

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Senator Hoar and Frye, in separate reports, state that they cannot concur with the views expressed by the members of the committee. They describe the eminent sources from which the charges were brought to the attention of the Senate, and say they think a case is presented in which it is the duty of the Senate to permit the petitioners to present their evidence and to authorize the issue of the proper process to aid in procuring the attendance of witnesses. The Senate is the only court which can have jurisdiction of the question. The courts of Ohio may exercise jurisdiction of the offense of bribery, but could not decide whether the result of the election was thereby changed. For the Senate to refuse to listen to this complaint would be taken as a declaration that it is indifferent to the question whether its seats are to be in the future the subject of bargain and sale, or may be presented by a few millionaires as a compliment to a friend.

The report sets forth a series of ten propositions, which Congressmen Little and Butterworth offer upon their own responsibility to establish to the satisfaction of the Senate, largely by witnesses who were not within the reach of the Ohio Committee. In brief, among these are the following: Three-fourths of the members of the Legislature were pledged to Pendleton and Ward; that just before the legislative caucus, large sums of money were placed by Payne's son and other friends at the disposal of active managers of Payne's canvass; that a gentleman, whose name is offered to be given, would declare that David R. Paige had said he handled \$5,000 and that Oliver B. Payne had said it cost him \$100,000 to elect his father; that members of the Legislature who changed from Pendleton to Payne did so after secret confidential interviews with the agents who had the disbursement of these moneys, and that these members about that time offered large sums of money for which they do not satisfactorily account.

The report discusses the above-mentioned features of the case at great length and the conclusion is reached that an investigation is warranted. The question is not, the report says, whether the case is proved, it is only whether it should be inquired into. No unwilling witness had ever yet been compelled to testify and no process had gone out which could cross State lines. It would hardly be doubted that cases of the purchase of seats in the Senate would rapidly multiply under the decision proposed by the majority of the committee. The first great precedent to constitute the rule under this branch of the law is to be this: "Held by the Senate of the United States that a charge made by the Legislature of a State and by the committee of a political party to which the larger number of its citizens belong, and by ten of its Representatives in Congress, that an election of a Senator was procured by bribery, accompanied by an offer to prove the fact, does not deserve the attention of the Senate."

The report concludes with a resolution directing an investigation of the charge and with the recommendation that it be adopted.

The joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenses of the government until July 31st, was submitted to the President this afternoon and at once approved.

The statements prepared at the Treasury department show that the receipts of the government so far this month are decidedly less than the expenditures, and unless an improvement occurs before the end of the month the public debt statement to be issued August 1st, will show but little, if any, decrease. The payments have been unusually heavy, over \$10,000,000 having been paid out this week on pensions alone.

The cabinet at its meeting to-day discussed the actions of the House yesterday in passing the resolutions providing for the use of the surplus in excess of \$100,000,000 in the redemption of United States bonds, and the prospects of the resolution in the Senate.

Another question considered was in regard to the advisability of transferring the Apache Indians in Arizona to the Indian Territory.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Douglas W. Taylor, of Portland, Oregon, to be Surveyor General of Oregon.

Louis Williams, of Missouri, to be commissioner of Alaska, to reside at Juneau City.

W. F. Selkirk, register of the land office at Sacramento.

Gilbert D. Williams, of New York, agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, in Indian Territory.

Receiver of public moneys—Luke Burke at Aberdeen, Dakota; Wm. G. Hobbs, Springfield, Mo.; Jas. M. Welsh, Detroit, Mich.

Commodore James E. Jollett, to be Rear-Admiral.

Capt. John Irwin and Jas. A. Green, to be commodores.

Speaker Carlisle to-day received a dispatch from Cornwall, N. Y., stating that Representative Lewis Beach was dying.

