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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 19.—The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce reports that, after investigation among all members of the Chamber, it finds that the resolution adverse to the Spanish treaty passed at the meeting of January 8th is satisfactory to a large majority of the representatives of all branches of trade and manufacture that have been called upon for their opinions. The committee adds: "Mexico and San Domingo, the latter especially, is in sympathy with our people and institutions, and from her position might be of much value in giving us a coaling station in case of war. Treaties with these countries take but little from our revenue, and open up avenues of trade at reasonable cost, and deserve favorable consideration. On the other hand, Cuba and Porto Rico are dependencies of Spain, and under Spanish rule of the most arbitrary and oppressive character. She has taxed them until they are bankrupt, and now she seeks, at our expense, to make them further able to swell her revenue. In helping a European power to continue its oppressive system of government over the only two islands in American waters that remain under its control, are we going to permanently extend American influence? Spain has uniformly treated our interests arbitrarily and unjustly. American ships have been seized and confiscated without cause. A constant series of fines have been imposed upon our vessels, and, strange to say, the advocates of this treaty advance, as one of their arguments, that outrages of this kind shall cease, as a matter of favor, when we long since should have demanded it as a matter of right." The committee gives a number of reasons why the treaty should not be ratified, saying this is not a reciprocity treaty; that it would not benefit our manufacturers to any great extent. It would destroy our sugar-producing interest, derange our important American tobacco and cigar interests, and throw thousands of American laborers out of employment at a time when we can least afford to add to the army of unemployed. The report concludes thus: "The revenue of a single year, proposed to be relinquished by us, would build a creditable navy, or fortify our harbors, or build a postal telegraph, or enlarge our canals, thus furnishing American laborers with employment; or we might relieve our citizens from taxation to that extent; or, for one-tenth of that sum, we could establish American steam lines to all South and Central American ports, which would do more to build up our commerce than ten such one-sided reciprocity treaties." The report has been sent to United States Senators.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Times says: The withdrawal from Tammany Hall and affiliation with the County Democracy of such men as Edward Kearney, who has long been John Kelly's first lieutenant, ex-Register Doherty and A. J. Vanderpool, who are elected delegates to the county committee of the County Democracy, forms the principal topic of conversation just now in political circles.

The Tribune says: All indications point to another sharp contest at the April election of the Tammany society. The real importance of the contest lies in the fact that the society owns the building in which the Tammany general committee meets, and the board of sachems can recognize whomsoever it pleases of such committee, and admit them to the hall. The committee, as such, amounts to nothing except at the annual election, all power being vested in the board of sachems. A strong effort will be made to oust John Kelly and his friends by electing an opposition ticket.

HENRIETTA, Texas, 19.—Last night at a negro dance Alexander Ikord and Tony Ellis shot Wm. Lucas, a soldier from Fort Hill, and George Washington, who had lately served out his time as a soldier. Lucas was killed instantly and Washington died to-day. The murder was unprovoked. Both murderers were captured to-day.

Galveston, 19.—A News Overton, Texas, special says: A tragedy occurred just below Overton early this morning. When the south-bound passenger train on the International Great Northern Railway reached Overton at 1 o'clock this morning, two tramps boarded the rear end. After the train pulled out Conductor W. A. Frazer went the rounds and demanded fare. The tramps refused to pay, whereupon the conductor and brakeman Powers attempted to eject the tramps, when the latter drew revolvers and shot Conductor Frazer through the lung, mortally wounding him. Powers was badly wounded in the thigh, and the train porter was also wounded. The train returned to Overton, where the wounded are now receiving medical aid. The tramps escaped to the woods. A special train came from Jacksonville this afternoon, bringing bloodhounds, which will immediately be put on the track of the murderers.

NEW YORK, 19.—In Madison Square last night, John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan, the old time antagonists, again met. Long before the doors were opened several thousand persons gathered on the outside in order to secure places from which to witness the expected contest. A cordon of police, under Capt. Williams, kept the vast crowd in order until the gates were opened. There was a frightful rush

for the interior. The platform in the centre of the hall was the objective point of the great concourse, and soon the crowd was packed as tightly as sardines around the outer ring. The contingent of 500 friends of Ryan arrived from Troy on a special train, while fifty of the "fancy" came thither from Chicago to see the mill. As late as 9 o'clock the throng poured steadily into the garden, and it required the utmost efforts of the police to preserve order. Outside the building the streets were lined with men unable to obtain admission, owing to a scarcity of funds and these remained in the nipping air howling for their respective champions.

