the new find. Doubts are many and expressions free that it is another Comstock boom. A

A railway official said to-day that such fictitious experiments are never raised in midsummer, when they can so soon be exploded. The new fields are in Union County, Oregon, in the peninsula formed by the junction of the Powder and Snake Rivers. The nearest point on the railway is at Durkee or Baker City, thirty miles. A wagon road runs within eight miles of the scene. The new camp is known as Pine Valley. Parties are pouring in at the rate of fifty a day. The mining consists of placer and quartz. Old prospectors pronounce it a great discovery.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, 25.—Information has reached here of another hanging of horse thieves in Indian Territory, they being a part of the same gang with those that were hanged about two weeks ago. Some officers from Burlington, with a posse of citizens and officers from Indian Territory, determined to rid themselves of these horse thieves, whose depredations have been greater and more daring this last spring and summer than ever before. When three of them were overtaken and hanged a few days ago, the citizens determined not to stop until the work was completed. The officers and a posse of citizens continued on the trail and overtook eight more of the gang on Washita river, all of whom were hung. Continuing their search, the officers found four more of the gang on Mud creek, who also suffered the same fate. The names of the men hanged were not given. The above statements are corroborated by Chas. Edsall, who has just returned from a trip of several weeks' duration in Indian Territory. The scene of the hanging is a long distance from here, so that the names of the thieves, particulars of the chase and the final tragic outcome can only be obtained from the officers, who are now believed to be on their return. They will probably cross the Colorado river and come into Texas to-morrow at some point near here.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Under general invitation of Secretary Whitney to the officers of the navy and others, to submit plans to him for the construction of navy steel cruisers, Admiral Porter has for some time past been engaged in planning a vessel which he hopes will prove a model in her class. She is to be 250 feet long and at the same time a ram, a torpedo boat and a gunboat; will go forward and backward with equal facility, and carry a heavy armament. It is expected that she will attain great speed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., 26.—9 a. m.—A Yale man just in from the boat house says: Captain Flanders of the Yale crew required the services of a physician this morning, and that Appleton will be substituted. It is also reported that the race may be postponed until afternoon.

Not in the history of the Yale-Harvard aquatic has the interest manifested previous to a race been brought to such a high state of excitement as it was before to-day's contest. Early last night all the hotels were overcrowded and lodgings were not to be had at any price. Night trains from Boston and New York, and the New York boats largely increased the number of visitors, and the morning trains from all directions came incrowded. New Haven sent an excursion train of 15 cars in addition to the regular trains. The betting, which after the Columbia's race, changed from odds on Yale to even money and then to odds on Harvard, is now about even. An unusually large amount of money has been put up on the result of the race. The final betting was about even, although some enthusiastic Harvard men gave odds rather than not place their money. At 8 o'clock the water was in excellent condition, there being but a slight ripple and very slight southwest wind. At 11.26 a. m. both crews have just appeared on the course. The first mile Harvard was made in 5 minutes 50 seconds, Yale, in 6 minutes 9 seconds; the second mile Harvard 12 minutes and 14 seconds, Yale 12 minutes and 48 seconds. Third mile, Harvard 18 minutes 53 seconds, Yale 19 minutes 45 seconds. The fourth mile Harvard 25 minutes 12½ seconds, Yale 26 minutes 28 seconds.

Harvard won the race by 15 lengths. The official time was: Harvard 25 minutes 15½ seconds; Yale 26 minutes 40 seconds.

NEW LONDON, 26.—Before the race, betting was \$100 to \$80 on Harvard. The decline in the Yale stock was due to Captain Flanders's illness. Although Flanders was ill, it was decided it would be better for him to row than to make a change in the stroke. At about 9.45 the breeze freshened considerably and blew almost square across the course. This was considered an advantage for Yale. The water had grown quite rough at 10.10 o'clock. The Harvard boat came out at 11.02, Yale following a minute later and both crews paddled leisurely to the starting point. At 11.25 the word was given and Yale took the water very quickly and obtained a lead of about two feet. Harvard settled to her work, however, and at 50 yards from the start had drawn up even and was beginning to draw ahead. In less than 300 yards Harvard showed her stroke, and at the first half mile had a clear lead of over a length which kept increasing. Yale still rowing 40 and Harvard 35. At the first mile Harvard led by two lengths, her time being 5 minutes 50 seconds. At the mile and a half, Yale spurted and began to decrease the lead a trifle. Harvard immediately increased her stroke and began to draw ahead again. At the mile and a half, Harvard's time was eight minutes and

