

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—It is learned from private letters received here that one of the main objections urged against Senator Miller's Chinese bill by Members of the San Francisco Trade Assembly is that it proposes to permit the Chinese now in this country to remain here, and to return to the United States if they so desire after they leave the land, residing temporarily elsewhere. The bill provides that all Chinese who were residents of the United States on the 19th of last July, when the treaty was ratified, shall have the right to go and come at their pleasure if they are properly registered and furnished with specified certificates from our collectors of customs, but granting this exemption from its proprietary clause, the bill simply conforms to the express stipulations of the treaty, and it is perfectly clear, therefore, that this objection is made either in ignorance or defiance of the treaty provisions under which every bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration must necessarily be framed. It is stated Miller remarks with reference to other and more intelligent criticisms of his measures and also those concerning its methods of determining what individual Chinese are entitled to admission as merchants, travelers or members of other exempted classes, that while he will be very glad to receive suggestions he does not yet see how any better system can be devised than that which his bill proposes. After speaking of the very marked division of classes in China and the low estimate in which the laboring classes is there held by all those who are socially above it, and especially by the governing class, he calls attention to the fact that his bill provides that no Chinese subject shall be allowed to enter our jurisdiction without an individual certificate, to be specially obtained in each case from the Chinese government, fully identifying the holder and setting forth minutely that he belongs to a certain one of the exempted classes. The certificate will not be accepted, however, as sufficient permission for the Chinese to land in the United States until the truth of facts therein stated and identity of persons named shall be attested after an examination by witnesses or otherwise by our consul at port of departure. Moreover, if any Chinaman gain admission to the United States by false, fraudulent certificate, he is to be expelled, and all persons aiding or abetting his entry are subject to heavy fine and imprisonment. Now, Miller believes that these very provisions which have been most criticized are in fact the strongest features of the bill. In the first place, it is to be noted that each permission and certificate must be obtained from the imperial government, the term Chinese government being purposefully employed in order to make the certificates to issue from a foreign office, like an American passenger, which can be obtained only from the State Department at Washington, and in view of the well known difficulty and expense of gaining access to or attention from the Pekin authorities, it is believed that very few Chinese of the better class, and probably no Coolies whatever, will be able to obtain the prescribed permission. The Senator also remarks in this connection, that the Chinese Government in all such cases will be put upon its honor to see that no certificate is issued to any one who does not belong to one of the exempted classes, and this may properly be considered an additional guard. He calls attention in the next place to the absolute veto power which the bill confers upon our Consuls in regard to these certificates of the Chinese Government, and says: In reply to the suggestion of the corrupt or careless use of this power, that it is evident some such responsibility must be placed upon some class of officers, and if the Consuls do not perform their duty they can most readily be removed by means of instantaneous recall, or kept in check by the simple methods of supervisory inspection.

Much indignation is expressed at the Indian Bureau at the published story which says, that owing to the failure of the Government to pay the Southern Utes' balance of \$25,000 due them, serious trouble has resulted and the Indians are about to take to the warpath. Acting Commissioner Stevens says, that the

amount due these Indians is \$11,908; that the delay in making final payment has been caused by changes of agents, and that as soon as the new agent reaches the Southern Ute Agency, the funds will be turned over to him. No trouble of any kind is reported, and the Indians have not even expressed discontent over the delay in the payment.

Following are the names mentioned in Scoville's affidavit as being material witnesses whose existence and names have recently come to the knowledge of the counsel: T. Bragdon, Marshall Green, James Brooks, Thomas Rathson, Katie Collins, Geo. W. McElfresh, Manville A. Austin, and R. McFarland. Affiant advised and believes he can prove by Bragdon Greene, Katie Collins, and Edward Austin, that they frequently saw defendant in the park opposite the White House during the latter part of June, 1881, and his strange and singular conduct, showing every indication of insanity; that those witnesses were thoroughly convinced he was of an unsound mind, and that the fact was freely and openly commented on.

The Secretary of the Interior has prepared a letter of instructions to Indian agents in regard to the employment of military, and to capture criminals. It instructs agents that they have power to put intruders off reservations, and may call out the military to assist them, not as a posse comitatus, but simply as a force to enable the agent to carry out his authority. This, probably, is a precaution against the invasion of Indian territory by persons who have escaped from a State or Territory, but they must notify the civil authorities of the State or Territory from which the captured criminal has escaped, at what time and place they will be delivered over to such authorities.

