

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Times* says in its review of the fruit market: The fruit market presents something of a winter appearance. Summer fruits, berries, peaches, pears and plums, have all given way to apples, oranges, lemons and bananas. The almost total failure of the California pear crop has been severely felt, since for the past several years California pears have been making at this season of the year the most attractive portion of market exhibits. But although the golden State has failed to contribute her usual quantity of pears, she has done far better than ever before with grapes. During this week some of the very finest California grapes ever sent east will arrive here. These grapes are exceedingly tender, of delicate flavor and generally very large. Perhaps the most attractive of all the varieties which come from that State is the Black Morocco. As its name indicates, it is very dark colored, and it is generally of very large size.

The *Tribune's* scheme to represent the passion play at Booth's is looked on with great disfavor by the clergymen of New York. The *Tribune* reporters have talked about the matter with Rev. Drs. Henry Potter, John Hall, Thos. Armitage, J. P. Newnan, H. W. Bellows, Edward McGlynn, and Rev. Robert Colyer. All are strongly opposed to the play, and give their reasons for their opposition in a temperate but impressive and forcible manner. The subject in the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian and Roman Catholic churches of the city is indicated by these interviews, and it seems plain that the purpose to present the play if carried out will be in opposition to public sentiment.

The *World's* London special says: So far as those not in the confidence of the ministers can judge, the course of events in Ireland is likely to be about as follows: If the Boycott relief expedition accomplishes its object without bloodshed, the government will not ask a suspension of the habeas corpus act, but will summon Parliament a month earlier than usual; about the first week in January, and bring down new and sweeping Irish land measures. Should this be rejected, as it very probably would be, at least by the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone will promptly dissolve Parliament and make an appeal to the country, not a day being lost in bringing the whole question to a practical issue.

PANAMA, 15.—The Lima correspondent of the *Star* and *Herald* says: Commander Lynch continues his raid through the defenseless northern towns and valleys of Peru. The damage done is immense, and the people are panic-stricken; all that are able have gone to towns in the Cordilleras and on the other slopes, where it is hardly possible the Chilians will care to penetrate. Black-mail has been extensively levied by Commander Lynch, and all who have been requisitioned and not paid up have had their property destroyed.

Raiders arrived in the vicinity of the Moscan plantation, in the Chicana valley, owned by Senor Orbogozo, secretary of the government, three days ago, but are in receipt of a message from the prefect of the department, Senor Solomon, under a flag of truce, in which he proposed to hold a meeting with Lynch to discuss matters. Lynch had demanded a payment of \$150,000, the war contribution imposed by him upon Trijillo and valley, and he would re-embark his troops. The Peruvian prefect communicated with Dictator Pirallo for instructions and enclosed a dispatch from the American minister, V. H. Kauffman, who said that it was important to all that the commander of the Peruvians should come resolved and prepared to pay the war contribution which, with perfect right, has been imposed by the Chilian commander on the town of Trijillo. Pirallo answered, "we pay our ransom with lead alone. All you have to do is to defend yourself at all hazards and damage the invader as much as possible. It is absolutely necessary that the same should not occur there as in the rest of the north, and that the enemy should pay something for invading." The dispatch of Consul Kauffman will be sent to the American Legation, in order that it and his government may appreciate as it deserves the term "perfect sight," applied to the Chilian depredations, which have no parallel in the usages

in other nations. This dispatch from the Dictator puts an end to all attempts of an arrangement.

A skirmish recently took place near Moqueza, between 400 Peruvians and 300 Chilians, resulting in the defeat of the latter. Some artillery, accompanied by a force 2,000 strong, had left for Moqueza. The Chilians landed almost a thousand men on San Lorenzo, and are busily engaged constructing batteries. During two days they were transshipping plunder from the north to the south. It is some satisfaction to the Peruvians that whilst reaping a similar harvest in the south of Chili, they are destroying the villages and killing the inhabitants.

