

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 5. — Apparently the Yellowstone Park is to be turned over into the hands of hotel vandals. Rufus Hatch has been here several weeks banging away at Congress, and finally has succeeded in getting the Senate committee on territories to report a bill giving the Secretary of the Interior the right to lease land for hotel purposes. The bill stipulates, however, that no exclusive privileges be granted any one.

A story was put out here this evening that the Mexican Government had forfeited its grant to pay Gould's Mexican Railway Company. The report was made more toothsome by the assertion that General Grant had asked the intervention of the United States Secretary. Frelinghuysen said to-night that the yarn, as far as he knew, was utterly without foundation.

It is understood that Lieutenant Commander Gorringer will be ordered to command the iron-clad tug *Pinta* on her voyage around the cape to her future station in Alaska. The *Pinta*, now at Norfolk, will be ready to sail in about three weeks.

The ways and means committee struck from the free list borax and boric acid, on the representations of the borax producers of the Pacific coast, where deposits have been discovered, but need protection. A rate of 10 cents per pound is recommended for borax.

At the afternoon session the ways and means committee completed the free list, striking out the following items: Regalia and gems, statues, statuary and specimens of sculpture, except where specially imported in good faith for use in any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary or religious purposes or for the encouragement of fine art, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States; root flour, sago crude and sago flour, skins, dried or salted, soapstocks, terra alba, yeast cakes. The committee also turned back and began the revision of the chemical schedule, and taking all mineral waters, natural or artificial, from the free list, placed them in the tariff list at 25 per cent. ad valorem for bottled waters, with 3 cents per bottle or jug on all holding a quart, and 3 cents additional for all holding more than a quart, and a tax of 30 per cent. ad valorem on all mineral waters imported otherwise than in bottles or jugs.

J. C. Slater and D. R. Wrodes are appointed by the Postmaster General a committee to open bids for the performance of mail service. The letting will embrace routes in Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Mississippi, and a number of miscellaneous routes. About 25,000 proposals are received.

A special to the New York *Commercial* says: Representative Page, in answer to a direct inquiry whether the House commerce committee would, in the face of the report of Secretary Lincoln, undertake to put through a river and harbor bill this year, said they most assuredly would; that the committee intended to frame a reply to the Secretary's report, which would show that he had made some very wild statements.

The fortification appropriation bill appropriated \$1,750,000. The pension appropriation bill has been reported. It appropriates \$81,000,000.

The contribution of the King of Siam to the Washington monument is on the way here.

NEW YORK, 6. — Salmi Morse and counsel appeared to-day in the Superior Court before Judge Ingraham to make application for a mandamus to compel Mayor Edson to grant a license to open his hall in West 23d Street, where he says he intends to give and exhibit certain interludes, tragedies, comedies, operas, ballets, plays, farces, minstrelsy, dancing and other entertainments of the stage. Morse, through his counsel, had urged before the mayor that the rumor that he was about to produce the Passion Play was all conjecture, but he now admits his intention to produce it. In Barnabas church they are now playing something similar to that which is proposed by Morse. An order was then signed by the judge, directing the mayor to show cause on Wednesday next why a writ of mandamus should not issue, commanding him to issue and grant the relator a license for the premises mentioned.

The following note has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the Chinese Minister, on the subject of Chinese travelers in the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 6, 1883.

