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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Senators Cockrell and Vest and nearly all the representatives from Missouri are in the city at present. Their eastern tour is to endeavor to secure the displacements of the various federal officers in that State by democrats. Owing to the failures of the members of Congress from Missouri to agree upon any one of the applicants for federal offices, no changes as yet have been made in that State. The presence here of almost the entire delegation in Congress is understood to be for the purpose of coming to an agreement upon the "State" office, over which the greatest disagreement has existed—the postmaster's office at St. Louis.

It is said to-night on good authority that an agreement has been reached and that the name of Wm. Hyde, formerly of the St. Louis Republican, will be presented to the President to-morrow as the unanimous choice of the delegation for the office. An agreement between the members of the delegation was reached to-night. It is said to be that the city of St. Louis shall be given the collector, postmaster, surveyor and United States marshal, and that the appraiser and district attorney shall come from outside of the city.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—Geo. H. Proctor, a noted criminal, who is serving a sentence of ten years in the Eastern penitentiary, made a confession under oath at that institution to-day of all the circumstances attending the audacious robbery of the Erie railroad office at Susquehanna, Pa., of \$40,000 on June 21st, 1883. The information was given by Proctor as a witness called in the suit of the U. S. Express Company of New York against Jno. Donoghue of Fort Erie, Ontario County, Canada, to recover hotel property alleged to have been bought by Donoghue with part of the stolen money. The express company appears as plaintiff, for the reason that it, as the railroad company contended, was answerable under the law for the whole loss, the money having been taken while it was in the course of transportation and still under the charge of the express company. The proceedings to-day was by virtue of a commission issued by the High Court of Justice of the Common Pleas Division, of Welland, Ontario, to W. H. Barnard, of the Philadelphia bar. Proctor gave to the Commissioner to-day, a full history of the crime, the greater part of which has already been published, and he explained at length how, while in the employ of the Erie company at Susquehanna, he and Donoghue had planned to rob the office safe of the money deposited there and of their final success in opening the safe and abstracting \$40,000.

WASHINGTON, 28.—A letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy for the information and guidance of the Naval Board recently appointed to appraise the work and material of the uncompleted cruisers, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Chicago*. The Secretary instructs the Board that "the contract is your only reference for your authority and duty." The validity of the contract, he declares, is unassailed, and says that unlike the case of the *Dolphin*, there is no specific requirement as to speed. No suggestion or intimation, says the Secretary, has ever been made by the Department that the work upon these three ships has not been properly performed. The letter goes on to say: "You are not assisting in the carrying out of any secret compromise or arrangement between the parties, the terms of which you are not advised." The Secretary incidentally remarks that the government will doubtless find it wise to complete the vessels where they lie, but that this calls for no consideration from the board. The duty which the contract imposes on the board is defined as being to "examine the work and materials in the three ships, and ascertain and declare the fair market value thereof, including a reasonable and customary margin of profit upon so much of the work as shall have been satisfactorily performed."

So far as the government is concerned, the Secretary says, the Board can treat the work performed and material at hand as the parts of a completed ship, and determine the value, prorating the work satisfactorily completed with the entire work required, and ascertain what is the pro-rate proportion of the contract price that the work represents. This suggestion is stated to have been concurred in by the assignees and by the counsel for the contractor. The method to be actually adopted, however, remains for the board to determine.

MONTREAL, 28.—In consequence of the compulsory vaccination to-day, at about seven o'clock this evening a howling mob surrounded the east end branch of the health office and completely wrecked the building. The police on duty were powerless, and the mob gathering strength from this marched upon the central office in the City Hall. By this time, however, the riot alarm had been sounded and a strong force of constables were gathered together inside, but having no one in command the mob drove them out of their way like sheep. After the mob smashed the central office they turned their attention to the central police station, and soon had all the windows of that building, broken, and revolver shots were freely fired at the police; and to scare them, the police

fired over their heads, only to be received with jeers and laughter. Things now looked so bad that the police were armed with rifles with fixed bayonets, but happily it was not deemed necessary to use them. The constables now charged the mob clubbing them right and left, and succeeded in dispersing them, but not before they had wrecked the greater portion of the Court House windows, which are opposite the city hall. The mob broke up into different bodies and proceeded to wreck the windows of the health office and the windows of the office of Medical Health, the office of the chairman of the finance committee and public vaccinators. The city is in a state of great excitement, and it is thought that the riots will be continued to-morrow night. The police will patrol around the public buildings all night, while the military will to-morrow be held in readiness to quickly put a stop to such actions.

