

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 5.—As a recognition of the courtesy, impartiality and uniform consideration shown by Speaker Carlisle toward the minority of the House, a number of prominent republican Representatives have united in purchasing, at a cost of about \$600, an elegant and tastefully decorated silver table service, which will be presented to the Speaker at the close of the session.

The aggregate appropriations made by the regular appropriation bills passed at this session of Congress, including the fortifications bill are \$345,000,000, which is \$46,000,000 in excess of the appropriations made by the bills passed at the last session.

NOMINATIONS.

Selden Helzel to be Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal.; Wm. F. Bowman of Illinois to be Surveyor General of Utah.

The President has withdrawn the nominations of H. A. Beecher to be collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T., and of W. A. Selkirk to be Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal.

SUSPENSION.

The Report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate upon the nomination of Gustave Von Hoorebeke to be District Attorney of Illinois, vice James A. Connelly, suspended has been made public. It says Connelly, who filled the office from 1876 till the date of his suspension by President Cleveland was a faithful and efficient officer. Immediately after the last Presidential election he announced his determination to resign by reason of political interests and the conditions existing in Illinois. An election of United States Senator was pending, and the contending forces were about equally divided. "The belief was entertained," the report continues "by the Democratic candidate that the resignation of Mr. Connelly would tend to complicate his chance for holding the united vote of his party continuously to himself. If Mr. Connelly should resign pending the Senatorial contest, his successor would have to be selected. Several persons had made known their determination to be applicants for Mr. Connelly's position on a change of National Administration. It seemed important to the Democrats for a candidate for the office of United States Senator not to be forced to declare his choice in respect of who should succeed Mr. Connelly. He caused a friend to interview Mr. Connelly and endeavor to get him to withhold his resignation until the determination of the senatorial contest could be reached. At first Mr. Connelly declined, but finally consented with the distinct understanding that whenever his resignation should be desired he would be notified, in order that he might forward it and not be subjected to suspension or removal. There seems to be no doubt of this definite understanding. It was also agreed that the Attorney General should be notified of this arrangement and he was informed of it." The report proceeds to say that Senator Culum called upon the Attorney General in relation to the matter, and that the interview left no doubt in the Senators' mind that Connelly would be notified when his resignation should be desired.

On the 10th of June, 1885, Connelly received notice from the President that he was suspended, and on the same day the Chicago papers published a Washington dispatch embodying the substance of the report of J. W. Bowman, an examiner of the Department of Justice, in which he manifested the partisan spirit in which he had pursued the investigation of Connelly's conduct in office. The report states that the special agent's report was filed in the Department of Justice on the second of May, 1885; that it was made in response to instructions given by the Attorney General for the special examiner of April 16th, 1885; that no notice was given to Connelly of its character, nor even of its existence. When it was communicated to the committee, Connelly was informed of its character and contents, and the committee says: "He has made answer to each and every feature of it in such a manner and with such effectiveness, as to satisfy the committee that it is unfair, untruthful, and that it ought not, either in its statements or its conclusions, to be accepted as of any weight whatever against the general good repute of Mr. Connelly concerning his administration."

The committee say in conclusion: "It may be a matter of curious inquiry why the Attorney General should have allowed a report to remain on the files of his department without notice to Mr. Connelly without some reference to it in the interview with Senator Culum in respect of the resignation of the accused officer. That such a state of affairs could exist anywhere is not easily believed, but that it should be found in the Department of Justice is a reproach to its name. It seems to the committee that the demands of fair play and common justice require that the course pursued in this case should not receive the approval of the Senate. Therefore the committee, without intimating anything to the hurt of the nominee in this case, or remotely or otherwise suggesting that he is not a fit person to be intrusted

with the responsible duties of the office to which he has been nominated, do recommend he be not confirmed."

When the nomination of Von Hoorebeke was reached upon the calendar, it was passed over, with the understanding that it should not be again taken up.

The President vetoed five more pension bills to-day.

