

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 13.—In executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Major Rochester to be paymaster of the army was, after brief discussion, recommitted to the committee on military affairs for the examination of certain charges to the effect that he was guilty of gross neglect of duty in allowing Major Hodge, the defaulting Washington paymaster, a number of years ago, to turn over to him an unverified account of money then nominally in Hodge's possession, instead of requiring the money to be counted and delivered. It was stated to-day that the receipt then given by Rochester to Hodge, although outstanding only a day or two, enabled Hodge to obtain bonds for a new term and thereby to increase his defalcations ultimately to the amount of nearly double the shortage which existed at the date of the expiration of his first bond.

The nomination of Col. Rucker, as Quartermaster-General, although confirmed without extended debate, gave rise to considerable criticism, on the ground that it provided for the placing an officer 70 years of age in a position which had been made vacant by reason of General Meigs having attained the age of 65. It was generally conceded, however, that Colonel Rucker's long and faithful service, both in the line and in the army, and the fact that he stood next to General Meigs in the order of promotion, entitled him to special consideration with a view of his being hereafter retired on the rank of brigadier-general.

The House committee on commerce to-day gave a hearing to a delegation from Oregon on the requirements of the navigable waters of that State.

The circulation of standard dollars for the week ending February 11th was 173,993, against 120,995 for the corresponding week in 1881.

The House committee on war claims heard an argument this morning by Mr. McGarrahan, in advocacy of his claim. No action was taken by the committee.

Levi Johnson, of Utah, Anthony Joseph, of Ogo Caliente, New Mexico, and Pedro J. Jaramillo, of Elletto, New Mexico, presented themselves at the clerk's office this morning, were sworn, and went before the grand jury to testify in the Star route cases. By the subpoenas of the two last witnesses they were directed to bring with them all papers, books and letters relating to mail service in Colorado since July 1st, 1878, and all letters signed by S. W. Dorsey, J. W. Dorsey, J. R. Miner, Mr. C. Perdel or any of them. On the back of the subpoena was the following: "On arrival report to P. H. Woodward, Postoffice Department. Talk to no one." The examination showed that the subpoenas were signed with the name of the clerk of the court, but the signature was not that of the clerk. The presumption is they were issued by parties connected with the conduct of the investigation, without taking the trouble to have them properly signed by the clerk of the court. How many have been sent forth in this manner is unknown.

The President to-day nominated Wm. McMicken, Surveyor General of the United States for Washington Territory.

Established—Luning, Esmeralda County, Nevada, John R. Benton, postmaster; Little Falls, Lewis Co., Washington Territory, Lucien J. Cravat, postmaster.

Discontinued—Dana, Tuolumne County, Cal.

Postmasters appointed—John H. Rogers, Cherokee, Butler County, Cal.; Wilkie Mentz, Portersville, Tulare County, Cal.; A. E. Averill, Soledad, Monterey County, Cal.; S. W. Fox, Villard, Marco County, Oregon; John L. Vorrison, Vorrison Umatilla County, Oregon; G. F. Annis, Allerton, Pierce County, Washington Territory; Wm. Frazier, Fulda, Klilkat County, Washington Territory; Jerome Ely, Oak Harbor, Island County, Washington Territory.

Representative Berry to-day introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the State of California and certain citizens thereof \$4,451 for arms, supplies, transportation and services of volunteer forces in suppression of the Modoc Indian hostilities in 1872 and 1873, as found due and reported by General Hardie, in November, 1874.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of the

United States Supreme Court, gave a birthday banquet to his brother, David Dudley Field, who now begins his 78th year. Besides Justice Field and his brother, there were present Mrs. D. D. Field, Justices Woods and Matthews, the British and Turkish ministers, Senator Miller and Dr. Guinn, of California, Representatives Knott and Springer, Hon. Jere Black, ex-Speaker Randall and Sir Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales.

NEW YORK, 12.—The funeral of Henry Tucker, musical composer and writer of popular songs, took place yesterday from the residence of his family, in Brooklyn. His death was caused by brain affection from which he had been suffering for years. He leaves a wife and three daughters. Tucker was born Dec. 13, 1826, in Kingston, Canada, where his parents had removed from Connecticut. He composed the music for "When the Cruel War is Over," "Mother I've Come Home to Die," "Sweet Genevieve" and many others equally popular.

