

## BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Secretary Lamar and Indian Commissioner Atkins returned to this city on Sunday night.

About 700 Knights of Labor from Richmond, Va., visited this city today. They were entertained by local assemblies of the order of this city. Through the efforts of Gen. Rosecrans and the Register of the Treasury, they were allowed admittance to the Capitol and spent several hours there. This is the first time the Capitol has been open to visitors on Sunday.

A meeting of the cabinet will be held to-morrow. The members who are absent from the city have not, however, been summoned to attend it as there is no business to be considered requiring their presence. It is expected that all the cabinet officers will have returned to Washington by the 20th. It is stated at the White House that the President purposes to dispose of the pending business before seriously considering matters to be brought to the notice of Congress in his annual message.

Surgeon Main, of the Marine Hospital service, has reported to the Surgeon-General at Washington the details of a visit of inspection to Tampico, Bagdad, San Fernando, and other cities in Mexico near the border line, from which it appears there is no danger of an introduction of an epidemic of any kind from that quarter.

Lieutenant George M. Storey, commanding the Alaska exploring expedition, reports to the Navy Department from St. Michaels, Alaska, June 30th, that after leaving Unalakleet on June 9th he visited the new volcano on Bogosloo Island, and found the only changes since last year's visit to be a less discharge of smoke and steam and a small point making off from the northwest end. At the new volcano birds were nesting. At St. Michaels, Lieutenant Storey secured nearly all the fur clothing required, also eighteen good dogs and three good teams. The dogs cost about \$150 each in exchange for a trade of goods. An interpreter was also engaged and shipped as an ordinary seaman. He expected to leave at once for St. Lawrence Bay and thence to proceed to Hotham Inlet. All on board the schooner *Viking* were well and showed great interest in the work ahead of them.

Thomas Hughes, postmaster at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Assistant Postmaster Clark have been arrested, a shortage of \$1,200 having been discovered in the accounts of the office.

Alexandria A. Gambrell, of Illinois, has been appointed Chief of Division in the Second Auditor's office.

## CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.

Consul Mason at Marseilles has sent to the State Department a further report dated August 27th on the cholera epidemic. He says: "Accepting these statistics as now published they are undoubtedly quite below the truth. The deaths from Asiatic cholera in Marseilles since the 20th inst., inclusive, have numbered by days as follows: 46, 49, 46, 45, 45, 49, 27. The total deaths from all causes during the same days: 102, 118, 92, 86, 88, 70, 63. This considering that the normal death rate at Marseilles is less than 30 per day, is a frightful record and shows that typhus and typhoid fevers are ravaging this reeking city with a scarcely less deadly vehemence than that of the cholera itself." Mr. Mason says that departures from the city number about 2,000 per day, but there has been no panic like that of 1884. The newest peculiarity of the cholera both at Toulon and Marseilles, Mr. Mason says, is a tendency to complication at an early stage with typhoid fever combination, from which few patients are ever rescued.

First Comptroller Durham to-day stopped the requisition to pay the salary of A. J. Cresswell, government counsel before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for the month of August until it is settled that there is any balance due him. The First Comptroller takes the ground that Mr. Cresswell is not entitled to a fixed salary of \$8,000 per annum, but that the law organizing the court provided that the government counsel should receive a reasonable compensation, that is, compensation for each case tried, and that subsequent laws limited such compensation to \$8,000 per annum. The court, however, he says, neglected to fix the amount of a reasonable compensation and has illegally treated it as a fixed salary.

SANDY HOOK, 7, 9.40 p.m.—The race between the *Puritan* and the *Genesta* has been postponed until to-morrow.

Owing to the lateness of the start the initial race between the *Genesta* and the *Puritan*, and to the lack of wind afterward, the yachts succeeded to-day in making only half the course, or twenty miles. In this twenty mile heat the *Puritan* squarely out sailed the *Genesta* one mile in ten and nearly two in twenty. The haze settled upon the bay all morning and there was no wind from any quarter until nearly noon. A hundred sails of yachts lay on the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook this morning when the judges' boat, *Luckenbach*, arrived from New York with the judges—Messrs. J. F. Tams, Chas. Stebbins and Philip Schuyler. At 9.45 a.m. Jay Gould's steam yacht, *Atlanta*, passed out by the Hook followed in ten minutes by the tug, *Luther C. Ward*, towing the

