

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Hon. John G. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico, in response to a request from the manufacturers' association of the northwest, has prepared and sent to the state department an elaborate paper to be transmitted to the above named association, giving the results of careful study concerning the prospects and the available means for an extension of our commerce with Mexico. Mr. Foster states the prohibitory tariff and revolutionary condition of Mexico form great obstacles to any extended foreign trade, and until they are removed our merchants will, as a general thing, continue to find more inviting markets elsewhere. But he asserts, nevertheless, that there is a limited field which may be occupied by Americans, and regards it as entirely feasible and safe for American manufacturers to continue their efforts in kindred branches, and establish in the City of Mexico warehouses for the exhibition and sale of the products of their factories. In this way local merchants and consumers will have a practical display of the superior merits of American goods and wares, and their sale can be gradually increased and a permanent market created.

The Secretary of War received and referred to General Sherman a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, sharply replying to certain statements made by General Sheridan in the latter's annual report. Secretary Schurz says: These statements, as far as they reflect upon the conduct of the Indian service are of a sweeping and somewhat vague nature, but it must be assumed that General Sheridan would not have made them and permitted them to become public had he not in his possession specific information concerning the certain agencies and the certain branches of the Indian service to which these statements may be individually applied.

General Sheridan, in his official document, gives it as his opinion that, "With wise management the amounts appropriated by congress ought to be sufficient, if practically applied to the exact purposes specified," but that the reports of the department commanders would indicate a different result, except in the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux. He would certainly not have expressed such an opinion without being acquainted, in detail, with the appropriations made by congress and the specific purposes for which they were intended. It is also to be supposed that before making the sweeping charges above quoted he was cognizant of the specific cases in which those appropriations were not either applied at all, or diverted from the purpose intended by congress.

You will greatly oblige me by requesting Gen. Sheridan to communicate such facts as may be in his possession, giving the names of the agents, dates and other circumstances which warrant the charges, and includes all the Indian agencies in the military division of the Missouri except those of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux. He asks specific information on the subject in view of the fact that certain military officers seem of late to have fallen into the habit of indulging, officially, and probably in general, in reflections on the Indian service without taking the trouble of substantiating, with such statements in detail, as would facilitate the discovery and correction of abuses. I do not deprecate criticism at all; I rather invite it; but when it is officially put forth, there is, it seems to me, a certain fairness due from one branch of public service to another. I should, for instance, not deem any officer of this department justified in blaming in general terms the army for its failure to intercept the runaway Cheyennes on their march of several hundred miles through Kansas and Nebraska and across the Union Pacific Railroad, without being able to point out certain instances of mismanagement or neglect. If such instances had come to the knowledge of this department, which they have not, I should have considered it due to the army that they be specifically ascertained and stated before indulging in general arraignment.

General Sheridan's intimation that the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail

Sioux were allowed to select their present locations owing to a "systematic working up of the case by traders and contractors," is also made the subject of emphatic comment by Secretary Schurz. He states that his policy was adopted by the department on the earnest advice of the distinguished Indian fighter and manager, Gen. Crook, who, as a result of his long experience with the Sioux, opposed any policy that would force the Sioux against their unanimous and determined protest to stay on the Missouri River, as seriously endangering our peaceful relations with those powerful tribes, and the Secretary adds that so far, at least, their loyal conduct seems to have justified the course adopted. Secretary Schurz challenges General Sheridan to produce evidence in support of his imputations, and meanwhile remarks that it would not have been asking too much of him to inform himself a little better of the circumstances before publishing his assertion in an official document.

The Secretary also makes the following comment upon the remark of Gen. Gibbon, that "there is an entire absence of responsibility in Indian service": "If General Gibbon, when writing his report, was cognizant of specific cases of wrong-doing, he would have obliged the department by reporting them and if, after such report, charges thus made had not been inquired into, and the guilty persons held to their proper responsibility, the sweeping statements contained in his report would have been adopted as justified. If he will communicate such specific information now, he will find there is no such lack of responsibility as he alleges. Several employees in the Indian service who are now under criminal prosecution, have discovered this at their cost."

