

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

YONKERS, N. Y., 12.—Early this morning a fire was discovered in the four story brick building on Dock St., occupied by Reed and Carnick, Manufacturing chemists, the Milne manufacturing and New York Pharmaceutical Association. The building was entirely destroyed and other smaller buildings damaged. Loss over \$200,000 insurance \$8,000.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio 12.—Annie Van Fossen the young woman accused of poisoning the Van Fossen and McBane families of this city, waved preliminary hearing, pleaded not guilty and was remanded to jail on the charge of murder in the first degree. No other deaths have occurred and the other victims are all in a fair way to recover.

NEW YORK, 12.—Gen. Grant's physician said last night in response to inquiries in regard to the General's Health: General Grant consulted me early in autumn about a pain in the side of his tongue which rendered it painful for him to articulate and masticate his food. The General smoked cigars largely and this seemed to irritate his tongue. We restricted him to three cigars a day and he stopped smoking of his own accord. It is very remarkable that this change was not followed by any disturbance of the nervous system or general irritation. He improved locally, was able to speak without pain, and his general appearance is improved in every respect. He is now occupied several hours a day in literary work, which he seems to enjoy. I think he is in better health than he has been since the accident a year ago. He is still lame from the injury to his thigh, which has left a great tenderness, and he is unable to walk, on account of pain and feebleness, without the aid of a crutch, or stick. There is nothing that would justify the assertion that he is seriously ill and he is not in a critical condition.

BOSTON, 12.—Prof. Henry L. Eustes, Dean of Harvard Scientific School, died at his residence in Cambridge yesterday, aged 66 years. He has been ailing for the past two years, and a month ago his lungs were seriously affected and he was ordered to the south, but returned on Wednesday in a hopeless condition.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Mr. Crittenden, member of the Cherokee Council, testified before the Senate committee on Indian affairs to-day. He was informed that money was paid to secure the passage of the Indian lease bill. Indian Agent Melon, of the Osage and Kaw tribes, testified that those Indians leased about 35,000 acres of land to seven lessees for ten years, at a yearly rental of three to four cents per acre. Witness had never been paid anything to secure the leases. He advised the Indians to lease the border lands of their reservation in order to protect themselves from the incursion of cattle from Kansas and the Cherokee reservations.

NEW YORK, 12.—The following letter was sent Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt:

640 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 10, 1885.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant:

DEAR MADAME:—So many misrepresentations have appeared in regard to the loan made by me to General Grant, and reflecting unjustly upon him and myself, that it seems proper to briefly recite the facts: On Sunday, the 4th of May last, General Grant called at my house and asked me to lend him \$150,000 for one day. I gave him my check without a question—not because the transaction was business-like, but simply because the request came from General Grant. The misfortunes which overwhelmed him in the next 24 hours aroused the sympathy and regret of the whole country. You and he sent me, within a few days' time, deeds of your joint properties to cover this obligation, and urged my acceptance, on the ground that this was only a debt of honor which the General had personally incurred, and these deeds I returned. During my absence in Europe the General delivered to my attorney mortgages upon all his own real estate, household effects and swords, medals and works of art, which were memorials of his victories, and presents from governments all over the world. These securities were, in his judgment, worth \$150,000. At his solicitation, the necessary steps were taken by judgment, etc., to reduce these properties to possession, and the articles mentioned have been this day bought in by me, and the amounts bid applied to the reduction of the debt.

Now that I am at liberty to treat these things as my own, the disposition of the whole matter most in accord with my feelings is this: I present to you, as your separate estate, the debt and judgment I hold against General Grant; also the mortgages upon his real estate and all household furniture and ornaments, coupled only with the condition that the swords, commissions, medals, gifts from the United States, cities and foreign governments, and all articles of historical value and interest, shall, at the General's death, or, if you desire it, sooner, be presented to the government at Washington, where they will remain as perpetual memorials of his fame and of the history of his time. I inclose herewith assignments to you of the mortgages and judgments, a bill of sale of personal property and deed of trust in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this

trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the President of the United States for deposit in the proper department. Trusting this action will meet with your acceptance and approval, and with the kindest regards to your husband, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1885.—Dear Sir: Mrs. Grant wishes me to answer your letter of this evening, to say that, while she appreciates your great generosity in transferring to her the mortgage given to secure my debt of \$150,000, she cannot accept it in whole. She accepts with pleasure the trust which applies to the articles enumerated in your letter to go to the Government of the United States at my death or sooner, at her option. In this matter you have anticipated the disposition which I had contemplated making of the articles. They will be delivered to the Government as soon as arrangements can be made for their reception. The papers relating to all other property will be returned, with the request that you have it sold, and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the debt, which I so justly owe you. You have stated in your letter, with the minutest accuracy, the history of the transaction which brought me in your debt. I have only to add that I regard your check for that amount, without inquiry, as an act of marked and unusual friendship. The loan was to me personally. I got the money, as I believed, to carry the Marine National Bank over a day, being assured the bank was solvent, but, owing to unusual calls needed assistance until it could call in its loans. I was assured by Ferdinand Ward that the firm of Grant & Ward had over \$600,000 to their credit at that time in the Marine Bank, besides \$1,300,000 of unpledged securities in their own vaults. I cannot conclude without assuring you that Mrs. Grant's inability to avail herself of your great kindness in no way lessens either her sense of the obligation, or my own.

Yours truly,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

W. H. Vanderbilt, Esq.

640 Fifth Avenue, Jan. 11, 1885.

Gen. U. S. Grant:

MY DEAR SIR:—On my return home last night, I found your letter in answer to mine to Mrs. Grant. I appreciate fully the sentiments which actuate both Mrs. Grant and yourself in delineating that part of my proposition relating to the real estate. I greatly regret that she feels it her duty to make this decision, as I had earnestly hoped that the spirit in which the offer was made would overcome any scruples in accepting it; but I must insist that I shall not be defeated in the purpose to which I have given so much thought, and which I have so much at heart. I will, therefore, as fast as the money is received from the sales of real estate, deposit it in the Union Trust Company. With the money thus realized, I will at once create with that company a trust with proper provisions for an income to be made for Mrs. Grant during her life, and giving her power to make such disposition of the principal as she may elect.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. H. VANDERBILT.

To General U. S. Grant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date received. Mrs. Grant and I regret that you cannot accept our proposition to retain the property which was mortgaged in good faith to secure a debt of honor. But your generous determination compels us to no longer resist.

Yours truly,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

To W. H. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Sunday,

January 11, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. VANDERBILT: Upon reading your letter this afternoon, General Grant and myself felt that it would be ungracious to refuse your princely and generous offer; hence his note to you. But, upon reflection, I find that I cannot, I will not, accept your munificence in any form. I beg you will pardon this apparent vacillation and consider this answer definite and final.

With great regard, and a sense of obligation that will always remain, I am

Yours very gratefully,

(Signed) JULIA D. GRANT.

To Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—During argument on the question of alimony in the Sharon divorce case to-day, the affidavit of Nellie Bracket, one of the witnesses during the trial of the case, was introduced. She stated that the "My dear wife" letters were fixed by the plaintiff after the suit against Sharon was instituted.

The affidavit of ex-Senator Sharon was read. It charged that the testimony of expert Gumpel—who swore the "My dear wife" letters were genuine—was given in accordance with a contract made with G.W. Tyler, plaintiff's attorney, by which Gumpel was to receive \$25,000 if plaintiff won the suit. The contract was produced.

Tyler testified that he wrote the contract and signed it in both his and Gumpel's name. He said the matter was a trap to find out who was distributing Sharon's money.