twenty seconds, and the race was virtually over. At two miles Harvard led by three lengths, pulling a fine, steady stroke of 36. Yale hit her stroke up again opposite the navy yard, but Harvard easily held her own. Harvard made the two miles in 10 minutes 21½ seconds. From here to the finish the water was quite rough, and the time was slower. At three miles, Harvard led by ten lengths passing the flag in 18 minutes 53½ seconds. Yale's time was 19 minutes 49½ seconds. Both crews spurted at the finish but Harvard crossed the line 15 lengths ahead an easy winner. The official time was: Harvard 25 minutes 15½ seconds; Yale 26 minutes 30 seconds. At the finish the Harvard crew appeared fresh and in fine condition while in the Yale boat Peters and Parratt appeared to be blown and Storr's pulled in rather a listless style.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston), 26.—A committee composed of the directors of the National Bank, waited upon the government yesterday, in reference to the application of the new law as far as that institution was concerned. The committee was informed that the provisions of the recent decree were applicable to national banks. The representatives, including the attorneys of the Mexican Central and Mexican National met to consider the effect of the new decree upon these roads, and what action was proper in the premises, but no decisive action was taken.

Government has sold the four million dollars worth of nickel coin stored at the Palace since what was known as the "nickel riot," at a nominal value, the London bank acting as agent, the amount paid was \$500,000. The nickel is already on its way to England. It is still believed that government has in reserve some extensive financial scheme that has not been printed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 26.—The jury in the Johnson-Henry murder case had not been able to agree up to ten o'clock last night. The case has been in progress two weeks, and has attracted widespread attention. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, was leading counsel for the defense. Captain E. T. Johnson, formerly of Indiana, was arraigned for killing Major Edwin Henry, in Green County, Tennessee, Sept. 23d, 1884. Henry seduced Johnson's wife more than a year before, and Mrs. Johnson committed suicide in Indiana. At 8.15 this morning the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The announcement of the verdict caused a tremendous demonstration of applause by the large crowd in the court house.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 26.—John McKeevy, colored, who shot and killed Wm. J. Trayner, four miles south of here on the 17th of last December, was hanged at 12.40 o'clock to-day, within the enclosure of the county jail. The condemned man attempted to commit suicide last night by cutting arteries in his arms and legs with a rough piece of tin, shaped like a knife, which he made out of a tin snuff box. When found by the night turnkey at 4 o'clock this morning, he was unconscious from loss of blood, and medical aid was summoned. On the scaffold, when asked if he had anything to say, he replied: "Yes, I am no murderer." The widow of the murdered man occupied a seat on the scaffold and witnessed her assassin husband's leap into eternity.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—Luther K. Bruce, a leading druggist, shot and killed J. C. Leutz, a prominent merchant and justice of the peace at Douglas, Ill., yesterday. The affair grew out of an attempt to suppress the liquor traffic. Leutz being a strong temperance man and Bruce a supporter of the whisky cause.

WICHITA, 26.—The Daily Eagle is in receipt of specials from the Cheyenne Indian agency late this evening, of which a synopsis is transmitted. The situation of the agency looks critical, and the officers, employees and traders are liable to be attacked by the infuriated Cheyennes at any moment. The Indians are drilling daily in regular warlike form. The arrival of troops under Sumner only seems to have stirred up the Indians, who put out extra spies in all directions. Without prompt and efficient action on the part of the government a bloody raid and massacre will be the result. The special which is from a reliable man at Fort Worth, says the Indians are in sufficient force to butcher all the whites, including the troops now stationed there. The Indians keep ponies picketed night and day, and are well armed and have plenty of ammunition. The people at the agency dare not attempt to reach the Kansas border.

Five companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under Major Carpenter, passed through this city by special train to-day, and will be within a day's march of Reno by to-morrow morning.

Tucson, 26.—Gen. Crook has been busily engaged the past few days refitting and repairing for the Indian campaign in the Sierra Madras, and is about ready to start for that locality. It is unofficially stated that the campaign will be conducted as follows: General Crook and the scouts will enter the Sierra Madras mountains and endeavor to capture or kill Geronimo and his followers. Should they escape him and attempt to return to their reservation in Arizona or New Mexico, they will be intercepted by the cavalry, which will be stationed along the line. The troops will camp at the different water holes along the line between Fort Huachuca and Silver Creek, so the entire line will be guarded.

