

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 11.—Wool, domestic, is in good demand and prices firm. Supplies of new are arriving quite freely and being rapidly purchased by dealers and manufacturers. Very little fleece wool is offering and prices are quite nominal. California wool continues in demand and sells as fast as received at 20 @ 32 for new spring; best lots of northern ranging at 30 @ 32; unwashed wools in demand at 24 @ 33 for all grades; pulled wools in demand and selling at 30 @ 42 for super and X, choice super at 40 @ 42.

PHILADELPHIA, 11.—About 11 to-day lightning struck a large warehouse at the oil works of Warden & Co., Point Breeze, and the entire buildings was soon in flames. The fire spread so rapidly that the whole neighborhood is endangered, and dwelling houses fronting the warehouse are in flames. Shipping in the Schuylkill River is burning fiercely. Owing to the distance from the city proper, and the telegraph office being burned, no definite information of the progress of the fire can be obtained. The latest dispatch said seven vessels were burning and many others in imminent peril.

At Colshoken, last night, the cotton mill of J. & L. Lees was struck by lightning and burned, with loss of \$125,000; insurance \$50,000.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 11.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and was called to order by F. Halton, chairman of the State committee. Hon. J. N. C. Irwin was made temporary chairman. On taking the chair he made a speech which produced great enthusiasm. In making up prospective candidates for the republican party in 1880, the names of Conkling, Sherman, Blaine and Grant were mentioned. The latter two names were met with particular enthusiastic applause, and that for Grant being several times repeated, ending in cheers. The convention, after appointing the customary committees, adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The convention assembled, with ex-Senator Harlan in the chair. The announcement of Senator Harlan's name as chairman was loudly applauded. He made a speech, reviewing the issues of the day, and was very radical in all his expressions. Governor Gear was renominated by acclamation and without a dissenting vote. Lieut. Governor Campbell was renominated in the same way. Both gentlemen were notified and were brought before the convention to address it, which they did in short and earnest speeches. Beck was nominated supreme judge, and Vancosen State superintendent. The platform was adopted without discussion or change.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—The works of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Co., under the management of Warden, Frew & Co., occupy with their various buildings, tanks, etc., about 25 acres of ground. Along the river front were about 25,000 cases of oil, and on the river by the wharves were a number of ships and barks loading or loaded with oil. The pump house where the lightning struck is a long frame building, in which was stored a mass of machinery. In a few minutes the flames communicated to the large warehouse where the barrels are filled. These were soon enveloped in flames, which then extended to the superintendents office and residence, thence to the cooper shop and then to the long line of sheds on the wharf. By this time an immense quantity of crude and refined oil was ablaze. The burning oil was running in all directions, and a long line of wharf property was soon one continuous flame. By the time the city fire engines reached the scene, five ships in the river and 10,000 barrels of oil and the surrounding buildings were burning fiercely for a distance of over a thousand yards and the heat had become so intense that very little headway could be made against the fire. The first of the vessels in the river to catch fire was the *Fa*, an Austrian bark, loaded with 12,000 cases of oil, and it was soon burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the *French*, a German bark from Leghorn, which was empty, the *Guiseppe Sventon*, an Italian bark from Genoa, which had reached the wharf only about an hour before, also empty, the *Lion*, a Russian bark, with about 2,000 bbls. of oil on board, the *Hudson*, a Nor-

wegian ship of a thousand tons, which was nearly ready for departure, with 7,000 bbls. All these vessels were destroyed. At ten o'clock last night the area which the fire had covered was still a mass of flames, it will probably continue to burn for several days. No estimate could be obtained from those interested, as to what the total loss of the company will be. It has been variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$800,000. It is understood the company has no insurance for this loss; but that the Atlantic Company, which is now controlled by the Standard Oil Company, participates in an insurance fund which is pooled by the various oil companies. The hulls of the vessels burned were all insured abroad.

The value of the total cargoes destroyed is estimated at \$70,000. The cargo on none of them was insured, because they were not fully loaded, except the *Florida*, on which was an insurance of \$14,000.