Acting Secretary Fairchild to-day summarily dismissed the chief of the division and two clerks in his office for

discreditable conduct in connection with the examination for promotion. It seems the chief of the division had been instructed to prepare examination papers for promotion in office, and after doing so surreptitiously furnished copies of the questions to two clerks under him. A high official of the Treasury Department states that he has been convinced that this practice has been in vogue and that the authorities have determined to put a stop to it as far as possible.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The strike of the 200 car drivers and conductors on the North Beach and Mission and City Railroad companies' roads, which was inaugurated yesterday, assumed a serious aspect to-night. The North Beach and Mission roads, fearing trouble this evening, stabled all their cars before dark. The City Railroad Company ran their cars, but soon after dark about 4,000 people gathered on Mission Street, between Fourth and Sixth streets, and as the company's cars passed they were saluted with showers of stones and other missiles. An attempt was also made to derail the cars by placing scantling across the tracks. The obstructions were, however, removed by the police. Finally three cars were stopped, and the windows broken, the drivers and conductors forced to leave and one car was upset across the track. The police being unable to cope with the crowd, sent for reinforcements and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Police were then stationed at each corner to prevent the people reassembling. Four rioters were arrested. No serious injury to any person has been reported. Matters at a late hour are quiet, with no prospect of a recurrence of the trouble.

To-night the men went on a strike, as alleged by them, because the car companies had discharged a number of men on the ground of their being Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, 15.—The jury to try the eight anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre was finally empaneled to-day. The twelfth man, H. T. Sanford, was accepted by the defense before the noon adjournment. In the afternoon, when the jurors had been sworn, the State's Attorney produced a large drawing of the scene of the Haymarket riot, and began his address. For the last three weeks he felt a great anxiety during the selection of the jury, which had somewhat unnerved him. He was now somewhat relieved, because the jury was in some measure now responsible. For the first time in the history of this country people were on trial for their lives for endeavoring to make anarchy and take life. He hoped it was the last time such a trial would take place. He wanted the jury's careful analysis of the evidence. He wanted the conviction of no man from prejudice or anything except the facts and the law. After dwelling upon the atrocity of the Haymarket massacre and upon the meetings previous to the event which were addressed by Spies and Parsons, and to the interview with Spies, in which Spies said such an affair would take place, as the bombs were already prepared, the State's Attorney said he would be able to prove to the complete satisfaction of the jury. Ling made the bomb which was thrown on Haymarket square on the 4th of May.

After describing the features of the plot to blow up the police station simultaneously and sack the city, the State's Attorney said, in conclusion: "I will attempt to show now who threw the bombs, and not a single conspirator will be placed upon the stand whom we will not corroborate by other witnesses."

When the State's Attorney ceased, the attorney for the defense said they would make no statement for their side until the evidence was all in.

To-morrow the examination of witnesses will begin.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—Boston 3, Philadelphia 5.

St. Louis, 15.—St. Louis 1, Detroit 8.

Kansas City, 15.—Kansas 14, Kansas City 2.

Washington, 15.—Washington 2, New York 5.

DENVER, Col., 15.—Several days ago the Denver Typographical Union raised the scale of composition from 45 to 50 cents. The publishers protested and asked for a corresponding reduction in the scale paid journeymen in the job rooms. The Union declined to accede, and to-day the publishers asked that a committee of arbitration be appointed.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Llanquas, Mexico, says: A courier from Sobinos, 20 miles distant, reports that Pancho Cosas, an old revolutionist, has collected a band of lawless characters in Ojo de Agua and robbed several haciendas in that neighborhood. They are now camped at Agua Laguna, very near Sobinos, and consternation reigns supreme in the city. Many of the inhabitants are fleeing to Llanquas and some are making for the Texas border. The people are evacuating this city. The military of the State of Coahuila have been notified and aid is expected to arrive daily.

A special to the Times-Democrat from New Laredo, Mexico, says: Col. Charles Winslow, United States Consul at Guernsey, arrived here yesterday. He reports that the insurgents in that section are gaining strength and will make a junction with the revolutionists now scattered over the districts bordering on the Lower Rio Grande. In this uprising, as in the one last December in Nuevo Leon, the hand of the government can be seen. There is no doubt that before two months are past the State of Tamaulipas will be under military rule.

Civil Governor Camales has been deposed and a military governor appointed from the City of Mexico. No arrangement has yet taken place in this region.