Speaking of the proposed new State, the *Tribune* says: Lincoln and Garfield, the two martyred Presidents would have been decidedly better names for the two new States into which Dakota will be divided, but the old name has a commercial value in the wheat market of the world, and neither section of the Territory is willing to give it up.

DETROIT, 12.—No news has been received from Navin, Adrian's fugitive mayor. Ralph J. Jewell, a prominent citizen and jewelry merchant, has been arrested for complicity in the alleged attempt to fraud, and is in jail. The sheriff is in possession of his store. He denies acting save on friendly request and as a dupe of Navin.

DENVER, 13.—The *Republican's* Lake City special says: At a few minutes past 1 o'clock Sunday morning an earthquake shook of five seconds' duration was felt in Lake City. Citizens were awakened and many thought a powder magazine near the town, had exploded. The shock was violent at Capitol City.

WASHINGTON, 14.—An eight year old boy died at Point St. Charles from the excessive use of liquor. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the persons who gave the liquor.

The House committee on elections to-day began the hearing of the argument in the contested election case of Campbell vs. Cannon from Utah. Mr. McBride appeared as attorney for Campbell, and General Payne represented Cannon. The committee will hold an evening session for the purpose of hearing further arguments.

NEW YORK, 14.—A letter to the *World* from Aspinwall, dated the 4th inst. says: Of 30 Belgian mechanics who arrived here some months ago to work on the Panama Canal, 18 have died of isthmus fever. Those who escaped are leaving as rapidly as possible. It is said that thus far since the commencement of the work 1,000 have died.

Huerne Stevens and Lynch, of San Francisco, have secured a contract for the excavation of six millions of cubic metres of the canal at thirty cents gold per metre. This is considered a remarkably low price. They will have to cut through swamp and alluvial soil. It is the worst section in the whole surface of the canal. It was here that dreadful mortality took place when the Panama Railroad was being built, 1,500 lives were then lost and many deaths were unchronicled.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—The suspension of the Grain Commission House of Geo. H. Small & Co. was announced this morning. The amount involved is small.

A Minsla, Texas, special says: The recent great storm is apparently abating. Two bridges on the Pacific Eastern divisions are washed away and trains stopped. Orders are issued to hold all trains, except on the Missouri Pacific, at Dallas to-night. Serious washouts are reported on the Texas Central at Chambers Creek, and the running of trains is temporarily abandoned. There is great damage and much delay to all Texas roads.

The Peruvian Company and the French Credit Industrial have been the chief rivals in attempts to secure assistance by intervention from the United States to induce or compel Chili to accept a war indemnity from Peru and to prevent the annexation of Peruvian territory. The scheme of this company was, in substance, the payment to Chili and Peru of 450,800 pounds annually to each and a settlement with all of the Peruvian bond-

holders by agreeing to pay 3½ per cent. on the principal of standing debt. Instructions given by Secretary Evarts to minister Christy came to his attention the agents of the Credit Industrial, and inclosed the programme of that corporation for settlement. Mr. Evarts' letter is not specially definite as to details, but expresses the willingness of the United States to offer its good offices to assist in securing peace between Chili and Peru.

LINCOLN, Neb., 14.—The star route case opened to-day without Fred. E. Cleary, postmaster of Sidney, on the stand. He refused to testify lest he might criminate himself. The prosecution spent the greater part of the forenoon arguing to compel Cleary to testify. The court overruled the attempt, as Cleary was one of the conspirators indicted. The testimony of persons who traveled the Sidney and Deadwood route at the time covered by the indictments, and also of the Deadwood postmaster, were taken. It is thought the case will go to the jury on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Representative Willits, of Michigan, to-day submitted to the House the bill heretofore agreed upon by the House judiciary committee to prevent persons living in bigamy or polygamy from holding any civil office or trust or profit in any of the Territories of the United States, and from being delegates in Congress. Accompanying the bill is a report which declares that no person shall, under the authority of Congress, hold any office who violates a statute that is justified and demanded by the positive sentiment of civilization. In conclusion, the report says, "It matters not, in our judgment, that this violation is excused or defended under the guise of religion. Your committee recognize the fact that this will falls far short of what the country justly demands, and that in many respects we, as representatives of the nation, will fail in our duty if we do not prosecute measures looking to a more radical treatment of an evil which has in the last 50 years entrenched itself in our political system. We propose to supplement this with other propositions that may perhaps elicit opposition, as too radical, but which, in our judgment, are absolutely necessary; and these propositions are being considered by the committee. In the meantime, we propose this measure, which is practical in its character, likely to pass without any considerable dissent, and we hope will so commend itself to Congress that it may speedily become a law."