GALVESTON, 28.—A special from Bastrop to the *News* says: A negro named Ball Cotton was mysteriously killed near here at 4 o'clock this morning. Four masked men, supposed to have come from Williamson county, rode up to Thomas Cooper's place, where Cotton was stopping, and rousing Cooper bade him bring a light. Cooper obeyed, revealing Cotton sleeping in a gallery. The men seized him and endeavored to place his head in a sack, and in the struggle which ensued, Cotton managed to escape their hold. He was immediately fired upon and fatally wounded. Cotton lived two hours, and when interrogated on the subject of the strange attack, replied that he knew all the parties but would not reveal their names for fear of causing further trouble. His secret died with him. Nothing further has been heard of the masked men.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting closed late last night at Seattle, W. T. It was a convention of laborers called together to try to devise some means of ridding the country of the burdensome Chinese. Delegates were present from various labor societies and organizations in the following places: Tacoma, New Castle, Benton, Black Diamond, Colby, Sumner Squak, Whatcom and Seattle, besides a number of citizens not in any labor society. The organization effected the following election of officers: President, Mayor R. J. Weisbach, of Tacoma; Vice-President, Judge P. P. Good; Secretary, Walter Walker; Assistant Secretary, Dr. A. Galloway; Treasurer, M. McMillan, of Seattle. Many speeches were delivered and each gave utterance to what could be construed to mean expulsion of the Chinese by peaceful means, or if necessary by force. These sentiments were received with applause. Some of the speakers assured the audience that this would surely be the result of this question if not speedily solved, but most of them advocated cool but determined action. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the present excited state of the people on this coast and the depressed condition of industries and commerce are due to, and directly traceable to

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to legislate in the interest of the people.

*Resolved*, That it is our firm and steadfast resolution to rid our territory and if possible the United States from the presence of Chinese slave labor. We call upon all citizens to aid and assist us in this great and important object.

*Resolved*, That to accomplish this end we ask all citizens to immediately

## DISCHARGE ALL CHINESE

in their employ.

*Resolved*, That on the return of the delegates to their respective localities they shall call meetings on October 3d, 1885, for the purpose of appointing committees to notify the Chinese to leave on or before November 1st, 1885. These delegates shall call mass meetings of citizens to hear reports of said committees on Nov. 6, 1885.

*Resolved*, That these delegates inform the committee at Seattle immediately after their respective meetings on November 6, as to the action which has been taken in this great reform.

*Resolved*, That the Western Washington Congregational Association in asking for the unqualified repeal of the Chinese restriction act, misrepresented the sentiments of the people of Puget Sound and the Pacific Slope.

*Resolved*, That in adopting the above resolutions we are guided by the conviction that the enforcement of the same will eradicate the Chinese evil and we will hold ourselves not responsible for any acts of violence which may arise from non-compliance with these resolutions. Adjourned.

OMAHA, 29.—A formal answer of the Knights of Labor to the recent manifesto of Manager Calloway, of the Union Pacific has been received at headquarters from Denver. It is a lengthy document, signed by the executive committee of the Union Pacific employees, Thomas Nesham chairman, the substance being a criticism of Calloway's letter, and charging him with trying to mislead the public; accusing him of making misstatements and championing the cause of the Chinese; and charging him with knowing that both Beckwith and Quinn and D. O. Clark, the former being contracting agents and the latter general superintendent of the coal department, were apprised of the grievances that occurred at Rock Springs and that instead of trying to redress the same they added to them. The knights em-

phatically state that while they abhor the action taken by the outraged miners, as much as any one, they inform the Union Pacific that it can get all the white labor it requires from citizens of this country, and there is no excuse for retention of the Chinese. "We are law-abiding citizens," say they, "and we mean to remain so, until our rights and liberties are jeopardized, then the first law of nature will guide us." They charge Calloway with an abuse of confidence in giving recent private correspondence to the public. They further state that they did not make any demand, but simply sent in a request or petition asking the Union Pacific directors to remove the Chinese from the company's employ.