DENVER, Col., 12.—The following details have been reported in relation to the service of the writ of injunction issued by Judge Bowen, of the fourth district of this State, in accordance with which the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Co. has recovered possession of their constructed railway between Denver and Alamosa. The service at all points between Denver and Pueblo was unattended by serious opposition, but at South Pueblo, where most of the rolling stock and power had been accumulated by the adverse party, a large body of armed men were organized to resist. The sheriff, with a posse of 150 men, however, succeeded at 3 p.m. in driving out of the railroad buildings the men who had held them, and besides the recovery of the railroad property took 50 stand of arms and some ammunition. Some shots were exchanged at this point and one man seriously if not mortally wounded.

The following is the substance of a telegraphic report just received from a point beyond Pueblo: At six a.m. the writ was served at Alamosa by the deputy sheriff, and possession of the station house and office was taken by Governor Hunt. At 7 a.m., improvised trains, under the conduct of Road Master Green, crossed the bridge into the town. Subsequently it started with a strong guard and working force, telegraph wire apparatus, United States mail, forces for courier service, and for possible contingencies a surgeon. The train was fired upon at Cucharas, and one man killed. The fire was returned and two of the assailants mortally wounded. They then dispersed and scattered. At a point further north a mob fired on the south bound train and killed one man. The party on the train returned the fire seriously wounding one of the assailants, and subsequently captured the survivors. The telegraph had been cut at several points beyond Pueblo by parties who were armed to resist the service of the writ, and it is impossible to give details with exactness.

BORDERTOWN, N. J., 12.—A terrific storm passed over here this evening. Rain fell in torrents accompanied by wind and hail. Trees were uprooted, roofs carried away and several buildings blown down. A mile below the storm was not felt.

Trenton, 12.—A violent storm, accompanied by hail, passed over this city at 5.30 p.m., uprooting trees and doing considerable damage. A washout occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, delaying trains for a while.

Augusta, Ga., 12.—A cyclone passed over Sandersville, Ga., to-day, the Catholic church and many trees were blown down, fencing and crops sustained considerable damage. No lives lost.

NEW YORK, 12.—Mrs. Barrett, who shot Washington Nathan about two months ago in the Coleman House, voluntarily surrendered herself, this afternoon, in Jefferson Market police court, and acknowledged that she did the shooting. Nathan is now in Europe and, as he never made any complaint against her, in the absence of any evidence against her, the case was allowed to drop.

CENTRALIA, 13.—A horrible murder was committed at Central City, near here yesterday p.m. in which Oliver Sallis was shot and killed by Richard Brown, a brother-in-law. The cause was a family difficulty of long standing. Sallis threatened to whip Brown and Brown went to his house got a shot gun and returning shot Sallis in

the breast killing him almost instantly. Brown is still jail.

LITTLE ROCK, 13.—U. S. District Judge Parker, at Fort Smith, on Tuesday, sentenced to be hung August 29th, Henry Stuart and Wm. Elliott, for murder committed in Indian Territory.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—The fire at Point Breeze was rekindled at 11.15 a.m. by a stiff breeze, which prevailed, and the flames were fanned to immense proportions. The Atlantic Petroleum Storage Co.'s warehouse building took fire. From the burning oil which escaped from the Hudson, one of the vessels which has been in flames since the fire of Wednesday. The entire works and surroundings are in imminent peril.

GALVESTON, 13.—A San Antonio special says: "The stage was stopped by four masked men near Menardville, on Wednesday night, and the mail bags rifled."

The day after the murder of Mrs. Colson and daughters by Indians two men were killed by them on the upper Rio. Indians also attacked a party of ten camped on Devil's River, but were repulsed.

WASHINGTON, 13.—A telegram to the *Philadelphia Press* says: Grant in a letter from Siam alludes to the paragraphs he had seen in the American files about political demonstrations in honor of his return, and says he is always sensible of the approval of his fellow citizens, but any formal display which might be construed as a movement for political purposes would not be agreeable.

The *Recorder*, as another of the many visible signs of reviving industry, says that the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia are now running on full time with some 2,000 men employed, many working overtime. The engines they are turning out are to supply not only domestic requirements, but demand from foreign countries, notably New Zealand.

Geo. Griffin, recently appointed United States consul to Auckland, New Zealand, is here and leaves soon for San Francisco, whence he sails for Auckland. He is making arrangements with New York merchants to introduce American manufactures into New Zealand on a more extensive scale than has heretofore been attempted.

