

in this city at the last October election resumed the examination of Marshal Wright this morning. The general method of questioning was to read the names of deputies appointed, one by one, and ask the marshal if he knew these men, where they lived, who recommended them, and then Mr. Follett would ask if witness did not know they were thieves, murderers, ex-convicts, just out of jail or work-houses, charged with crimes, etc. Witness in most cases could not recollect the persons asked about, nor who recommended them; he had never heard of a single instance where any deputy had in any way prevented any citizen from casting a legal vote; he endeavored to get good and efficient men, and most of them were such; he admitted having appointed three deputies to serve in Reading, which was not a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and from which he had no written application. In witness' view of the law, he had power to send general deputies to every voting place in the Southern Ohio district, but would not be entitled to allow them pay for such services. He denied having had a consultation with Butterworth and Brown, or with the Republican committee, except in a casual way. The examination of the witness is not ended.

CHICAGO, 6.—Ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana is in the city to-night. He was interviewed by an *Inter-Ocean* reporter regarding Cabinet prospects. Mr. McDonald was very reticent. He, however, spoke freely on civil service reform and other current topics. Mr. McDonald said he would not have voted for the civil service law, owing to a variety of reasons, one being its underlying principle of perpetuity in office, to which he objected, believing it not according to the genius of our institutions, and going back too much to British models; but, having such a law upon the statute books, he believed it the duty of the President to enforce it. This duty, Mr. McDonald believed Cleveland would certainly perform. Mr. McDonald regarded the President-elect's recent letter on the subject as a fair, clear exposition of Cleveland's intentions in this respect. He did not think he was a man given to double-dealing, or that he intended that anything should be read between the lines. Referring to cases of partisans in office, McDonald said he believed Cleveland would, in decided cases, undoubtedly exercise whatever powers of removal he had under the law, and leave the Senate to act in the matter as it should please. Faithful public officers, McDonald thought, would be retained until their terms expired. He didn't believe Cleveland would feel under any obligations regarding reappointments.

Vice-President-elect Hendricks, who arrived in the city yesterday, remained over to-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., 6.—The Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Hill; roll called and recess of an hour taken. Senator Dennis McCarthy was elected president of the Senate. George Zerevin was elected speaker of the Assembly. A committee was appointed to notify Governor Cleveland, who sent the following to the Legislature shortly after noon:

AT THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Albany, Jan. 5th, 1885.

To the Legislature:

I hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of New York.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

A committee was appointed to notify Lieut. Gov. Hill of Gov. Cleveland's resignation, and inform him that the Legislature is ready for business.

Adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 13.

ALBANY, 6.—Governor Hill in his message to the Legislature says: "It may be safely asserted that the administration of Governor Cleveland for two years past has more than met the just expectations of the people, and made a lasting impression in the annals of the State. It has been brilliant in its sterling integrity, safe in its conservatism, bold in its efforts for reform, faithful in its adherence to pledges, and vigilant in opposition to corruption. Its straightforward and business-like conduct, united with unquestioned honesty of purpose, has won for it and for himself the warm approval of his political friends, the sincere respect of his opponents and the unswerving and unselfish support of independent citizens everywhere. That he may meet with the same degree of success in the greater office to which he has been called is the earnest wish of all citizens of this State and of every lover of good government."

NEW YORK, 6.—The suits of Agnew, Paton and Aspinwall against Collie P. Huntington were called to-day in the Supreme Court. Council for Huntington asked that the suits be adjourned until an appeal could be heard from the judgment of upwards of \$102,000 which David Stewart obtained from Mr. Huntington. Counsel on the other side opposed any adjournment. The court expressed the opinion that if plaintiffs insisted on a speedy trial the suits should proceed. The defendant, though solvent to-day might be insolvent to-morrow, and the court would take great responsibility in delaying these suits until Stewart's appeal was heard. Council for Huntington said they were willing to give security in the event of anything happening to defendant while awaiting the result of the appeal. The court then adjourned the case and determined the amount of security.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to the Senate to-day information concerning the lease of the Crow Indian lands in Dakota, from which it appears that J. C. Wilson of Kansas and John

T. Blake of Colorado deposited with the Interior Department a lease of a portion of the Crow reservation, containing 1,500,000 acres of grazing lands, and some mountainous lands in addition thereto, for \$30,000 per annum, the lease to run ten years. The Secretary did not approve the lease, but sent an inspector to look into the matter.

