

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 2.—A great number of people looked, to-day, at the house in Jersey City, wherein Richard Harrison Smith, policeman, was brutally murdered on Wednesday night. Three arrests have been made, that of the wife of the man killed, Covert Bennett and Della Ganfield, who is said to have borne improper relations towards Smith. Thomas Cottam, contractor, who is building a sewer in Vanhorn Street, was there very early on Thursday morning, looking after his property, and says: "Between 1.30 and 3 o'clock, a coupe whirled around the corner of Pacific Avenue, the horse going at full gallop, and dashed up Johnson Street, towards where I was sitting on a pile of dirt and stones. As the vehicle drew near, the driver exclaimed, 'Why don't you have your d—d light burning?' I seized a light and ran out into the street to give him an opportunity to see where to drive, and as he dashed past, I heard a voice inside the coupe say, 'Go on, driver, go on. For God's sake, go on.'" This coupe was seen by others waiting on Pacific Avenue, and it is said the police have found the driver, and upon information given them by him, they arrested Bennett.

The Congressional committee on the labor question resumed its session this morning, and Hewitt presided.

Barcholomee, chairman of the social democratic party, resuming his testimony, said times are worse now than in 1870. The non-producer now receives eight times as much as the producer.

He was a piano maker, and in inflated times his wages did not go up, but after the panic fell 20 per cent. He urged the establishment of a labor bureau similar to that in Massachusetts, and that no politician should be allowed to have anything to do with it. He would have no accumulation of capital in private hands, but under the control of the government, for the benefit of the people. In this state of society there would be no desire among workmen to accumulate, as they would be sure of constant employment. Still he would not pay one man as much wages as another but give each a salary or wages equal to the amount and perfection of his work.

The committee questioned Barcholomee on the practical working of his system of co-operative societies, but being unable to answer, prevailed upon him to retire. The rest of the socialists had, for considerable time, watched Barcholomee's hopeless meanderings with disgust. At last the muttering of "what an ox," "what an ass," in German, on the part of his comrades became so loud that Barcholomee sat down.

Isaac Bennett, cigar maker, advocated the regulation of the use of machinery, not its destruction. He wanted machinery regulated to such an extent that it would not cause the enforced idleness of workmen.

Bennett also advocated co-operative societies, but said cigar makers could not go into the co-operative system at present, because they did not have the means.

Hewitt—Ah, then you do want capital? The answer was in part that the reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day would increase wages.

Boyd, of Illinois—Then would not the reduction of a day's labor to six hours still further increase wages? To this there was no reply.

Adolph Douai, of the Socialistic labor party next appeared and discussed the labor laws of England of ancient date. He maintained that government ought to provide land for every man and woman in the United States. He claimed that government should enact a law to prevent men from being forced to labor longer than eight hours a day, and forbidding their engagement in any occupation that would be injurious to their health or constitution and some amusement was created when, in answer to inquiries, as to the hours and regulations in Krupp's factory. Douai intimated that Herr Krupp was a bankrupt and that his money was deposited in English banks in his wife's name.

At the afternoon session James Connelly, representing the national greenback party, ascribed the depression in labor to the bond system, saying the people take their money out of the manufactories and invest it in bonds on which

they obtain interest. He denounced railroad land grants, and thought the government should have built its own railroads. The great means, he declared, to relieve the distress among the laboring classes was for government to assist them to settle on public lands and insure them support until they reaped a first crop. He affirmed that all the laws of Congress were in favor of large manufacturers and dealers, and tended to crush out the middle and small classes. After hearing a few other witnesses, whose views were similar to those given, the committee invited manufacturers, business men, etc., to give their views.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

CHICAGO, 3.—The land agent of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha has issued an official circular letter, giving notice that the road will not accept as final the recent decision of Secretary Schurz as to the right of citizenship to settle on and remain in undisturbed possession of the lands granted the Union Pacific by the government. Any such settlers will be dealt with as trespassers.

Postmaster Palmer, to-night removed John W. Gregg, chief clerk of the money order department, because of his supposed connection with, or at least, dereliction in duty regarding the defalcation of his subordinate, E. J. Miller. Miller is now here, having returned from Canada under promise of a temporary immunity, that he may give information tending to fix the time of ex-Postmaster McArthur's defalcation. Two other clerks in the money order department will be discharged to-morrow.

