

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

A MERICAN.

St. Louis, 6.—The following order issued from here Saturday, fell into the hands of the telegraph officials to-day:

To all operators and agents, Iron Mountain Railway:

Unless otherwise notified, all members working for the Iron Mountain road will suspend work at noon, St. Louis time, Tuesday, August 7th, 1883. Agents should not refuse to perform duties as agents, but absolutely refuse to touch a key. Mail me at once notice of your concurrence with this order.

By order of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers of the United States and Canada.

W. D. SHAW, Secretary.

Wabash officials have no intimation at this writing beyond the fact that three operators have gone out at Decatur, Ill., and three at Springfield.

New York, 6.—The officers of the Delaware and Lackawanna road say that the order of Mr. Campbell to the operators on that road to leave their posts to-day was not responded to by a single employee.

Chicago, 6.—It transpires later to-night that the order for a strike of operators on the Chicago & Alton road was actually given, to take effect at noon to-day, and a copy of the official order signed by Master Workman Campbell, of New York, and Master Workman Morris, of Chicago, will be published in the morning. It recites grievances to the effect that the roads discharged operators who refused to send Western Union business, sets forth the demands which the Brotherhood made on the Company, and its refusal to comply with them, and concludes with instructions to all members of the Brotherhood in its employ to quit work at noon Monday, August 6th, 1883. It appears this order was multiplied by the electric pen in New York and sent west by mail to sufficient numbers to be distributed one to each operator in the employ of the company, which copies were sent to Chicago for distribution under date of Chicago, August 5th to all operators on the road north of Bloomington, Illinois, that copies were sent to St. Louis for distribution under a St. Louis date and with the signature of the local Master Workman for the operators on the road as far north as Bloomington.

By some mischance, however, the orders for Chicago did not arrive in time; hence, the operators continued at their desks. The Brotherhood men say to-night that the orders are now being distributed at the offices of the company in this city; that messengers will be sent down the line to Bloomington, distributing copies, and that the strike will begin to-morrow morning. They claim that the men on the southern divisions of the Alton and Wabash struck to-night. They also claim that Wabash men were notified to-night, and that 7 out of 16 men have quit work. The statement cannot be confirmed at this hour.

St. Louis, 6.—The strike ordered on the Wabash to-day, was a complete failure. Only four men went out.

(Signed) G. C. KINSMAN.

This is understood to mean only four men went out on the entire system.

Washington, 6.—An extensive strike took place to-day among the laborers upon the great boundary sewer, for an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Bosses at the sewer believed a riot imminent, and telephoned for the police to protect the men who persisted in going to work. They also believed that the strikers were about to march to the brick-yards and induce or compel others to quit work.

Mounted officer Slack rode to the scene and found an orderly gathering of about 200 white and colored men forming in line. He ordered the men to disperse, and a muscular young colored man named Wm. Clifford ordered him to fall in and march to the brick yards. Slack drew a pistol and again ordered the crowd to disperse, and several men threatened to drag him off his horse. Squads of police arrived at this time and the strikers dispersed.

Officer Slack arrested Clifford and brought him to the police court, where he was charged with disorderly conduct.

Chicago, 4.—The following is published here to-day: St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar will start for San Francisco

Friday. The Triennial of 1880 gathered in this city—a large number of men known far and wide in the United States for their ability and their influence; and it will do the same in San Francisco. Of course, the distance will prevent as large a meeting as in Chicago, but every State in the Union will doubtless be represented by its Grand Commandery, and representative men will be present from every section of this land. A large number from Boston, Philadelphia and New York are on their way hither, and from the list below, which we have taken pains to secure, it is as full and as accurate as possible. Nearly all of them will pass through our city.

The San Francisco Club, of Philadelphia, three Pullman sleepers will run through via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, August 6th.

Boston Commandery, an entire train from Boston to San Francisco, six Pullman sleeping cars, etc., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, August 7th.

Grand Commandery of Iowa, from Des Moines, through in Pullman cars via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, August 8th.

Galesburg and Duvenport Commanderies, two sleepers, run through via the Chicago, Burlington Quincy Railroad, August 8th.

Boston Chapter, for San Francisco via the Denver and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, one Pullman sleeper, August 9th.

