

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The N. Y. Times' Washington special says: Those features of the new Chinese treaty which relate directly to the question of immigration are not satisfactory to the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress. They claim that the Pacific Coast is by no means benefited, except that it removes the restriction which existed at the last session; with reference to the legislation of this subject. At the last session of Congress, when the question was brought up, it was urged that such legislation was unwise while treaty negotiations were pending, and several propositions to provide a restriction of Chinese immigration, were forced to remain unconsidered. The Pacific Coast say now, with evident satisfaction, that legislation need no longer be delayed, and Representative Willis, of Kentucky, a member of the committee on education and labor, before which committee bills on the subject are now pending, has promised to endeavor to secure action on one of the measures at the committee's next meeting. Willis himself has a bill which provides that no vessel shall bring more than 15 Chinese passengers on one voyage to the United States. Representative Page's bill restricts the number of passengers to 10. Horace Davis has also a bill which provides that not more than one Chinese passenger shall be allowed to each 100 tons (American measurement) of such ship or vessel. His bill does not, however, apply to any ambassador of the Chinese Emperor, his family or servants or the Chinese crew of any vessel. The disposition to oppose the treaty is not calculated to be received with favor by an eastern congress. They say anything like arbitrary action will be sure to result in creating antagonism which, while it might not be marked enough to warrant official interference on the part of the United States, would still operate disadvantageously to those American citizens now engaged in business in China. This is likely to be the argument used against effort to obstruct the ratification of the new treaty, Horace Davis says: The Pacific Coast delegation will hold no meetings as to what course to pursue as it has been unanimously agreed among themselves to secure satisfactory arrangements, if it can be done, with restricting immigration.

The diplomatic correspondence accompanying the treaties says: The Chinese government recognized at an early period of the negotiation that the United States had the right to ask for such a modification of the Burlingame treaty as would relieve it from the embarrassment of an undue and disproportionate immigration of Chinese labor. Nevertheless an objection appears to have been made by the Chinese commissioners to the use of the words signifying prohibition. The American commissioners communicated to the Chinese commissioners that they would consent to strike out the word "prohibit," provided they would accept the words "regulate, limit, or suspend," being satisfied that the words covered the power to devise and enforce all necessary and proper legislation. Upon their acceptance of this proposition we consented to such a variation of the phraseology of the articles as they desired. During the progress of negotiations the Chinese Commissioners presented a memorandum from which the following are extracts: The people of either country have passed to and from the other and have never failed to receive all the benefits, privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the treaties. To refer for example, to the Chinese laborers in California. Their number certainly is not small. Being from a race of dwellers upon the sea coast, they have desired to go thither and have regarded California as a land of abundance and as furnishing great opportunities. They have also rejoiced in the freedom of the United States, hence they have not gone there as the result of deceit or being kidnapped, nor under contract as coolies, but have flown thither as the wild geese fly. In the many years of Chinese emigration to California a hundred lines of enterprise have arisen, and commercial activity has developed to an immense extent. The Chinese have given a large amount of their labor to your people, and the benefits of that labor to your country have certainly not been few. But now because the Chinese do good work for small remuneration

the rabble are making complaints. Since the amount paid to the laborer is small, the employer is able to save more, and hence the benefit still insures to the citizen of the United States. This would seem to be fair reasoning the world over. If now, because of temporary competition between the Irish and stranger guests, a decision is lightly taken to change the policy of the government, a contradiction with the Constitution of the United States and existing treaties cannot be avoided. To this the American commissioners replied, after calling attention to the discourtesy of the above language, you can scarcely mean to say that the government of the United States is merely speaking the language of violent men, or that the great nation, in whose name it addresses you is "a rabble," or that "a competition" between the Irish and stranger guests is the motive of its conduct. You will certainly recognize that the government of the United States, like the government of China, has the right to appreciate for itself the motives of its own policy, and that when it addresses to the Chinese government a communication upon a subject of grave interest in respectful and friendly language, it cannot allow the representatives of China to go behind that communication and either criticize its motives or deny the good faith of its representations. The Chinese commissioners disavow any intention to give offense. They added, we had heard that the Chinese in California were not in accord with the Irish, and came into competition with them. A minister told that this fact was at the bottom of the difficulty, and we mentioned it in our memorandum.