This reply is now being circulated in Omaha and all along the entire road for the signatures of citizens as well as employees.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The President this afternoon appointed Edward A. Stevenson, of Boise City, Idaho, to be Governor of the Territory of Idaho, and William B. Webb, of Billings, Montana, Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

William B. Webb, appointed Secretary of the Territory of Montana, has been a resident of that Territory about five years. He is aged 34, and formerly lived at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Edward A. Stevenson, appointed Governor of Idaho, is an old resident of that Territory.

Julio R. Santo called again at the State Department to-day in connection with his claim for damages against the government of Ecuador. He will leave immediately for Ecuador to get up evidence necessary to prove the extent of his pecuniary losses, the unjustifiable nature of his arrest, the hardships endured and the falsity of the statements transmitted to the State Department of his complicity in the revolutionary movements.

Horace G. Jacobs, Assistant Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation, to take effect October 31. This act was entirely voluntary on his part, and was taken in order that he might accept a business offer from a Washington firm. Jacobs is a native of Maine and has been in the Treasury nearly 25 years.

The government of South Australia has made overtures looking to the negotiation of a postal convention with the United States for the delivery of prepaid correspondence without additional charge and for the establishment of a money order exchange system between the two countries. This special convention is required because of the declination of the South Australian government to enter the Universal Postal Union.

Register Rosecrans has recommended that the resignation of Charles Neal and Nevell B. Walker, chiefs of divisions of the Register's office, be accepted to take effect Sept. 30th. Walker was chief of the tonnage division, which was merged into the bureau of Navigation when that bureau was established last year. Neal was chief of the currency division which the Register now proposes to consolidate with the coupon division. Neal will be reduced to the \$1,800 grade.

Col. Swetzel, chief of the bureau of statistics, is preparing a codification of the laws governing his bureau with sundry other amendments for submission to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to obtaining the latter's recommendation for an enactment by Congress. It is further proposed to change the name of the bureau to "Bureau of Commerce." Swetzel is also considering the advisability of recommending that the Federal census be placed under the control of his bureau.

The President has appointed the following postmasters: W. M. McGrew, at Eureka, Kansas, vice J. W. Nichols, resigned; John C. Friend, at Rawlins, Wyoming, vice H. S. Snyder, suspended; Isaiah Garrett, at Monroe, Louisiana, vice Judas Ennemoser, suspended.

CHICAGO, 29.—The crowd which witnessed the opening game between the New York and Chicago ball clubs for the possession of the National pennant, was worthy of the occasion. It numbered 10,000, which exemplified, in a remarkable way, the interest taken in the result of the meeting of the two leaders in the league race, as the skies were threatening rain. Rain drops began to fall as the Chicagoans went to the bat in the first inning, but it did not interfere in any way with the progress of the game. The crowd was evenly balanced, as the visitors had hosts of admirers present, many of whom had journeyed here solely to see the game, and very many of the leading Eastern and Western newspapers had representatives present. The crowd cheered the New Yorkers whenever they made a good play, but became frantic in the first and ninth innings when the Chicagoans began their run-getting, and when the last man of the opposing clubs went out, the New York club appeared on the field preceded by the brilliant First Regiment Band, and immediately thereafter the Chicagoans appeared under similar escort, both were rapturously cheered. The visitors wore their customary grey uniform, while the Chicagoans appeared in their blue working uniforms, in which they have won their long list of victories, and which they retain as an omen of good luck. The New York giants presented their strongest playing front, with Welch and Ewing as a battery, while the Chicagoans presented McCormick and Kelly, their reserve battery. The crowd was so large that it stretched alongside of the field, and special rules were

adopted at the request of the New York nine, to the effect that any hit which reached into the crowd would be counted as a three base hit. The Chicagoans opened the game after a vigorous fashion. Dalrymple flew out to first base and Gore took the first base on balls. Kelly made a base hit, advancing Gore to second, and both were advanced another base on passed balls. Anson flew out to right field. Pfeffer made a three base hit, Kelly and Gore coming home in the midst of terrific cheering. Williamson made another base hit, bringing Pfeffer home. Burns followed with another base, Williamson coming home. Burns was thrown out in trying to steal second.