The Michigan Battalion goes as escort to the Grand Commandery of the State, four Pullman sleepers, through via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to Denver, thence via the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, August 9th.

A battalion from New York, composed of members of the Commanderies from Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., four Pullman sleepers, to Denver by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, August 10th.

Kapier Commandery of Indianapolis, two sleepers, via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, August 10th.

St. Bernard Commandery, of Chicago, seven sleepers, dining car, baggage car, commissary car, etc., through to San Francisco, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, August 10th.

De Molay Commandery, Louisville, one car via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, August 10th.

A large delegation of Sir Knights will arrive in Chicago via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, from Cleveland, Toledo, Youngstown, etc., and will proceed to San Francisco via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

These men are all active business men, deeply interested in the progress of our country, and it would be hard to estimate the importance of this Triennial Conclave to the general business interests of the East and West.

May Commandery, Knights Templar of Philadelphia one hundred strong, passed through the city to-day en route for San Francisco, to take part in the coming Triennial Conclave.

Toronto, Ont., 6.—Boston Commandery Knights Templar, passed through this city at 1 o'clock this morning, on their way West.

St. Louis, 6.—A delegation of Knights Templar of Mary Commandery and Grand Commandery of Philadelphia, accompanied by their wives, arrived here this morning. Summit from St. Louis, Ivanho, St. Aldemar and Ascot Commanderies of this city, met them at St. Louis. From the depot they were driven to the Southern Hotel, where breakfast was served. At 11 o'clock carriages were taken.

Baltimore, 6.—Delegates to the Grand Commandery of U. S. Knights Templar, San Francisco, leave at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, 6.—*News* Saratoga special; Horace F. Page of California, left here yesterday. He is on his way West, where he will be joined in Chicago by ex-Congressman Hazellon. The two will then go to New Mexico for rest, and looking after cattle and mining interests. Page has been in Congress for ten years. He is a man of great force of character. He has been so long in politics that he is thoroughly familiar with all speculations and qualities of the leaders. Speaking of Arthur yesterday, he said: "I am surprised to see in traveling about the country what a popular man he is, I believe to-day he is the strongest man the republicans can put on the ticket." After eulogizing Arthur's

course in many particulars, with criticism here and there, he said: "I have been surprised in one thing in my intercourse with the President, and that is to find him a much abler man and a finer read lawyer than the outside public has any idea of. I regard him as an abler lawyer than any man who has held the post of President for the last 50 years. His knowledge as a lawyer was well illustrated only the other day. I was interested in a complicated tide water land question in my State. Teller differed with me as to the construction of the law. I went with Teller and made an appeal to the President. I began my argument, and I never in my life saw a man comprehend and take in so quickly all the bearings of that case which had cost me so much trouble. He was familiar with every decision of the Supreme Court for the last hundred years, bearing upon the question of tide-water land. He very promptly told Teller he was wrong in his construction of the law, without consulting a single authority. The clearness of his views when he came to indicate them, convinced even Teller."

Page thought a strong ticket for 1884 would be Arthur and Gresham. He thought it would satisfy everyone. In fact it would make an ideal ticket. He was very certain that no one from Ohio would be on the ticket in either place for some time to come.

A *Courier-Journal* special from Bryantville, Ky., says an election row occurred there in which two negroes were killed, two mortally wounded, and three others, two white, seriously injured. A white man who had sold his vote to both parties was the cause of the trouble. He attempted to vote, but a man named Jennings interfered, and a wagon load of negroes coming up with a yell started the shooting. Killed and wounded—Phil Fry and G. O. Smith shot dead; James Kincaid and Will Dunn, mortally wounded; Gran Brougham, Wm. Arnold and Robert Hollister, seriously wounded. The last two are white men.

Covington, Ky., 6.—Result of the election in this city; Knott, democrat, 1,404; Morrow, republican, 833; Knott's majority, 571. For constitutional convention, 2,050 against none.

Newport, Ky., 6.—Election here to-day: For governor, Knott, 1,194; Morrow, 1,418; Morrow's majority, 322. For constitutional convention, 1,425 against none.

The vote will be close between the parties in Campbell county.

