

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 6.—This being the last day of the congressional labor investigation committee, the attendance was unusually large. George E. McNeel, president of the International Workingmen's Union, residing in West Somerville, Mass., was the first witness. The whole difficulty, in his opinion, is the wage system of labor, or in other words, the wage system and the steam engine are contemporaneous, and that the productive power has exceeded the power of consumption. He favored the eight hour law throughout the country.

Peck, of Danbury, Conn., followed. He thought, instead of lending hundreds of millions of dollars to banks, government should lend some few hundred millions, free of interest, to workingmen. He read a long petition to Congress, asking government to lend any man \$5,000 to build a house with, the amount to be paid back by installments.

M. Sellick was for abolishing the United States Senate, restricting the power of Congress and the President; issue \$58 per capita, curtailing home labor to six hours, and allow no one outside the labor bureau to employ laborers.

Mr. Kemp believed the cause of depression was the war, over-issue of currency, extravagance caused by the short period of inflation, and a high protection tariff, all of which ought to be remedied.

Hewitt read the following question, which the committee submit to the public: "The congressional committee earnestly request the co-operation of the public in all sections of the country in obtaining information to aid in a practical solution of the important question submitted to it. It especially invites suggestions from representative men in all departments of business. It proposes the following questions to employers of labor throughout the country?"

First—What were the selling prices of your products in 1860, and in each subsequent year down to 1878, inclusive?

Second—What were the wages paid by you in each of these years for labor employed?

Third—Where the persons furnishing information are willing to do so, the committee invites them to state the percentage of profit made by them in each of these years upon the capital employed in their business?

Fourth—What were the wholesale and retail prices of leading articles of family consumption during each of these years in your vicinity?

Fifth—What is the difference, if any, between the rents of tenements occupied by operatives in the years 1860 and 1878, in your vicinity?

Sixth—What was the comparative amount of products of your business in quality and value in the years 1860 and 1878?

Seventh—State the comparative steadiness of employment of operatives between the years 1860 and 1870, inclusive.

The committee invites suggestions from employers and employed as to the extent and causes of the present depression of business, and as to any special federal legislation which in their opinion would tend to relieve the same.

The committee will hold the next session in the New York Postoffice, August 20th.

The *Tribune* has nothing but aversive criticism on Kearney's speech at Boston. It says: "If anybody pauses to marvel over the mosaic he will merely be puzzled as in some other cases of mosaic to understand how people can be attracted by such an exhibition. Nevertheless, a crazy person, properly exhibited, can make a sensation in this country. In other countries the police suppress such exhibitions. Of course the burden of the speech was to show that every capitalist is a 'thief' and every bondholder a 'lecherous thief,' though why a bondholder should necessarily be more lecherous than other capitalists, Mr. Kearney did not stop to explain. The newspapers were denounced as run in the interest of 'cutthroats, political bilks, daylight thieves, and midnight assassins,' and all because they report Kearney's speeches *verbatim* and thus make him familiar with their gross vulgarity. When he tries to talk sense to his hearers he finds it necessary to travel back to California and the issues there have been so

distinctly local that they do not help him as an adviser of the workingmen of Massachusetts. It was very funny that he should recount how the California workingmen had been deceived in the demagogues and politicians whom they elevated to office for a time, and how they had only found relief finally by throwing over the political bummers and electing none but "poor, obscure artisans" to office. All this was exceedingly funny, in view of the fact that Mr. Kearney's mission to Massachusetts is to help elect Ben Butler Governor of the State, a man who, so far from being a "poor, obscure artisan," is a bloated capitalist, a "protected" manufacturer, and political bumper. What was not so funny, however, was Kearney's emphasized advice to the working men, "to pool all your issues, and put them all in one pool," as a certain means of success, with the announcement that it would be time enough for them to determine what they would do after they had captured the State. From a partisan point of view, Kearney's advice in this regard was certainly shrewd, though fortunately the advice is more difficult to follow than to give, for no factions are more obstinate in their theories and hobbies than the factions of the so-called Workingmen in politics."