BRIGHTON, 2.—General Butler called on Kearney, the California agitator, yesterday, at the house of Kearney's mother, and had a talk of an hour and a half on the Chinese question in California, in the course of which the General inquired if the bones of the Chinamen would not make good fertilizers. Kearney entered into a general description of his corralling the two national parties, and his fight with the soreheads and aristocrats when his ticket triumphed in the election, claiming that there is enough of his men in the country elected on a non-partisan ticket to give a majority of the working members. Public opinion is so strong that they dare not do otherwise. The subject of railroads was introduced, Butler claiming that they should be public highways. Butler spoke of Vanderbilt and Kearney said: "We call such men thieves upon the Pacific Coast. We must chop both ways. Hang a few of these thieves and vote them out at the same time."

The conversation took a wide range. Kearney asked the General about greenbacks, and was answered, "The greenback is untaxed money. Shylocks wish to make it interest bearing money." Here Kearney interrupted, exclaiming, "Money! money! We want that honest government, then money will take care of itself. Why, if cobble stones were money to-morrow, these thieves would make a corner on them."

Butler (laughing), "That's so." Kearney—If you run for governor, you will have to relinquish your seat in Congress.

Butler—I expect to leave Congress this term, whether I run for governor or not, which is by no means a settled thing yet.

Kearney—Well, General, what do you think of organizing the workingmen here in Massachusetts?

Butler—Well, that requires thought. While we are united on one point we all have our opinions on finance. You expect to speak in Massachusetts?

Kearney—Monday night a reception has been arranged for me in the old Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall. Inspired with such associations, I can't help but speak.

LOUISVILLE, 2.—The News has intelligence of a most terrific wind and rain storm that visited a large portion of Southern Indiana, yesterday afternoon, the extreme southern edge reaching within about 10 miles of this city.

A gentleman who was at Bloomington, Ind., says: A very large quantity of fine timber was blown down, fences prostrated, barns levelled or unroofed, and many buildings damaged. The growing corn was torn up, twisted off or laid flat on the ground, many hundreds of acres being destroyed on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

From Lexington, northward, much damage was done to crops, fences and forests. The rain poured down in broad sheets, fairly flood-

ing the entire country and swelling the streams to an unusual height, washing away fences and grain stacks and sweeping off acres of corn.

The track of the storm was wide, extending half across Indiana and into Illinois and Ohio.

CHICAGO, 3.—The Tribune's Burlington, Iowa, special says: On Thursday afternoon two tramps stopped at a farmers house near Trenton, Henry County, and after getting a good dinner from the farmer's wife, and learning that the husband would not be home till evening, suddenly seized her, outraged her person and left her insensible. They had stopped the cries of the farmer's little daughter by rolling her up in a blanket. When unrolled, the child was nearly suffocated, and died in an hour. The neighbors are scouring the country for the fiends, but at last accounts had not found them.

HAT CREEK, WY., 3.—The south bound coach was again stopped four miles south of Jenny's Stockade, yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, by six armed men. As the coach was empty they did not attempt any interference, but inquired of the driver as to the movements of the treasure coach, which they are evidently waiting for.

RALEIGH, N. C., 3.—Twenty-three counties heard from indicate that the legislature will be largely democratic, though thus far the democrats have lost nine members, divided among the republicans, independents and nationals, and have gained six. The independents, however, cannot be strictly classed with the republicans, as most of them will vote with the democrats.

NEW YORK, 3.—The congressional committee on the labor question continued its session to-day. Workmen's representatives were on the stand again and they laid the blame of the depression in business to national and state legislation, the granting of lands to railroads and other corporations, and the granting of large interest on bonds. They advanced the idea that government should pass a homestead law and throw the public lands open to settlement and assist men to settle there.

