

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Gilbert P. Hall was to-day nominated as postmaster at Petaluma, California.

The Senate in secret session has rejected the nomination of Posey S. Wilson to be assayer of the mint, at Denver, Colorado.

Land Commissioner Sparks has appointed "Captain Jack" Crawford, of New Mexico, custodian of the abandoned Fort Craig military reservation, in New Mexico, vice R. Armijo, resigned. It is understood that Captain Crawford will soon join General Miles as chief of the scouts in his campaign against the Apaches.

Acting Second Comptroller McMahon has rendered a decision to the effect that every volunteer soldier who was not mustered out and discharged with a regiment or other organization, the members of which were kept together and under discipline and did not receive their discharges until they were paid off, should be regarded as continuing in the service until the day of payment, and are accordingly entitled to credit for that period of service in computing their right to bounty.

THE EDMUNDS BILL.

The report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill, which was presented to the House to-day, is a very long document. After a detailed statement of the changes made by the committee (already published) and the reasons therefor, the report says: Your committee has no disposition to recommend any measure to the House which will invade the sanctity of any religious faith, however wrong in their opinion it may be, but the distinction between overt acts resulting from a belief which the law makes criminal and the right of opinion and of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience was so fully stated in the report of the constitutional amendment as to need no repetition. The committee does not hesitate to express their dissent from the twelfth section of the Senate bill, the effect of which would be that the conduct of the corporate Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints would be controlled by trustees of the Church in conjunction with the trustees appointed by the President. This union of the trustees of the Church and the government cannot be distinguished from the union of Church and State and the law respecting the establishment of religion, nor can it be other than a limitation of the free exercise of religion where the majority to control in matters of faith and discipline are appointed by the President. This section would resemble, if it be not in fact, establishment of the Mormon Church by law to be controlled by the government. Your committee recommends the immediate dissolution of the corporation. This is clearly public policy, if it can be constitutionally done. But it is asked, Can Congress take away this charter?

Several reasons make it plain that it can be done without any strained construction of the authorities, says the report. Both the charter of the church and the Immigration Fund Society are null for lack of power. The acts confirming these charters were void for the same reason. It is a matter of grave doubt whether the Organic Act authorized the original grant of such charters as these were. The Emigration Fund Company act trenches upon the power of Congress as to foreign emigration and assumes to regulate a matter neither delegated to it nor within its authority. But both these laws are unconstitutional, for it is obvious they give preference to this form of religion over every other. A law which thus discriminates in favor of one form of religion over another is in a proper sense a "law respecting the establishment of religion." Congress, which possesses all original power over Territories, has the right to void the acts of its subordinate agencies and assert its own policy. With this view of the power of Congress your committee recommends to cut out by the roots this church establishment and the Emigration Fund Company and its attachments and to authorize judicial proceedings through the Attorney General for dealing with the property rights according to law and equity. In fact the Emigration Fund Company is dependent for its being upon the church. Its officers are all appointed by the church corporation, and if the latter is dissolved, its parasite cannot survive.

The duty of Congress to prevent such an institution being established in a young Territory, as a means of promoting its growth to that condition at which admission to the Union will be desirable to the country, cannot be doubted.

On the section of the bill requiring voters to take an oath to support the laws, the report says: None of those who will do the things prescribed in the oath should vote, for they are not good citizens, and none but those who will do these things should esteem the oath a hardship as a pre-requisite to taking part in the affairs of the government which must conform to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

In conclusion the report says: While the bill as amended deals with public questions with firmness and with the real purpose of curing existing evils, it does so in entire consistency with the Constitutional liberties of the people

and with their free right to exercise their religious beliefs according to their conscience and only under the responsibility of each man to the Supreme Being.