The committee on elections of the House, to-night, considered the Cannon-Campbell contest. Another session was appointed for to-morrow morning, at which, it is expected, a decision will be reached. Opinion generally expressed is that the committee will report in favor of sending the election back to the people of Utah. It is doubtful if such a report will be accepted by the House. Many of the best lawyers of the body are agreed that the fact of Cannon's polygamous record is not good ground upon which the House can legally deny him admission, while it is quite within the House to expel him. On that account it is urged, should he now go back to the people, he would undoubtedly be re-elected by a large majority as before, and the result would be rather to add to his power and popularity in the Territory. Should he, however, be first seated and then by a two-thirds vote be expelled, he could not again be admitted to the present House, if precedents are followed, nor probably to any subsequent House.

The Senate committee on public lands discussed at length a resolution to instruct the Attorney General to defend titles to western homesteads which are claimed by railroad companies to have been included in the land grants to them. This resolution involves directly lands included in the recent decision of Judge Miller at Omaha, but indirectly it touches titles of many other homesteads. The question is whether entries made upon land included in railroad grants before that land was formally and finally withdrawn by the government are good or not. Senator Plumb stated that he knew at least 500 cases where this question entered into title and that there were hundreds of other cases. The committee did not come to any conclusion.

Senator Slater delivered a well prepared speech in the Senate to-day on the subject of the need for liberal appropriations for the improvement of the Columbia River. He gave a concise description of the resources and commerce of the Columbia basin, and brought into striking contrast the great difference between rates of freight on the Mississippi River and Erie Canal and those charged by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. From these statistics he deduced his argument in favor of large appropriations for the speedy completion of the canal at the Cascades, and other improvements, to free this region from the grasp of the present monopoly. He also specially advocated the improvement of Yaquina Bay, with a view of making the Oregon & Pacific Railroad, now in process of construction from that harbor, an effective competing line.

Secretary Kirkwood held a second conference to-day with the Arapahoe Indian Chiefs. They had listened eagerly last week to the Secretary's remarks in favor of their settlement, and to-day they said they were convinced that such a course would be to their advantage. Black Cat, principal Chief, asked if they could have houses like white men, to which the Secretary replied, if they would build them for themselves they would be furnished the necessary materials. Secretary Kirkwood stipulated, however, that they must not erect their teepees in front of the houses, and use the latter for stables as had been asserted of other tribes. These Indians leave for Wyoming in a few days.

Secretary Folger has, in a communication to the Senate finance committee, submitted his views at length in Beck's bill to prevent the unlawful certification of checks by national banks. The Secretary does not think the passage of this bill will affect the object in view, as he says the question of what constituted unlawful certification would have to be submitted to a jury. There is already a law in the statute books to this effect, and the Secretary does not think the Beck bill can add any specific force to it.

The House committee on commerce to-day unanimously agreed to report favorably on the bill introduced by Representative George, of Oregon, to create a new custom district of that part of the Oregon coast lying between Tualisa and Salmon Rivers, with Yaquina as its port of entry. The bill has also been endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and its passage is practically assured.

NEW YORK, 14.—A Washington correspondent interviewed Congressman Hardy, who to-day introduced the bill relative to the Sandwich Island sugar. The latter said: There were 800 sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands; about 300 of which belonged to Claus Spreckels and in various ways he controlled most if not all the others. He had erected machinery there and crystallized sugar ready for our market, and he imported it free of duty. He secured great advantage over all other importers, who had to pay duty. In fact he owns the sugar trade of the Pacific Slope. But upon examining the treaty with the Sandwich Islands government, I found that its duration was limited, and it could not be abrogated until the period of limitation had expired. It is a reciprocity treaty; that is, we have the privilege of sending our products into the Hawaiian ports free, and in return they have the privilege of sending some of their products, including sugar, into our ports of entry. The treaty is a harmless enough document on its face, but if it was not concocted in the interest of Spreckels it has been turned wholly to his advantage. I had almost given up hope of defeating the New York sugar dealers against the monopoly, when some gentlemen from San Francisco, whose citizens, by the way are not benefited by this peculiar kind of free trade, informed me that refined sugars were not imported into San Francisco prior to the treaty, and that what was known in the market of the Pacific Coast at that time as Sandwich Island sugar, was unrefined and of low grade. This gave me a suggestion, and upon examining the statistics, I found that about 90 per cent. of all the sugar imported from the Sandwich Islands since the treaty was of higher grade than what was then known as Sandwich Island sugar, and consequently was liable to duty. This bill, if it becomes a law, will subject all refined sugars imported from the Hawaiian kingdom to regular duty, and the importer of every pound of refined sugar heretofore reported free under the treaty, will have to disgorge."

