

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Beach to maintain the secrecy of the ballot in the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress. It provides for a separate uniform ballot upon which candidates are to be voted for. The quality of paper and size of type are specified and general provision is made that all ballots must be the same in outward appearance. One important change in the existing law is made in respect to what is a legal ballot. Section 27 of the Revised Statutes provides that all votes for Representatives must be by written or printed ballots, and nullifies all votes which are not so cast.

Beach's bill permits the ballot to be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written. The bill also requires that all Representatives and Delegates shall be voted for upon separate ballots. A violation of any of the provisions of the bill is declared a misdemeanor and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

WASHINGTON, 8.—In the Supreme Court to-day decisions were rendered in the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, plaintiff in error, against Duane O. Ross. This was a suit brought by the engineer of a gravel train against the company to recover damages for injuries sustained by him in a collision with a freight train, due to the carelessness of the conductor of the latter train. The court below charged the jury that if, in their opinion, the accident was caused by the negligence of the conductor of the freight train, and without the contribution of any negligence on the part of the plaintiff, the railway company was liable, because the relation of superior and inferior officers was created by the company, as between the two, in the operation of its trains, and they were not, within the reason of the law, fellow servants engaged in the same common employment. This court holds that the charge was correct, and the judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

In the Supreme Court to-day a decision was rendered in the so-called head money cases of the Cunard Steamship Company and others, against Wm. H. Robertson, collector of the port of New York. These cases all involve the same question, viz.: The constitutionality of the act of Congress entitled: "An act to regulate emigration," by which collectors are required to collect from the master, owner or consignee of every vessel arriving from foreign ports, 50 cents for every passenger brought into a port of the United States who is not a citizen, such sums to be used for the benefit and care of immigrants and for regular immigration. The court holds that the statute is valid and constitutional, and that so far as its provisions may be found to be in conflict with any treaty with foreign nations, the statute must prevail in all judicial courts of this country. The judgment of the Circuit Court sustaining the law is affirmed in all cases.

Decision was also rendered in the railroad land case of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, appellant, against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company—a suit involving title to 2,000 acres of land in Wau-baunze and Osage counties, Kansas Pacific Company, under the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864, and by compliance with all their provisions in the construction of its road, acquired title to the lands, and has, accordingly, the right to record evidence of it in the form of a patent. The decree of the court below is, therefore, reversed, and the case remanded, with directions to enter a decree adjudging title to the lands in controversy to the Kansas Pacific Company, and that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company execute conveyance of its claim and interest therein.

Decision was also rendered in the cases of the United States, appellant, against Wm. H. Emery, and same appellant against J. H. North, brought here from the Court of Claims, which involves the question whether officers of the regular army and navy who served out their engagements or were honorably discharged in the Mexican war are entitled to three months' extra pay. This court holds that they are entitled to such pay, and affirms the decision of the Court of Claims. The number of officers affected by this decision is four or five hundred.

The President has notified the managers of the New Orleans Exposition that it will be impossible for him to leave Washington to attend the opening of the exposition on the 16th, but hoped to be able to visit the exposition during January.

The President has appointed O. V. Stealy, W. G. Nichols and W. W. Burhans a committee to examine the completed portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California.

Gen. Foster, United States Minister to Spain, arrived in Washington this morning and presented the Secretary of State with a copy of the treaty entered into between Spain and the United States.

The nomination of Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury was favorably reported from the Senate committee on finance to-day, but Senator Riddleberger objected to present consideration, and under the rules it went over to the next executive session.

Representative Morrison's bill to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, introduced to-day, provides for the amendment of the statutes so the regulations governing inland transportation shall apply to the baggage of the traveling public.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Representative Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, will introduce to-morrow the following bill to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar:

SECTION 1.—That so much of the act entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and restore its legal tender character," as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof—not less than two million dollars worth per month, and not more than four million dollars worth per month—and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into standard silver dollars, and which appropriates, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out said provision as to the coinage of standard silver, be and the same is hereby suspended for the term of three years from the 4th of March, 1885.