Mr. Chang Tsao, Ju, Etc., Etc. — Sir: On the 28th of June, 1882, the Charge de Affairs ad interim of your Legation, Mr. Tsu Chan Pang, wrote to me touching the question arising under the act of May 6th, 1882, relative to the transit across the Territory of the United States of Chinese laborers proceeding to, or returning from Cuba and other foreign countries. I am happy to inform you that this government has reached the conclusion that the transit through the United States of Chinese subjects proceeding to or from a third country, is permissible under the act in question, with certain precautions against abuses. An opinion which I have received from the Attorney General sets forth the grounds on which this conclusion is reached, which briefly recapitulated are as follows: The preamble of the act itself reads: Whereas, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof, and it is thereupon enacted that the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be suspended, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having so come, to remain within the United States. The act is based on the treaty of the 13th of Nov., 1880; the provision whereof it is designed to execute in that treaty is that which promises a modification of the existing treaty and has become necessary in consequence of the increasing immigration of Chinese laborers, and the embarrassment caused by such immigration; and thereupon the Government of China agrees that whenever, in the opinion of this Government the injuries effects are threatened or caused by the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, such coming or residence may be regulated, limited or suspended but may not be absolutely prohibited. The treaty adds: "The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers. Other classes not being included in the limitations, the legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation or suspension of immigrants, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or ill-treatment. In the views of the Attorney General, the act of the 6th of May, 1880, being intended to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty, is to be construed in the light thereof, and has reference only to the Chinese who come here to stay as laborers. It is only with immigrants and with those who come as laborers that the treaty and the statute deals. Looking, therefore, at the mischief and the remedy, and to the treaty and the act taken together, this Government, adopting the conclusion of the Attorney-General does not think that a Chinese laborer coming to this country merely to pass through it, can be considered as within the prohibition of the law, he being neither an immigrant nor a laborer nor coming here as a laborer. With regard to the necessity of the Chinese laborers in transit being provided with evidence that they are not Chinese laborers coming here as immigrants or as laborers, the Attorney-General says, as the prohibition of the act applies to Chinese laborers coming into the country to stay as laborers, and as the regulations touching certificates of identification prescribed by the fourth and sixth sections are auxiliary to that end, and intended to prevent frauds upon the act, and therefore applicable only to Chinese coming here for permanent or temporary residence, I am of opinion that Chinese passing through this country to other countries are not required before crossing our borders to produce the specified certificate of identification, provided they competently prove in some other manner, their status as mere transient passengers. Of course, the certificate would dispense with other proof. The character of such proof may very properly be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury. I have brought the matter in this shape to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and requested that he will

frame such regulations as may be necessary to permit the transit of Chinese laborers. As soon as the action of my colleague shall be made known to me I will communicate it to you. Accept, sir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) F. FRELINGHUYSEN.

The *Herald* says: Attorney-General Brewster's opinion will be a matter for congratulation if the Attorney-General is right in this liberal interpretation of the law; but can it be sustained? The language of the law seems to be plain. It prohibits the coming of all Chinese laborers to the United States. There appears to be no distinction between those entering the country to stay and those entering merely to pass through. There is no exception in favor of the latter. Moreover, the Treasury Department and the Attorney-General himself were reported last summer as interpreting the law to the effect that it excluded all Chinese laborers, whether entering the country to stay or merely passing through it. In view of these facts, the reported opinion of the Attorney-General will doubtless surprise the public. It will be interesting to see on what ground Brewster bases this opinion and by what process of reasoning he reaches his conclusion.

NASHVILLE, 6. — The house adopted resolutions for a full and searching investigation of the affairs of the State treasurer. It is proven that the defalcation began five years ago; that one check drawn by the treasurer for \$57,000 went to pay for his interest in a silver mine in Mexico, and it is believed he also paid for another interest of a partner. It is known that \$125,000 of the public funds, belonging to the treasurer's account, are deposited in two Nashville banks, and it is hoped other sums may be in other banks. Polk was a large speculator.

NEW YORK, 6. — There is much stir in Wall Street over the defalcation of the treasurer of Tennessee. It is not discovered that he speculated in Wall Street much beyond that he bought heavily of Tennessee bonds, and persuaded his friends to do the same. He was positive the debt would be paid, and bought as high as 76, selling most of the bonds at 50 and below.

PHILADELPHIA, 6. — Geo. Seymour, alias Stiles, colored, entered a pawn office and offered to pledge for \$75 a breastpin containing 35 diamonds and valued at \$3,000. Being promptly arrested, he was searched, and a memorandum found on him showed he had pawned a very valuable diamond at another place. While in the prisoner's dock he was recognized as a former waiter at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, where Mrs. Carr, of Pittsburgh was robbed of about \$30,000 worth of diamonds last summer.