It is said the judiciary committee has reported to the Senate in secret session adversely the nomination of Solicitor General Goode.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND

This afternoon drove out to "Pretty Prospect," the country residence recently purchased by Mr. Cleveland. They passed an hour or so strolling about the grounds, and then returned to the White House.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 10.—At Parsons at a late hour last night, the people were terrified by what is supposed to have been an explosion of gas in the Mineral Spring mine of the Lehigh Coal Company. Many persons living within a short distance of the mine were hurried about in their homes, and they thought for a moment that an earthquake had occurred. A large number of houses in the vicinity of the mine were badly shaken and a great many windows were shattered. The surface of the ground in the vicinity of the Philadelphia & Reading depot has been fully two feet and is still settling. Three houses belonging to one man about 300 feet from the mine were moved a surprising distance from their original positions. No lives were lost. Some miners think there was an explosion, and that the concussion was caused by the rush of air due to an extensive cave in.

DENVER, Col., 10.—At Aspen this afternoon, W. C. E. Kosch broke into the house of W. J. Miller, the real estate dealer, and was shot four times, twice in the head, and twice through the body. He is still alive, but will die. Miller was arrested. The trouble was over a notorious woman. The tragedy was not unexpected by the friends of the parties, as both men had several times made threats to kill each other on sight. Miller is from Chicago, where he has wealthy parents. Kosch is from Toledo, Ohio, where his father is a wholesale wine merchant.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., 10.—A sensation was developed in the session of the Reformed Church Synod to-day. A special committee to investigate the affairs of the Board of Domestic Missions reported that its former Treasurer, John R. Smith, was short in his accounts \$25,000. The report said the Board was occasionally forced to borrow money to meet its engagements; that it had authorized Treasurer Smith to give notes for such purposes binding the Board, and that taking advantage of his authority, he had borrowed and converted to his own use the sum named. It was stated that no property in his name could be found though he had been treasurer of an insurance company which failed and is now treasurer of another. A resolution authorizing the prosecution of Smith if deemed expedient was passed also one to regulate the affairs of the Board of Domestic Missions with a view to preventing the recurrence of such an affair.

CHICAGO, 10.—The Board of Arbitrators to settle the dispute between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and the Southern Pacific, met here to-day.

E. B. Thomas, of Richmond; Daniel Hugh Riddle, ex-president of the Rock Island, and E. P. Vinig, commissioner of the Western Trunk Line Association, compose the board.

The dispute hinges upon the interpretation of the phrase "established rates," in an agreement made between the lines regarding the haul over the Southern Pacific from Mojave to San Francisco. The Atchison and the Atlantic & Pacific agreed to pay a certain proportion of the through established rate both on the passenger and freight traffic for the use of the latter's track between the two cities referred to. When the warfare on California business broke out it was insisted that any war rate made by all of the lines was an "established rate."

To this the Southern Pacific objected as forcing it to haul freight for its most active competitors at figures that were in some instances less than the transfer charges necessary to gain access to San Francisco Bay. It reply the Atchison claimed that to abide by peace, the tariff would be equivalent to allowing the Southern Pacific to make what rates it pleased and take all of the business.

Representatives of the two roads are present to-day for the purpose of verbally adding such additional information to the written argument as the arbitrators might require.

General Passenger Agent Goodman and Traffic Manager Stubbs of the Southern Pacific, and C. W. Smith, Traffic Manager and Vice-President of the Atchison, and some of the legal lights of the latter company, were among those in attendance. Two sessions were held—morning and evening. A decision will be made in a few days.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., 11.—Fire this morning destroyed the Mansion House block, Cooley's Hotel, and burned out sixteen business firms. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$100,000.

NEW YORK, 11.—Business failures in the last seven days in the United States and Canada, 209, as compared with 187 the previous week.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sister, left the White House this morning for Buffalo. She was accompanied to her destination by Mrs. Cleveland.

Secretary Bayard recently received a cable message from Minister Cox at Constantinople, saying that the Sultan of Turkey desired to send a wedding

present to Mr. Cleveland and asking whether it would be received. The President, while appreciating the motive of the Sultan, felt its acceptance would be in violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution, and accordingly telegraphed his declination of the proposed compliment.

The President to-day nominated Margaret T. Shirley to be postmistress at Logan, Utah.