LAND PATENTS.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Muldrow to-day transmitted a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in answer to the Senate resolution calling for certain detailed information regarding the cancellation of land patents for fraud. The Commissioner says that the practice pursued by the office in the cancellation of land entries for fraud has varied somewhat so as to render it difficult to give the public the information called for, but it is believed the following statement will fully cover the inquiry.

Land entries cancelled from 1883 to the present time on agents' report 751; on testimony taken at hearings 128; for default of appearance at hearings 239; for default of application for hearings 1,113; for relinquishing after reports by special agents 142—total 2,235.

Held for cancellation on agents' reports 2,235, and on testimony taken at hearings 175—an apparent decrease in the number of patents issued between April 3d and June 27th 1885.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Postmasters—California—Napoleon B. Witt, Tulare; Francis Sprague, Howard. Texas—John W. Wright, Temple; Andrew H. Shoemaker, Decatur. New Mexico—Robt. K. Gander, Ratan. Oregon—Frank B. Clapton, Pendleton. Washington Territory—J. J. Muller, Ellensburg; John A. Harris, Cheney. Montana—Jeremiah J. Hennessy, White Sulphur Springs. Idaho—J. C. Anderson, Eagle Rock; Wm. M. Hart, Murray. Ezra Baird, United States Marshal for the Territory of Idaho.

Christian M. Siebert, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation to Chili.

James M. Morgan, of South Carolina, to be Consul General at Melbourne.

Indian Agents—Charles Lauer, of Ohio, for the Indians of the Yakima Agency, Washington Territory; Benj. P. Moore, of New York, for the Indians of the Colville Agency, Washington Territory; Mark W. Stevens, of Michigan, for the Indians of Mackinac Agency, Michigan; Wilson H. Talbot, for the Indians of Tulalep Agency, Washington Territory.

Thomas C. Bach, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana.

To be United States Marshals—T. J. Hamilton, for Washington Territory, Edward Hawkins, for the District of Indiana; Thos. Jefferson Carr, for the Territory of Wyoming.

Collectors of Customs—Geo. Hines, for Wilmington, California; Thos. J. Arnold, for San Diego, California.

Joseph B. Cox, to be Surveyor of Customs for Evansville, Indiana.

John B. Moore, of Delaware, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

E. Spencer Pratt, of Alabama, to be United States Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia.

Owen McCarr, of Colorado, to be United States Consul General to Ecuador.

U. S. Consuls—John Devlin, of Iowa, at Windsor, Ontario; B. Greenbaum, of California, at Apia; R. H. Jones, of New Mexico, at Chihuahua; Richard M. Hadden, of Mazatlan, Mexico, at Tuxpan; Edward Young, of the District of Columbia, at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Indian Agents—Samuel L. Gibson, of Pennsylvania, for Fort Peck Agency, Montana; Joseph Holman, of Nebraska, at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency; W. W. Anderson, of Kentucky, at the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency; Wm. M. Campbell, of Kentucky, at the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah; Emory A. Howard, of Iowa, at the Pima Agency, Arizona.

Thomas Smith, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico.

August E. Allis, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals at San Francisco.

Receivers of Public Monies—Bradley M. Thompson, East Saginaw, Michigan; Thomas B. Davis, Lincoln, Nebraska.

H. C. Bradford, Register of the Land Office at San Francisco; W. J. McClure at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Allen Wood, Susanville, California; Selden Hetzel, Sacramento, California; F. J. Mott, Denver, Colorado.

Wm. G. Bowman, of Illinois, to be Surveyor General of Utah.