INDIANAPOLIS, 19.—The grand jury of the United States court came into open court, this morning, and, by their foreman, Gen. Haskell, reported that the district attorney had received instructions from the President of the United States against prosecuting a certain party for alleged embezzlement in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, meaning Owen Carter, and they had been requested to investigate the matter, and desired to know from the court whether it was their duty to proceed with the case, the instructions of the President to the district attorney to the contrary notwithstanding; whereupon Judge Gresham charged them in substance as follows: When you were empanelled at the beginning of the term, you swore that you would diligently, entire and true presentment make of such matters as should be given you in charge, or might otherwise come to your knowledge, touching violations of the criminal statutes of the United States, that you would present no one through envy, hatred, or malice, and that you would leave no one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, reward, or the hope thereof. You could not, if you would, escape the obligation of this oath by heeding the instructions of the President in this particular case. The President, if he feels so inclined, may interfere even in advance of the indictment by exercising the pardoning power. In no other way has he the slightest authority to control your action. He has it in his power to pardon the alleged offender, and unless he is willing to take this responsibility, he has no more right to control your action than the Czar of Russia. If you believe the President's instructions to the district attorney were intended to prevent you from making the fullest examination into the matter before you, and from returning an indictment against the accused, if the evidence should warrant it, you should feel inspired with an additional determination to do your duty. The moment the executive is allowed to control the action of the courts in the administration of criminal justice, the independence is gone. It is due the President to say that the court does not believe he has any desire to encroach upon the judiciary, or that he contemplated any unwarranted interference by his instructions to the attorney-general.

INDIANAPOLIS, 19.—Warren Tate shot and killed Wm. Love in the court house, late this afternoon. Love had been a witness in a case wherein Tate is the plaintiff. Love was a prominent real estate dealer, and Tate is of a fine family, but is best known as the husband of a

former notorious courtesan, now of Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—C. Reed Whipple, for fifteen years clerk to the secretary and treasurer of the Union League Club, has disappeared, leaving behind him a letter in which he confesses to the appropriation of \$3,900 belonging to the club.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., 19.—The Manchester paper mills, Dutchess County, were burned to-night. Loss, \$75,000; incendiary. Two employees were badly burned. All the hands were at work, and a panic ensued, but the rest escaped.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Tanner brake case, begun in 1861 by Thomas Sayles, against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, for the infringement on the patent, and for the last 17 years stubbornly defended by the Western Railroad Association on behalf of the Northwestern and other roads involved, was finally decided on Monday in the United States Supreme Court in favor of the railroads. By this decision railroads are removed from liabilities, amounting in the case of the Northwestern, to about \$1,200,000, and aggregating in the case of all the roads to between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. This also covers the two cases brought by Sayles against the Pullman Palace Car Company in the United States circuit court here, as it holds that none of the roads over which the Pullman cars runs have infringed on the Tanner brake, they having used the Stevens' brake, which the supreme court now holds not to be an infringement. The Pullman cases were defended by Mr. S. A. Godwin. They were on Monday dismissed by agreement.

LITTLE ROCK, 19.—An earthquake shock, last night, created considerable excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The investigation into the disaster to the steamer *Georgia* recommenced today. C. C. Comstock, the first officer of the *Georgia*, was examined, and testified concerning the course of the ship and other details prior to the disaster, and exonerated Captain Howard from the charge of drunkenness.

R. W. Tompkins, treasurer of Boise County, suicided. Cause unknown.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Times* special says: Linderman's term expires on December 8th, and efforts are making to supersede him. Postmaster Snowden, of Philadelphia, is the most prominent candidate, but it is doubtful if Sherman will consent to any change. Snowden, however, would rather be superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, as it has more patronage.