KITTANING, Pa., 8.—Thieves entered the general supply store of R. & G. Mechling, in East Franklin township, early Saturday morning, and, after enlorming and binding Ross Mechling, took \$500 in money, and with a horse and wagon stolen from the stable, carried away several hundred dollars' worth of goods. On recovering from the effects of the chloroform, Mechling came to Kittaning, and, with a posse of ten men, heavily armed, under command of Deputy Sheriff Henry, started in pursuit of the robbers, who were traced to Glad Run, where they were hiding. The pursuers fired several shots, but the outlaws outwitted them by taking refuge in a deserted house and escaping through the back window. The sheriff's posse then dismounted and left their horses in charge of D. W. Hill, while they scoured the country for the robbers. When they came back they found the horses gone and the guard bound and gagged. During their absence the robbers had returned, and, after making Hill a prisoner, mounted the horses and rode away. Another posse is searching the thickets to-day.

NEW YORK, 8.—The third elopement within a week from within a small radius in Suffolk county, Long Island, took place yesterday. The wife of Ephraim Arch, a wealthy farmer and earnest church-goer of Quogue, ran away with a negro. Mrs. Arch was not a regular church attendant, and objected to her husband's spending so much time about church and away from her. When Mr. Arch returned from service yesterday he found a card which his wife had written. She had heard of "Dominio Down's" wife's elopement, and she saw no reason why she could not elope with the man she loved." Of course Arch was beside himself with rage and mortification, and his feelings were not eased when told that his wife had gone with a "nigger." "It's awful to think that Mary should have eloped with a nigger," he said, "but she will be as happy with him as with a white man. I never want to see her again." Mrs. Arch leaves three children aged respectively 12, 9 and 7 years.

Tariff "B"—Articles of the product of the United States which shall be admitted into Cuba exempt from duty: Beer, fresh meats, bacon, fruits, fish, shell-fish, grain and other cereals, excepting rice, flour of cereals other than rice, lard, swine, beef, cheese, eggs and bread, woods of all kinds, staves, timber, pipes, boxes of wood, cattle, sheep and goats, hogs, stones, and earth employed in construction and in arts and industries, clay, tiles, brick and tiles unglazed, hides and undressed skins, minerals or metal coins of silver and gold, useful tools, agricultural implements, agricultural apparatus, industrial and scientific motors of all call classes and materials and separate parts of the same, raw cotton and hemp flax, jute and all other raw vegetable fibers, wools, hogs' hair, raw horsehair, asphalt, refined bitumen, tar, pitch and rosin, petroleum raw or crude, mineral and vegetable coal, mineral waters, trees, plants, vine shoots and seeds, natural and artificial manures, marble, jasper, alabaster in blocks and sheets, rough or prepared, other stones and earth employed in construction, minerals and metals, mineral waters, ice, cast iron in pigs, and all forms of waste steel and iron, cast iron in tubes, the same manufactured, malleable iron and steel in bars, and all classes of wire in copper and iron, nails, screws, rivets, wrought iron tubes, wire gauge, unmanufactured.

Tariff "C"—Substances used in chemical industries—drugs, samples, seeds of cotton and all oleaginous products of the same except oils; tanning liquids, grease and all other animal oily substances, unmanufactured, not comprised in this tariff.

Class "D"—Cotton and its manufactured forms, raw cotton with or without seeds.

Class "E"—Other vegetable fibres and their manufactured forms; hemp, flax, jute, and other raw vegetable fibres.

CHICAGO, 8.—The Trans-Continental Association freight departments met here to-day to consider the question of through rates from seaboard to seaboard for the next year. To-day's business was confined to that portion of territory directly covered by the lines of the association, to-wit: Be-

tween the Pacific Coast and the Missouri River. To-morrow consultation will be held with roads between the Missouri River and Chicago, and Wednesday they will leave for New York to consult with roads between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard.

Arbitrator Tucker, of the Trans-Continental Association, to-day announced his award of percentages, both passenger and freight, as follows:

Railroads	Passenger Percentage	Freight Percentage
Central Pacific.....	21.4	19.5
Union Pacific.....	20.6	18.8
Southern Pacific.....	17.8	20.2
A. T. & S. F.....	16.6	14.0
Atlantic & Pacific.....	9.0	8.8
Denver & Rio Grande.....	4.0	3.2
Burlington & Missouri.....	3.8	4.3
Kansas Pacific.....	3.5	5.0
G. H. & S.....	3.4	6.0

It is reliably stated that J. H. Hilland, general passenger agent of the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road has accepted the position of referee and arbitrator of the new Missouri river passenger pool.