New York was shut out, O'Rourke getting a base on ball and was caught napping at first. Connor flew out to Dalrymple and Ewing to Burns. New York began her run getting in the third inning, Welch making a base hit but was forced out at second at Gerhardt's hit. Gerhardt was forced out at second on Ward's strike. Ward stole second and scored a run on O'Rourke's base hit. Connor and Ewing both followed with base hits bringing in O'Rourke but Connor was put out at third in trying to steal that base. The Chicago added two runs in the fifth on Kelley's three base hits, Anson's base hit and Pfeffer's base hit. New York made two runs in the eighth on Welch's base hit, Ward's base hit, Ewing's base hit, a passed ball and a wild throw by Kelly. Gillespie was struck out with two men on bases, Gerhardt and O'Rourke having gone out on flies. Kelly made a three-baser in the ninth inning and came home on Anson's long fly to center.

Dongan, of the New Yorks, was struck out. Richardson flew out to Dalrymple, Welch got his base on balls but was doubled up by Gerhardt's strike to short-stop. The game abounded in some very remarkable episodes and was played "for blood," on both sides. There was only one fielding error, that of Gerhardt's, and it did not affect the result.

The following is the score:

New York.....0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—4  
Chicago.....4 0 0 2 0 0 1—7

RALEIGH, N. C., 29.—Last night four negroes, Jerry Finch, his wife, Lee Tyson and John Pattishall were lynched one mile from Patsborough, in Chatham county. They were taken from the jail and their bodies were found this morning suspended to a tree near the public road. This is the sequel to the triple murder of the Finch family on the night of the 4th of last July, and the murder of the Gunter family some eighteen months ago. There were two of the Finch family, Edward, aged 79, and his sister, aged 81. They were found on the floor with their throats cut, and near them lay their servant negro boy aged 16. All had been knocked in the head with an ax. Suspicion rested on the negro, Jerry Finch, and he was arrested. It was a great task from the first to prevent the lynching of these parties. Lee Tyson was afterwards arrested, and some time later John Pattishall was taken on the charge of being concerned in the Gunter murder, and possibly in the Finch murder. The verdict of the coroner's jury was long delayed, they feeling that if it was adverse to the prisoners they would be promptly lynched. The verdict when rendered was against the prisoners. The majority of the people appear to be satisfied that these people were guilty of both murders, for the two were mysteriously connected.

BOSTON, 29.—Thirty delegates were present at the opening of the State Convention of the National Greenback party in this city to-day. The platform adopted announces adherence to the principles set forth at the National party convention at Indianapolis; declares that all action transferring the power for coinage and the issue of money to persons or corporations should be revoked; that the withdrawal of legal tenders of small denominations is a vicious attempt to annoy the people and disturb business, and is a violation of the law; favors frequent elections and rotation in office, and condemns the attempt to create an aristocracy of office holders under the pretense of civil service reform; condemns as unnecessary the long sessions of the legislature and sets forth that legislation for the better protection of wage workers is demanded. Universal suffrage is favored, with a removal of all barriers which limit in any degree the right of suffrage, and the re-enactment of the secret ballot law is demanded. The full State ticket was nominated by acclamation. James Sumner, of Milton, is the nominee for Governor.

Springfield, Mass., 29.—The gathering of delegates to-night, preliminary to to-morrow's Republican State Convention, is larger than anticipated. The nomination of the old ticket is conceded. Governor Robinson will not be present at the Convention.

New York, 29.—General E. S. Jones, of Binghamton, has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Flower from the candidacy on the Democratic State ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. General Jones subsequently appeared before the State committee and formally accepted the nomination. It had been previously tendered to General H. W. Slocum, but he declined. Jones was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1828. He was reared in Massachusetts and his home was there until the close of the war. He commanded the now famous Sixth Massachusetts regiment which was attacked on the streets of the city of Baltimore on April 6th, 1862, while on its way to the defense of Washington. This was the first blood shed in the

civil war. He subsequently raised the Twenty-sixth volunteers and served with distinction in the army of the Gulf. He was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services on the field. At the close of the war he settled in Binghamton, Brown County, New York and established the Jones Scale Works. He ran for Congress against Thomas C. Platt, but was defeated, and was again beaten two years later for the same office by G. R. D. Wright. He is regarded as a business man purely, and not as a politician.