The bill introduced by Senator Hawley to-day to grant copyright to citizens of foreign countries, provides that foreigners whose countries confer upon Americans the privileges of copyright equal to those accorded their own citizens, shall have in the United States copyright privileges equal to those enjoyed by citizens of the United States. This bill is favored by the American Copyright League.

Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, has reduced Sergeant Otto Holtzorth, of the signal service, to the ranks, and formally recommended his dismissal from the service, for riding Lieut. Greely's private papers. His recommendation will be approved.

The annual report of the Mississippi river commission was to-day transmitted to Congress.

Very little progress was made in the Swain court-martial to-day. Nearly every question asked was objected to by one side or the other, and what little information was obtained had no special interest.

Sales of postage stamps the third quarter of 1884 were 10,017,748, or 573,002 less than for the corresponding period for 1883.

The Senate committee on foreign relations decided to report adversely upon the resolutions looking to the discussion of commercial treaties with open doors. The Nicaraguan treaty will probably be reported on Thursday.

President Arthur will attend the opening of the cotton convention grand ball at the World's Exposition in New Orleans Feb. 10th. President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio, has tended his private car for the trip.

In response to an inquiry by the Utah Commission as to whether the Commission had any jurisdiction in regard to school meetings in Utah, Attorney-General Brewster has rendered an opinion to the effect that these meetings afford no room for the exercise of the power conferred upon the Commission by the act of March 22, 1882. In answer to another question touching the right of polygamists to vote at school meetings called for the purpose of fixing the rate of taxation for school purposes, the Attorney-General replies that such meetings do not constitute an election within the meaning of the law, and a polygamist may vote upon such propositions, provided he is a property tax-payer and a resident of the school district.

CHICAGO, 6.—The Pacific Coast Association (roads between Chicago, St. Louis and the Missouri River interested in the California freight traffic) has succeeded in abolishing the special contract system on California freight, a system in vogue for many years past, by which the Central Pacific was permitted to make special rates for such shippers (about one-third of the regular tariff rates) as would make a contract not to ship any of their business by the Pacific Mail Steamship line or clipper ships, but send it by all rail routes. Roads east of the Missouri River and the eastern trunk lines had to pro rate with the California lines at those low contract rates. At the end of last year the Pacific Coast Association decided not to join the Transcontinental Association in any of its contracts, and insisted upon regular agreed rates being charged to all shippers alike. As the eastern trunk lines backed up the Pacific Coast Association in this matter, the Transcontinental had no other alternative than to submit to the demands of their eastern connections. The Transcontinental, therefore, has given notice that all contracts expired Jan. 1st, and hereafter no more special contracts of any kind will be made but at the regular rates adopted in this city about a month ago. The Central Pacific has also agreed with the trunk lines to take no more business via the Sunset route from interior points in New York and New England, but to confine its competition by that route only to business originating at seaboard points.

CALDWELL, Kas., 6.—Two troops of cavalry arrived to-day from Fort Hays, Capt. Duncan in command. The troops leave here Thursday for the boomer camp on the Stillwater, Indian Territory, where Capt. Crouch's colony of 300 men are located. There the section will be joined by the troops from Fort Sill and from Reno. Gen. Hatch will command the regiment. A colonist direct from Crouch's camp arrived yesterday. He states that they obey Capt. Crouch's orders implicitly, and will resist the soldiers when he gives the word. All are well armed and prepared for a fight. They will not be removed except by superior numbers and force. They denounce President Arthur, Congress, the cattle men and the War Department in unmeasured terms.