CHICAGO, 8.—A telegram from Whitewater yesterday said: Miss Annie Hoxan of that place, died suddenly, under circumstances indicating that she had been poisoned; that about three years before, her father, mother and sister died within a short time of each other, under similar circumstances; that, though it had created considerable talk, nothing was done. This was revived by Annie's death, and to settle the question definitely, her stomach was sent to a chemist for analysis. The deaths of all are surrounded by a complete mystery, no one being suspected. To-night the Inter-Ocean has a dispatch from Fort Atkinson, where the family formerly lived, and were much respected. The dispatch says a report was received there from Whitewater that the third sister, Miss Nettie, died there to-day of poison, making the fifth member of the family; that in this case it was suicide, and that before her death she confessed to having murdered her parents and two sisters. It is also asserted that she confessed to poisoning another person, though this is doubted. No cause assigned. Her own death was brought about, by fear of exposure through analysis of her sister's stomach. Nettie was a school-teacher, and has two sisters still living at Fort Atkinson.

NEW YORK, 9.—Opdyke & Co's liabilities are stated to be a little over one hundred thousand. Only about 500 shares of stock are involved in the failure. On the stock exchange the failure is said to have resulted from inability to renew loans on securities which had previously been accepted.

SHARON, Pa., 9.—The Sharon Iron Company's mill has resumed operations, with indications of a steady run through the winter. The same company have started up one of their blast furnaces which had been closed for several months.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., 9.—The steamer City of Springfield, which left New York at 4 p.m. yesterday for Hartford and due at Laybrook at midnight, had not passed there at 10 o'clock this morning and no news has been received.

Bridgeport, Conn., 9.—The steamer City of Springfield was obliged to put into this harbor last night.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Senator Miller says: The Supreme Court's Chinese decision would create considerable feeling on the Pacific Coast, but he hoped the courts there would take pains to carefully examine into testimony submitted in favor of the admission of Chinese under this parole testimony and develop the fact that wholesale perjury is being practiced to get Chinese into the country. He said he deemed it very probable that Pacific Coast Congressmen will introduce and push through another bill so carefully framed as to shut out, despite judicial decisions, new arrivals of Chinese.

CHICAGO, 9.—A Journal's special from Whitewater, Wis., denies the story that Nettie Horan before dying confessed to having poisoned her father, mother and two sisters. It is declared she died from dementia, brought on by excessive grief over the death of the other members of her family.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—Charles Stevens, the desperado, known as "Omaha Charley," who killed Hubert Kramer at Marysville, Mo., December 3rd, was this morning taken from jail, after a fight with the sheriff, by a mob, and hung on a railroad bridge. One of the mob was dangerously wounded by the sheriff.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Attorney-General, in reply to a letter from Springer, chairman of the committee on expenditures of the Department of Justice, sent to that committee copies of correspondence on file in the department relative to the employment of U. S. Deputy Marshals at the Congressional election in Ohio, last October. Under date of Cincinnati, September 24th, Marshal Lot Wright, in a letter to the Attorney General, says:

The election for members of Congress in this State is held October 14th. It is estimated there will be needed to defray the expenses of said election the sum specified within. Will you please approve the expenditure and cause a warrant to be issued in my favor for the amount, viz: \$8,235 (with which I am to be charged on the books of the Treasury Department), and direct that a draft on the sub-treasury at Cincinnati for said amount be remitted me here, for 600 deputies, two days each, \$6,000; six deputies, ten days each, \$300; ten deputies, five days each, \$150; 500 metallic badges, 25 cents each, \$125; ten horses and buggies, one day, \$50;