W. A. A. Carsey, who said he was a bricklayer and editor, declared that in his opinion the public school system was bad. Government, he claimed, should establish schools where mechanical trades and arts would be taught. He denounced the contract system, under national, state and city governments. As a consequence, the work was of the worst possible construction, and it gave opportunity to men to grind down the laboring class and employ Chinese and others against whom American laborers could not compete, because the latter cannot live as the former do. He thought it bad policy for any government to encourage swarms of foreigners to drive out native laborers. Carsey appealed to the committee to impress upon their fellow congressmen the necessity of some legislation this winter which will bring relief to the working classes. Knowing the temper and needs of the working men, he felt certain that if Congress did not step up at an early day with ameliorating legislation, this winter could not pass without trouble, without a repetition of the labor riots of last summer. A good movement would be the institution of a comprehensive system of internal improvements, and the inflation of currency to carry on these improvements. He said he would have a strong central government, which should issue its notes to assist its people and looked upon by the people as the real government of the country, strong, popular, and protecting. He would have seamen work on shore, and sent away to the plains, where they are alone needed. He advocated the greenback system, but said: Let Congress give the country a homestead act with assistance to settle on public lands, and a comprehensive internal improvement act, and workmen would fight out the inflation question at the polls." He did not believe the laboring classes were willing to starve for eight or ten years to prevent a panic.

J. Osborne Ward, who said he was an organizer of the socialistic labor party in Brooklyn, advocated a grand co-operative Christian society in which everything was to be equal and in common.

George W. Maddox, of the congress of humanity, wanted government to "issue fourteen thousand million dollars or so," to New York, to build docks and so forth, and comparatively similar sums to other cities, to be expended in public works. When these works would have made sufficient returns then let the government be paid back and the notes destroyed as cancelled bonds.

Mr. S. M. Hale, who announced himself a member of the congress of humanity of the world, said the first step necessary to bring back prosperity to the country was to grant suffrage to women. Give women the ballot and everything would be lovely and perfect. Cobert R. Hume characterized as wrong the present financial system and said the laws should be amended so as to allow the issue of paper money to a much larger volume than at present.

James O'Donnell, who announced that he represented only "his sovereign self," said the nonsense of the previous speakers for the past two days had pained him. He wanted neither greenbacks nor communism nor eight-hour law, but he did want some satisfactory manner of arbitration of the right of patentees and the right to work wherever and whenever he could get it, and for as many hours as he chose.

Adjourned till Monday.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, 3.—The tow boat Brilliant, having in tow six barges of salt and six of coal, from Pomeroy, en route for Louisville, exploded her boilers opposite Gallipolis Island, at 6 o'clock this evening and instantly sank, a total wreck. One barge of coal, also sank. The balance of the tow was safely landed. Her crew numbered 18 men. J. H. Shumaker of Mason City, W. Va.; John, Geo and Ash Hanlen of Portsmouth, Ohio, are known to be killed and J. S. Shumaker, pilot, William Stanley, watchman; Charles B. Zehler, cook; Chask Zehler, cabin boy dangerously wounded, and three others slightly wounded. It is thought J. S. Shumaker, Charles B. and Charles J. Zehler will die to-night.

WEST RANDOLPH, Vt., 3.—Mike Winn, this morning, shot his wife and ten year old child, and then killed himself. The wife will die, the child will probably recover. The cause of the deed is said to be depression of spirits from brooding over business troubles.

CHICAGO, 3.—The great excitement of the week on 'change has been the wheat corner. So powerful was it that it sent cash up in three days from 100 to 108½, and July from 105 to 110½. The market was active throughout, and the excitement was of that quiet nervous sort which is not observable on the surface, but which the skilled operator and visitor of 'change can readily detect. The corner has not collapsed with the end of the month. On the contrary there are now strong indications that the same parties who have so deftly manipulated the deal will keep their hands in another month. The reign of low prices seem over for the present, in all departments of provisions and produce. However, if the present bull clique should turn as they might in case of heavy receipts and favorable weather, there is no doubt but that they would drag the rates down lower than any figure yet reached. The corner has fixed 108 as the settling price, for shorts, and that being a trifle lower than the best price of the 31st of July, they claim the credit of some magnanimity. Only a few thousand bushels remain unsold to-day. Outside of cash the market has been rather irregular, but has tended decidedly upward, with good speculative business and an inclination to oversell the options.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—Yellow fever for the past 24 hours. New cases, 38; deaths, seven. Total cases to date, 233; total deaths, 60.