P. L. Sheedy, Sullivan's manager, tripped around the platform, the immense attendance and consequent "shekels" having put him in excellent humor. Sheedy offered \$1,000 to \$250 before the performance began in favor of Sullivan, and offered to make the wager five times over. No one took him up. Among police officials the impression appeared to be that the contest would be brought to a summary close if Sullivan attempted to slug Ryan. The Trojan's friends were loud in their praises of Ryan's splendid condition. Sheedy and the delegation from Boston smiled and said "wait."

At 8.45 p. m. Captain Williams took a firmer grasp of his club and advanced within the railing surrounding the raised ring. In his wake were several distinguished amateur sporting men, among whom were Wm. Easton and Lord Charles Berham-Clinton, of England.

Roscoe Conkling sauntered in and was an interested spectator. At nine o'clock the crowd had reached 8,000, and visitors were still demanding admittance. A large number of boxes were filled, and there was a big demand for reserved seats. The vast crowd standing on the floor grew impatient, and there was prolonged hissing. The stage exercises were opened by Pete McCoy and Mike Gillespie, who pummeled each other vigorously for three rounds. Bob Smith acted as master of ceremonies. Their dexterity with gloves had the effect of appeasing the wrath of the crowd and restored them to quite good humor for the appearance of America's greatest pugilists. After what seemed an interminable delay, a tremor of applause ran through the hall and John L. Sullivan jumped over the ropes, followed by his trainer, Tom Delay, and Dan Murphy.

The Boston champion looked in good condition, and gazed complacently over the great throng. When Ryan made his appearance he was greeted with cheers and waving of hats. He was attended by Jimmy Patterson and Ed. Mallahan. Bob Smith announced that John Scannell would act as master of ceremonies and Charles Johnson of Brooklyn would keep time, but the police declined to allow the latter to act.

Ryan's massive proportions showed up to good advantage and he was evidently the favorite with the great majority.

Pat Sheedy announced that the winner of the contest would receive 65 per cent. of the receipts and the loser 35 per cent.

It was after 10 when Scannell shouted "time," and both men advanced to the scratch and shook hands, smiling grimly at each other at the same time.

Sullivan left off with his left foot for Ryan's breadbasket, but the latter neatly dodged the blow. Ryan made a feint and tapped Sullivan heavily on the right jaw. The champion grew redder and angrier, and Ryan, noticing this, fought close to his opponent, evidently with the view to prevent Sullivan from getting in the terrific blows for which he is celebrated. Both men fought fiercely, at close range, showering blows thick and fast upon each other, the enthusiasm of the crowd increasing with the severity of the blows. The pugilists had not been over a minute together when Inspector Thorne jumped over the ropes, followed by Captain Williams, and the two, with uplifted clubs, separated the combatants. They were forced to their corners reluctantly, and Captain Williams stripped off the gloves.

"This is no fight," shouted Sheedy, Sullivan's backer. Both boxers were hurried into the centre of the ring, where they were made to shake hands, Sullivan extending his mauler in evident displeasure.

"I would have won the match," said Ryan, "if the authorities had not interfered."

This appeared to be the general opinion among those assembled, and when the Trojan started to leave the platform he was lustily cheered. The receipts—about \$11,000—are in Sheedy's hands, and he will be likely to retain them, inasmuch as the contest came to such a termination. He intimated that he had an understanding with the principals that in the event of trouble he would take the proceeds, giving each what he deemed right.

Joe Coburn said he had a man whom he would pit against the winner, and said Capt. J. P. Daly was the new aspirant for championship honors. The crowd left in fairly good humor, although many denounced the police for interfering.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 19.—Miners and laborers employed by Pardee & Co., Cox Bros. & Co., J. B. Markle Leisenring & Co., coal operators in the lower part of Luzerne county, began work this morning at a reduction of ten per cent in wages. This order affected about 10,000 men, who have signified their intention to work.