The nomination of Wm. G. Bancroft to be Collector of Customs for the District of Huron, Michigan, and about forty other nominations were left unacted upon.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The fortifications appropriation bill after passing both Houses of Congress failed in conference. The Senate conferees were willing to reduce the total appropriation made by the bill to \$5,000,000, but this provision was not acceptable to the House conferees, and consequently there will be no fund available for the preservation and repair of the fortifications during the recess.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

To an Associated Press reporter the President said to-day that an examination of the river and harbor bill in the

light of the facts presented to him by General Newton, Chief of Engineers of the army, and General Parke of the engineer of the corps, with whom the President conferred on the subject, had convinced him that the interests of the Government demanded its approval. General Newton, whose knowledge of the condition of the present works and necessities for the future was based on the reports made to him by the Engineer corps of the army, assured the President that of the items on the bill all but eighteen in number, comprising less than one per cent, of the amount of the appropriation, were meritorious beyond question, and while he in no manner condemned those, he was unable to give a positive opinion, because of the lack of complete information concerning them. The President made a thorough examination of these items as possible and although with such reports as were at hand he had been unable to absolutely satisfy himself as to their character, he found that all appeared to be for the continuation of work already begun and now in the course of construction.

The President said he had gone over the bill as fully as the data at hand and the time permitted him for that purpose allowed, and while some of its provisions, not included in the items above mentioned, were probably objectionable, he was satisfied that most of the improvements provided for were of great importance, and he had found that the loss which would ensue to the government from the deterioration of existing works in case of further stoppage would be very serious, and that the amount of money, estimated by the War Department at not less than five hundred thousand dollars, which would be required to protect and preserve the work begun and in progress, upon which many millions have already been expended, would in case of failure to continue it now, be very serious, and that the amount of money estimated by the War Department at no less than half a million dollars which would be required to protect and preserve the work begun and in progress upon which many millions have been expended—would in case of failure to continue it now, exceed by about \$400,000 the amount appropriated in the bill for items which in the judgment of the government engineers might be unnecessary.

MONGOLIAN SEAMEN.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the collector of customs at San Francisco in regard to the landing there of Chinese, who claim to be entitled to such privilege because they are seamen belonging to crews of vessels arriving at that port. It appears that such Chinese are allowed to land without any guarantee for their departure from the United States, on the theory that such a practice is authorized by the rule of the department in the case of Wing Hong. He was a seaman on a vessel which arrived at New York and was permitted to land in accordance with the decision of the United States Circuit Court of New York, to the effect that a Chinese seaman temporarily arriving in the United States on his vessel might land for the purpose of obtaining employment on another vessel leaving the United States, provided he gave security to re-ship within 30 days. Secretary Fairchild, in a letter to the Collector at San Francisco on the subject says: "That practice at that port seems to have been outside the said decision inasmuch as it appears that not only Chinese seamen but Chinese stowaways have been permitted to land there under the guise of seamen without any formality or giving any security for their appearance."

Mr. Fairchild adds that in his opinion only such seamen are entitled to land in the United States under said decisions as are obliged in the ordinary pursuit of their calling to leave their ship for the purpose of obtaining employment on other vessels in which to return or to leave the United States; but that no such Chinese seamen should be allowed to land until he first makes the proper application to either the Surveyor or Collector for that purpose, and after furnishing proper security either by his recognizance or otherwise receive permission to do so. He also says that steamship companies should not be permitted to land their Chinese crews without first making application and then giving security on obtaining permission.

Secretary Lamar to-day received the resignation of W. P. Johnson, of Chicago, as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Chicago, 5.—At the opening of Wednesday afternoon's session the court announced that Juror Reed having learned that his wife was ill desired permission to visit his home when the court adjourned. The request was granted with consent of the attorneys. Nothing of importance was elicited at the afternoon proceedings.

In the proceedings to-day a brother of Spies relates how he stood beside the wagon during the speaking. How, when the bomb exploded, he helped his brother alight from the wagon, and how he struck down a revolver aimed at his brother, receiving the ball in his own body. He became separated from his brother, and went home to have his wound dressed.

"Did your brother say anything when the bomb exploded?" asked Captain Black.

"Yes; he said he thought it was a gaiting gun."

"Did Spies leave the wagon at any time during the meeting and go toward the alley?"

"No; he remained in the wagon." This contradicts the testimony of Gilmore, who said he saw Spies light the fuse of the bomb in the alley.