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—Wool quiet, but firm, supply ample. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 37 @ 40, X 36 @ 8, medium 37 @ 38, coarse 32 @ 33. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine, 33 @ 36, medium 36 @ 38, coarse 32 @ 33, combing washed, No. C 45, unwashed 28 @ 23 1/2. Canada combing 36 @ 40, fine unwashed 20 @ 25, coarse and medium unwashed, 24 @ 28, tub washed 36 @ 40. Colorado fine and medium, 18 @ 22, coarse, for carpets, 14 @ 17, extra and merino pulled 30 @ 33, No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 33. Texas fine and medium, 15 @ 25, coarse 14 @ 16. California fine and medium 20 @ 25, coarse 18 @ 22.

LITTLE ROCK, 6.—The board of health, to-day, decided to establish quarantine against all freight and passengers from New Orleans. Quarantine will also be established at Hopefield, opposite Memphis, to prevent the landing of New Orleans boats.

DENVER, 6.—The democratic State convention, to-day, nominated John W. Hall, of Kent County, for governor, by acclamation. Martin, of Sussex County, was nominated for Congress. One resolution endorses the Delaware Senators and Representatives in Congress, and concludes as follows:—"In accordance with the time honored and constitutional faith of the democratic party, we hold that the only honest and lawful money of the people of the United States is gold and silver coin and paper currency convertible into such coin at the will of the holder."

Other resolutions hold the republican party responsible for the depressed condition of business, and vigorously denounce the conspiracy, which, through corruption and fraud, gave the electoral votes of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida to Hayes and Wheeler, against the clearly expressed will of the voters of those States, and declare the firm conviction that the refusal of the republican members of the electoral commission to investigate the charges of fraud, whereby the certificates of election were given to Hayes' electors in said States was a violation of public duty and a betrayal of the trust reposed in them; and endorse and approve the investigation constituted by the House of Representatives for the purpose of exposing to the whole country the means by which said frauds were perpetrated and the will of the American people defeated.

WASHINGTON, 6.—At a meeting of the representatives of the greenbackers, to-day, to form a national committee and systematize their labors in the several States, ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, presided. The declaration of principles was discussed, but action deferred till a future meeting.

At a cabinet session, to-day, the Secretary of War said he had news from the Rio Grande that several Mexican companies were being organized for the purpose of repelling raids across the river by United States troops. Matters are regarded as becoming serious. The raiders upon this side of the river will be followed into Mexico, though the sincere wish of the government is that there will be no occasion for any future crossing by our soldiers.

The discussion of the matter was interesting, but it was not considered at the cabinet meeting that any necessity whatever exists at present for any additional orders to Gen. Ord.

BOSTON, 6.—The car shed of the Eastern Railroad Company, burned to-night, with six passenger and two Pullman cars. Loss \$55,000; insured. The fire is believed to be incendiary.

Royal B. Conant, defaulting cashier of the Eliot National Bank, was lodged in jail this morning.

CHICAGO, 6.—Six hundred journeymen shoemakers of this city struck this morning for an advance of wages from \$9 to \$12. They have refused the offer of the employers to compromise on \$10.50 per week. There are 1,000 shoemakers of this class in Chicago, and those who have not already struck threaten to do so. The strike includes all leading wholesale houses.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Sun's* Harrisburg special says: An over-issue of bonds has been discovered by the commissioners of the sinking fund. Since the first of February coupons have been dropping into the treasury for payment that the commissioners know nothing of. It is thought the over-issue will reach \$100,000. Forty-nine thousand have already been presented, and mostly come from strangers in Europe.

The *Sun's* editorial says: Kearney, of California, may be a very smart man, but his first speech, after his arrival in the east does not show it. Kearney says out of 60,000 words composing the English language, he is in possession of a few hundred. We are sorry to say that, judging by Kearney's performance in Faneuil Hall, his possession of words is very large in proportion to his ideas. There may be more of Kearney than yet appears, but such balderdash as he let off on Monday night in Boston, will not answer to build a political party upon. When one speaks of the working people in this country he speaks of nearly the whole population. We are a nation of working men and working women. Even the children work. Idlers form but an insignificant minority in this country. Now, if Kearney, of California, has anything to propose for the good of the working people, we are all concerned to hear it, but let it be something at once rational and definite, something practical and good if accomplished. A mere gush of words will do nobody any good.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it was decided not to advance the \$5 rate of California freights for first class merchandise.