Galveston, 15.—A special to the News from Laredo says: For several days past there have been rumors of serious trouble along the Mexican border on the Rio Grande. Yesterday telegrams were received from the City of Mexico ordering the troops to be stationed at Nuevo Laredo down the river to suppress the contemplated revolutionary outbreak in the State of Tamaulipas. To-day affairs assumed a grave attitude, from the fact that a number of Winchester rifles have been purchased to arm the volunteer company of Nuevo Laredo to assist in the defense of the city. Later reports received to-night, represent that a state of grave alarm exists, and that a serious conflict will occur between the government and the revolutionists, who it is said, have been arming for some time in the State of Tamaulipas, but the object of their movement has been kept a profound secret. The Custom House in Nuevo Laredo would prove the richest prize that could be captured by any party of revolutionists on the northern border of Mexico. The revolutionary trouble in Tamaulipas it is feared will prove wide-spread and serious.

NEW YORK, 15.—Business failures in the United States and Canada during the last 2 days one hundred eighty-three, against one hundred and seventy-nine the preceding week.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., 15.—James Dacey who killed Alderman Michael Gaynor of Chicago two years ago, as the result of a political row was hanged here shortly after noon to-day. The prisoner was very violent until just prior to his execution when he walked to the scaffold, declined to make any response to the sheriff and died easily.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Quite a sensation was created in the House this afternoon by a personal encounter between Representatives Cobb of Indiana and Laird of Nebraska, growing out of charges made by the former on the floor of the House, to the effect that the Nebraska member had been concerned in a land-rings. Representative Payson (Illinois), member of the public lands committee was explaining to Representative Gillfillan, the effect of certain Senate amendments to the bill intended to protect the rights of homestead settlers, when Representative Laird leaned forward from his seat toward the party and asked: "Why do not you fellows (referring to the public lands committee) do something to break up the land rings in the South instead of raiding upon the North?"

Payson replied that that was what the committee was endeavoring to do.

Cobb undertook to defend the committee, of which he was chairman, and an angry passage occurred between him and Laird, which ended by the latter gentleman calling the former a liar.

Witnesses say that Cobb declared that Laird did not dare to come outside and repeat this language.

Laird is said to have replied that the gentleman could not get out soon enough for him.

With this the pair started into the lobby and towards the basement. Someone called Mr. Payson's attention to their exit, with the statement that they were—

GOING OUTSIDE TO FIGHT IT OUT.

Thereupon Mr. Payson hurried through the doorway and cooling up with the would-be combatants on the stairway, caught Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him for pursuing so boyish and foolish a course. He succeeded in getting Cobb to retrace his steps as far as the west door of the building, Laird following, when the controversy broke out afresh. Referring to the charges Cobb had made against him in his speech several weeks ago, Laird angrily declared that he (Cobb) was a liar. Cobb said Laird was a perjurer, but the words had hardly passed his lips before Laird

STRUCK HIM A HEAVY BLOW ON THE MOUTH.

and nose. A stream of blood trickled down Cobb's face, and he was thrown backward against the doorway. The crowd which had congregated interposed at this juncture, and the combatants were separated. Laird taking his seat in the House and Cobb reclining in an easy chair in the lobby where he was surrounded by his friends.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The bad feeling between the two members dates back some months, and it was apparent on the occasion when Cobb made his charges against Laird, some three weeks ago, that the last named member with great difficulty refrained from emphasizing with his fist the indignant denial and defiance he hurled at his antagonist. There was every occasion to believe that if interference had not come in the shape of Payson, who sought to pour oil on the troubled waters, that a sanguinary personal encounter would have resulted. Both of the members concerned are of powerful physique and bear the reputation of men ready at all times to defend themselves in a fitting manner. Cobb stands six feet and over in his shoes, and is of proportionate breadth, but is somewhat at a disadvantage on the score of age, being in the neighborhood of 55. Laird is but 37 years of age, with a girl's chest that would ornament an athlete, and a fiery, impetuous temper. On the other hand, he is also slightly lame, the result of a fracture

of his leg one year ago. Neither of the members are willing to make a statement at this time and the probable upshot of the encounter is a matter of speculation among their brother members.

The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the House of Representatives have been outraged by the affray and that it is a fitting subject for investigation by that body. A majority of the members who are disposed to talk about the matter hold that as the encounter did not occur on the floor of the House it is in nowise concerned in it.