"Did you not tell the police who wanted to arrest you and found you sick in bed from the effects of your wound, and also tell later on that you were not at the Haymarket meeting at all, but were in a saloon near Zeph Hall and coming to the door was shot at?"

"Yes, that is what I said."

"Well did you lie then?"

"I lied then but now I am under oath and am telling the truth."

He explained that two of his brothers being already under arrest and he having heard of their treatment by the officers, thought it best to lie and retain his liberty, if possible.

August Kreuger, who said he was a Sergeant and corresponding secretary for the *Lehr und Wehr Verein*, was also discovered to have lied in his first statements to the officers. His testimony was not valuable.

John F. Walder, a confessed Anarchist, testified that the police fired two or three shots before the bomb exploded, and the Court then adjourned.

DENVER, 5.—The second trial of Alfred Packer, better known as "The Man Eater," was concluded at Gunnison City last night. The jury after being out three hours returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter" on the five counts as charged in the indictment. To-day Judge Harrison sentenced the prisoner to forty years in the penitentiary, or eight years for each man supposed to be murdered. The crime that Packer was charged with is one of the most horrible on record, and it is probable more excitement was created over his acts of cannibalism at the time of the discovery than over any other crime committed in America during the last half century. During the early part of the winter of 1873 Packer, in company with five prospectors, Israel Swan, Wilson Bell, Geo. Noon, Frank Mulley and James Humphreys started from Birmingham, Utah, to the mining district in San Juan county. The winter was severe and game was scarce, and when the party reached the place where Lake City now stands, they were out of provisions, suffering with cold and out of salt. They went into camp, and one night Packer murdered his companions and for 15 days lived off the flesh of the dead men.

In the early part of 1874 Packer made his way to the Los Pinos Agency, where he stated that Bell had gone crazy while Packer was hunting for game, and on his return to camp Bell attacked him with a hatchet and he was compelled to kill Bell in self-defense. Packer was arrested and had a preliminary hearing and was confined in the Sagueno jail, from where he escaped the same year, and was a fugitive until the year 1883, when he was recaptured at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, going under the name of John Swatz. It was attempted at the trial to prove that he killed only Bell, but this failed. He stoutly maintains his innocence as to the other four and seems reconciled to his fate although he claims it is unjust.

New York, 5.—At a meeting of the Board of Sachems of Tammany Society last night with ex-Congressman P. Henry Dugro presiding, the following resolutions offered by Sachem George H. Foster, and seconded by Sheriff Hugh J. Grant, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Sachems of Tammany Society or Columbian Order, has learned with the most profound sorrow of the death of Samuel J. Tilden; and

WHEREAS, By his private and public life, he deserved and attained the love and admiration of the people as an honest man, patriotic citizen, faithful public servant, great statesman, and true son of liberty; who in his career evinced by his energy, honor and ambition that he possessed abilities of the highest order and character to apply to pure and elevated ends; and

WHEREAS, At the time of his death, Samuel J. Tilden was a member of this society, was at one time a member of the Board of Sachems, and for many years identified with the Tammany Hall organization in its struggle to obtain a government for the people as represented by that organization and opposed to centralized government; and

WHEREAS, it is eminently proper, therefore, that we, as representatives of the society, should take appropriate action to manifest our deep sorrow for his death, to record our appreciation for his labors in behalf of free government, and to add our tribute of respect to his memory; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the board of Sachems, for themselves and those they represent, deplore the death of Samuel J. Tilden, and out of respect to his memory it is hereby recommended that the meeting room of the society be draped in mourning; that the flag of Tammany Hall be displayed at half-staff at sunrise and until sunset each day until after the funeral ceremonies, and that the society be requested to attend the funeral.

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

New York, 5.—The members of the family who were out of town were at once notified by telegraph of the sad event. Mrs. Pelton, sister of the deceased, is at Narragansett Pier; the widows of his brothers, Henry and Moses, at the Tilden homestead at New Lebanon, New York, with Col. Samuel J. Tilden, Jr.; Miss Susie Tilden, niece, is also at New Lebanon; and Miss Ruby Tilden, her sister, is visit-

ing friends in the upper part of the State. Andrew Green, ex-comptroller of New York City, a protégé of Mr. Tilden, and who was educated in his office, was also notified by telegraph.