BOSTON, 4.—An insane daughter of Thaddeus Frost, aged 27, poured kerosene over her head and clothes, set fire to it and was burned to death.

NEW YORK 4.

John C. Kinz, of Vesey Street, was robbed on Saturday night of \$19,000 in United States four per cent. bonds and \$10,000 in currency. An entrance was effected through the roof. The thief, in breaking open a closet secured a valise containing the money and bonds.

ST. LOUIS, 4.—A dispatch from Texas shows that quite a considerable number of railroad towns and cities in the State are thoroughly quarantined against New Orleans, and it is the determination to keep the yellow fever out of Texas if possible. The International and Great

Northern Railway Company refuse to take passengers, freight, express matter or mails from New Orleans over their road.

NEW ORLEANS, 4.—New cases of yellow fever 29, deaths 11. There has been rainy weather the past 24 hours, and yesterday the mercury fell about 10 degrees.

CAIRO, Ill., 4.—On the arrival of the steamer Golden Crown last night, the officers found a lady sick with what the physicians here pronounced yellow fever, and the boat was not permitted to land. An authenticated rumor comes from Caledonia that the patient died after leaving here and was buried at Caledonia. As a further precaution against yellow fever, after to-morrow the passenger coaches from below will not be transferred across the river, but the passengers will change cars at the transfer steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—A Boise City dispatch says: The number of hostiles who have passed up Snake River is variously estimated by observers at from 75 to 200. These are probably what is left of the party of Bannacks who raided this section of Idaho at the beginning of the war. The Piutes and other allies are yet in Oregon, between Malheur and Steins' Mountains and along the Owyhee River, committing depredations sufficient to engage the attention of the troops in that quarter, while the Bannacks proceed in the direction of Lemhi to form a junction with Ten-Day's band, who have left their reservation and are now supposed to be ready for hostilities.

A dispatch from Captain Hailer, of the Cold Springs overland road, August 2nd, says: Sent scouts out to-day. They have just returned and report that they found the Indians in large force on both sides of Snake River, at Big Bottom, near Bruneau. The Indians charged the scouts for five miles, firing at them.

John B. Warner, to-day, in a quarrel, shot and killed Wm. J. Wilson, a native of New York. They were both members of the fire department.

NEW YORK 5.

The director of the Pacific Mail Company told the Tribune reporter: "Since the Union Pacific advanced its rates 100 per cent., our vessels have filled up very rapidly, and we are making arrangements to run extra ships. We have traded away the steamer Wilmington for the Henry Clyde, Jr., and we were paid a difference of \$100,000 in cash. The Clyde will be run between New York and Aspinwall. Some of our directors are in favor of altering a number of our vessels for freight alone, and to establish a slow line of say 50 days to San Francisco. This, we believe, would give us most of the heavy California freight now carried by clipper ships. We have determined to make no further contract with the Union Pacific, and to run the Pacific mail for the benefit of New York and California merchants on strictly business principles."

The Tribune's editorial on the meeting between Butler and Kearney says: It ought to be perpetuated by some possible memorial. It might be embodied in one of Rogers' groups of statuary. Kearney shadowed forth in mud, and Butler beaming in alabaster, by way of signifying the qualities which pertain to each. Judging from his speech a distinct element of mud percolates the spiritual ducts of Kearney and pervades the texture of his moral construction. The only pungent drop in this puddle of political pap was contributed by Butler, who suggested that the bones of Chinamen made excellent manure, and that it might be a partial set-off against the conveniences of their residence on the Pacific slope. This is a statesmanlike way of meeting the great question and opposes no negation to Kearney's theory, that the best thing to do with the orientals is to kill them and cut off their pig tails to furnish wigs for the bald and deserving poor.

The Times' Washington special says: The Chinese embassy will not come to Washington during the heated term, but will visit cities of the north.

Robert L. Case, president of the Security Life Insurance Company, and Dr. T. S. Lambert, president of the American Popular Book, sentenced for swearing to false returns, obtained a stay from Judge Donohue pending an appeal to the court of appeals. Dr. Lambert is unable to procure bail. Case, who surrendered this morning, had his bail renewed at \$25,000.