Advices received from Capt. Russell indicate that the party now invading Oklahoma is there for no other purpose than to enter into a collision with the troops. There are 400 armed men; no families with them. They declare they are there for the purpose of resisting the government. They have rendezvoused at one place. There is no evidence of the peaceful occupation of settlers. General Hatch is moving with his troops to remove them. Should loss occur, it will be because of armed resistance to the lawful order of the President in enforcing the laws of the Nation.

DENVER, 7.—The Legislature convened at noon to-day. James Moynihan, of Park, was elected president of the Senate; Thomas B. Stuart, of Arapahoe, speaker of the House. On the 20th inst. the first ballot for United States senator to succeed Hill will be taken. Among the prominent candidates are Senator Hill, for re-election, Secretary Teller, ex-Governor Routt, and ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, 7.—A number of Kentucky cattle lately exposed to pleuropneumonia, having been shipped to Texas, Representative Ochiltree asked information from Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, concerning the shipment, and has been informed the exposed cattle left Kentucky through negligence of the government inspector, but now that they have been shipped every possible precaution will be taken to keep the animals from mingling with others until all danger of communicating the disease is past.

LYNCHBURG, Va., 7.—Agents of the Hocking Valley Mines are at work here securing negroes to take the place of the striking miners. Seventy-five left last night and others are secured. They sign one year's contract before leaving.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—Governor Stanford declines to be a candidate for the U. S. Senatorship.

Lord Garnioyle was among the passengers that arrived from Hong Kong yesterday.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 5.—Bismarck continues to be the central figure of European calculations. A few of the liberal papers adopt the theory of the *Daily News*, that the one object of the German Chancellor is to procure the downfall of the French Prime Minister, and Bismarck's own countrymen are delighted with the results of his diplomacy, and rejoice over it in a manner that has proved very trying to English self-esteem. It is declared that his resolve to make a future for Germany as a colonial power dates from a considerable period back. The hostility of England was the chief stumbling block to such a policy, and Bismarck accordingly determined that his first necessity was to isolate that country, and to render it powerless for mischief. German journals point to the hostility of France toward England, the growing distrust of Russia, the apathy of Italy, and, above all, the lame attempts to keep Germany out of Africa, as complete proofs of the immense success of Bismarck's policy. Englishmen and others see clearly what Bismarck dislikes is the inability of the Gladstone ministry to adopt a resolute purpose in Egypt. There is exactly the same indecision respecting colonial and other questions. Wherever Germany is making herself disagreeable, England has practically evaded interference. The rumors that Bismarck means to propose a conference of European powers are unconfirmed, but clearly he is feeling his way. Weeks have elapsed without any answer to the English proposals about Egypt. A slight so flagrant has aroused the English ministers at last to consider, yesterday in the cabinet, affairs which all England is discussing with profound concern.

The *St. James Gazette* asserts to-day that Bismarck has suggested the cession to Germany by England of the Island of Heligoland in return for the withdrawal of Germany's claim in New Guinea. This statement is considered exceedingly doubtful, however, but rumors of this kind at least tend to show the present tension of the public mind.

MADRID, 5.—Alhama is terribly afflicted with earthquake. The upper portion of the town is built upon a hill and the lower portion in the valley. The bodies of over 300 victims have already been recovered. About 10,000 head of cattle were killed and all public buildings demolished. About 7,000 persons encamped in fields held religious services yesterday in the open air.

Engineers report that the remaining houses at Albuñellas are in a dangerous condition, and it will be necessary to blow them up to insure public safety. Despite the risk, hundreds of persons remained among the ruins searching for property, and parents weeping over the places where their children are buried, imploring the soldiers to dig for and recover the bodies. A number of the injured are lying upon straw, and many are delirious. The governor has been on a tour of inspection throughout the ruined districts, and has distributed relief to the sufferers. The wealthy classes have fled and the poorer classes seem resigned to their fate and pay no attention to the recurring shocks. Unless generous and speedy relief is afforded, much sickness is sure to follow, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

All the newspapers publish a manifesto summoning all classes to subscribe to the fund being raised for the relief of those who suffered from the recent earthquakes. The university students have issued an appeal to comrades in the provinces, urging contributions to the fund.