The War Department has received a communication from General Miles, commanding the Department of Columbia, in which he recommends the marked zeal and skill manifested by the following officers in constructing military routes and telegraph lines: Captains Burton, Miller, Josselyn, Drum and Hunter, and Lieutenants Patton and Moffatt. The highly commends the work of Lieutenant Seymour, of the engineer corps, in the examination of the Columbia River.

Bids for carrying the mails for the year beginning July 1st, 1882, will be opened at the Postoffice Department next week, and contracts will be awarded in March. On account of the exposure of the Star Route frauds, which make it improbable for an extravagant increase to be had in the future, it is anticipated that bids will rule much higher than they have for several years past. The bidders must estimate on an honest basis and for honest service.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer informs Postmaster James during December, 1881, there was an increase in the Star service of \$38,881 and a decrease of \$210,831; net reduction, \$171,950. Decrease in steamboat service, \$8,465; gross reduction in the cost of steamboat services from March 1st to December 31st, \$2,046,422; increase during that period, \$608,250, or a net reduction of \$1,338,163.

Postmaster General James believes the department will be self-sustaining next year. For the quarter ending September 30th, 1880 there was \$1,886,000 less receipts than expenses. The same quarter in 1881, the excess for expenses was only \$196,403. The quarter including January of this year will be self-sustaining.

The President to-day signed the commissions of T. O. Howe, postmaster general, and Judge Gray, justice of the United States Supreme Court. Postmaster General James took leave of office to-day. To-morrow Mr. Howe enters upon his new duties.

The following is a statement of the decrease of the public debt for the year ending December 31st, 1881: Decrease in interest accrued and unpaid, \$6,059,159; total decrease, \$126,790,559; less increase in debt bearing no interest, \$24,134,911; increase in debt on which interest has ceased, \$43,000,879; total increase, \$24,178,881; net decrease in principal and interest, \$102,614,775; increase cash in the Treasury, \$31,078,241; total net decrease, \$133,693,018.

The President said to-day that he would probably send a special message to Congress, calling attention

to the alarming pestilence, small-pox, and calling for immediate legislation looking to its suppression.

NEW YORK, 4.—Nearly half the actors and actresses of this city have been vaccinated at police headquarters, because Samuel W. Piercy, leading man of the Booth troupe, had died of small-pox in Boston, and Saturday night three traveling members, who had been associated with Piercy, had arrived in this city from Boston.

Arrangements are being made for the speedy formation of a national association for disabled veterans. At a meeting of the "Fully Disabled Veterans' Association," in Brooklyn, last night, a committee appointed at a meeting to take steps towards the perfecting of a permanent national organization of fully disabled veterans of the army and navy, reported a plan. It is proposed to get a list of all the fully disabled veterans on the pension roll of the United States, and then call a convention and elect officers for a permanent national organization, the delegates to be chosen in congressional districts.

The friends of Fitzjohn Porter are very much elated at the frank avowal of Gen. Grant that Porter has been wronged and ought to be vindicated. They expect to get the bill for Porter's reinstatement through Congress without much difficulty. A prominent republican said, to night, that Grant's strange opinion would not influence Senator Logan to reverse his judgment and favor the bill to reinstate Porter. He said, Logan may, out of respect to Grant, remain silent, but he won't vote for such a bill. Democrats give credit to Grant for an honest change of opinion in this matter. A leading democratic senator mentioned to night that he took no stock in the theory that Grant was maneuvering to catch democratic votes in favor of the bill for placing his own name on the army retired list. He said he knew Grant to be a very candid man and one ready to make an acknowledgement if he discovered himself in error, but having recently studied the case for the first time Grant reached the conclusion his previous opinion had been wrong and frankly said so. The senator added that in his opinion the bill to retire Grant would pass, as several democratic senators, perhaps half a dozen, intend to vote for it. Any bill to reinstate Porter will receive the support of all the democrats in Congress, but in the shape of back pay it will meet with strong opposition from some democrats.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Apropos of the recent court martial case, a western Congressman recently met in St. Louis a young man who was a classmate of Cadet Whittaker, at West Point, but who is not now in the army. "Now," said the Congressman, "you are no longer in the service, and have no interest in concealing the facts, I want you to answer the question, 'Did Whittaker cut off his own ears?'"