To the suggestion that in the event of the passage of the bill, Spreckels would import his sugar in unrefined state and prepare it for market in this country, Mr. Hardy replied: "That he may do; but he will then have to lose the benefit of the machinery which he has erected on the island, and the cheap labor which he employs there, and besides, freight will be greater. If the bill passes, I do not think the treaty will afterward be very profitable to the sugar monopoly."

It is understood that Spreckels has a lobby at work, and that every effort, sparing neither time nor expense, will be made to defeat the bill. It is believed that it will be buried in committee if possible.

The Lincoln Club celebrated to-night, the 73d anniversary birthday of President Lincoln. Gen. Grant, Emory Storrs, Senator McDonald and Governor Cornell were among the guests. General Grant, in a speech, said he never met Mr. Lincoln till March, 1864. "I like the name of the club because it bears the name of the greatest man whom this country ever produced." Mr. Storrs said Abraham Lincoln was a typical American citizen. He led the republican party in its fresh, vigorous, bright days, when it did not tamper with the wrong, and knew no half-breeds in its ranks (Cheers and cries of "306"); it was a party sired by freedom and there could be no cross in such stock.

The Washington correspondent of the *Mail and Express* telegraphs: The sub-committee of ways and means will report to the full committee on the internal revenue bill. They have canvassed the committee, and find a distinct majority ready to endorse them. In addition to proposed reduction of tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents, they propose to reduce taxes on tobacco and snuff to 10 cents per pound; cigars to \$4 per 1,000; cigarettes 60 cents per 1,000; beer to 60 cents per barrel with no drawback. They will recommend that tax on all articles except spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes be totally repealed. The committee think the amount of reduction will be about \$60,000,000, leaving \$9,000,000 of an annual revenue to be collected from the remaining subjects of taxation. This is based on the estimates of the Treasury Department for the next fiscal year.

ATHENS, Ga., 14.—A colored man named Smeal, living on Thomas Dillard's plantation, Guernsey County, was suspected of stealing a horse. Last night a mob broke open the negro's cabin, and whipped him until he confessed the stealing and took the men to where the stolen horse was tied in the woods. The mob then hanged the negro to a black jack limb.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Senator Miller to-day gave notice that he will move to take up the Chinese bill for action as soon as the pending polygamy bill is disposed of, which may be this afternoon.

Returns of area make the increase of cotton average in 1881 about five per cent. and the total acreage about sixteen and a half million. Losses by cotton caterpillar aggregate 300,000 bales.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special asserts that Sargent and Chandler will soon enter the cabinet.

BOSTON, 15.—The body of the late Ko Kun Kua, Professor of Chinese in the Harvard University has been encased in a leaden casket and sent to China.

ALBANY, 15.—Tammany goes over to the republicans in both houses of the legislature. The three Tammany senators voted with the republicans and adopted a resolution, and the Lieut. Governor will now appoint the standing committees.

SCHENECTADY, 15.—Chas. Stanford was nominated by the republicans to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wagner.

QUINCY, Ill., 15.—The Jews here are excited because Solomon L. Zahlkopf, a Russian Jewish fugitive, who reached here three weeks ago, has been spirited away. Shayer was last seen with him, and the Jews say he was an agent of the Russian Government, trying to extort secrets from Zahlkopf.

ALBANY, 15.—Johnson is elected clerk of the assembly, Tammany supporting him.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—There is no news of any importance from Ireland. Informers are springing up all over the country, and the castle finds it easy work to deal both with the League