PHILADELPHIA, 13, 12.20 p.m.—The following dispatch has just been received from Point Breeze: It is feared now that the fire will reach the Point Breeze Oil works. A strong westerly breeze blew the flames to the wharf of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage company and the fire at once spread to a large shed, 200 feet by 80, immediately south of the warehouse which was destroyed Wednesday. The wind then veered to the north, and a long line of sheds extending for nearly a mile to the southward, caught fire, and by noon all was ablaze with 7,300 barrels of oil which they contained.

At 12.42 all the sheds along the river as far south as the Point Breeze oil works were in ruins.

At 1.55 the fire had reached the Empire shed, where it burned 30,000 empty barrels. This place is the first warehouse above the Point Breeze oil works, but it is believed the fire has reached its southern limit at that point, and that the oil works will be saved.

The loss on the Empire stores, wharf and contents, will reach about \$180,000. The loss on the Atlantic petroleum stock will reach \$100,000, without taking into consideration the contents.

At the cabinet session to-day a petition, signed by 30,000 persons, asking that executive clemency be extended to George Reynolds, the Utah polygamist.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The following from the President, accompanied by a report of the Secretary of State, was laid before the House previous to adjournment, last evening:

"To the House of Representatives:

"I transmit herewith a compliance with a resolution of the 29th ult., the report of the Secretary of State relative to the steps taken by this government to promote the establishment of an interoceanic canal across or over the Isthmus of Darien.

(Signed) "K. B. HAYES.

"June 2nd, 1879."

The report of the Secretary of State, after reviewing the subject and referring to the sending of commissioners to take part in the interoceanic canal congress at Paris, says: The policy of the United States on the general sub-

ject of isthmean transit is understood to have been and to be not to undertake the construction of a ship canal on its own account even if the practicability of such a work at a reasonable cost were to be shown, but to secure by treaties the protection to capital of such citizens as may be disposed to embark in the enterprise. It will be my purpose to give an attentive consideration to whatever may pass in other commercial countries relative to this subject, and to omit no favorable opportunity for useful negotiations in behalf of the interests of this government and the commercial enterprise of its citizens.

The House committee on public lands, to-day, authorized Representative Blackburn, of Minnesota, to report to the House and recommend the passage of a bill amendatory of section 2,297, of title 32, of the Revised Statutes, relating to homestead settlers. The proposition is to add to the section a proviso granting the settler 12 months from the date of filing in which to commence his residence on the lands mentioned.

Delegate Bennett, of Dakota, was also authorized by the committee to make favorable reports to the House on two bills, namely, one extending for one year the act of 1875, granting absence to settlers on public lands who have suffered from grasshoppers, and providing that during such absence no adverse right shall attach to such lands, settlers being allowed to resume and perfect their settlement as though no absence had occurred, etc.; the other bill abolishing the military reservations at Fort Abercrombie, Fort Seward and Fort Kansom, Dakota, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to have the lands embraced therein surveyed and made subject to homestead and pre-emption entry and sale, the same as other public lands. The rights of actual settlers on the reservations are to be respected.

At a cabinet meeting to-day, the whole Mormon question came up for discussion, and while no formal action was taken yet the policy and position of the administration was clearly indicated. The subject came up in connection with the petition for Geo. Reynolds' pardon. This petition was accompanied by a letter from Delegate Cannon addressed to the President.

Mr. Cannon says the case of Reynolds was a test case, set up by the "Mormons" themselves to test the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy laws, and Reynolds himself was a volunteer defendant put forward to represent the "Mormon" people. Cannon thought that, owing to this peculiar condition of facts, Reynolds, representing the whole people, should be pardoned. Devens was of the opinion that, as Reynolds has employed every known means to break down the prosecution and to put the government to expense in securing his ultimate conviction, he should suffer the full penalty of the law as embodied in his sentence. Schurz and McCrary warmly approved this view, while Sherman and Evarts were in favor of clemency. Key and Thompson took no part in the discussion. Key favors a pardon, but Thompson inclines the other way. The general policy of the administration was also considered. Hayes desires to do what he can to uproot the institution of polygamy, and, as indicated in his talk to-day, will do all he can to accomplish that object.