NEW YORK, 19.—It is reported that money has been obtained upon forged

checks or drafts drawn upon the Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, and signed "Standard Oil Company, by L. M. McGregor," or other names. Several of these checks, it is said, have been cashed by Banks and individuals in Atchison, Ks., Jackson, Miss., New Orleans and Atlanta Ga. The drafts are said to have been lithographed at a Kansas City establishment, and are printed in black ink on dark buff paper. The forger is said to travel under the name of G. E. Thomas, T. C. Adams and Charles W. Moore, having with him Standard Oil Company letter heads and representing himself as agent of the Standard Oil Company.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision in the polygamy case of Rudger Clawson, appellant, vs. the United States, on appeal from the Supreme Court of Utah. Clawson, appellant, having been found guilty by a jury of the crime of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, was duly sentenced to pay a fine aggregating \$800, and to imprisonment for four years. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and pending judgment on such appeal applied to the court that sentenced him for release on suitable bail. The judge denied the application, on the ground that defendant ought not to be admitted to bail after conviction and sentence, unless some extraordinary reason had been given. Clawson thereupon sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of the Territory and prayed for release upon the ground that the court below had unlawfully refused to admit him to bail. The Supreme Court overruled the petition and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Marshal, whereupon he took the present appeal to this court. This court holds that inasmuch as the judgment of the Third Judicial Court, in which the prisoner was tried, did not impose upon him a fine only, but also imprisonment, his admission to bail pending appeal from that judgment is distinctly committed, by the laws of Utah, to the discretion of the court or judge to whom the application for bail may be made. The Supreme Court of Utah was therefore right in overruling the petition and remanding the prisoner to the custody of the Marshal, and its judgment is affirmed. Justices Miller and Field dissented.

The bill introduced by Senator Coke, to establish a quarantined stock trail, provides for the appointment of three commissioners to lay out and establish a public highway for the purpose of driving live stock to market or from one place to another, and also to establish, at convenient points on the highway or trail, a suitable quarantined grazing ground where live stock may be held and grazed for short periods during drives. The trail shall begin on Red River near the 100th degree of longitude, thence northwesterly through Indian Territory, following, as far as practicable, the Fort Griffin and Dodge City trail to the northwestern corner of Kansas, thence over unoccupied lands of the United States and Canada, the trail not to exceed six miles in width, and the quarantined grazing ground not to exceed seven miles square. Unappropriated public lands needed for the purposes of the act are to be withdrawn from settlement and set apart for the purposes of the act for ten years. The report of the commissioner requires the approval of the Secretary of the Interior before the trail is established.

The Treasury Department has issued special instructions to collectors of customs and its other agents in the vicinity of the Gulf coast to be on the alert to prevent any violation of international obligations in fitting out filibustering expeditions against Cuba. The revenue steamers *Dix* and *Forward* are now cruising in the Gulf on the lookout for suspicious vessels. The United States steamship *Galena* is at New Orleans, and the United States steamship *Tennessee* is on her way to Key West, and the *Yantic*, *Sultan* and *Alliance* are cruising near the West Indies.

A resolution was introduced in the House to-day by Gen. Slocum, calling on the President to transmit to Congress the appeal made to him in behalf of Fitz-John Porter, with an accompanying paper. The appeal referred to was sent to the President by Fitz-John Porter about two months ago, and is a request by Porter for reinstatement in the army, he (Porter) claiming that the President can reinstate him without further action by Congress. The paper is an elaborate review of the opinion of the Attorney-General, upon which the President's veto of the Porter reinstatement bill last session was based, in which the view taken by the Attorney-General is controverted. This review was prepared for Foster by Bullitt, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia. The resolution was referred to the military affairs committee, and will probably be reported back to the House favorably within a few days.

WINNIPEG, Man., 19.—The performance of the Kate Castleton Company in the Opera House here last night was interrupted by an outbreak on the part of Harry Phillips, Kate's husband and manager. He obtained possession of some money sent her from San Francisco, and got drunk. At the close of the first act Kate asked him for the remainder of the money, when he responded by felling her with a blow of his fist, which rendered her insensible for some time. Afterward he broke into her bedroom, revolver in hand, threatening to kill her. He was arrested and spent the night in the police station. Seven thousand dollars' worth of Miss Castleton's diamonds were found on his person and returned

to her. Phillips was bailed out, and the whole company left to-night for the south.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 20.—Jonathan Chase was elected U. S. Senator to-day by the following votes: Chase, 78; William P. Sheffield, 6; Isaac Bell, Jr., of Newport, 22.