ST. LOUIS, 6. — Russell Lester went from Muskogee, Indian Territory, up to Vinita, yesterday, to kill a man named Rutledge, with whom he had a quarrel. They met, and Rutledge put the contents of a double-barrelled shotgun into Lester's body, and he was taken home a corpse. Rutledge was taken to Fort Smith, Ark.

Darien, Ga., 6. — At George H. Haymas' turpentine farm, 20 miles from here, a negro entered the house while the family were at dinner and shot Haymas in the abdomen. Haymas knocked the negro down, took the pistol from him and shot him. Both died.

MONTREAL, 6. — The murderer of the Cooke family attempted to poison a doctor of this city, where he lived as a servant. He had a quarrel with the housekeeper, and put poison in the coffee which was used by the household.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6. — A Santa Barbara dispatch says: The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne and suite leave to-night by the steamship *Ancon* for San Pedro, where a special train is waiting to carry them east. It is understood they will halt a day at San Gabriel, to visit the orange groves and vineyards of Governor Stoneman and others, and then resume their journey, stopping a day at Tucson, a day at Deming, and also at Albuquerque, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Richmond, Va., thence to Charleston, where the Princess will embark for Bermuda, to remain till May. The Marquis will go on to Washington for a few days; thence to Quebec, where he will open Parliament about the 1st of Feb.

ST. PAUL, 6. — The campaign of slander in the Senatorial contest took a new turn last night. A package of affidavits was received from Colorado refuting recent attacks on Senator Windom for west-

ern mining transactions, etc. One affidavit by Wm. Woolf, of Durango, Colorado, shows that he was approached at the instance as was asserted of Geo. Wilkinson, of Winona, with a proposition to blackmail Windom out of \$10,000 to 20,000. M. J. McClosky, Windom's agent in Durango, Colorado, testified Windom's property there is only about \$9,000 instead of the fabulous amount claimed, and Robert Dickey, superintendent of the Tempest mine, testifies Wilkinson told him he was going to make it hot for Windom and bust him for Senator if it cost \$10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8. — The *Chronicle* publishes an interview with J. N. Fletcher, president of Alaska Territory, who was present at the shelling of the Indian villages by U. S. naval forces. He says the outrage was committed at the instigation of the Northwest Trading Company which wished to drive the Indians away from that part of the country so that it should be left open to its own operations; that the attack was not justified by the action of the Indians; that on the accidental killing of an Indian by a bomb lance a demand was made, in accordance with Indian customs, for reimbursement. That the attack was on a mere pretext and that the naval officers were imposed upon by the company's agents, Vanderbilt and W. G. Morris, collector of customs.

A Cheney, Washington Territory, dispatch says: Last night 80 citizens took from jail a Chinaman, arrested for killing and robbing a Chinese woman, and hung him to a tree.

LAREDO, 8. — There is no truth whatever in the story sent from here of the forfeiture declared against the Gould-Degress railway line by the Mexican government. So far from this being a fact, the Mexican government has agreed to make important modifications in the concessions under which the lines were planned in regard to the construction of bridges, and also to abandon altogether the forfeiture clause. The government of Mexico is co-operating cordially with the Mexican Oriental Co. Work is going on upon the line, and will be pushed energetically with the full and cordial support of the Mexican authorities, local and national.

NEW YORK, 8. — The *Times* says: A bill of considerable importance is to be considered by the New Jersey Legislature with reference to the taxation of railway property for both State and municipal purposes. Heretofore the basis of taxation has been the true value of the property, and this has been taken to be whatever the companies reported; the new bill provides for a commission who shall have charge of the whole matter, and shall assess property at its cost. The commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor, without consulting the Senate, and to hold office for the same term only as the Governor who appoints them.