Sir Andrew Clark, whose bulletins are always cautious, admits that Gladstone is suffering from sleeplessness—always a grave sign with him. He considers his illness identical with that of two years ago; insists upon repose, and already talks of a trip to the south of Europe. Gladstone himself has been very miserable. His health again gives him trouble, and it is a peculiarity of Gladstone that whenever he is even the smallest attack of illness he is terribly alarmed, and suffers more from hypochondria than from actual

sickness. The liberal papers, meantime, get very unhappy when anything is the matter with him, feeling that Gladstone's commanding personality is the one thing which defends the government from overwhelming condemnation on account of the mad blunders of its foreign policy. It is said the conservatives intend to make a vigorous attack on the whole administration shortly after the meeting of Parliament, but they are such utterly incompetent creatures that their assaults are more calculated to serve than to damage the ministry. The last political news of the week is the announcement, by a subordinate member of the ministry, that they intend to renew the Crimes Act in Ireland. In view of the complexity of the redistribution bill and of the certainty of fierce and frequently renewed attacks on the foreign policy of the government, the Liberals look forward to being able to make this task particularly difficult, and there is talk of the ministry dropping a considerable portion of the present act and being satisfied with just a few of its leading provisions.

The latest so-called dynamite outrage is treated by the leading papers with a degree of apathy which is curiously in contrast with their editorial shrieking over the explosions at Victoria Station, Scotland Yard and London Bridge. The occurrence at Gower Station is discussed by only a few papers, and even in them is dismissed with a sub-leader or editorial note. Formerly every outrage, or supposed outrage, was honored by being made the subject of the principal leader in each paper. This latest explosion is treated contemptuously, but it is apparently admitted on all hands that it had a political origin. The general drift of opinion, both in the newspapers and among the public, is to the effect that the Home Office should offer big, enticing rewards for evidence against the perpetrators of every outrage that may occur. This policy it is believed would speedily break up a conspiracy which apparently exists only for the purpose of making periodical explosions and panics. It is certain that some of the criminals in the London Bridge explosion are still in London, and another outrage of a similar nature is more than probable. The police, however, have adopted no extra precautions beyond those which have been enforced for the past twelve months, and they seem to trust to luck to capture the miscreants unless an informer shall opportunely appear.

After long waiting it is now probable that the sum of a million and a half will be devoted this year to the improvement and widening of the Strand, a most celebrated but narrow thoroughfare of London, by tearing away all of Holywell street and making Wych street the new side of the Strand, with new and fine buildings. Two famous old churches in the Strand—St. Mary Le Strand and St. Clement Danes—which now stand at either end of the narrow part of the Strand, will probably be allowed to remain, with roadways encircling them.

LONDON, 5.—The *Times* says: If the admiralty orders sent to Portsmouth after the recent Cabinet meeting are not charged with a weighty measure or inspired with a strenuous purpose, they were singularly indiscreet and inopportune. They are certain to be interpreted abroad as a preparatory measure for some very important event. It is well to sustain a force if necessary, but it is doubtful, in spite of the apparent activity, that a new chapter will be opened in the foreign policy of the nation. The recent council has reproached the Cabinet for its indiscreet and evasive foreign policy. The article concludes by expressing the opinion that the ministry had better resign, if dissension has a place in the Cabinet, and the ministers are only capable of drifting after the manner of those who involved England in the Crimean war.

Earl Granville declines to give his consent to the proposal to hold a formal conference on the Egyptian question at Paris. He proposes, instead, that informal meetings be held at the British Embassy at Paris, to be presided over by Lord Lyons, British Ambassador, at which other foreign ambassadors, accredited to France, shall have the privilege of taking part in the discussion, but not in voting.

VIENNA, 6.—Reported slight shocks of earthquake felt in southern Syria.

PARIS, 6.—It has been proposed that France renounce her rights to the left bank of Stanley Pool, to the West African Association, on condition of the latter ceding to France all stations on upper and middle Niavi. It is asserted that the association will ask France to pay £600,000 for these stations.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, 5.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 4.45 yesterday afternoon.

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