The N. Y. Tribune, this morning, thinks it will be conceded by all, save the most unreasonable followers of Sand Lot statesmanship, that the provisions of the treaties in respect to Chinese immigration are all that could be desired. Every provision that the United States can find it practically advantageous to make, either for the exclusion of Chinese labor from certain parts of the country or for its supply to other parts, may be made under the powers conceded by this treaty. The treaties form substantially one admirable bond of union and peace between the two nations.

The N. Y. Herald says of the treaties: They bring within the jurisdiction of our federal authorities the whole question of Chinese emigration. They allow us in a friendly way and without wounding the susceptibilities of the Chinese authorities to regulate the emigration of coolies, to limit it, govern it, restrict it altogether. Logically and carefully considered, these treaties, as compared with that signed a couple of years ago with Japan, intimate that America will not submit to the extinction of China and Japan by Russia and England as India has been extinguished. We indicate to the world that the independence of China and Japan is essential to the development of our most important interests on the Pacific. In other words these treaties may be regarded as the settlement of one of the gravest questions that ever menaced our own civilization and as a moral alliance between the two countries that cannot fail to have a vast influence upon the destinies of the world.

The Herald's special from Reading, Penn., says of the recent suicide of Milloughby S. Merkel in Napa: He left this section for the Pacific coast many years ago. Some time since his parents here died, leaving their absent son quite an amount of money in bonds. He was informed of their decease and that his inheritance awaited his order. Instead of coming east or sending for it he deliberately penned a brief note addressed to some California friend saying that he was going to kill himself.

Senator Garland, on the part of the congressional members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, to-day submitted a report signed by himself and Representative Phillips; another signed by Senator Edmunds, and still another signed by Representatives McKinley and Felton. Senator Garland's report was accompanied by a bill amendatory to the laws relating to the Military Academy. Senator Garland and Representative McKinley devote considerable space to the consideration of the question of admission to colored cadets to the academy. They say they spent some time in examining this question, and in so doing took the testimony of several witnesses touching the late trouble with Cadet Whittaker.

In this investigation they were led back to consider the bearing and association, in fact the general status of other colored cadets that had been at the academy. This was done only for the purpose of ascertaining whether the academy would prosper by the mingling together of cadets from different races. No solid reason, they say, can be assigned why colored boys should not receive full and equal advantages in the way of education, military and all other kinds, with white; but, on the contrary, there is every reason they should. It is a fact, however, that mingling white and colored cadets on terms of social equality is subject to continued drawbacks and trouble which are so far inherent that in their judgment no regulation of law can control them. If it be deemed expedient to continue further, this disturbing cause, while repressed so far as wise discipline can touch it, must, after all, be left for time and experience, which may result in mitigation and separation of the two races in their military education.

Senator Edmunds, in his report, expresses the opinion that the standard of admission ought to be raised. Investigation made by the committee convinced him that youths of African race have not received the same treatment at least from their fellow cadets, that they would have received had they been of the white race, but each colored boy had found himself continually isolated from his fellow cadets—a prisoner in solitary confinement in the midst of his fellow cadets.

The House committee on inter-oceanic ship canal gave hearing to-day to Thompson, late Secretary of the Navy, as American representative of the Panama Canal Company. He combated the idea of that project being in any way susceptible of the application of the Monroe Doctrine, as argued. All propositions for isthmus transit should be left to the control of engineering and financial consideration. At the conclusion of his argument his attention was called to the joint resolution reported by the committee on the 8th of March last. Having read it he said the declaration contained in it was the very conclusion which he had desired to reach, and which he had reached in his argument. Singleton, of the committee, remarked that Thompson was not proposing any action and the committee had taken action on the subject, stating that government would not interfere in any way at present; but if necessity should ever rise government should reserve the right to intervene. Thompson replied that he was quite willing to stop there in his argument, as he saw that the views of the committee corresponded with his own on the general questions.

The apportionment bill introduced by Representative Cox, to-day, fixes the number of representatives at 301, and apportions them among the States as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 19; Indiana, 12; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 10; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 13; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 31; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 19; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 26; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 9; Texas, 10; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 9; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 8. As compared with the present number of members, this bill makes the following losses and gains: Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia gain 1 each; Kansas gains 3; Texas 4; Minnesota and Nebraska gain 2 each; Pennsylvania 6. New Hampshire, Maine, Indiana Tennessee, Florida and Vermont lose 1 each, and New York loses 2.