WASHINGTON, 8. — It is authoritatively stated that the Yellowstone National Park Improvement Company is going to continue vigorously pushing the work already begun. One of the officers said to-day 150 men are now in the Park at work and improvements are so far advanced as to assure the opening of the Park next June at the time originally intended. It is considered that the report of Vest in the Senate will not in any way affect the contract with the department and the progress of the improvements. The leases for the grounds on which the hotels are to be erected will be executed some time next week, precisely in accordance with the terms of the contract. It is claimed by the company that a contract having already been executed, it cannot be set aside by legislation. If the Secretary of the Interior has exceeded the terms of the law setting apart the park, in making the contract, the matter can only be adjusted by resort to the courts.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8. — Paris dispatch: The spectacle here is unexampled. From eight o'clock this morning traffic has been stopped on the south side of the river. Deputations of special commissaries of the police gave directions to the ever-increasing mass of deputations which came up, each anxious to secure a good position. From the Place des Invalides the scene presented is one of the strangest imaginable. Above the swaying mass and crowds which cover it, are banners, wreaths and enormous masses of flowers, borne on men's shoulders. In the Rue de l'Universite from the square up to

the Esplanade are deputations who were unable to find standing place in the Court of the Palais Bourbon. The whole front of this building, draped in black, with large silver candelabra between the pillars giving greenish flames. A whole corps d'armee was drawn up towards this point. A kind of shudder seemed to pass through the crowd, and a formidable demonstration seemed about to break out. From time to time cries of "Vive la Republique! vive la France!" and even "Vive Gambetta!" were raised by the compact crowds assembled on the pavement, which were echoed by people at a distance. Upon the railing of the garden of the Tuilleries were men two or three deep, standing on the stonework in attitudes of torture, which they had occupied for several hours, while on the opposite side of the railing the narrow ledge swarmed with others clinging to the railing with one hand, the other being free, waving their hats. The windows in the Hotel Continental had been hired at fabulous prices, even 30 guineas being mentioned.

A dense mass of spectators, a majority of whom have been in position half the night, occupy the street all the way to the cemetery. The remainder of the city is deserted.

The funeral car is preceded by six horsemen in black and white uniforms. The coffin is covered with black velvet, which is again partially hidden by tricolors draped with crape, and two natural palms with wreaths of red immortelles. The platform of the car is literally covered with wreaths. The bearers carry batons, on which are also wreaths. The regimental flags of the escort are draped with crape. The body of Gambetta was placed in the hearse at 10:20, amid the booming of cannon, beating of drums and sounds of trumpets, the troops presenting arms. The procession started at 10:30 and was nearly two miles long. The Guard of Honor preceded, and flanking the catafalque was composed of the Republican Guards, with the band playing the funeral dirge. It is estimated 200,000 persons were in the procession, and 300,000 persons were present at the cemetery.

The newspaper *Chalet Noir* having utilized the occasion to attack Germany, was seized this morning.

Reinach, an intimate personal friend of Gambetta, published a detailed account of the wound, intended to dispel various falsities. Gambetta, he states, was trying a new revolver, when the breech stuck fast, owing to the cartridge not setting properly. Holding the pistol by the muzzle he endeavored to close the breech forcibly, when a cartridge exploded. The lady who has recently been prominently mentioned, so far from being the cause of the accident, nursed him devotedly 34 days.

LONDON, 8. — Playfair, member for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

William Miller & Sons, Turkey red dyers of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at £120,000.

Gladstone's medical advisers report that he is suffering from overwork and needs rest. Gladstone has abandoned his proposed visit to Midlothian.

Rome, 8. — Italy has lately given marked proof of her fidelity to the understanding with Austria and Germany. The death of Gambetta makes it easier for Italy to maintain this fidelity as he held in his own hand all the wires connecting the French and Italian radicals and could have frustrated any active accord between Italy and Austria.

LONDON, 8. — Further details of the disaster to the steamer *City of Brussels* are to the effect that Capt. Land was one of the first picked up by the boat, although he, with the chief engineer, were the last to leave the rigging. When rescued he was in the act of passing a life buoy to a drowning comrade. As showing the terrible nature of the collision, our informant further says the main compartment of the *City of Brussels* was cut right in two. After the collision the fog thickened and it was dangerous even for the boats to move about in. They approached the sinking vessel and found a boy, named Hamilton, half drowned clinging to the mizzen cross-trees. The two Italians drowned seem to have lost their wits from terror and jumped overboard without waiting to see what could be done for their safety. The persons lost include Connell, the quartermaster Cochran and the steward.