"No, he did not," was the reply, "but he had to be got rid of in some way, that would prevent sending any more niggers to West Point."

ALBANY, N. Y., 4.—The legislative deadlock is likely to continue until Wednesday next, when, it is said to-night, it will be broken in the Senate. That the Senate programme of the democrats is to have a democratic member offer a resolution appointing committees on which republicans are to have fair representation, and a number of them will vote for the resolution. Tammany leaders scout the idea of such a combination, and say Senator Jacobs called upon the democrats this evening, and proposed to accede to their demands in every instance, which proposition they say they decline unless he withdraws as a candidate for the Presidency, pro tem. The New York county democracy left this afternoon, feeling convinced no organization can be perfected before next week.

ST. PAUL, 4.—A mystery has been solved. For several days the palatial President's car of the Cleveland, Tuscarora Valley & Wheeling Railway was sidetracked by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and all efforts of the reporters to ascertain its mission were abortive. At last it is learned that Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, who for 20 years has been the Nemesis of Minnesota, had brought this strange looking coach to St. Paul to take home \$200,000 of cash and \$2,000,000 new bonds, which were his share of the debt payment. Mr. Chamberlain applied first to the American Express Company to transport his

newly acquired wealth to Cleveland, but danger from robbery, fire or accident was so great that \$35,000 was asked for the service, which was equivalent to a tax of a mill and a half for the exchange. Mr. Chamberlain thought this an exorbitant charge, and he thought of another and better way. He is a large stockholder in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul as well as the Cleveland, Tuscarora Valley & Wheeling line. He accordingly procured the President's car of the latter road, and was taken over the track of the former as an invited guest. The attorneys of Chamberlain in this city, who had charge of the shipment of the bonds, had their arrangements made to get them off in a special car on the noon train, but when the bonds were taken to a safe aboard the car, it was found they were so bulky it would not hold them. The dilemma was an ugly one, and the car was held over until evening. It was finally decided to put as many as possible in the safe and the rest in a trunk, keeping a safe guard over them. Two men well armed took up their quarters with the precious freight of parchment, and as the evening train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road pulled out, it took within the four walls of that palatial car the magnificent fortune for which Mr. Chamberlain has fought all these long years with the determination of a sleuth hound and the litigious genius of a Mr. Gammon. Bonds are being delivered to other holders still, but Selah holds the bulk of the debt.

DENVER, 4.—H. H. Player, of this city, is in receipt of the particulars of the most cold blooded and brutal murder, committed on his ranch at the crossing of the North Fork of the Cheyenne River, at Red Canon, in Dakota, on the telegraph road between Cheyenne and Deadwood, on the morning of the 2nd inst. Edward Graham, a Texas cow-boy, shot and killed Charles King, an employee on the ranch. He shot him three times, twice through the bowels, because he spoke to him about abusing a horse. The murderer took one of Player's horses and another belonging to Ernest, of Running Water, and left the ranch. A boy left King fatally shot, and went to Custer for a surgeon, when Graham returned and shot his victim again through the head and escaped. King was a jovial, good-natured fellow, and well known here. Graham, the murderer, is 20 years old, has black hair and dark eyes, is slimly built, has a rather shallow complexion, a southern accent very pronounced. Mr. Player has offered \$200 reward for his capture, and Custer county and Dakota authorities will offer \$500 additional, and it is hoped the murderer will be captured.

CHICAGO, 4.—The books of the Chicago & Alton Railroad shows the gross earnings of the road for 1881, were \$7,553,881 against \$7,718,198 for 1880. The net earnings were \$3,375,000 or about \$250,000 less than for 1880. The decrease is attributable chiefly to falling off in grain business and the showing is regarded as a very favorable one.

FLINT, Michigan, 4.—Samuel Bickley died to-day, aged 109. He was a native of Barret, Middlesex County, England, was pressed in the British Navy when a boy, served seven years, participating in many historical engagements. He came to this country in 1836. He was a much respected citizen.

CHICAGO, 5.—The insane department of the Macon County poor house was burned last night. Loss \$14,000. All the inmates but two escaped. The latter is believed to be at large.