printing for marshal, \$50; conveyances on election day, the necessity for which is uncertain, but anticipated, \$200; use of telephone, uncertain, \$25; for 126 supervisors at \$10, \$1,260; printing for supervisors \$50; total \$8,235. I desire to say that the situation here is peculiar, and it is very difficult to correctly judge as to the necessity for the foreign expenditure: but, after long and close consideration, I am fully of the opinion that I am justified in calling on you for said money and authority to make the expenditure. I will try and make it fill the bill, and will make it as much less than the above as, in my judgment it is safe to venture, but shall not be surprised if I find it necessary to appoint double the aforesaid number. I shall be glad to have this requisition acted upon at as early a day as you can find it consistent with your duty, and to receive such instructions and suggestions from you as you may think wise to offer. Fraud at elections in this place rules and it is my earnest desire to break it up, to bring the transgressors to justice, and to fully protect the people in their rights at the polls. The sum I ask for appears large, but it is small in comparison with the object to be attained.

The next letter, dated Cincinnati, Sep. 25th, is as follows:

I forwarded to you last month a requisition for funds for expenses at the approaching election. I desire to state more emphatically than is therein set forth what our trouble is here. As I stated, fraud has been the rule here for years. Without doubt the last four elections here—two being held in the spring and two in the fall—were thus carried, and the will of the people defeated. All the methods that can be thought of are resorted to—colonization of voters, repeating, refusing to let men vote who are entitled to vote, intimidating, counting improperly, recording the count the reverse of what it ought to be, improperly certifying, stuffing and changing ballots, buying votes, and last, but the most infamous of all, scratching with chemicals (in place of ink), which at first is not detected by the voter. The ticket is placed in the hands of a person desiring to vote a straight ticket. He uses the ticket unsuspectingly, and soon after it is placed in the box the color is brought out and it is counted as a scratched ticket. The local authorities here are all in the ranks of the democrats. The police force is thus under their control, and offer no protection, but, if not scrutinized closely, encourage fraud. The sheriff is a democrat, and we have reason to believe it is his purpose to qualify a large number of deputies on that day.

They work in the dark, and it is impossible to find out what their purpose is until the day comes. In addition to employing the men stated in my requisition, if authorized by law at all, I would like very much to employ a few—say thirty—from now till the day of election to look after repeaters and voters being colonized. I have been unable to find authority for such work on the part of the Marshal, but now apprehend that it might be embraced somewhere, and if so, that you would know of it. I cannot express to you my anxiety about this matter, and hope you will do the best you can for me, not only in the way of finances, but also in instructions and suggestions. "An ounce of prevention is worth ten of cure," and it is not improbable that timely care and provision in this matter may save us the horrors of a riot, to which the one we had here last spring would be as an infant. I regret to find it my duty thus to write you, but I think it is clearly a duty on my part, and I am sorry I did not do so at an earlier day.

P. S.—I have asked to be authorized to purchase 600 metallic badges. Heretofore rubber has been used, and it does not have the desired effect, and it is the judgment of persons who have considered the matter that it is vastly to the interest of the cause, as a matter of economy, to purchase metallic badges.

The next letter is dated September 29th, and is the reply of acting Attorney-General Phillips to the letter of Marshal Wright's of September 24th. It is as follows:

Your letter of the 24th inst., is received, asking that an advance be made to you to defray the expenses of the Congressional election on the 14th proximo. You are informed that the Department, as a rule, does not advance funds for the expense mentioned, but pays for them a reasonable amount after the expenses have been incurred, upon presenting the account, when such account has no objectionable features. After the expenses have been incurred you will make up your account and forward the same to the department, when you will be informed of the amounts allowed each employe, and instructed as to the manner in which payments should be made. The department may think, upon the rendering of your accounts, that the advance you ask for is all right. Your letter includes two items, namely: 126 supervisors at \$1,260; printing for supervisors, \$50, a matter distinct from the services of deputy marshals if by supervisors you mean those so named in the statute. If you mean United States supervisors, their accounts must be kept separate from the deputy marshals, and will be paid in the manner and form mentioned above, bearing upon the accounts of deputy marshals.

In another letter the Acting Attorney-General says: "In answer to an inquiry in your letter of the 25th ult., whether there is authority of law for employing special deputies from now until the day of election, I have to say

that there is no limitation in the terms on time during which the appointment of such officers may be effective, but compensation is limited by the revised statutes to \$5 a day for not exceeding ten days' service, and no greater sum can be given."