ALBANY, N. Y., 20.—The democratic senatorial caucus was held this morning, when Edward Cooper, of New York, received 28 votes, Joseph Pulitzer 21, and Wm. E. Smith 2. Cooper's nomination was made unanimous.

PITTSBURG, 20.—J. F. White, associate judge of common pleas court No. 2, made an assignment to-day to Chas. F. McKenna, Esq., for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities about \$75,000, assets probably not more than half that amount.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The Trans-Continental Railway Association has agreed to form an eastern and western pool. The former to contribute 54 per cent., the latter 46 per cent. Both pools will be under one commissioner and conjointly furnish the eight per cent. bonus to be paid the northern lines.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, commissioner of labor; Warren Truitt, of Oregon, register of the Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon; S. O. Swackhamer, Oregon, register of Land Office, Lagrange, Oregon.

WALL STREET, 20.—Stocks firm. At the opening Lake Shore and N. Y. Central were a fraction lower, but later on the entire list moved up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Louisville and Nashville leading.

ALBANY, 20.—The Senate formally submitted the nomination of Wm. M. Everts for Senator to-day. Everts received nineteen and Cooper thirteen votes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 20.—The police of this city shot and killed two chicken thieves early this morning. They had been out in the suburbs and had a large number of fine chickens in bags on their backs. The men attempted to resist the officer and beat him over the head with a club.

NEW YORK, 20.—In the Paton-Huntington suit, this afternoon, defendant C. P. Huntington testified that the Central Pacific Company was organized in 1863, and work began two or three years later. Its original capital, \$8,500,000, was increased to \$20,000,000 in 1864, and later to \$100,000,000. In 1870, witness had a talk with Paton, Stewart and Aspinwall as to the purchase of their stock; their testimony and witness' memory of the conversation between them differ materially; the talks occurred in April, 1870. In an interview with Thos. Paton, witness told him he would give par and interest for his stock. Witness afterwards saw Wm. Paton and told him the same as he offered Thomas. They wanted to consult with Stewart and Aspinwall, and see witness later. Stewart and Aspinwall came to witness' office, and he offered par and seven per cent. interest for the time they held it; an arrangement was made and Aspinwall sent around 500 shares of stock, and they were paid for, partly in cash and in first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific. Then Agnew came out and asked if they could get back their stock if they wanted it, and witness said yes he could at any time within the next six months. Witness never said there was an over-issue, but told them the road was costing more than was expected, and very much more stock was issued than was intended at the outset; witness then paid for all the shares referred to as detailed by Agnew. Huntington further testified that he bought the stock on his own account, and that neither Hopkins, Stanford nor Crocker had any interest in it. The bonds given Aspinwall—whom he did not know—were mortgage 6 per cents; he was never in the office of the Contract and Finance Company, but was very certain the company was almost always in debt. In June, 1860, witness heard of some trouble about the Lombard and Brennan suits from Governor Stanford, and advised the Governor to settle, but subsequently reversed his advice.

On cross-examination by Mr. Choate, Huntington acknowledged the receipt of notices to produce the books of the Contract and Finance Company in all messages from Crocker, Hopkins and Stanford, but had only looked in his office desk for them. He had produced none. Since the beginning of these suits witness had advised that the books and papers of the company be destroyed, to save room and rent necessary for keeping them. Witness would not swear he did not receive \$3,000,000 as his share of the assets of the company; and made no record of what he received; he had destroyed his letter-press book of 1870.

Mr. Choate asked: "Why did you write to Stanford or Hopkins about a settlement with Stewart and others, if they had no right to anything?"

Witness—I knew they wanted money, and that they loved money, and I was willing to "chip in" and give them some; I would ask anybody to "chip in." We were associates—that is, friends—but I don't think I owed them anything, and I don't think they thought I owed them anything until a long time after the transaction. [Laughter.]