John Oakshott, a sugar planter of the Sandwich Islands, formerly a resident of Washington, had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of the condition and future prospects of the Sandwich Islands. He brought letters from Minister Conley and submitted new views of the condition of affairs in the Hawaiian kingdom, not the least significant of which is the statement that there is a dangerous possibility that the islands may, in time, come into the possession of the Chinese, and in that event American merchants, who hold the greater part of the property on the islands, would be placed at a disadvantage. King Kalakua is represented as an easy-going person, who is almost entirely in the hands of some of the California sugar planters. They loan him

money and he does their bidding. He is a mercenary person, who is liable at any day to sell his kingdom. Under the Hawaiian laws the Chinese may become citizens in six months' time, and will soon control the legislature.

An adjourned meeting of the Convention of Wool Growers and Manufacturers of the United States took place here to-day. The wool growers present represented flocks aggregating 32,768 sheep, valued at \$181,610. A number of interesting papers were read. Kellar, of Lemon, Dessong, Australia, an extensive sheep grower, stated one of the most popular measures ever enforced by the government was the establishment of a commission to secure the eradication of infectious diseases among domestic animals. Mr. Kellar has visited the United States for the purpose of locating an extensive ranch here, and importing his sheep and shepherds from Australia, believing wool can be grown as cheaply here, with the added advantage of a much better market.

John Hays, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, read a paper on the products required by looms and the best means of producing them in the United States.

A special committee of the House upon the Inter-oceanic Canal, considered the bill which provides for the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. S. S. Phelps, representing that company, made a statement in support of the proposition. He questioned the accuracy of the report made by the Chief Bureau of Statistics some months ago as to the tonnage that would probably pass through the Inter-oceanic canal and showed the errors made by Nimmo in his calculation. The tonnage would be at least 3,500,000 tons; assuming that 3,000,000 tons would pass through the canal annually: that the traffic would produce (with a toll of \$2.50) \$7,500,000 a year or a net gain of \$6,000,000 being equivalent to 6 per cent. on \$100,000,000.

The following is a statement showing the number of Indians not under tribal organization, in California: Alameda county, 103; Amador, 272; Butte, 522; Calaveras, 167; Colusa, 353; Contra Costa, 45; Del Norte, 411; Eldorado, 151; Fresno, 747; Humboldt, 1,568; Inyo, 631; Kern, 321; Lake, 785; Lassen, 324; Los Angeles, 278; Marin, 49; Mariposa, 151; Mendocino, 1,170; Merced, 7; Modoc, 404; Mono, 356; Monterey, 204; Napa, 64; Nevada, 98; Placer, Plumas, 508; Sacramento, 13; San Benito, 77; San Bernardino, 605; San Diego, 1,620; San Francisco, 44; San Joaquin, 44; San Mateo, 80; Santa Barbara, 86; Santa Clara, 67; Santa Cruz, 125; Shasta, 870; Sierra, 12; Siskiyou, 384; Solano, 21; Sonoma, 331; Stanislaus, 37; Sutter, 10; Tehama, 137; Trinity, 161; Tulare, 118; Tuolumne, 143; Ventura, 87; Yolo, 46; Yuba, 60.

A coffee merchant writes to a Sunday paper that coffee will rule lower in the United States for the year 1881 than it has for a number of years. It can no more be cornered while such enormous crops are now being raised in all coffee growing countries. The price of some of the fancy goods, such as ayer, banizees, ancolas and mandhalings will probably rule high. The price of every variety of Java, except those mentioned above, and also all coffees known as mild coffees and Rio are from 10 to 20 per cent. lower now than they were a year ago, simply on the basis of supply and demand.

Gen. Walker sent to the House to-day the complete census returns of the whole country. The census of States show a population of 49,369,595, and Territories, 783,271, making a grand total of 50,155,866. General Walker furnishes the official figures of the population of the following States: Colorado, 194,649; Florida, 266,566; Louisiana, 940,263; Kentucky, 1,648,599; California, 864,686; Connecticut, 622,683; Idaho, 32,611; Georgia, 1,588,983.