The *Herald's* Ottawa special says: It is reported that the Canadian Government has authorized Finance Minister Tilly and Sir A. T. Galt to press upon the notice of the imperial authorities the importance of aiding the Canada Pacific Railway with a grant of \$6,000,000, on the ground that the work is one of imperial concern. It is understood that Beaconsfield is not indisposed to help the undertaking under certain conditions; one being that the amount contributed by Great Britain shall be employed west of the Rocky Mountains. It is said that Parliament will be called here, for the dispatch of business, about the first week of January.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Congressman Buckner, who is at Washington, says his committee will not agree to any change of the silver law in favor of a gold standard. He says that the banks have provoked a fresh war in Congress.

The *Times's* Washington special says: The official conduct of Judge Humphrey's has been a public scandal here for several years, and it is only within the past fortnight that A. G. Riddell, attorney for the district, publicly characterized him in his annual report as a "drunken judge."

The *Herald's* Boston special says: Kearney left for San Francisco at six o'clock last evening, accompanied by his wife, brother, and two children. Two causes led to his departure: the opposition expressed by democrats who follow Butler against his meddling in municipal fight, and the sudden appearance of dissensions in the workingmen's party in San Francisco. He recently received a long letter from San Francisco, announcing that certain men in the labor movement had been taking advantage of his absence to undermine his power, and that there was danger of a serious revolt. He was

advised to come home at once, and so he decided to give up the fight in Boston and save his prestige and power in California, if possible. He seemed nervous, dejected and tired. On being interviewed, he declined to talk of Butler, merely saying that he was the only available candidate the workingmen could find. He said he was coming back after the next election in California.

"By way," he said, "you may put it down that the next governor of California will be a farmer." He intimated that he could have the office himself if he chose to accept, but he wanted to keep out of politics so that if he found a man going back on the people he could cut him down. "When I come back," he said, "I will settle up some old scores. I will drive the slimy thieves who opposed me into the northwest corner of hell, where I will make them wiggle. I will have a reception in California bigger than Columbus did when he landed." He then said: "I'll tell you how Butler was defeated. He was beaten by men who had charge of his affairs. Every whiskey guzzler and ward hummer in the State was working for him, and decent hard-working men were disgusted."

The Anchor Line steamship *Anchor*, from Glasgow, due on Sunday morning, has not yet arrived.

The Italian residents of New York have just drawn up an address to King Humbert, congratulating him and the country upon his escape from the assassin's dagger, and expressing their sentiments of reverence and devotion.

The life insurance companies are considerably excited by the death, at Binghamton, on Saturday last, of Col. Walton Dwight, who, within three months previous, had succeeded in getting policies in favor of his wife and son, amounting to \$253,600, and paid about \$2,200 for premiums. Since he was financially embarrassed, and it was thought could have raised only with the greatest difficulty the \$3,000 to meet the premiums due on the next quarter, it is the theory in some insurance offices that Dwight intended, when he took out the policies, to be a dead man before another premium was due.

The report of the yellow fever commission, composed of Drs. Bemis, Cochran, and Howard, and Col. T. S. Hardee, sanitary engineer, made to the Health Association Convention, in session in Richmond, gives the result of its investigations in all the fever stricken cities south. They believe the disease was imported to New Orleans, and show by maps that the fever cases invariably form in groups, unlike malaria fever, which shows a tendency to occur in disconnected cases. They conclude:

First—Not a solitary instance found a case of yellow fever which we could justifiably consider as indigenous to its locality.

Second—In most of the various towns visited, which were points of the epidemic prevalence, the testimony showed the importation was direct and convincing in its character.

Third—The transmission of yellow fever between the points separated by any considerable distance appeared to be wholly due to human intercourse. In certain instances the poison was carried in clothes, or about the person of people going from the infected districts. In other instances it was conveyed in such *fomites* as cotton batting or other goods of the same description.