Cullom, from the committee on territories, has reported adversely the bill which passed the House several weeks ago to increase the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts of Arizona Territory.

The House committee on commerce to-day ordered favorable reports on the bills extending the limits of Portland, Oregon, as a port of entry and allowing credit to the revenue marine service for expenses incurred in returning shipwrecked seamen to the United States.

The House committee on Indian affairs to-day agreed to report favorably Delegate Bailey's bill authorizing the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to examine and adjust and report on all claims growing out of Indian depredations and treaties.

A favorable report was also ordered on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for the relinquishment of part of their lands in the Fort Hall, Idaho, reservation for railroad purposes.

Before the adjournment of the Assembly of Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, the following dispatch was sent to His Holiness the Pope:

His Holiness Leo XIII:

Your Holiness:—The General Assembly of the Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul of the United States and Canada, now in session at Washington, wish to express their gratitude for the elevation of Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, and Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec, to the Holy Roman Cardinalate, and ask your Holiness to bless the labors of the conference.

Signed: Rev. T. Corrigan, Rev. C. A. Kealy, Rev. J. E. Kearney, and John Higgins, committee.

His Holiness sent this reply:

ROME, June, 11.—His Holiness is much pleased with your expressions of filial gratitude and blesses from his heart the conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul of the United States and Canada.

(Signed): L. CARD, JACOBINI.

The Secretary of State has been informed that the Brazilian Prince, August Leopold, and several officers of the Brazilian navy will arrive in Washington Monday afternoon from New York. The party will be formally presented to the President Tuesday afternoon and will be invited to attend the official reception to be held at the White House that evening.

PITTSBURG, 11.—In the afternoon session of the International Typographical Union, the special committee on the question of the Union joining the Knights of Labor, presented a lengthy report, which was adopted. The report, after complimenting the Knights of Labor in the highest terms and pledging them support, demands:

First—That the Knights of Labor will not attempt to dictate the course of action of the distinctive trades.

Second—That they will not cover with the shield of the Order any man who has been found unworthy to mingle with members of the Union as fellow craftsmen in good standing.

The report of the special committee on the use of plates matter was approved. The report recommends that the Executive Council endeavor to unionize all firms manufacturing plates, and that all non-union firms be published; that local unions be required to interdict the use of plates where a reduction of working force will ensue. Newspapers must be prohibited from using news plates manufactured in non union office or else be declared unfair. No subordinate union can take any action regarding the use of plates without the consent of the Executive Council.

The evening session was taken up mostly with unimportant reports and routine business. It adjourned at 11:30 to meet in Buffalo next year.

FATHER POINT, Quebec, 11.—The steamer *Alcedes* from Glasgow, bound inward, has on board the captain and thirteen men of the French bark *Michael Emile*, who were transferred from the Newcastle bark *Canova*. The *Michael Emile* was run down and sunk by the *Canova* in latitude 46 deg. 08 min. N., longitude 53 deg. 50 min. W. Seven of her crew are missing and are supposed to have been drowned.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., 12.—A severe shock of earthquake occurred at one minute after midnight, lasting two minutes. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise. Houses were shaken and pictures on the walls swung to and fro.

NEW YORK, 12.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of two millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The banks now hold fourteen million six hundred and fifty-three thousand in excess of legal requirements.

GRAND FORKS, Dakota, 12.—It is learned here that a few days ago a lynching occurred near St. Andrews, five miles north of here on Red River. Ole Becknot, working for a farmer on the Minnesota side, supplanted the latter in his wife's affections. After trying in vain to induce Becknot to leave peacefully the farmer invited in his neighbors, opened a keg of whisky, and after they were sufficiently drunk,

related his wrongs and suggested lynching as a remedy. Beck not was caught and strung up to a limb, the alleged intention being only to frighten him, but when let down, life was extinct.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Senate committee on public lands to-day ordered a favorable report of the House bill to repeal the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts, with an amendment substituting the provisions of the Senate bill on the same subject for those contained in the House bill.