A special to-night from Hermosillo, Mexico, says: A band of Apaches passed near Guasayas the 19th inst., going toward the Sierra Madras. A

body of American troops and scouts were closely pursuing them.

DENVER, 26.—The News-Durango special says: It is currently reported that the citizens of this county will demand the delivery to the law of the Indians concerned in the murder of Genthner, when trouble is almost sure to follow. Nothing has been heard here as yet of Agent Stallsteimer's investigation. Unconfirmed reports are afloat that other Indians have been killed. The excitement is subsiding here. Mrs. Genthner's condition is regarded as hopeless.

LIMA, via Galveston, 26.—El Comercio to-day published a letter from Capt. Cortes, of the ill-fated Italia. He accounts for the wreck by the current, which set them in towards the land, and says that if the officer on watch, who is supposed to have committed suicide, had lived, more light could have been thrown on the cause of the disaster. Some of those saved were 40 hours in open boats, and were eventually rescued by fishermen. One boat was sucked down by the sinking ship and all its occupants were drowned.

The steamship Puno arrived yesterday with 53 survivors from the wreck of the Italia. There are 70 persons missing, and as far as known only 8 passengers were saved, while only one of the crew was lost. The greatest confusion ensued immediately the vessel struck. The shocks strained the vessel so that the doors of the cabin could not be opened, thus imprisoning the passengers. The captain was not on deck at the time of the accident. The disaster was due to wrong orders given by the third officer, who has since committed suicide. Great credit is bestowed on the heroic efforts of the purser to save the passengers. The purser's boat was swamped when the steamer sank. Passengers who escaped to land underwent fearful sufferings before they reached an estate, where succor was promptly afforded.

LOUISVILLE, 25.—A special to the Courier-Journal says: The boiler of the distillery of Mattingley & Moore at Beardstown, exploded this morning at 11 o'clock. Three work hands were killed instantly, and another was so badly burned and bruised that it is thought he will die.

The killed are Chas. McAtee, Chas. Spalding, Mason Bard, and the wounded man is named Bemis Allen. The scene at the distillery was horrible.

Mattingley & Moore's loss is great, as the building is wrecked and the machinery ruined, but the amount of damage has not been estimated.

READING, Pa., 26.—Olaf Olsen, of Arondal, Norway, cabin boy from the bark Net, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, died this evening at the hospital from well defined yellow fever. The other case, a sailor from the same bark, is convalescent. The board of health of the town of Lewes has adopted a stringent resolution this afternoon concerning communication with the hospital employees and all persons connected with the infected vessel.

NASHUA, N. B., 27.—The financial crisis has substantially passed, the new bank cashier having arrived by the last steamer from London, and the Public Bank having resumed its business with funds sent out from England. The deficit in bank amounts to about \$170,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 27.—An exodus of Chinamen from California to the East has begun. A number of Celestials passed through Union Station yesterday. This morning there were 38 of them on their way from San Francisco to New York. They seemed to have been fairly prosperous in the west, as they were all dressed in native costume. One of them said there were too many of his countrymen in California, and that a great many of them had decided to try the eastern States. They say "the Mexican man is down on them in California, and those in the east receive fair treatment."

NEW YORK, 27.—John McCullough returned from Philadelphia yesterday. His friends say he is growing worse so rapidly that you can see day by day increased weakness of his mind.

Both the Mackey-Bennett and cable companies controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company have announced that their rates for foreign business at Chicago has been reduced to the same level as New York rates for foreign business.

BOSTON, 27.—The old United States steamer, Niagara was bound to Apple Island, yesterday, to be burned for her metal and will probably light up the harbor for several nights to come. She has had an eventful history. She was built before the war; helped to lay the first Atlantic cable; conveyed Minister Anson Burlingame to China; pursued the Alabama and was otherwise serviceable during the war. She was originally of 5,000 tons burden, but was cut down. At one time she was considered the swiftest steamer in the United States navy.