Wm. H. L. Barnes, defendant's attorney, testified that I. W. Lees, captain of the city detectives, introduced to him John McLoughlin, a clerk in Tyler's office, of whom Barnes purchased the contract for \$25,000. In concluding his testimony, Barnes said: "I believe now that the paper is a fraud, and withdraw it." The case was continued till Friday.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—At 12.15 great excitement was caused in Camp street by the rapid firing of pistol shots. The firing took place in the Mascott office, 68 Camp street, up stairs, between J. D. Houston, State tax collector, and George Osmond, editor of the Mascott. It is also stated that Robert Brewster, State Registrar of Voters, accompanied Houston and took part in the shooting. Houston and Osmond each received a pistol shot wound in the hand. The trouble was caused by an article in Saturday's Mascott reflecting severely upon Judge W. S. Houston, brother of J. D. Houston. Houston says he called at the Mascott office to punish Osmond, and that he used a stick, and only pulled his weapon after Osmond had drawn his. He received a shot in his right hand, dropped his pistol, picked it up with his left hand and fired but once. Osmond says: "I was sitting at my desk in the office when two men came up. One of them was J. D. Houston, and the other I know by sight, but not by name. Houston asked me if my name was Osmond. I answered yes, and he struck me over the head with a club, and then pulled his pistol and began shooting. I was hit in the right hand. There were over ten shots fired. I fired two, and shot Houston. The man who was with Houston kept shooting at Zen-nick, who was throwing things at him. I have not the slightest idea as to what Houston shot at or tackled me for."

WASHINGTON, 12.—Mrs. Belya Ann Lockwood, candidate of the equal rights party for President in the late campaign, in her petition to the Senate through Senator Hoar, asks that the votes for her in New York, New Hampshire, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Maryland and California be counted, and that the electoral vote of Indiana be given to her. She charges that votes cast for her were "fraudulently and illegally counted for the alleged majority candidate, the same being antagonistic to the letter and spirit of the law and subversive to every principle of equity and justice." She also asks that the Senate "refuse to receive the electoral returns of the State of New York, or count them for the alleged majority candidate, for, had the 1,336 votes polled in said State for your petitioner been counted for her, and not for one Grover Cleveland, he would not have been awarded a majority of all the votes cast at said election in said State." As her reason for asking that the electoral vote of Indiana be cast for her, she says that "after the electoral college of that State had cast its vote for the aforesaid Grover Cleveland, it changed its mind, as it had a legal right to, and did cast its united ballot for your petitioner."

BALTIMORE, 12.—Several weeks ago, Daniel O'Neil was convicted of assault with intent to kill Michael J. Redding, who, he alleged, had branded him as "a spy and a traitor," and said he had given away the secrets of the Irish dynamite party. Counselor Rosenthal, when O'Neil was brought into court to-day, asked a postponement of sentence, as O'Neil was a monomaniac. Soon, at O'Neil's request, Rosenthal was sent for, and when that gentleman appeared in front of the lockup, O'Neil hurled a bottle containing a liquid at him. The bottle broke on the grating of the door, and several pieces of broken glass struck Rosenthal, cutting him badly. O'Neil was handcuffed and taken back to jail by several officers.

NEW YORK, 12.—The Independent Republican National Committee was in session to-day. The treasurer reported that the receipts were \$23,836. Of this amount, \$11,000 had been expended for campaign documents, of which 3,125,000 had been circulated. It was resolved "that the National Committee of Independent Republicans continue its existence, and that the State organizations be instructed to preserve the rolls containing the names of Independent voters." At the dinner which followed the meeting, speeches were made by Carl Schurz and others, who dwelt eulogistically upon the victory won by the Independents, and predicted a new and cleaner era in national politics.

COLUMBUS, O., 11.—The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company discovered this morning that Mine No. 5 at Straitsville was on fire, having been fired on the night previous. The mine has not been in operation for some time, though it is one of the largest in the country, having a capacity of about 125 cars per day. Entrance was gained to the mine by removing about 15 feet of earth and blocks which had been used in closing the old entrance. No trouble resulted as the perpetrators were not discovered in the act of firing the mine. The reports are that some people who endeavored to go near the mine to-night were fired upon, but no person was hurt. This is the mine which was fired at another place some two months ago. The Coal and Iron Company are so enraged over the affair that they announced their determination to put themselves on the offensive in the fight, which has to be continued.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—A prize fight, with hard gloves, between Jerry Murphy, of New York, and Bob Steele, light-weight champion of New England, for \$200 a side, came off at the baseball park Sunday afternoon. Murphy was in fine trim, but Steele appeared over-trained, or weak. The men fought eight rounds, each of which lasted from one to two minutes, and each ended with Steele being knocked down. In the first round Steele was knocked down twice, and in the seventh once, and was carried to his corner by his second. In the eighth round

the men had sparred but half a minute when the sheriff and police interfered, putting a stop to the contest. The referees decided the fight a draw. No blood was shed. There were 100 spectators.