A sharp earthquake was experienced here and at Callao, on the 15th, at 9:25 p.m. The shock lasted 18 seconds, commencing with a slight trembling and terminating with a motion which frightened everyone into the streets. No damage. The Peruvians devoutly wish a tidal wave may have again swept into Arco Bay and destroyed the Chilian transports there. A large torpedo was sent off in Carlos Bay, in the hope of destroying some of the Chilian vessels. It held three tons of powder. When it exploded it threw up an immense volume of water, and shook the whole country. The Chilian fleet were made aware of the danger and gave the torpedo a wide berth. Following the Chilian force are hundreds of Chinese, lately employed on haciendas visited by Chilians, this horde complete the work of rapine and plunder begun by the invaders.

The Keystone case, involving the question whether the school land grant to the State of California covers mineral lands, was not decided by the United States Supreme Court to-day, but it is inferred that the opinion of the court will be announced next Monday.

This morning the President received in official audience Michael De Bartholemi, Privy Counselor in actual service and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, as his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near this government. The President also received in like manner General Ramon Santa Domingo Vela, as the newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia. On presenting their letters of credence the ministers delivered ceremonial addresses of the usual cordial character, to which the President made appropriate responses befitting the friendly relations between the United States and Russia and Colombia.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—Four railroad men went into Flannigan's saloon about half past eleven last night, ordered drinks, which were paid for. Shortly afterwards more drinks were taken and the party started to leave the saloon without settling for them. Flannigan asked for the pay. A row ensued in which Flannigan drew a revolver and shot Tobias Laughlin dead and fired a ball through the lungs of his brother, Daniel Laughlin. The dead body of Tobias was taken to the morgue and his brother sent to his boarding house, 1,709 Broadway. Tobias Laughlin was an engineer on the Wabash road and had a wife and two children somewhere in Canada.

The Congressional Convention decided to appoint a committee of 25 on the subject of creeds. Dr. Edward Beecher read a report recommending the present Congressional representative from Utah, be not admitted to his seat in Congress, and that the Territory of Utah be refused admission to the Union until polygamy be abolished there. The report was received amid repeated applause, but was not adopted for the reason that it was not clear Congress had the right to exclude the Utah delegate. It was ordered to be printed, however.

NEW YORK, 16.—Judge Davis, at a late hour last night, sent a communication to the newspaper offices in which he says he is satisfied that in giving a summary of Joseph Hart's testimony in the Philp case, from his memoranda and recollection, he fell into an error, which is an injustice to Mr. Hewitt, it is his duty to correct. He said that the text of the letter had been published and the lithograph or *fac simile* had not, and it was to determine whether the letter should be lithographed and published in *fac simile* that Hart sought the opinion of Hewitt and others as to its genuineness. In every other particular the Judge says he believes the evidence and all information made by him from it are wholly justified by the

facts. And then the judge goes on to show how the error happened to be made and to inquire whether it is of any material significance in forming a correct opinion of his conduct in the affair. He says the letter, as at first published, would have fallen still born as a silly and useless forgery if it had not been taken up and carried through photographs and lithographic facsimiles on the shoulders of the national committee and Mr. Hewitt's stronger character. Nobody charged or suspected Hewitt of being guilty of the forgery, but my belief was and still is, that but for him and his course the forgery would never have been picked out of the gutter in which it was born, and hurled into the canvass with the deadly power of his endorsement and that of the national committee. The judge then adds some portions of the testimony of Hart, tending, he thinks, to show that his (Judge Davis') mistake was one at most of mere phraseology. He then goes on to say that the testimony had not been written out, and he had raised on his brief notes the most important points. In conclusion Judge Davis says: "It is a great mistake in Mr. Hewitt to suppose that his testimony and his conduct were not a legitimate subject of judicial criticism when he appeared as a witness under such circumstances, and my opinion in the case, for whatever it may be worth, will stand unaltered as to him, except in the single particular above suggested."