BARNESVILLE, S. C., 27.—Rebecca Samuels, twelve years old, has been convicted of the murder of Lucy Graham, a six-weeks-old infant, which she was nursing. She soaked the child in a pot of concentrated lye. The only cause for the crime is that the prisoner killed the child to escape daily nursing it. This is the second crime of the same kind she has committed within two years. She appeared to be totally unconscious of what was going on during the trial and twice went to sleep in the dock, with her head resting on her hands. She has an innocent face and is not apparently in the slightest degree affected by the result of her trial. She has not been sentenced.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The President to-

day made the following appointments: Edward L. Hedden to be Collector of Customs for the District of New York; Hans S. Bertille to be Surveyor of Customs in the District of New York; Silas W. Burt to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of New York.

MT. MACGREGOR, N. Y., 27.—Although he dozed after retiring General Grant did not sleep soundly until after midnight last night. The physician attended him once during the night and again at six o'clock this morning. At 11 o'clock the General was awake but had not dressed since retiring; he had slept six hours during the past twenty-four hours. The mucus secretions have increased and expectoration, which has a tendency to weaken the patient, has been greater. This morning 72, but its fullness been affected to some extent by increased secretion and expectoration.

NEW YORK, 27.—James D. Flinn, president of the Marine Bank, sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Auburn prison, this morning. Judge Benedict, in the United States Court.

TOLEDO, 28.—For a long time it has been serious trouble in the Catholic Church here between a priest and his followers, and a faction who were opposed to him. One year ago, in a row growing out of a trouble, a man was killed and the priest to convict parties guilty of an offense stimulated the opposition which has been increasing in Toledo ever since. A few days ago an attempt was made to blow up the church dynamite; and this afternoon the trouble culminated in a general riot, which fire arms and all manner of weapons were freely used. Two were killed and several injured. Quite a number of houses were wholly or entirely destroyed. There have made a large number of arrests and an extra force is stationed on ground to prevent another outbreak.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, 29.—Yesterday the lynchings of five horse thieves reported in addition to the report that fifteen men had been in two weeks. Efforts to substantiate the last mentioned report resulted positive proof of the hanging of a man near Yates town, of Frank M. Bill Williams and a boy named Bill Williams was a farmer living Mud Creek. He was suspected persons detailed to watch when it was learned that Williams had unlawfully possession of another man's horse. Thirty-two determined men in his house and arrested him. Williams made his family an affectionate, well and told them that if he returned in two days they might be dead. Williams was taken several miles away into some where they were met by another having in charge Frank Morgan, the boy Moore. By unanimous vote the men decided to hang William Morgan. Some contended the reason of the boy's youth is best to turn him loose moderate punishment, but it was finally decided as there were great probabilities of his becoming a criminal, it was better to hang him. Accordingly all three strung up on one limb. After they were dead they were all cut down and buried together. The posse started on a man hunt up the river and reports came back that had captured and lynched a man thus making a total of 12. Reports however lack confirmation.

## FOREIGN.

MADRID, 26.—The persons arrested during the cholera riots of last day have been released. In order to popular feeling the minister of marine has decided to permit the occupation of officers and men of Spanish navy on Dr. Ferran's ship.

MADRID, 26.—Official reports various provinces of Spain show there were 454 new cases of cholera and 209 deaths from that disease yesterday.

LONDON, 26.—Salisbury has telegraphed Wolsey in Egypt that in full sympathy with his views regarding the withdrawal of British troops from the Sudan. The adds, however, that government is able for various reasons to continue the expedition.

MADRID, 26.—The republican press are clamoring for a coalition of republican sections to prepare for an impending struggle. The press alluding to the revolution, say it is certain. Epoca and other material journals are very energetic in urging measures of suppression. The public are excited.

LONDON, 26.—A dispatch from Yama says the American steamer of Tokio, from San Francisco, is ashore at the entrance of this bay will probably prove a total loss.

Baron Henry De Worms, will be appointed Secretary of the Board of Trade and not Wm. L. Jackson, as stated last evening. The admiral has ordered a quantity of torpedoes known as "Ericsson" destroyers.

LONDON, 26.—A violent earthquake was experienced yesterday. The damage was slight.

PARIS, 26.—At a meeting of the moderate Republican Senators and deputies it was decided to issue a manifesto to the electors. The manifesto is framed in terms sufficiently precise to guide electors in voting. A diverse of sentiment existed in the meeting regard to the question of separation Church and State. A sub-committee was appointed to frame the manifesto.