FORT SMITH, Ark., 29.—Alexander Aaron was shot and killed in the streets of Van Buren at 8 o'clock last night, by Charles Kyter, mayor of that town. They had a difficulty over a prostitute and had threatened each others lives. Aaron following Kyter, attacked him with a razor. The case seems to be one of self defense. Kyter is well connected but is dissipated. He was elected Mayor of Van Buren last April when just twenty-one years old, and is said to be the youngest mayor in the United States. Aaron belonged to the low class and was regarded as a rough.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 29.—Patrick Hartnett, the Cincinnati wife-murderer, was hung at the Ohio penitentiary this morning. The drop fell 25½ minutes after 1, and he was pronounced dead half a minute later. The fall resulted in almost total decapitation, the head hanging to the body by only a small strip of skin at the back of the neck. The scene was a most sickening one and it was with great difficulty that the executioners summoned courage to take the body down. Hartnett killed his wife in January, 1884, at Mount Auburn, a suburb of Cincinnati. Early on the morning of the deed, when she arose, he ordered her back to bed, and charged her with unfaithfulness, which she denied. He secured an ax, made his wife get on her knees and say her prayers and kiss the floor, when he struck her two fatal blows with the ax, one crushing her skull, in view of her five children. The officers found Hartnett dancing a jig and playing a few harp around the body.

JERSEY CITY, 29.—On the 3d inst. a young man was found insensible in his berth on a sleeping car, when it arrived at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in this city. He was removed to the City hospital, where he was found to be suffering from congestion of the brain. He died this morning without recovering consciousness. From letters found on his person he was ascertained to be Benj. Gerhardt of San Francisco. He has a large amount of luggage and was on his way to Germany to join a wealthy aunt who had signified her intention of making him her heir. His body was removed to the morgue, where it will be embalmed and held to await the action of his friends.

SEATTLE, 29.—The Chinese have all been discharged at the various coal mines in this vicinity. Many of the mills are also displacing the Chinese in their employ by white laborers. The trouble at the Franklin mine, which promised to be a serious outbreak, was avoided by the Chinese taking alarm and leaving the mines as requested by the white miners.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 29.—Four carloads of Chinese, who were run out of the mines around Seattle, arrived here to-day. The *Oregonian*, in an article on the proceedings against the Chinese at Seattle, says: The situation is so grave as to make it necessary for the President of the United States to act. It says he ought to send the Fourteenth Infantry, now at Fort Vancouver, to Puget Sound at once to preserve the peace, protect the Chinese, and to see that the menace of a general massacre is not carried out.

GALVESTON, 29.—The *News' Austin* special says: A horrible tragedy was enacted last night, in which a negro man and a negro woman were brutally murdered by having their skulls crushed by an ax. They were servants in the family of W. B. Bunham, editor of the *Texas Court Reporter*, and occupied a shanty in the rear of his premises on Guadalupe Street. The names of the victims are Orange Washington, and his wife, known as Grace Vance, Patsy Gibson and Lucinda Bodery.

From the testimony and surroundings it appears that the assassins entered the room of the sleeping occupants through a window, and before any of them awoke succeeded in striking all four of them on the head with an axe. Seizing Grace Vance, they dragged her through a window, threw her over a fence then pulled her through the weeds across a vacant lot to the rear of a stable. At this place she must have recovered consciousness as there were evidences of a great struggle all around. She was overpowered and her head battered to a jelly with a brick and apparently while she was struggling between life and death they outraged her. While the fiends were committing this horror Lucinda Bodery, recovering somewhat from the blows she had received, regained sufficient strength to get up and light a lamp in the shanty. One of the assassins, seeing a light returned, and sticking his head in at the window, cursed the woman and ordered her to put out the light. Seeing him, she screamed and ran from the building. He leaped through the window, put the light out, followed and overtook the fleeing woman just as she got to the front gate. There was then another desperate struggle during which Bunham, who was awakened by the woman's screams, threw open his front door. Not knowing that murder had been committed and thinking the disturbance