The reply of Delegate Cannon to the points made by the contestant for his seat has been printed in pamphlet form. In regard to the allegation that he is not a citizen, Mr. Cannon declares that he was duly naturalized on the 7th of December, 1854; but argues that whether he is a citizen or not, the Governor of Utah has no right to go behind the returns, which give him the election.

CHICAGO, 16.—The Times' New York special contains the following: The Truth of this morning says: A few days before the receipt of the forged Morey letter by Truth, B. G. Jayne learned of a conversation between two men in the Astor House, to the effect that the letter would

soon appear. Upon investigation Jayne discovered one of these men was Col. Hadley, and at a later date learned that the other was Stillson Hutchins, editor of the Washington Post. Jayne, when the letter was published, immediately informed Marshal Jewett that Hadley had either forged, or he was connected with the forgery; but Thomas E. Langdon, a friend of Hadley and Hutchins, had forestalled him and convinced Jewett that Jayne was wrong, and the forgery was the work of Kenward Philips. Hadley was the central figure in the Morey letter conspiracy. He was the channel of communication between the forgers and the democratic national committee. He procured perjured evidence to sustain the forgery. He is the man who can tell the whole story. He can tell what Barnum knew of it when he pretended to believe it genuine, and he can tell which of the members of the committee to whom Mr. Hart showed the letter for verification were dupes, and which were knaves. He can tell who instructed him to work up the perjury; he can tell what occurred with Price in Maryland, and who originated the Lindsay letter, which the Washington Post sent to Truth; he can tell who composed the Morey letter, who wrote, where it was first sent, who sent it to Truth; and what the democratic committee paid for the job. Let Hadley speak out fully and truly, being assured that unimpeachable evidence to corroborate the material parts of his story, if true, and contradict them if false, is collected and ready to be produced in court.

A project is contemplated to introduce a bill to provide for the control of telegraph by the government and to fix an equitable rate. The recent consolidation has given an impetus to this movement. Persons acquainted with telegraphy say \$18,000,000 will suffice for the government to build new lines which would cover as large a territory as now occupied by existing lines and that the reduced cost of materials would enable the government to do this at a small sum compared with the valuations of the watered stock of the Telegraph Company. The government moreover would not be compelled to purchase the right of way, as it may declare any road in the country a post road upon which it could erect lines.

A Fort Assineboine dispatch says: Four companies of the Eighteenth Infantry and two of the Second Cavalry, left on Friday, to move down Milk River to the vicinity of Sitting Bull's camp. Probably a co-operative movement will be made by Major Ilges from Poplar Creek. Unless Sitting Bull surrenders, stirring news may be expected.

Scout Allison is in constant communication with the camp of Sitting Bull, two days' march from Wolf Point agency, Montana. Sitting Bull wants two months in which to commence his march south. Allison gives him to next Tuesday to begin moving camp. On his failure Ilges will move at once on his village.

NEW YORK, 15.—A large boiler in the store of McReery & Co., Broadway and Eleventh Street, exploded this evening. The buildings in the immediate vicinity were shaken as by an earthquake. The boiler was located in the vault, at the extreme end of the building, on Eleventh Street, beneath the sidewalk, over 200 feet from Broadway. The explosion tore a hole in the sidewalk 20 feet in length. The concussion shattered into fragments a large plate glass window on Broadway and Eleventh Street. The immense stones forming the sidewalk over the boiler were broken, and some of the pieces, weighing 40 or 50 pounds, were hurled a distance of 200 feet down Eleventh Street. An iron girder, on which those stone rested, was thrown across the street. A portion of the cast iron cover of the "manhole" was thrown across the street, through the parlor windows of G. R. Reed, on Eleventh Street, and went crashing into a partition at the end of the rooms. Pieces of bricks and stones were thrown high in the air, and some of them fell through the skylights in the roofs of houses on the opposite side of the street. Loss \$10,000.

The Emma Mine litigations and controversies between the English stockholders of the Emma Company and Baron Grant, of England, and Trenor W. Park, of this city, and H. H. Baxter, of Vermont, have all been amicably adjusted. The latter parties pay in cash or cash option on shares to English stockholders 50,000 out of 70,000 shares of a new Em-