The examination of R. M. Hunter, attorney for Cleveland & Co., late traders of Anadarko, Indian Territory, was continued this morning by Platte of the special committee of the Senate. Hunter's evidence was substantially corroborative of that of Cleveland. He described a series of interviews between himself and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with respect to the renewal of Cleveland's license and the S. M. Jackson proposition for a partnership with Cleveland. At one of these interviews Hunter said he believed, although he could not swear to it, that he (Hunter) termed Jackson's proposition a blackmailing scheme. The outcome of these interviews was the refusal by Atkins to re-license Cleveland. Witness several times referred to the interviews with Senator Vest, who, he said, was interested in behalf of Cleveland, but the committee decided not to hear anything with regard to these interviews, which were not essential to a clear understanding of Hunter's own action, and because Senator Vest has made a request to be called as a witness and allowed to tell his own story. Witness, by instruction his clients, appealed the matter to the President, and sent to him, after a personal interview with Colonel Lamont, some documents relating to the case. One document was an affidavit made by Cleveland relating to the story of Jackson's visit of Anadarko, and his proposition to affiliate to enter into a partnership with him (Jackson); the fact that Cleveland was to furnish the experience and do all the work; his (Jackson's) threat to have Cleveland put off the reservation if he did not assent to a partnership upon these terms, and his statement that he had sufficient influence with Commissioner Atkins to secure his object.

Several letters were introduced by Senator Vest, of Missouri, who had several interviews with Atkins on behalf of Reynolds and Cleveland, at the instance of John Baumerman, a friend of the Senator. Atkins promised to appoint either Cleveland or Reynolds but afterwards declined. In his second letter Senator Vest says: "Atkins seemed determined to put all traderships in the Indian Territory in the hands of Mississippians or Tennesseans."

I do not want to have a quarrel with him, but think I shall offer a resolution in the Senate asking for full information as to these appointments. Let me know whether Reynolds will take a tradership at another point. Atkins told me that Cleveland had heard of cattle being on the reservation and he did not think he could appoint him under the circumstances."

The President has issued an order in the case of Commodore V. T. Truxtun, in which he says: "I regret the hardship entailed upon an old and meritorious officer, and while of the opinion that relief must come to him if at all, through legislative action, I am also of the opinion that his case may be properly recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress." Commodore Truxtun was nominated for promotion to a rear-admiral, but was elected a commodore before the Senate acted upon the nomination.

Representative Morrill, of Kansas, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported back the bill granting an increased pension to John W. Faris, of Missouri, with the recommendation that it be passed over the President's veto. The report says that the claimant in his application, alleges that the disease of his eyes was the result of diarrhoea, contracted in the service, and cites the opinion of the medical examiner to the effect that disease of the eyes cannot result from diarrhoea. In refutation to this, he further gives the testimony of several physicians to the effect that the claimant's impaired vision was the direct effect of diarrhoea. The committee, however, does not deem it absolutely essential that it should be proved with mathematical certainty that the loss of sight was the result of military service, but holds that Congress has the right to grant the relief sought without question, and that it was its duty to do so, the committee without exception believes.

Representative Conger reported back with a recommendation similar to that made in the above mentioned case the bill granting a pension to David T. Ederkin, of Iowa. Ederkin was dishonorably discharged, and filed an application for a pension, alleging insanity, but it was refused on the ground of not sufficient proof. This fact, together with his bad record, had weight with the President in vetoing the bill. In the report the committee says that this seems to be a meritorious case, and the only possible objection that could be urged against the claim is the claimant's dishonorable discharge. But this it says seems to be fully explained, and while technically it was the soldier's fault, it certainly was not in the spirit of an intentional desertion. The committee finds that his deafness and deplorable insanity was unquestionably the result of wounds received

in the service, and it therefore recommends the passage of the bill over the veto.

The same committee to-day agreed to take the same action in the case of the bill granting a pension to Sarah Ann Bradley of Ohio, who had a husband and four sons in the army. The President vetoed this bill on the ground that the husband did not die of disability contracted in the service, but the committee does not regard that fact as essential, and holds that the evidence that the claimant is dependent is sufficient to warrant the allowance of the claim.