sloop *Puritan*. She was saluted by the guns from nearly every steam yacht in the fleet while on her way to Scotland Lightship, the starting point. The *Genesta* remained in the Horse Shoe, while Wm. Krebs of the New York Yacht Club, representing the *Puritan*, was put on board from the judges' boat. She then proceeded under sail on port tack to the Lightship. The English cutter was also saluted by a large fleet of yachts now under weigh. The tide was running flood during the forenoon; 217 vessels of all sizes and rigs were assembled within a circle of a mile of Scotland Lightship then lying to the southwest. By skillful management the skipper of both yachts brought them close enough to the line between the judges' boat and the Lightship on point tack to cross. In a few seconds after the starting signal the *Puritan* slipped across first, close up to the judges' boat at 1:35:55; but for some reason the captain of the *Genesta* tacked to starboard, just before reaching it, losing 1 minute and 42 seconds, and being handicapped 37 seconds thereby. She crossed at 1:37:37 official time. Capt. Crocker, of the *Puritan*, which boat looked very handsome, with her mainsail sprit, topsail, forestay sail, jib and jib topsail set, meant "fight" from the start. At the moment the *Genesta* crossed the line the *Puritan* came about and in 30 seconds had filled away on the starboard tack with the *Genesta* a hundred yards on her lee-board. The course was right in "the wind's eye," and a tug had started 10 minutes before to log out 20 miles to the windward, and had placed a stake buoy for the yachts to round. Cheered on by the shouts of hundreds of spectators and followed by the immense flotilla of pleasure craft the contestants headed due east on the first reach. Finding that he could neither pass the *Puritan* to leeward or "outpoint" him, Captain Crocker, after 23 minutes, suddenly put the *Genesta* about to cross the *Puritan*'s stern. But Capt. Crocker put his helm down, at once bringing the handsome white sloop around 40 seconds later. The *Genesta* was full of tricks, for round she came again in less than a minute, followed by the *Puritan* again in 40 seconds. Both yachts were carrying exactly the same canvas. Instead of gaining by the little skirmish which he had inaugurated, the Captain had lost, as the *Puritan* had gained a decided advantage. Both yachts went about at 3.07 and reached to southward, having made about eight miles. Now the *Puritan* began rapidly to open the gap between herself and the *Genesta*, and when they met they each tacked eastward. At 4 o'clock she was fully three-quarters of a mile to windward of her antagonist and one-eighth of a mile ahead. At 5.11 both tacked to southward again, and now the *Genesta* was over a mile on the *Puritan*'s lee quarter. Both yachts walked by the fleets of schooners, including the *Montauk*, *Fleetwing*, *America*, *Gilana*, and the *Columbia*, astonishing the spectators and proving the superior speed of these boats as compared with the old models. At 6.30 when the judge's boat arrived at the outer mark it was sundown. The wind was growing lighter, and the yachts being then two miles to leeward it was evident that the race could not be sailed within the required time—a limit of seven hours, so the regatta committee ordered it postponed until to-morrow, when the boats will start at the same hour and over a similar course. All accompanying yachts were turned back before dark, and the *Genesta* and *Puritan* were towed back to Horseshoe. The result of to-day's contest is thought by experienced men to be a convincing proof that the *Puritan* can beat the cutter under any conditions.

GALVESTON, 7.—The *News*, some weeks ago, charged that nearly \$2,000,000 had been lost to the people and the school fund of Texas by the mismanagement of the State land affairs or something worse. In its issue of Sunday morning the *News* editorially says on the same subject: To show to what extent the school fund has been robbed in the last ten years some official figures are submitted. In 1875 the new constitution gave one-half of the public domain to the public schools beside alternate sections located by virtue of railroad scrip. At that time there were already located for the school fund 11,358,600 acres, and there were 67,580,129 acres of vacant, unappropriated public domain, which latter has been exhausted during the past ten years. The school fund under the constitutional provision donating half the public domain to that fund, ought to have received 33,790,064 acres, being half the land disposed of in that time, which added to the acreage owned by the school fund in 1875 would make a grand total of 45,176,664 acres of school land less 8,037,804 acres that have been sold. Thus the school fund ought now to have unsold located lands amounting to 37,137,860 acres. But it has in fact only 24,678,297 acres. This fund, then says the *News*, has been defrauded of 12,459,563 acres, worth \$25,000,000. Some time there will be a sure enough investigation of land matters in this State. Twelve million acres may be a small matter, but it is worth hunting up. It is about 1,000 acres for every pupil in the public schools. How would it do, says the *News*, for the Grass Commissioner to be put on the trail of these lost lands?