The steamer *Celtic* was sighted from Fire Island at 2.40 p.m. on Sunday. A part of the mail she had aboard was destined for the Pacific States, Japan and Australia. The Pacific express mail train was to leave Jersey City via the Pennsylvania railroad, at 8.30 that night. This train was to carry the mail for the next Pacific mail steamer leaving San Francisco. The *Celtic* could hardly be expected to reach her dock in time for the train, and it seemed almost certain her trans-continental and Australian mail would have to remain in New York until last night. Postmaster James instructed Supt. Waring to make an effort to get the *Celtic's* mail in time for the Pacific express train. Waring accordingly went to the White Star line pier and there arranged with Captains Perry and Stannard, dock masters of the line, to go down to quarantine with the company's tender and take off the mail. Waring went with them and 336 bags of mail were taken off in an incredibly short time and brought up to pier No. 1, North river where they were met by the mail wagons from the general post-office and carried up to Jersey City ferry in time to cross by the 8.15 boat and catch the train. By this extra service the mail will reach San Francisco 24 hours earlier than otherwise it could have done and the steamer leaving that port with the Asiatic and Australian mail will not be delayed for it. Yesterday Postmaster James sent a letter to Cortes, agent of the White line, thanking him for the services rendered by Captains Perry and Stannard.

The *Sun* says: A rumor reached the district attorney's office yesterday afternoon to the effect that Kenward Philp, who, it is alleged, forged the letter upon the Chinese labor question that was attributed to Garfield, having been dismissed from the employ of the scurrilous newspaper that published the letter, has determined to make a revelation in regard to the authorship of the letter that would implicate others than himself.

A special from Mentor says: Garfield will go to Washington to remain two or three days on purely personal business.

The Tiger Club of Greenville Co., South Carolina, recently celebrated the democratic victory in that State and adopted the following resolutions:

That from henceforth we pledge ourselves to discard any man, white or black, who voted with the radical party, and that we will not rent our lands to or have upon our premises such men, until they prove their sincerity to an honest government or the democratic party by words and deeds.

That we earnestly call upon the people of our county and State to join hands with us in this matter as the only course for the people to save the government from corruption and fraud.

That we beg the citizens and merchants of Greenville city to discharge from their employ any white or black radical and fill their places with democrats.

That we discountenance any man

who will violate any of the above resolutions and consider him wanting in loyalty to the party, and spot him as an enemy to good government. That no tenants whom we may have on our places shall be allowed to have in their employ any white or black radical.

That any voter, a stranger to us, who may apply to us for employment must produce satisfactory evidence that he is a democrat.

Grant was the guest, last night, of W. H. Beard, Brooklyn, one of the presidential electors, where he met 300 of the principal citizens of Brooklyn. During the evening, in conversation, he denied in the most emphatic manner the reports of a secret meeting and bargaining between Garfield and Conkling at Mentor. He was present at the interview, but there was neither plotting, bargaining, nor private understanding, as reported, nor any approach to either.

CHICAGO, 16.—The *Tribune's* St. Peter special says: At about half past eight last night it was announced that the Insane Asylum was on fire. Everybody was appalled at the prospect of over 300 patients being turned out of doors during such a terrible night, and the still more disagreeable prospect of going more than a mile across a bleak prairie and facing the cutting wind. Our people responded nobly, many made the trip on foot, but a large number of wagons and other conveyances were soon on the road, while rumors of loss of life reached the town. The sky in the direction of the hospital was lighted up and a dense volume of smoke rose over a spot and was carried across the river. The probabilities are that the whole structure costing half a million would be destroyed. The scene of the conflagration was grand. The whole northern wing of the structure was one sheet of flame. As soon as it was found that the fire was likely to prove serious, Dr. Bartlett, the Superintendent, gave orders to have all the patients released and cared for as well as possible, but before the fire was discovered one or two had become choked with the smoke and it was impossible to relieve all the patients. No one knows how many perished, but quite a number must have been burned alive, some say they were fifty. The fire originated in the northeast corner of the basement of the north wing, and about the same time there was a fire in the basement of the adjoining sections. No fire was kept in that part of the building and the origin of the fire is a mystery. I would not venture to estimate the number of lives lost, not even the officers know, perhaps because some of the patients wandered off and may have perished from cold. Most of them were taken to the large barn, granary and wood cellar. Fortunately there was time to carry out most of the bedding and clothing. The court house and a large school building were opened and teams were busy for hours bringing them to town. It is believed about all the patients were housed. The firemen finally prevented the flames from entering the main building, and thus two-thirds of the structure was saved. The north wing was occupied by men and the south by women.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—The sculling match between Hanlan, of Toronto, and Edward Trickett, of Sydney, N. S. W., over the Thames championship course from Henley to Mortlake for the championship of the world, sportsmen's challenge cup and £400, came off to-day and was won by Hanlan in his usual style. The race was a mere procession from the start to the finish. Hanlan rowed in splendid form. He stopped several times allowing Trickett to come up. Tremendous crowds of people witnessed the affair. The river was perfectly still.