I forward to you this day a requisition for funds with which to pay deputy marshals and for other expenses pertaining to the Congressional election. As you will readily see, it is large, and while I regret the necessity for demanding the expenditure, it was the very best I was able to do under the circumstances. In addition to the above force I had many others who did excellent service (not under pay), and yet I was unable to get the force necessary to protect the voters. We had matters well in hand in about fifty-five precincts, but in about six precincts the vote was not protected because I was unable to do it. Our force suffered many outrages at the hands of the State and City authorities which, I apprehend, will be fully confirmed by what is about to take place in our courts. The situation in precincts not well handled is beyond the comprehension of those who have not been an eye-witness thereto, and I do not think any hundred deputies to a precinct could protect the vote therein. In one of these wards alone, during the night before election, over one hundred peaceable but defenseless men, without charge, were thrown into the cellar of the police station, and left there, without food or water, till the polls closed, and then let out. During this time they were given to understand that if they would vote a certain ticket it would be all right, and that they could go free. This is a sample of what we have to contend with here. Had I to go through it again, I could do better work with less expense, but I did the best I could under the circumstances. I have thought and intended to come in person to confer with you about this matter, but our business here is such now that it is difficult for me to leave.

BOSTON, 9.—The city election passed off quietly. Weather pleasant though cloudy. The vote for Mayor complete is: O'Brien, democrat, 27,287; Martin, republican, and citizens, 24,175; O'Brien's majority, 3,111. The Board of Aldermen will be as follows: Six republicans, five democrats and one independent democrat. The common council will stand: democrats 41, republicans 31.

In Lynn, John R. Baldwin, workmen's candidate, is undoubtedly elected mayor.

Worcester, Mass., 9.—In the city election to-day, Charles G. Reed, citizens' candidate for mayor, re-elected by 5,141 to 3,626 for Samuel E. Hildreth, republican. Two women were elected on the school committee.

EAST SAGENAW, Mich., 9.—In April, 1883, Alexander S. Hill was arrested in Cairo, in this State, charged with the embezzlement of \$10,000 from his wife at Salt Lake City, from whom he had separated a short time previous. After a sharp legal contest, Hill was taken to Utah on a requisition and jailed, where he has remained to the present time, unable to obtain trial. Judge J. G. Sutherland arrived here to-day from Salt Lake to consult with Hill's attorney, and it is learned the case has been adjusted and Hill released from his long imprisonment in the Salt Lake City jail to-day.

DAGGETT, Cal., 9.—A mob of 20 men this morning surrounded the officers in charge of Lou Farthing and William White, alias William Pitts, charged with having clubbed Josiah Harris to death with a wagon spoke on the night of the 5th inst. The mob told the officers to keep perfectly quiet and there would be no fuss. They then marched Pitts to the outskirts of town, put a rope around his neck, threw the other end over the cross-arm of a telegraph pole and hoisted him up. He was dead in a few minutes. Pitts was a deserter from the United States Army.

LYNCHBURG, Va., 9.—Charlie B. Palmer, a gambler and low character of Chatham, Pittsylvania County, while on a carouse yesterday at Sago, accosted Wm. Akers, with whom he before had an altercation, and commenced shooting. Several of the shots took effect, and Akers soon died. Palmer then beat an inoffensive negro nearly to death and fled. A posse of citizens have been searching for him all day without success. They are greatly incensed, and their purpose is to lynch him if caught. Though only 18, Palmer has become notorious throughout this section as a swindler and desperado.

RODNEY, Miss., 9.—The steamboat W. P. Thompson, came in collision Sunday night with the Captain Miller, below St. Joe, Louisiana, and sunk on a bar. She had on board the Wild West show. A tug and a barge from Vicksburg arrived this morning. The barge was lashed to the Thompson and took off all the horses except two. The proprietor of the show was assured by the captain of the Thompson that the boat was perfectly safe, and after being pulled off the bar she started down the river, but soon sunk, and the buffalo, mountain sheep, etc., on the Thompson were all lost. The boat sunk so quickly that it was a narrow escape for the passengers. The balance of the show starts for New Orleans to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 9.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt, through his counsel, filed in the county clerk's office to-day the judgment, recovered by him against General Ulysses S. Grant for \$155,000.