St. Louis, 7.—Messrs Powderly and Turner held another conference this afternoon with General Manager Talmadge of the Wabash Railroad and presented their request as previously outlined in these dispatches. The request was not made in a written form

but was presented in the course of a conversation and was accepted and agreed to by Col. Talmadge and the latter gentleman dictated in the presence of Powderly and Turner the following order which was at once telegraphed to the Superintendent of Motive power and Machinery of the Wabash road with directions to instruct their subordinate officers accordingly:

"In filling the vacancies caused by the discharge of men for incompetency or by their leaving the service, give old men the preference over strangers or new men, asking no questions as to whether they belong to the Knights of Labor or any other organization."

This is understood to have been entirely satisfactory to Messrs. Powderly and Turner, and the belief now is that the actual settlement of the trouble has been reached and that an official notification will be promulgated to the Order to that effect. Powderly and Turner left for Cincinnati to-night.

New York, 7.—The suit brought by George C. Holt, as assignee of Ferdinand and Ward against Wm. S. Warner, to have set aside the transfer of property made by Ward to the defendant and others just prior to the failure of Grant & Ward, was continued to-day before the referee. Mr. Ward was again called to the stand and testified that on March 1st, 1884, there was due Mr. Warner about one million dollars, for which he gave new obligations, upon which he was to pay Warner 20 per cent. a month. These obligations were to fall due September 1st, 1884. Mr. Ward said that the transfer of his property to Warner was made on May 7th, 1884, and that the total amount of the obligations for which he gave notes was \$567,560. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

New York, 7.—The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the government of New York City and its departments, held its first session to-day. A resolution was passed requesting the Corporation Counsel to communicate by letter with the various heads of departments and with the officers of the city and county with a view of obtaining from them suggestions and facts to assist the committee in its work. The comptroller's office sent in summary reports of that department covering a period of over forty years. It will be used as a basis for the beginning of the investigation in detail.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—New Zealand advises say the House of Representatives carried, by a large majority, the motion of Sir Julius Vogel to retain the San Francisco mail service. Government will call for tenders for eighteen-day mail service between San Francisco and Auckland, New Zealand, Auckland to be the terminal point for steamers.

SANDY HOOK, 8.—The lower bay is this morning again full of yachts. The *Puritan* is anchored near Sandy Hook dock. The *Genesta* is further down. The signal service officer reports light southerly winds under five miles an hour. Brisk winds are predicted towards evening, with increasing cloudiness and rain.

WASHINGTON, Indiana, 8.—There are some new developments in the Davis county trustee frauds. Grimsby, Brown and Clark, absconding trustees, have been seen and interviewed in Hamilton, Ontario. J. C. Billheimer, one of the attorneys, went to Canada shortly after they disappeared and came across them in Hamilton, Ontario. Billheimer has just returned. He says:

"When I arrived in Hamilton, I found three of the gloomiest trustees I ever saw in my life. They looked sad and forsaken, but offered no apologies or explanations concerning their schemes. They blamed a Chicago party for a good part of the mischief. I don't believe the trustees have much left, but I think the Chicago man beat them out of about all they had raised on the fraudulent warrants, because the paper was made out to his order and he made no promise to hand over the money to them as he disposed of the papers. In fact, however, neither of them can approximate how much paper they had issued. The total amount cannot be less than 250,000 for the three townships. This and the fact that Posey County has discovered an apparently illegal issue of \$80,000 on certificates by a former trustee, has caused consternation among the people of that section and may result in an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of amending the laws, which at present allow the township trustees almost unlimited power in raising money."

INDIANAPOLIS, 8.—A large meeting of citizens was held to-night at the Masonic Hall to endorse Parnell in his present political career respecting Ireland. Hon. John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, presided, and speeches were made by Vice-President Hendricks and others. Resolutions of sympathy and encouragement with Mr. Parnell and the Irish party were adopted.