Senator Call to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay timber agents who served prior to the War of the Rebellion whatever sums may be standing to their credit on the books of the Department.

President Cleveland has accepted the honorary presidency of the Exhibition to take place in London in May, 1887.

General Goshorn, Resident General Counsel of the Exhibition, has decided that the main office in the United States shall be in Philadelphia. President Cleveland will open the Exhibition from the White House, and start the machinery by telegraph land lines and the cable. A committee of over 1000 prominent men in Great Britain have been selected to give a hearty welcome to American exhibitors and visitors during the period when Queen Victoria will celebrate her jubilee year or the fiftieth anniversary of her reign.

The Secretary of the Navy has written to the President of the Board of Inspection of vessels at New York, saying that the Department is anxious to secure a list and description of those steamers of our merchant marine which in time of need might be called upon at once as auxiliary cruisers, for transports or for special purposes. He also says the Department proposes to extend the functions of the Inspection Board by directing it to examine carefully steamers of all classes of our mercantile marine, in order to ascertain and report upon their adaptability for the above mentioned service. He also requests the President of the Board to endeavor to enlist the interest of shipowners in this matter, and adds that the Department will cause the names of such vessels as may fill the necessary requirements to be entered on a list which will be known as the auxiliary naval list, with the object of employing such vessels in case the Government desires to support our American fleet.

CHICAGO, 12.—The three arbitrators, E. B. Thomas, Hugh Riddle and E. P. Vinig, who for the past few days have been hearing both sides in the controversy between the Atlantic & Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway companies, growing out of the transcontinental war, rendered their decision this afternoon. The Atlantic & Pacific Company's lines terminate at Mojave, and for the past two years there has been a contract between that company and the Southern Pacific, by which the Atlantic & Pacific Company was allowed to do San Francisco business, using the Southern Pacific line from Mojave to that city. A dispute arose after the disruption of the transcontinental pool in February, which was over the division of earnings of the through line between the two companies. The contract governing this business was made in 1884 and provided that the Southern Pacific Company should have for its share of the through freight and passenger rates its mileage *pro rata* of "such through rate as may be established from time to time by any through traffic." When the Transcontinental pool broke up the Atlantic & Pacific Company claimed the right to meet any rate which its competitors might make, and that the Southern Pacific was obliged under contract to take its mileage *pro rata* of any low rate that might be made to meet the competition of other lines. This claim the Southern Pacific refused to allow, claiming that the only established rate contemplated by the contract was the one established by the Transcontinental Association. Acting on this construction of the contract, the Southern Pacific compelled the patrons and customers of the Atlantic & Pacific through line to pay the old established rates, thereby forcing the Atlantic & Pacific to pay back to these people the difference between the cut and the old established rates.

The board of arbitrators in their decision sustain the position of the Atlantic & Pacific, holding as follows: "The clause, 'such through rate as may be established from time to time for any of the through traffic,' means and was intended to mean such rate as may have been given, accepted or permitted by the members of any other through line, it being the decision of the arbitrators that the Atlantic & Pacific Co. has a right to make any rate that may be given, accepted or permitted by members of any other through lines, and such rates are to be divided between the Southern Pacific Company and the Atlantic & Pacific Company, upon Kansas City and San Francisco mileage, as provided in the contract."

The decision makes it necessary to have an accounting between the two companies, to ascertain the amount to be paid by the Southern Pacific to the Atlantic & Pacific on through business since the disruption of the pool. The Atlantic & Pacific was backed in the dispute by the A. T. & S. F. and the St. Louis & San Francisco companies, who are joint owners of the line.