Later.—Returns from the State election come in very slow. Those received indicate that a light vote has been polled, with no falling off in the democratic comparative majority throughout the State. So far as heard from, counties usually electing Democratic Legislators, have done so to-day, while the Republicans have held their own in counties generally carried by them. The majority for Knott for Governor will be about 45,000, which statement is based upon returns now in, and a comparison with the vote of the same counties two years ago. It is impossible to supply detailed returns, owing to telegraphic difficulties.

Cincinnati, 6.—*Commercial Gazette's* special from Frankfort, Ky.: The Democratic Central Committee estimate the democratic majority at 40,000 to 50,000, with the Legislature overwhelmingly democratic.

New York, 6.—A boxing match between John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and Herbert A. Slade, the Maori, came off in Madison Square Garden, and resulted in Slade being knocked out on the third round. Between 10,000 and 12,000 people had assembled in the garden. About 110 policemen preserved order in the garden and many more officers were outside. After cautious sparring for a few seconds, Sullivan delivered the first blow squarely on Slade's countenance, following it by another on the neck, driving him into a corner. Storms of cheers greeted this performance of Sullivan's. The men were soon at close quarters; a rapid exchange took place. A break was called by the referee. They then sparred for an opening, which Sullivan obtained. He drove the Maori, finally knocking him down, springing up the two again clinched, but the Maori soon had enough, running to the ropes, Sullivan assisting him in the movement by a heavy blow on the back of the head and neck, a well-directed blow knocking the Maori between the ropes and off the platform head first. The Maori soon regained the platform, and the three minutes expired.

While sparring Slade appeared winded, Sullivan all right.

In the second round, Sullivan beat Slade all round, knocked him down twice, Joe Goss shouted to Sullivan, "Hit him in the belly, John," "Give it to him in the belly, John," Slade had blows to mend. Sullivan was in fine form.

In the third round Sullivan led off with a terrific right-hander square in the face, which staggered Slade. The two clinched, but Sullivan breaking away again rattled away upon his antagonist, whose replies were weak. The Maori was finally sent sprawling upon the platform. When he lifted his head, blood was pouring from his nostrils; he appeared dazed and unconscious of his surroundings. Sullivan stood over him. Inspector Thorn and Captain Williams then rushed on the platform to stop the fight. Slade made their interference unnecessary. He had enough. He was helped to his corner and the gloves removed. Sullivan discarded his gloves and shook hands with Slade. The champion was loudly cheered. The two men then went to their quarters, and were soon dressed and left the garden, followed by the thousands of people who witnessed the battle.

Columbia, S. C., 7.—Two negroes and one woman (colored) are all arrested on a charge of attempting to poison the family of Andrew Daniels of Spartanburgh.

Pittsburg, 6.—McGrogan and several other men were trespassing on Moss's property and the latter ordered them away, but they refused to go, and one of them engaged in a scuffle, when Moss drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in McGrogan's abdomen, resulting in death at noon to-day. Moss has been arrested.

A special to the *Post* says another murder occurred in Westmorland county this afternoon, Sam McCauley, aged 35, shooting and instantly killing his father. Cause of the murder and particulars not yet known.

Kansas City, 6.—The *Star* this evening prints an interview with Charles Ford, who is now under \$5,000 bonds on a charge of complicity in the Blue Cut train robbery, in which he records the history of his connection with the James gang, and the negotiations with the authorities which led to the killing of Jesse James. Ford admits his participation in the Blue Cut robbery, but says he joined the gang to gain their confidence with a view to Jesse's capture; and that he returned his share of the plunder to the owners after the robbery. He asserts the negotiations with the Governor were begun some weeks prior to this, and that Police Commissioner Craig, of this city, knew of his connection with the robbery, and promised that he should be protected in everything. He says his brother Bob made the arrangements with Gov. Crittenden; that the Governor promised him a reward if he would bring Jesse James, \$4,000 if alive, \$1,000 if dead, and told him they wanted more men to call upon Commissioner Craig and Sheriff Timberlake. These three officials, Charlie says, assured Bob that if they would bring Jesse in the authorities would protect them from all harm. After his pardon, he continues, from the sentence of murder for killing Jesse, he and Bob returned to Kansas City, and Craig gave them a pair of U. S. pistols sent by Gov. Crittenden, and told them to consider themselves officers and be prepared for any and all services. Ford's story as given the reporter is quite lengthy, and highly interesting. The above outlines; however, cover the more important features.