## HENDRICKS SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: Always, whatever may be her condition, Ireland will find devoted and steadfast friends in the United States. Some years ago I was called upon to attend a meeting of another nationality when the war was pending between France and Prussia. The Germans then held a very large and interesting meeting to express their sympathy in the cause of Germany in that controversy. I felt it right then to participate in that meeting because the sons of Germany were deeply interested in that contest. This is no contest between navies or between armies, but one for the establish-

ment of good government in Ireland. And very specially do I enjoy participating and joining with you Irishmen and Irish women in expressing the sentiments you express on this occasion. What shall be the government of Ireland? For many years it has not been a controverted question that Ireland has been dealt hardly by. It is known the world over that Ireland from the days of Henry I until this hour has not had fair play from Great Britain. On the contrary, she has been denied the rights of equal citizenship, and has been despoiled of her lands. Every Irishman here to-night, and every Irishman in America, is a protest against the bad governing of England toward Ireland. How is it that you are here, having left almost the most beautiful land in the world? Perhaps no part of this globe is more attractive than Ireland and you left Ireland. You are here because you could not get good government in Ireland. Forty-five years ago the population of the "Green Isle" was 9,000,000 of people—a large population for a country only the size of Indiana—and to-day, after a lapse of forty-five years that population is only 5,000,000, a loss in less than half a century of 5,000,000 of people—almost an entire half of the entire population gone from Ireland! I know the famine of 1843 had much to do with this, but the bad government and cruelties by the landlords have done more than famine and pestilence to depopulate the beautiful isle. I would say it is a serious matter when a man or woman chooses to leave the home of their forefathers for many centuries. And when on account of bad government, unjust laws and a cruel system of tenantry, there has been driven away almost half of the population, the question "What's to be done?" comes up. It cannot remain always this way. The landlord who draws rent cannot always enjoy it in Paris or London. He must have a part in the fortunes of the people of the country or quit. It cannot always be that the people of Ireland are to be oppressed. I think the day of tyranny in every form is to pass away and that the day is soon to come when all men are to be blessed with a good government and just laws. It is well enough for you and me to understand what the political contest in Ireland is. I chanced to pay a visit to the House of Commons a few years ago and heard this cause. Mr. Parnell then as now was the leader, and held that in respect to her domestic affairs Ireland should have the right to make her own laws. This fall there are 100 Members of Parliament to be elected from Ireland, and Mr. Parnell expects that of this number his cause will carry 80 or 85, so that when Parliament meets there will be of the true, tried and reliable friends of Ireland at least 80 members. They will go to Parliament for the purpose of assisting the right of

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

for Ireland. What a beautiful system that would be! They will get it from you Irishmen in America. Here, as I said, is Indiana, about the same size as Ireland, differing not more in extent than half of Marion county, with a population not more than half as large as Ireland, we here would allow no man to speak of taking from us the right and power of local self-government. We recognize the right and power of the General Government, but when it affects you and me and the people of Indiana, then it is that Indiana makes her own laws. The mission of the men to be sent from Ireland to Parliament is to have for Ireland what the Indians enjoy, to claim the right to

## MAKE HER OWN LAWS,

simply because we can regulate our own affairs better than any one else can regulate them for us, and so Irishmen on their own soil, for that simple reason, must be legislators for Ireland. That was the great argument first asserted in this country. One hundred years has established the fact that local self-government, with respect to local affairs, is the true system of government in this world.

The great trouble in Ireland to-day is land. Where there is trouble with lands in any country the trouble is exceedingly great. Much has been done in Ireland to make better the condition of the tenant, but the land trouble still exists, and it must be regulated as we regulate such matters in Indiana, by legislators from the soil. No question can arise between landlord and tenant in Indiana that is not regulated by our legislators, so Ireland must have local self-government. Who, in Indiana, would trust to any other State in legislation for her schools, in the building up of her industries? So, according to Mr. Parnell, not only the agricultural classes, but the mechanics, the people of the cities and towns must live, and when Ireland becomes clothed with the right and power of local self-government these matters will be cared for. That is a doctrine so plainly expressed and so powerful in its application to human interests that it will never stop. It will go on. It is not reasonable that in London the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland shall be fixed. It is

## AGAINST REASON AND JUSTICE

that such a practice should permanently prevail. When men to be elected by the friends of Ireland come to Parliament, it will be to say as one man, "local self-government in Ireland." You are asked to help in this election. There is to be no mistake made in this election. There will be no shams, no frauds. Ireland is tremendously in earnest. Before any man is nominated he is to give a written pledge to sit and vote and act with the members repre-

senting Ireland and favorable to Ireland's cause. Mr. Parnell is a very great leader, and I believe he is going to lead his countrymen to triumph and success.