Bets on the Hanlan-Trickett match represent in the aggregate a far greater sum than has depended on the result of a boat race. This morning Trickett was again the favorite in betting, five to four being taken on him and laid to the extent of £1,000, but before the start Hanlan had taken first place in betting. Seven to four on him was offered freely, and some wagers were made of two to one. Weather dull and the mist and air chilly.

The start took place at 12.14 o'clock, at which time the tide was nearly full and the water slack and smooth. Throughout Hanlan had the Surry side of the river. A very

even start was effected, Hanlan striking the water at the rate of 35 strokes to the minute, and Trickett at the rate of 41. Hanlan rowed easily and in perfect style, showing his superiority from the first stroke.

Crabtree was passed in six minutes and four seconds from the starting point. Here Trickett began to labor and look ill, and by the time the soap works were reached, the race was absolutely over. Occasionally Hanlan stopped rowing until Trickett came up, when a few powerful strokes would send him ahead. Between Hammersmith and Chiswick, Hanlan laid down twice. He stopped entirely once, again paddled along first with one scull, then with the other. He turned over to wash his face and chatted with Elliot, who was rowing along side, and finally won by about three lengths, which he could have made a half mile if he had wished. Time of race, 29 minutes and 9 seconds.

Hanlan has been inundated with congratulatory telegrams. Among them are dispatches from the Marquis of Lorne, the Mayor of Toronto, Gov. Packard, American Consul General at Liverpool, and many Canadians.

Hanlan seemed delighted with the friendship shown for him. He rowed most of the distance in literally a lazy manner, as though he preferred to stay, did not circumstances compel him to progress. He astonished the crowds by his maneuvers and antics, even deceiving the crowd once into thinking he had fainted in his boat, and then laughing merrily at their evident concern, in which the crowd heartily joined. Hanlan's time was 26 minutes 12 seconds; Trickett's time, 26 minutes 19 seconds.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

There was a heavy snow at Ballinrobe on Monday.

The accuracy of the census of St. Louis has been established.

It is rumored that trouble is brewing in the War Department.

Garfield will likely have four Supreme court vacancies during his term.

A New York gentleman paid \$60,000 for 50 acres of land on Gilbert River.

Mr. Conger says: The next Congress will probably consider the tariff question.

Two leading Nihilists organizers were hanged in St. Petersburg at 8 this morning.

The oarsmen in to-day's race weigh as follows: Hanlon 11 stone, Trickett 12 stone two.

The national banks have in the past 10 months contracted their circular on only \$5,553,859.

Boycott states he must quit Ireland when the soldiery leave, as he has received threatening letters.

It has been decided expedient to retain an extra regiment of cavalry in Ireland throughout the winter.

It is rumored that a further sum of £500,000 in gold will be sent to New York this week from London.

The completed official returns of Minnesota from all the counties in the State make Garfield's majority 39,073.

John Bright was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, defeating John Ruskin by 314 votes.

The Czar has commuted the sentence of death passed upon three Nihilist prisoners to imprisonment for life.

A committee of scientific men have asked the President to appoint General H. L. Abbott as chief signal officer.

An editorial in the Washington *Republican* predicts a change at West Point, with General Howard in charge.

Hanlan stated last night that unless illness prevented he would certainly participate in the International Regatta.

The pressure is very great and growing stronger for the retention of Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury.

Thousands of negroes are leaving Alabama and Louisiana, and will continue the emigration all summer.

A D'Urban dispatch says: Four hundred Boers at Potchefstroom assaulted the sheriff. Troops have been ordered up.