In the Recorder's Court this afternoon, Charles Ford was fined \$200 for carrying a revolver without proper authority. Commissioner Craig and Chief of Police Speers testified that they believed such protection necessary to Ford since the killing of Jesse James. The Recorder held it insufficient grounds. Defence gave notice of an appeal.

Boston, 6.—Special to the *Journal* from St. Albans, Vt., says: Hon. Bradley Barlow, President of the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, also President of the South-eastern Railroad, states that he has failed, and that the bank has closed its doors. Barlow says his embarrassment is due to unsuccessful railway enterprises.

St. Albans, Vt., 6.—The Vermont National Bank, St. Albans, Bradley Barlow, president, closed its doors this morning, causing great consternation among the depositors.

Charleston, S. C., 6.—At Camden, Friday night, many persons partook of ice-cream at a Baptist church fes-

tival, and Saturday fifty-nine were taken seriously ill. One child died, and only about two-thirds of the victims are pronounced out of danger.

Columbia, S. C., 6.—Another dispatch states that 60 persons were poisoned. Twelve persons are still in a critical condition. A daughter of Z. B. Shiver is the person that is dead.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Tribune* says: The conflict between the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande, regarding the California passenger business, is becoming more serious every day, and it is generally believed that open rate-war between the two roads will break out before many days have passed. A few weeks ago the Denver & Rio Grande gave notice that passengers for California, over its line, would have the privilege of visiting Denver and Leadville free of charge. This was learned was done in retaliation for the Union Pacific running fast trains between Omaha and Ogden, and allowing passengers to visit Salt Lake City free of extra charge. Now the Union Pacific hits back by announcing that passengers for California, over its line, will also be accorded the privilege of going to Denver and Leadville and return free of charge. This action will of course give the Union Pacific again the advantage, and there is now no other way open for the Denver & Rio Grande to get even except to make a large reduction in rates, which of course will compel the other lines to do likewise.

WASHINGTON, 7.—There is going to be a funny fight in army circles when Sheridan comes to Washington, said a war department man. Schofield, who is now at the head of the Department of the Pacific, and Pope, who is at the head of the Department of Missouri, under Sheridan, will both try to stay where they are. Neither of them wants to move to Chicago. Schofield is one of the biggest men, socially, on the Pacific slope, and Pope is King Bee in Kansas and Missouri. Neither could cut a very wide swath in Chicago for a very long time, and neither cares to go there for that reason. Hancock is out of the fight apparently, nobody showing a disposition to disturb him. Sheridan will not come here until the 1st of October, but the fight against the removal to Chicago will begin several weeks before that date. Entering upon another branch of the subject the War Department man said, "Carpet Knights who have been attached to Sherman and who have been stationed here for several years are greatly disturbed by reason of the impending change. Several of them have been in Washington for years drawing colonel's pay, when in fact they are captains, and they dislike very much to go back to their regiments. They are social stars here and they draw \$5,000 a year. They do not contemplate with equanimity a reduction to \$1,800 and banishment to the frontier. Sheridan will probably bring his staff from Chicago, and although it is probable that several of Sherman's clerks will be taken care of there are several who will have to resume their proper rank and place in the field."

WASHINGTON, 7.—The official statement furnished by the Commissioner of the General Land shows something of the marvellous rapidity with which the United States and Territories are becoming populated and the enormous which are being made upon public domain, in order to the requirements of actual settlement. It also indicates that the lands remaining in the United States which had been neglected, are rapidly being taken under settlement. The statement includes most important transfers of public land in the following states and territories: Dakota, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, the Wisconsin. As compared with the year ending June 30th, 1882, the statement shows an increase of 217 in the number of acres (cash sales original homestead entries and timber culture entries), at \$5,605,843 in the number of acres entered. The amount received for land sales is increased from more than \$2 to 7,564,449 in 1883.

128 per cent. Officials of the State Department the sensational ledge whatever that the German story to the entered into an offensive alliance with the Republic of Mexico. Three and a-half per cent. bonds