The arbitration has attracted unusual attention among railroad men because it is believed the settlement of this question will aid in the final adjustment of the transcontinental difficulties. Among the prominent officials of the

different companies present at the arbitration were General Traffic Manager Stubbs, General Passenger Agent and Assistant General Selector Haymond, of the Southern Pacific; the A. & P. was represented by General Manager Roblison, General Freight and Passenger Agent Bissell, Solicitor Hazelbine and Judge Henry A. Waldo, of New Mexico. For the St. Louis & San Francisco were John O. Day and C. W. Smith, General Manager. George K. Peck, General Solicitor, and Geo. W. McCrary, General Counsel, represented the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

St. Louis, 12.—George Woodford to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court against Jay Gould, a suit for \$500,000 for breach of contract while the St. Louis & San Francisco road was buying its way into St. Louis. Woodford, who owned some farming land on the line, objected to the price the road offered. His property was condemned, litigation ensued, during the course of which he discovered a flaw in the corporation of the company. This information he took to New York and imparted to Jay Gould on the condition that the latter should join him in the construction of a railway from Pacific, Missouri, to St. Louis, on the property condemned by the St. Louis & San Francisco. When the new company incorporated Gould refused to take any interest in the road, and would not furnish money for the prosecution of the scheme. He used the information, however, it is alleged, in intimidating those who controlled the road, until they abandoned the contract of building into this city from Pacific, and made the contract with Gould to come in over the Missouri Pacific tracks; hence the alleged breach of contract.

OTTAWA, 12.—An American gentleman now in this city says large sums of money are being sent from Boston and other American cities to aid the secessionist party in Nova Scotia. He states that he is personally aware of the fact that one Boston firm has contributed \$25,000, which was forwarded the day before he left that city, and he also states that the secession movement is looked upon as a primary step towards annexation, which would give the Americans control of the whole Canadian fishing grounds.

HALIFAX, 12.—It is stated on the best official authority that the British Government has issued orders to make no more seizures of American vessels, except when the violation of the treaty of 1818 is so open and flagrant that it cannot be winked at. So far as learned from the guarded official utterances here, the Imperial instructions do not sustain the Canadian construction that the three mile limit is to be reckoned from headland to headland.

WEST POINT, 12.—The graduating exercises occurred to-day in the presence of a vast concourse. Secretary of War Endicott and Generals Sheridan and Merritt were present.

The principal address was made by General Gibson, who strongly defended Fitz John Porter. Speaking of that officer, he said: "Remember, above

all things, that one who is acquitted by the deliberate judgment of Grant, Schofield, Terry and Getty, can well afford to stand up against the chances of any accuser."

Gen. Nichols of the board of visitors made a five-minute speech.

General Sheridan said: "In the name of the army, whose commander I am, I welcome you to our ranks. I know how anxious you are, and the sooner you put on your plain clothes the far better you will be gratified."

Secretary Endicott spoke a few words of congratulation to the cadets and officers of the institution, and then handed the diplomas to the graduates.

Benediction was pronounced and the gathering dispersed.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, 12.—A fire destroyed the extensive yards of the Muscatine Lumber Company and a number of residences, together with three railroad bridges. The loss will reach fully half a million dollars.

A later dispatch says: This afternoon's fire destroyed the large saw mills of the Huttig Manufacturing Company and the Muscatine Lumber Company. Several million feet of lumber were also burned. The loss will aggregate \$250,000.

NEW YORK, 12.—Fire broke out this evening in the car stables and depot of the Forty second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company at Forty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue. There were 125 horses in the stable at the time, but they were all got out in safety. There were 111 cars in the stable and they were taken out. The building was consumed. Loss, \$110,000.

VALPARAISO, (via Galveston) 12.—A strong northerner set in here last night, and at midnight there was a very heavy sea. Several vessels were lost. The Chilean bark *Pondicherry*, and Chilean steamer *Guaycuru* lost their anchors, and the former, after colliding with several ships, went ashore and became a total wreck. Thirteen persons perished in the disaster, including the captain and his wife, and three children, and the mate.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 12.—News has just been received that two men were killed by Apaches at San Pedro, in Sonora, fifteen miles south of the boundary.

FOREIGN.

BELFAST, 10.—Seven hundred extra policemen are now in town. Six hundred loyalists drilled near the city of Armagh last night. An eye-witness of the riots on Wednesday gives the fol-