Schwab sent the following telegram to Kearney, yesterday.

Dear Kearney—Come to speak at a public meeting on Saturday night, at Brooklyn.

(Signed) JUSTUS H. SCHWAB.

The meeting is to be held on the steps of the city hall, and is called for the purpose of denouncing the congressional committee, of which Hewitt is chairman, at present sitting in New York. No reply was received last night.

The *Times'* Bismarck, Dakota, special says: The latest advices from the Bear Paw Mountains, report the excitement over, and that there are only 40 men left on the gold diggings. There are several boat loads of miners on their way home. The placer diggings are "played out."

The grasshoppers were here, yesterday, and ate up half the crops.

The *Tribe's* London special says: An exciting scene occurred in the House of Commons, last evening. During Colonel Stanley's speech in reference to the reserves, Major Ogorman repeatedly cheered derisively, and when called to order by the speaker he insisted upon his right to cheer at all times and refused to apologize. The speaker thereupon formally named him. Ogorman then left the house on the speaker's order to withdraw. The House will take into consideration the Major's conduct this evening. It is stated that Ogorman's conduct was due to the fact of his smarting under a sense of personal wrong, Stanley having unjustly refused Ogorman's son promotion.

All the journals continue to lampoon Kearney. Not one has a good word for him or his principles. It is generally thought that he will drop out of sight early.

The *Tribune's* Boston correspondent, describing the meeting at Faneuil Hall, on Monday night, says: The great trouble with Den-

nis Kearney is, that he has absolutely nothing to say. He has as few ideas in his head as any man I ever heard speak. He has no facts, no statistics, and, if I can read signs aright, a few more victories like that of Monday night, will finish his career forever. The people were tired of him long before he was done, and several left the hall before his speech was ended. The impression I came away with was, that he had been looking about him carefully since he came here, and that the vast difference between this community and the one he glories in "representing," had been borne on him in a way to take all the starch out of his stock in trade. He had found too that nobody wanted his indecency, and that his profanity was not much needed either. I confess to a great disappointment. I went to the meeting expecting to hear the cause of the workingman, and he has a cause, set forth by one of his fellows who was dead in earnest. I found a big, blustering schoolboy, who put me off with bombastic words; one long, silly, utterly pointless story about a crown and an old woman, illustrating nothing; and never a fact, a statistic, a statement of principle nor an appeal to anything in the intelligence, hearts or souls of his hearers. In California his great card was "Chinese." Here he finds that falls flat, and on Monday night he tried to raise some feeling on the subject, but could not raise a spark. He only spoke a few moments on this question, and seeing that his hearers cared nothing for it he let it drop. As soon as he had ended his speech he left the hall, and the interest that had come dangerously high flinging once or twice, died away with a faint party cheer. Butler was not there but his spirit was, and Kearney and all the crowd present were tools in his hands, and will be led to the slaughter by him, like silly sheep that they are. Kearney feels his position. He is not the man we were promised, and we know it, and the workingmen of Boston know it, and will come to think so presently.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 7.—The fast line on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, which left this city at 11:47 last night, met with a terrible accident at a point one and a half miles west of Mingo Junction, Ohio. The train was composed of two sleepers, one hotel car, one baggage, two postal cars, and two coaches, the latter being occupied by emigrants. At one a.m., at the point named, the fast line, which was 20 minutes behind time and running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, collided with a freight train. The entire train except the hotel car and sleepers, was thrown from the track and fearfully wrecked. Eleven or twelve persons are reported killed, and from 15 to 20 seriously wounded. No names have yet been received. All the passengers in the sleepers escaped without serious injury. The loss of life was confined to those in the forward cars occupied by the postal clerks and emigrants.

The Cincinnati postal car was thrown over an embankment 30 feet, and completely demolished. The postal clerks, Frank D. Graham, A. W. Andrews and W. Johnston, were killed. George L. Mooreau had a leg broken.