CHICAGO, 12.—Notice has been issued by the Union Pacific, Texas and Pacific, Northern Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande Western, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, B. and M. in Nebraska, Atlantic and Pacific and Santa Fe roads, that they will accept the following proportions on immigrants' tickets, issued to bona fide ship immigrants booked through from Europe to destinations on the Pacific Coast; to San Francisco and common points from New Orleans or Galveston, \$40; from Texarkana and Nevada, Mo., \$30; from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Pacific Junction, Council Bluffs or Omaha, \$30. The division of the above proportions among the roads in interest are to be made on the usual basis.

CHICAGO, 13.—The report reaches here that a strike is in progress at Oliver's Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend, Indiana, in which nearly eight hundred men are engaged. The riot occurred this morning and six men were killed. The militia has been called out. Telegrams were sent out from here bringing no details as yet.

South Bend, Ind., 13.—Yesterday, employees all over the Chilled Plow works struck for higher wages, and compelled all the men to quit. At an early hour this morning 200 congregated in front of the gate and would not allow any to enter. Those who tried to enter were beaten about the head and body. Officer Kelly, while trying to quiet the mob was shot through the scalp and badly wounded. Captain Ed. Nicor, attempted to go into the office, but they attacked him with clubs. A number of shots were fired and he was badly hurt about the head. He entered and they locked the door and held him a prisoner in the office, his only communication being by telephone. He telephoned to the City Veteran Guards of the G. A. R. to muster all the men to rescue Capt. Nicor, a member of the guards. Sheriff Rickstrabe empowered them to act as State militia to preserve peace and to disperse the strikers. On hearing this, some of the strikers left. The following is a list of the wounded: Capt. Ed. Nicor, Dave Hoffman, Mr. Card, Officer Kelly and Jacob Barnhardt. Immense crowds thronging the streets followed the veteran guards to the factory, and great excitement prevails.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 13, 1.40 p.m.—Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in the Union Depot at Mankato, Minn., a moment ago.

SAYERSVILLE, Kentucky, 13.—Johh Stapleton was taken from jail by a mob on Saturday night and hanged to a tree. Stapleton's son shot and killed Callahan Whitt last November, and is now in jail at Mount Sterling. Stapleton, senior, was arrested a few days ago charged with complicity in the crime and jailed here. There is much indignation at the hanging. Many believe Stapleton had nothing to do with the killing of Whitt.

BALTIMORE, 13.—A special from Rome to the Sun says: The Pope is now engaged in preparing a special letter, in which he will congratulate Archbishop Gibbons, as well as all the bishops recently assembled in Baltimore in plenary council upon the issue of their deliberations, and upon the harmony and unity with which the conclusions of the council were reached. It is generally believed that Archbishop Gibbons will be created a Cardinal in May next.

WILMINGTON, O., 13.—Examination of the accounts of ex-Treasurer L. D. Reed show him short about \$15,000. Reed's bondsmen are good and the county lose nothing.

WARRENTON, W. V., 13.—The sudden death of E. F. Payne, active partner in the firm of Payne & Co., bankers in Warrenton, has made necessary their assignment. An announcement to this effect was made to-day. No preferences.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The bill to repeal the pre-emption, desert land and timber culture laws and to amend the homestead law has passed the Senate. The first section provides for the repeal of the pre-emption law. This repeal, however, is not to affect the rights of any persons who are accruing on the passage of the act. It further provides that any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the pre-emption law, and who has failed from any cause to perfect title to land heretofore entered by him under the homestead laws, may make a second homestead entry in lieu of the pre-emption privilege which is repealed. Section 2 repeals the timber culture law, with the proviso that it shall not interfere with existing rights. Section 3 amends the Revised Statutes so that persons who have availed themselves of the homestead law may pay the minimum price of lands after 18 months from the date of entry, provided they file preliminary notice six months before. Section 4 repeals the desert land act, except as to claims which exist at the date of the passage of the act. Section 5 provides that no public lands, except abandoned military or other reservations, mineral lands and other lands, the sale of which has been authorized by special act of Congress, shall be sold at public auction or by special private entry. All offered public lands are withdrawn from the market and shall be disposed of as unoffered public lands.