REMINISCENCES.

Albany, 5.—Governor Hill said: "I have known Tilden over seventeen years. My first acquaintance with him began when he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and being associated with him in the Legislature of 1872, in which we both served together as democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, our political relations became quite intimate and were always of the most pleasant character. He told me on the first days of the session of that legislature that his object in coming there was to secure the removal of the corrupt Judges of New York. He was a prime mover in all the impeachment proceedings which subsequently followed, and he succeeded in all his efforts. He was not especially popular in that legislature, and antagonized many members and made many enemies. At that time no one would hardly have dared to predict that he would become the conceded leader of the party in the State and nation. His growth in favor was always slow but sure. He was always courteous and extremely conservative. He was ever on the honest side of every public question, and persevered in whatever he undertook. After his election for governor his famous war upon the 'canal ring' and his efforts to purify the administration of public affairs, brought him into great prominence and gave him the confidence of the people. He, however, antagonized many prominent men in the democratic party. He had before this, as chairman of the State democratic committee, attacked the Tweed ring in New York City, and mainly through his exertions that ring was driven from power. It is needless to say that I believed in him and admired his ability, his courage and his political sagacity."

"Nearly all the political struggles in which I was engaged for so many years in the Southern tier of counties, were waged in his behalf. I warmly advocated his nomination for the Presidency in 1876, and was elected a delegate to the St. Louis convention which nominated him. His campaign was based upon the single issue of 'Reform.' I favored his renomination in 1880, and I am one of those who believe that he would have been triumphantly elected. The democratic party frittered away the only issue it had upon which it could have won."

"Tilden, in my judgment, was one of the greatest men this country has produced. It is sometimes said he was a mere politician. He was, however, a politician in the highest and best sense of the term. He may have been ambitious, but his was always an honorable ambition, and one that secured great benefits to the people, whom he always faithfully served. I can hardly express my feelings at his death. I saw him for the last time at his home in Greystone, where I visited him at his request. Intellectually he was never brighter. We talked freely upon all public questions, and I discovered that he was thoroughly posted upon everything that was transpiring. His general health was better than it had been for some time, although his voice was very weak. He wrote to me frequently all during last winter and spring, and my last letter from him was only a few weeks ago. He has been a firm friend for many years and aided me by his efforts, friendship and advice in the campaigns of 1882 and 1885. The Democratic party has lost one of its distinguished leaders and his place will be hard to fill."

PALL-BEARERS.

Yonkers, 5.—Among the names mentioned to serve as pall-bearers are Charles A. Dana, J. H. Reed, Smith M. Weed, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, President Cleveland and Governor Hill.

The funeral car will be a square glass hearse with the drappings entirely removed.

The casket at the funeral will be handled by the employees of the deceased, among whom will be "Butler" Gilbert, "Coachman" Denis O'Hara, "Valet" Louis Johnsson and Captain Healy of the yacht *Viking*. It is not decided yet who will officiate at the funeral.

Mrs. Pelton suggested the names of Rev. Dr. Crosby and of Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, the President of the Union Theological Seminary. The funeral arrangements will probably be completed to-day.

The officiating clergyman is Rev. W. J. Tucker, of the Andover Theological Seminary, who was formerly pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New York City, and where the family attended church when in the city. The house will be opened to the public at 8:30 a.m., to give an opportunity to view the remains for the last time.

The funeral services will begin at 9:45 a.m. They will be brief, using the simple burial service of the Presbyterian Church. No addresses or eulogies will be given. After the services the casket will be removed to a special train consisting of a funeral car and the drawing-room cars. The special train, bearing the remains and the family and friends, will start at 11:20 a.m. Rev. W. J. Tucker will go to New Lebanon on the train. The train is expected to reach New Lebanon at 3:30 p.m., and the funeral service will be held at the Presbyterian Church at the village, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Burrell.