NEW YORK, 14.—Mr. Kipp left a bundle in Ling's, a Chinese laundry, yesterday, to be washed. The bundle contained dead rats. Justice Walsh fined Kipp \$15, saying the Chinaman is not to be made a butt for every fool to aim his wit at.

The *World* comments thus: When it was announced the other day that General Manderson had been "named" for the secretaryship of war, the question who under heaven Gen. Manderson might be, was answered by the conjecture that he must have been the assistant superintendent of Hayes' Sunday school in Ohio. It turns out that he is not even an Ohioan, and our esteemed contemporary, the *Omaha Herald* assures us, on Manderson's authority, that he is not even an intimate personal friend of the President. After which it is perhaps superfluous to add, that he does not believe the President means to nominate him. It may be as well for those of our esteemed contemporaries, who have engaged in the exciting sport of angling for the secretaries of war, to bear in mind that there will not be a vacancy in the secretaryship until

McCrary has been confirmed. Judge Dillon's successor, by the Senate. That event may be remote. If the vacancy does exist in the judgeship until Dillon's resignation takes effect, the vacancy in the secretaryship will not occur until the Senate had a chance for some meditation on the fitness of Mr. McCrary.

PHILADELPHIA, 14.—Wooler, supply light, demand at Colorado washed, 18 @ 25, unwashed, 16 @ 18; extra and merino, 33 @ 6; No. and super, 35 @ 7; Texas fine and medium, 25 @ 25; coarse, 15 @ 17; California fine and medium, 25 @ 30, coarse, 23 @ 6.

FALL RIVER, 14.—The meeting of the spinners committee held last night was nearly unanimous in opinion that all the mills should strike. At a general meeting of the spinners to-night the body is expected to take action on this question. It is stated that little or no doubt, however, but sentiment will be for such a strike. It is further possible that a strike will begin next Monday instead of waiting until July 1. Seven of the committee last night expressed themselves in favor of striking once without giving any notice, but the committee were not unanimous on this point. Secretaries Howard said that he personally favored giving notice, but as so many wished to strike at once, the question would also be submitted at night's meeting. The meeting will undoubtedly be a large one. Numerous committees are to represent several resolutions are to be read in and grave questions, throwing 15,000 persons out of work, causing a loss of wages of \$100,000 per week, be thoroughly discussed. Secretaries Howard states the spinners are in good condition for the strike, having several thousand dollars in the treasury and no outside debt yet received, and that the spinners could easily stand a strike of two months duration.

CHICAGO, 14.—At 12.30 last night as hose cart No. 11 was about to cross the State Street bridge, the north side running to a fire, the draw was open and the cart took a sudden plunge into the river, a distance of about 18 feet. The driver escaped after striking his head on the bottom of the river, but John Coyle, a new man, just went on yesterday, was drowned. The horses were also drowned and the cart somewhat damaged. The other men who were riding the machine jumped on the top of the bridge and escaped with injury.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 14.—At the Gap, Thursday night, by sudden rise and overflow of the creek, caused by a water spout, persons were drowned. The names were Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Rhodes, Oliver Rhodes, Reed, Clyde Rhodes, Cliff Rhodes, and Maud Rhodes, the latter children, all emigrants, on the way to the Hills from Mill County, Iowa, and four men going to the Hills to the railroad, names unknown. Two were team owners, one a passenger and one a herder. Five minutes from first alarm the whole country was flooded, and the water subsided most as suddenly as it rose.

Later.—Further particulars of the cloud burst, near Buffalo Gap, Thursday evening, obtained from passengers on this evening's train show that the water came rising about 8 o'clock in the morning, one mile this side of the Gap station, on the Sydney road, about 92 miles from Deadwood. Near the banks of the river were camped a party of men from Mill County, and four from the Black Hills. Montgomery Bros. and Co. freight outfits, loaded with goods, principally heavy machinery, which was destroyed and scattered around. All the wagons, with exception, were destroyed, only a few mules were saved. An estimate can be made of the loss at this writing. Nine persons were drowned, whose names were in the previous dispatch. Bodies are so far recovered that water covered a space 40 miles and subsided within two hours. The rise. Fragments of wagons, etc., were seen three to five miles from the scene of disaster. All creeks in and around the Hills unusually high.

CHICAGO, 14.—Everything now ready for the inaugural meeting of the Jockey Club beginning to-day week and