Senator Dolph, in his report accompanying the bill, says: Under the pre-

sent law any person can acquire title to 160 acres under the pre-emption and homestead and timber culture acts, or 480 acres in all. The committee is of the opinion that the time has come to limit the acquirement of Government land by one person to 160 acres. Another reason for the repeal of the pre-emption law is the alarming increase of fraudulent claims under it lately. The report says it has been charged that this fault was in the execution of the law, but the committee is of the opinion that the law contains such inherent defects that fraudulent entry cannot be wholly prevented. The increase of fraudulent entries, in its opinion, is due to the increased value of lands, and consequently greater inducements offered for evasion of the law. The repeal of the timber culture law is recommended because it has proved a failure. The report continues: Experiment has demonstrated that the desert land act, instead of securing the settlement and reclamation of desert lands by actual settlers, has been made the means of securing fraudulent title to agricultural lands, and there is a rapidly growing sentiment in this country for the repeal of all laws providing for the disposal of agricultural public lands, except the homestead law, and that the public domain shall hereafter be reserved for homes for settlers. The committee is of the opinion that this should be the future policy of the government. Even if settlers are restricted to 160 acres of land, it will be but comparatively few years before all public lands suitable for homes will be exhausted.

In conclusion, the report says: The practical exhaustion of our public domain will force upon the attention of the people of this country new, important and difficult questions; and, in the opinion of the committee, the time when our rapidly increasing population, instead of being able to take up homesteads on public lands and make homes for themselves, shall be compelled to find homes in our overcrowded cities, should, by wise legislation, be postponed as long as possible.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The Chronicle's San Diego special says: A courier arrived to-day with a dispatch for the Mexican consul, stating that the Mexican soldiers stationed at Ensenada, Mexico, 85 miles south of here, mutinied on Friday night last and murdered their captain (name not given), his wife and several other persons. They then fled in a body, taking their arms and ammunition with them. The band numbered 40.

A telegram was sent to the captain of the gunboat Democrita, which has been lying at this port, to come to their assistance, but the vessel had sailed for San Francisco. Application was then made to Captain Bailey, of the United States 88th Infantry to forward such assistance as would prevent depredations along the boundary line. The request was promptly granted. The Mexican citizens are greatly alarmed, as the mutineers are known to be a desperate lot.

A dispatch is just received that the mutineers passed near Campo, Mexico, and are making for United States territory.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., 13.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company a few days since inaugurated, what is known as the "double header" system of sending out their freight trains—that is, attaching two locomotives to double the usual number of cars in each train, thus dispensing with the services of one conductor and one brakeman to each double-header. About fifty brakemen were discharged, and several conductors reduced to the rank of brakemen. About 2 p.m. to-day a large number of men collected at the depot and boarded freight train No. 73, a westbound "double-header," pulled the coupling-pins, and refused to allow the men in charge of the train to replace them. The train was recoupled, however, and allowed to go to the junction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana and Pittsburgh road, one mile from the city, where the pins were again pulled and thrown into the river. The train was left standing on the main track, where it now stands. The second section of train No. 73 was treated in like manner, and stands just behind the first section. The fires were raked from the engines attached to both trains by the strikers, and they refused to allow men under supervision of the company's officials to do anything toward getting the trains in motion. All switches at the East yard, from where all freight trains of the Pittsburgh road and Grand Rapids and Indiana start, have been spiked down solidly, and strikers put to guard them. Train No. 71, eastbound from Chicago, was stopped by strikers at Pierceton, 25 miles west of here, this evening, the pins pulled and the train side-tracked, where it now stands. Supt. Law is expected here to-night from Chicago. The strikers will submit their grievances to him to-morrow, at 9 a.m., when, it is supposed, some action will be taken. The strikers appear quiet, but very determined. Serious trouble is feared unless an understanding is arrived at.

SELMA, Ala., 13.—Specials to the Times report a cyclone Sunday night passing through Hale, Perry and Bibb counties, in this State.—The direction was from southeast to northeast. Great damage was done. In Bibb county, near Centerville, it is reported that a man, name unknown, was killed. Mrs. Mason sustained serious injuries and several mills were wrecked. Near Randolph two mules were killed. Strong houses a mile away from its path, shook as if the Spanish earth-