"It is proper that I should say to you that the friends of your country in Ireland rely upon the differences between the two great English parties—Whig and Tory, or Radical and Liberal. Not greatly different are they in numbers and force, and Mr. Parnell relies upon this. And if Ireland is thoroughly united in the struggle between the two English parties, Ireland will be placed where she ought to be in her political relations with the world. Each party seeking strength from the Irish vote will place Ireland where she has a right to stand. I think the cause will go further than has been yet maintained. It will result in just what we have in Indiana—

## A WRITTEN CONSTITUTION.

That is what I hope to see—Ireland to be governed by a written constitution, in which Parliament will be restricted as our legislature is by the Constitution of the State. Will it not be a grand sight when in the city of Dublin there will meet a constitutional convention to form a Constitution for Ireland? I observe that Mr. Parnell favors only one branch, one parliamentary body. He is afraid of a House of Lords perhaps, but he could have as we have here, a Senate, in its stead, and thus be saved from errors and faults of legislation. I do not know of anything that would give me greater pleasure than to attend the constitutional convention in Dublin [Great cheering.] I want to live until that time.

Let us come back to the great question which lies at the foundation of government. The question of the rights of the people to make their own laws, and that no other power has a right to make laws for them. You remember in the Declaration of Independence we asserted the right of man to govern themselves. That is a great fundamental idea of America and is the one now being applied to Ireland's cause, to which you are giving your sympathy and support. The right of man to govern himself and to abolish laws that are inimical to his welfare is the principle that was asserted at Bunker Hill, and in glorious triumph it was proclaimed at Yorktown. [Great applause.]

## CABLEGRAM TO PARNELL.

The following cablegram was forwarded to Mr. Parnell after the close of the meeting:

Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, Dublin:

At an immense mass meeting held here to-night, addressed by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, resolutions were adopted endorsing your address of August 22nd, and pledging you aid, moral and financial.

(Signed) JOHN E. LAMB,

Chairman.

SANDY HOOK, 8, noon.—The *Puritan* fouled the *Genesta* and carried away the *Genesta*'s bowsprit. The *Puritan* had her mainsail badly torn while in collision with the *Genesta*.

12:35 p.m.—The judge's boat has taken the *Genesta* in tow and is coming in.

1 p.m.—On account of the accident to the competing yachts the race is off for to-day.

New York, 8.—At the Highlands the judges held a consultation after the fouling occurred and talked to the skippers of the *Puritan* and *Genesta*. Both declared racing to be an impossibility. When the yachts came in view from Sandy Hook the *Genesta* and *Puritan* were in close company making for Scotland Lightship. The red, white and blue pennant of the *Puritan* was first seen. The skipper of the *Genesta* pointed right toward the *Puritan* in an endeavor to take the latter's wind away. The Captain of the *Puritan* believed he could cross the *Genesta*'s bow, and tried to do so. The result was a foul, in which the *Genesta*'s bowsprit was carried away and the mainsail of the *Puritan* badly torn. The consternation on the judges' boat and on the yachts was great. Those who were not near enough to see were afraid the yachts were injured below the water line. It was a foul pure and simple upon the part of the *Puritan* and was due to the fact that her skipper thought he could bring her before the wind faster than he did. The hole in the *Puritan*'s mainsail of course rendered her useless. It was only by luck that further accidents were avoided, after the collision all the visiting attendant yachts ran up close to the *Puritan* and the *Genesta* and several fouls occurred.

Everybody was astonished at the audacity of the *Puritan*'s sailing master in attempting to cross the vessel's bows contrary to all "rules of the road" and the rules of the New York Yacht Club. The accident has ended all prospect of a race for perhaps a week, although the *Genesta* may secure a bowsprit before time to race Friday. As soon as the *Puritan* could gybe and come alongside the judges' boat, Mr. Forbes asked the committee if he should sail the race. "No, you won't," said Mr. Tams curtly.

After a meeting was held in the pilot house the committee boat went alongside the disabled *Genesta*.

"We have ruled the *Puritan* out," said Mr. Tams, addressing Sir Richard Sutton, "and you may sail the race if you wish."

"We are much obliged," replied Sir Richard in a few moments, "but we can't do so. We don't want it in the way of