REDWING, Minn., 5.—Two young men, Andrew Sunderson and Fred Matter were drowned while skating yesterday.

ST. PAUL, 5.—By the explosion of a can of dynamite on the line of the Hastings and Stillwater Railway, one laborer was killed and two seriously injured. The accident was the result of carelessness in handling the explosive.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 5.—Rev. Geo. O. Barnes, the mountain evangelist of Kentucky, a modern Lorenzo Dow, has been creating a sensation in this city during the week by his services at the Chestnut Street Baptist Church. He is a firm believer in what is termed faith cure and at the conclusion of his services he calls upon the afflicted, anoints them, prays for their recovery, and assures them all will be well if they have faith. Mr. Barnes claims that God never damns or removes friends but the devil does. He has not had much success yet.

CHICAGO, 5.—The Tribune's Gas

lena special says: Wm. H. Hooper, an influential and wealthy Mormon, from Salt Lake, for eight years a delegate from Utah, and now here, says he will visit his old friend E. B. Washburne, for two days, and then leave for Washington on Sunday evening, to labor for Cannon. He says Mormonism is doing wonders for the country and for the Territory of Utah. But polygamy is practically abolished. He apprehends no decided interference with Mormonism at the hands of the present or any future administration, but says that it is impregnably established in Utah, and that any attempt to slodge it would have the effect to intensify feeling among its believers, and would prove utterly futile.

HARRISBURG, 5.—The \$10,000,000 loan of the State was all awarded to-day. Most of it runs 30 years at four per cent., and commanded a premium of 106 to 110. About a million and a half was awarded at 2½ premium. This runs 30 years at 3½ per cent.

CHICAGO, 5.—A Washington special says: Generals Logan and Sherman are much embarrassed because of Grant's change of heart on the Porter matter. Grant has written to Arthur on the matter.

CINCINNATI, 5.—B. H. Johnson, chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph Line, died this morning of typhoid pneumonia; he had a high standing in every way.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Neither Reed nor Scoville appear at all sanguine of a favorable verdict, yet both stoutly maintain not only that Guiteau was not legally responsible for his act, but is at this moment insane, his own assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Scoville was greatly disappointed at his failure to get before the jury yesterday the additional expert evidence with which he had expected to rebut the testimony of the government experts.

BOSTON, 5.—Marshal P. Wilder, at the annual meeting of the New England Genealogical Society, to-day, read the following private letter which he had received from Dr. Augustus de Ploughton, Yucatan explorer:

"I have discovered among the ruins of Mayaxan the gnomon so called by astronomers of that city, a complete masonic temple with symbols and hieroglyphics. I have found portraits of the founders of the cities and interpreted the meaning of certain ornaments that have been misunderstood by other travelers. I have ascertained that the key to the ancient Maya alphabet is the true clue and by its means Mrs. de Ploughton and myself have been able to read the minds of the founders of those cities. I have found that this alphabet contains letters and characters belonging to the Egyptian, Etruscan and Chaldean alphabets and also that the Maya language is akin to all the ancient languages spoken by men in ages long gone by. My studies have caused the belief that the founders of the first Chaldean monarchy were Maya and probably people who colonized Egypt and brought civilization to that country. You must remember that the Egyptian priests always pointed to the west when asked concerning the birth place of their ancestors.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4.—Gen. Anoutchina, governor of Eastern Siberia, who is here at present, has received a telegram from Irkutsk, dated Jan. 2, announcing the return to that town of M. Soulkowsky, who left in search of the *Jeanette* at the beginning of 1881. M. Soulkowsky states that after traveling overland to Behring Straits, he went on board the clipper *Chasseur* and went as far as Commander Isles, a government beaver and seal fishing station, where he noticed a number of American whaling ships unceremoniously pursuing their operations in Russian waters, and making a splendid catch. In St. Lawrence Bay the *Chasseur* met the *Rogers*, which was sent out in relief of the *Jeanette*. The two vessels sailed together to East Cape in Behring Strait. On the 18th of September, M. Soulkowsky went ashore at Vladavosock, where he halted a short time, and traveling by way of China and Mongolia, he eventually reached Irkutsk on December 30th.

GENEVA, 4.—In anticipation of the completion of the St. Gothard railway, which will open by way of Geneva, the Central European markets to American breadstuffs, the Austrian railway company announce