The Telegram's report of the Paton-Huntington suit has the following: Bangs endeavored to show by witness Cohn the result of the settlement in California, between Stanford, Mark Hopkins and Huntington. Choate objected to the admissibility of the evidence. Bangs, in the course of a somewhat sarcastic argument, said that on the trial of the Stewart-Huntington case, Choate, in his elegant style, had

described the relations of these parties as being so intimate that when Stanford took snuff in California Huntington sneezed in New York, and when Mark Hopkins took medicine in San Francisco, an inevitable effect was produced upon Huntington in New York, and vice versa. Bangs, therefore, alleged that the result of the settlement made in California, as told to witness by each of the parties, was proper testimony to go to the jury. Conkling spoke forcibly on the subject, sustaining Bangs, but Judge Lawrence sustained Choate's objection, and Bangs and Conkling consoled themselves with an exception. There was a large attendance of spectators, who completely blocked up the entrance to the court-room.

WICHITA, Ks., 20.—In the United States District Court to-day, Nellie C. Bailey was acquitted of the charge of the murder of the wealthy Englishman named Bothamley with whom she was traveling in the Indian Territory about a year ago. Defendant maintained that Bothamley shot himself, and there were no witnesses to the affair. The case was quite sensational, and defendant has a romantic history. She is a handsome woman, well educated, and figured as a society belle at eastern watering-places. She has written a play, and during her confinement in jail has been engaged in writing a novel. She has had three husbands, and has gained great notoriety by her adventures. The court room was crowded and much interest was displayed.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—The North American says: John Buchanan, who flourished a few years ago as the head of an alleged medical college in this city, and who was convicted of fraud, will probably be arrested on warrants sworn out against him charging him with swindling, forgery and other crimes. His occupation was discovered through statements made by his wife, who, a short time ago, made application for divorce on the ground of desertion. It is asserted that a confession has been obtained from one of Buchanan's confederates, in which a number of heinous crimes are charged to him, and a list of the people to whom bogus diplomas have been sold is given. The friends of Mrs. Buchanan assert that the evidence now being taken before the examiner will be sufficient to convict the bogus doctor of a number of the crimes with which he is charged.

NEW YORK, 20.—Gen. Fitz-John Porter, police commissioner, has been acquainting himself with the gambling dens of New York, with a view to their suppression. He employed two detectives from Newark, N. J., to find out where games were in operation, and paid the men out of his own pocket. Inspector Byrnes of the detective force, with a large number of his men, raided a dozen up-town fashionable gambling houses to-night and captured a large amount of contraband property in the shape of cards, checks, faro and other lay-outs. Many keepers of houses had evidently been warned, and were out of reach of the officers. Eugene Case, 6 west Twenty-ninth street, and Dave Johnson, 6 west Twenty-eighth street, were arrested for running games, but were bailed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 20.—The lard rendering tank in the pork-packing house of J. E. Booge & Co., exploded this morning, tearing down a portion of the building. Very few men were about the tank, but of these John A. Worral, Joseph French and John Keelers were instantly killed. Another man named Joseph Brenner, will probably die. The factory employs 270 men, and had the accident occurred a few minutes later, the loss of life would have been terrible. Damage to building, \$25,000.

PITTSBURG, 20.—The creditors of Oliver Bros. & Phillips and the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company met here this morning at 10 o'clock and discussed the affairs of the firm. The attendance was large, all the creditors being represented. H. W. Oliver, Jr., presented a statement, which contained the following: "We submit for your consideration a statement of our assets and liabilities. We feel certain that a careful perusal of this statement will convince you, as it has convinced us, that the allowance of reasonable time on your part, aided by careful management on ours, will enable us to pay all our debts. With this end in view, we propose to pay all claims against us, not secured by mortgage, by our notes maturing as follows: One-fifth on February 1, 1886, one-fifth on February 1, 1887, one-fifth on February 1, 1888, one-fifth on February 1, 1889, one-fifth on February 1, 1890; each note to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum." The report said the firm would deliver to the trustees a mortgage covering all of its real estate, to be applied first to the payment of the owners' debts; the balance to partnership debts.

The statements were discussed at length, and a committee of five appointed to examine into them more closely. The committee retired, and, after an absence of some time, returned and reported favorably. It was then decided to take no final action until Thursday, the 29th inst., when another meeting will be held. In the meantime, a thorough examination will be made by the committee, which was continued. The greatest harmony prevailed at the meeting, and a disposition was manifested by the creditors to grant the five years extension asked by the firms, and it is thought such action will be taken at the next meeting. The assets are considered unusually good. Oliver Brothers' statement shows their liabilities to be \$1,508,000; assets, \$2,319,000. The Oliver & Rob-