Fourth—The weight of the testimony is pronounced against the further use of disinfectants. Physicians in infected towns, almost without exception, state that they are useless agents to arrest the spread of yellow fever.

Fifth—Personal prophylaxies, by means of drugs or other therapeutic means, has proved a constant failure. A respectable number of physicians think the use of small doses of quinine of some use as a prevention.

Sixth—Quarantine was established with such a degree of rigor that absolute non-intercourse has, without exception, protected the subjects from attacks of yellow fever.

The police are making many arrests of suspicious persons, and one explanation of their zeal is, that they are anxious to possess the \$50,000 to be paid upon the conviction of the thieves who stole the body of A. T. Stewart. It is not now necessary to find the body to secure the reward.

A Glasgow special gives a talk with a workingman now on strike.

He says: The resolution of the Clyde Shipbuilders and Engineers Association, which went into force on the 21st of October, reducing our wages not less than 7½ per cent. has been the cause of bitterness of feeling between the masters and men. Their motto towards us has been, "No mercy," and we will give as good as we get. We number over 20,000 members in England, Ireland and Scotland, and we have at the present moment over \$200,000 in the general fund. I hope we shall not see labor riots, but things look as if they were drifting that way quietly.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order, closing, on designated days, the books of the department to the transfer of all registered stock, whether held abroad or in the United States, of the five per cent. funded loan of 1881; four and a half per cent. funded loan of 1891 and the four per cent. consols of 1907. If the bonds forwarded for transfer are not received prior to the date for closing the transfer books, interest checks will be drawn in favor of the party in whose name the bonds stood at the closing, and the assignee must look to the assignor for the accrued interest for that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 20.—Thos. H. Power, drug manufacturer, died this morning. His property is valued at \$10,000,000.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—The committee organized to urge the early meeting of parliament, in view of war with Afghanistan, having asked Lord Beaconsfield to give them an interview, the premier has written a letter to their chairman, Lord Lawrence, in reply. Lord Beaconsfield says he is at a loss to perceive what useful purpose can be served by a more extended expression through a deputation from the committee, of the opinions which Lord Lawrence and others have so frequently and copiously explained in regard to the assembling of parliament. Government will, as a matter of course, be prepared in the event of the commencement of hostilities in India, to advise her Majesty to make such communication to Parliament as the letter and spirit of the act regulating the relations of the crown with India, may seem to require. This would seem to be a not less satisfactory and scarcely less constitutional mode of meeting the occasion than a series of memorials and deputations. The papers relative to India will be published before the end of the month. Lord Lawrence's committee, to-day, passed a resolution regretting Lord Beaconsfield's refusal to receive a deputation, and emphatically condemning his apparent determination, in the event of war being declared, not to advise her Majesty to consult Parliament until hostilities have been commenced. The committee adjourned till Friday, and decided, meanwhile, to collect signatures to the protest.

The act cited by Lord Beaconsfield in his letter to Lord Lawrence prescribes that when Parliament is sitting, any order directing an actual commencement of hostilities by her Majesty's forces in India, must be communicated to it within three months, and if Parliament is not sitting, then a month after it reassembles. Thus the government is under no legal obligation to call Parliament earlier than usual.

The *Bombay Gazette* announces that several regiments have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to advance from Quetta immediately, and that all are ready. Merchants from central Asia say no indications of the movement of the Russians toward Afghanistan are observable.

BERLIN, 19.—The *National Zeitung* reports that Count Schouvaloff will be appointed ambassador at Vienna, and M. Von Novikoff, now ambassador there, will be transferred to London.

NAPLES, 19.—Passananti informed his examiners that his intention was to finish King Humbert, and that if he had had money enough to buy a revolver, he would have succeeded. He had no personal feelings against the king or government. He intended the assassination as a means toward a universal republic.

Signor Melillo, editor of the *Censor* newspaper, has been arrested. He was formerly an associate of Passananti, and was arrested with him in 1870, for posting revolutionary placards. The shop-