The St. Louis car was thrown over an embankment, on its end, and badly wrecked. The postal clerks, G. W. West, W. H. Houston and G. C. Matthews were injured, but it is supposed not fatally.

The baggage and emigrant cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked, while the last coach and sleepers remained on the track, and the occupants escaped almost unhurt.

Owing to the fact that most of the killed and wounded are emigrants, great difficulty is experienced in getting a list of the casualties.

The killed and wounded were taken on a special train to Steubenville, Ohio, where the officers of the road did everything in their power to make the wounded comfortable.

Both public and private houses were opened to receive them, and they received the attention of the best physicians of the town.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Secretary Evarts laid before the Cabinet, to-day, a communication to the effect that the Chinese Embassy will arrive here on the first of September. He was requested to prepare a programme for their hospitable recep-

tion, as the President is anxious to do everything in his power to conciliate China.

The *Star*, this evening, says: We learn, upon the authority of a member of the Chinese Embassy, that the visit of Mr. Chin, senior ambassador to Hartford, is to consult with his associate, Mr. Wing, and to rest, for a few days, in the mission house, while preparations are made here for the embassy.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, but it is a fact, that the Chinese Government owns a spacious building in Hartford in which the entire Embassy can be accommodated and cared for by their own countrymen. They will tarry for a few days, simply to prepare for their presentation to the President, and their permanent residence in Washington.

The statement that the Embassy has rented the Stewart mansion for a residence is incorrect, no choice has yet been made for a house.

The removal of General Julius Stahl, and the appointment of David H. Bailey as vice-consul general at Shanghai, China, will still further complicate congressional investigation into the affairs of that consulate. A subpoena, *duces tecum*, had been issued to Gen. Stahl requiring him to furnish transcripts of the bank accounts of Consul General Seward and Vice-Consul General Bradford during the time they had charge of the consulate. This subpoena, served upon Mr. Stahl after his removal, will be of no avail, and a new subpoena, *duces tecum* will have to issue from the House of Representatives to Mr. Bailey after he assumes his duties at the consulate. This will throw the investigation back at least a month, and prevent the committee from having their report ready by the time Congress meets in December.

It has already been charged that the State Department is responsible for delaying the investigation in every way possible, and this change in the management of the consulate at this time, is at least regarded as very bad taste, if not intended.

Mr. Bailey is now on his way to Shanghai and will arrive there sometime next month. In the meanwhile a new subpoena will issue for him, and be transmitted through the State Department by the next mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—There is considerable excitement at Yuma, Arizona, over the threatened raid by the Indians who have recently gathered in some numbers in the vicinity of the town, encouraged by the absence of the troops, which have been sent to Idaho, and inflamed with whiskey surreptitiously furnished them. Citizens are guarding the approaches to the town.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—On 'change at Manchester, yesterday, there was talk of a possible general closing of mills. Several Blackburn owners have intimated that they will close unless trade revives.

It is said that 7,000 Russians are sick in Bulgaria, and constant reinforcements are necessary to keep up an effective army.

The steamship *Assyria*, leaving Yarmouth dock, to-day, for New York, went ashore and must remain several tides.

In the Royal Yacht squadron regatta, to-day, *Enchantress*, an American schooner, came in first, but the *Formosa* won by the time allowance.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Northcote, moving the supplementary estimate, said the House must provide for a deficit of £4,300,000. He proposed to issue exchequer bonds extending through three years, of which £2,000,000 would be needed this year.

After much criticism on the part of Gladstone and Childers, the latter declaring the deficit unprecedented and the estimates too sanguine, the resolution passed.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury have received congratulatory deputations from various conservative associations.

Beaconsfield reiterated his previous opinions in relation to his foreign policy, and emphasised the necessity of conservative organization at home, which is by some people construed as a hint at an early dissolution.

The following is the score in the International Pigeon Shooting match, yesterday: Bogardus 79; Coventry 78. The match was for £1,000 a side, each to shoot at 100 birds. The betting was slightly in