Representative Ellsberry will present the report in this case.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to contract for ten of the new cruisers on the plan and designs of the *Manitowan*, recently built abroad, and the others on the plans of the *Bureau of Construction*.

The Board of Visitors to the National Academy in their annual report recommend, among other things, that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy shall have power to convene general courts martial for the trial of cadets, and to execute the sentences of such cadets (except the sentences of dismissal), subject to the same limitations and conduct existing as to other general courts martial, and to order courts of inquiry to investigate matters concerning naval affairs. The report is signed by nine members of the board.

The other two members (Senators Cameron and Blackburn) dissent from the conclusions reached as to the powers proposed to be conferred upon the superintendent.

NEW YORK, 15.—The shaft at Seventeenth and Tenth Avenue is one hundred and twenty feet deep and jagged with rock, and the bottom is rock. This evening the "night shift"—Wm. O'Toole, John Sullivan and Michael O'Brien (white) and Grant White and Jeremiah Shorters (colored)—started down in a bucket and when about forty feet from the top the gasoline lamp, used to light their way down, exploded, setting fire to the clothes of the men, and in their terror they jumped out of the bucket and were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of eighty feet. The noise of the explosion, and flames that followed, were seen from above, and soon the men were lifted to the surface. O'Toole is believed to have been fatally burned about the body. O'Brien is severely burned about the extremities, but not fatally. Shooter's hands were shockingly burned and his head is severely cut. White's right leg and thighs are fractured. Sullivan's face and hands are burned. All are in the hospital.

SHREVEPORT, La., 15.—George Harrison (colored) was hanged to-day for the murder of George Allen. Allen had ordered Harrison to leave his premises and Harrison shot him dead while he was standing in his own doorway. The prisoner was cool and self-possessed to the last, and acknowledged the murder.

DONALDSONVILLE, La., 15.—Samson Roland and George Solomon, both colored, were hanged here to-day. In February of 1884, on Holmes' plantation nine miles from here, Roland shot and killed Benjamin Gerodoff while the latter was under the influence of liquor. The trouble between the two, it is believed, was caused by a woman.

George Solomon last January stabbed and killed Henry Smith (colored). Solomon had been living with a woman named Amy Hill, who was Smith's grand-daughter, and had shot at her several times. Finally she went to Smith's house, and Solomon followed her, demanding admittance to the house. An altercation ensued, and resulted in the stabbing.

The condemned men were baptized yesterday into the Baptist church. They seemed reconciled to their doom, and while ascending the gallows walked steadily. They listened calmly to the reading of the death warrant. Rev. Mr. Butler then said the Lord's prayer, and the prisoners followed him with calm, firm voices. They asked their friends to meet them in heaven. The trap was sprung at 12:30 o'clock, and at 1 p. m. the bodies were cut down.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—Reports from Matamoras, Mexico, to the *Globe-Democrat* say that on Wednesday the up-train on the Matamoras & Monterey Railroad was attacked by the revolutionists at Capote station. Over fifty passengers were on the train, among them delegates to the Congressional College from Revuosa, Mier, Camargo, Guernsey and other up-river towns, several army officers and three ladies. When it reached Capote, according to a telegram from the customs guard to the collector of customs, it was attacked by Innocencio Tapie and Odolfo Gonzalez, at the head of fifty revolutionists or bandits, and the passengers were robbed of all their arms, but it is not stated whether any of them were hurt.

Colonel Cavazos, with a force of the Third Cavalry, was at Capote yesterday afternoon, and it is thought that he had a fight with the revolutionists.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., 15.—One of the murderers of Davis, the man found floating in the Arkansas river with a bullet hole in his head, was riddled with bullets by a pursuing party at Frisco, about 60 miles southwest of Garden City, this morning. He had concealed himself in a livery stable in that town, and was armed with a gun. A posse surrounded the stable and commanded the murderer to surrender. He commenced firing, and was instantly killed by a volley of bullets.

SAVANNAH, 15.—Information was received here to-day that Jake Braswell, colored, was lynched at noon yesterday near Flatford, Bullock County.