

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The bill reported to the House to-day from the committee on Pacific railroads proposed to alter and amend the sinking fund act of May, 1878, commonly known as the Thurman act, and an act amendatory thereto, in the following particulars:

1. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the sinking fund of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads in bonds of the United States other than 5 per cent. bonds or in first mortgage bonds of the companies, as he may elect.

2. It extends the time of settlement necessary to ascertain the amount of payments to be made by the companies from one month, as now, to three months.

3. It makes settlements and payments semi-annual, instead of annual.

4. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer moneys now in the treasury and due said companies to the sinking fund.

The fourth section of the bill extends the provisions of the act as well as those of the act of which it is amendatory to those persons or companies who become possessors of roads by lawful purchase or by consolidation.

5. A section of the bill extends the provisions of the sinking fund act to the Kansas Pacific, Central Branch, Union Pacific and Sioux City and Pacific railroads, since those three roads were created by the same acts as the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads, and constitute money subsidized roads as created by the act of 1862 and acts amendatory thereto.

An amendment to the army appropriation bill was offered by Harry White, and adopted, authorizing the President, on request of any incorporated college, to detail an army officer from the retired list to act as superintendent or professor thereof. This amendment affirms the purpose which Page had in view for the benefit of the California University by the amendment which he proposed yesterday, but which the adoption of White's amendment now renders unnecessary.

CHICAGO, 7.—An important arrest was made last night of Harry Webb and wife, who for some months past have been working the hotels of this city and notably the Grand Pacific, where they have secured a large amount of plunder, and in every case not leaving a clue. They have been shadowed for some days, and at the instance of Samuel Turner, of the Grand Pacific, who noticed Webb wearing a pair of his sleeve buttons. Last night, after they had retired, they were captured at their place of lodging, 151 Madison Street. Property, consisting of jewelry, ladies' shawls, etc., aggregating in value \$8,000 to \$10,000 was captured, also a bunch of keys fitted for rooms in all the principal hotels in the city were found in their room. Webb has also passed under the name of Pease, and came here a few months ago from California. Several letters from San Francisco, addressed to him in that name have been received lately. The woman, who claims to be his wife, gives the name of Mattie. They have been the most acute thieves who ever did the business in Chicago.

POUGHKEEPSIE, 7.—Whitaker says of the men who assaulted him last night, one was tall and the other short, and both were masked. One struck him with an Indian club (which was blood-stained) clipped his hair and cut his ears. He knew nothing more until he was found by the doctor. Whitaker was then taken to the hospital, stripped and examined, not a bruise was found on him, and the doctor telling him he was not hurt, sent him on duty. General Schofield says every cadet has been examined and none has any knowledge of the affair. He says Whitaker is not a brilliant scholar; has always been a quiet and well treated student, and should it be discovered that this is his own doing, he will be dismissed in disgrace. The intimation was pretty strong that Whitaker was his own persecutor. General Schofield, however, states this theory is merely conjecture and the final result is not yet reached.

BURLINGTON, 7.—The Democratic State Convention to-day was large and enthusiastic. The chairman in his speech declared the electoral frauds of 1876 must be the issue and must be prevented in 1880. A man must be nominated at Cincinnati who can defeat Grant, as anybody of sense could see the latter

will be nominated. Committees were appointed.

Upon reassembling, a permanent organization was effected. The resolutions denounce Republican corruption and fraud and favor the two-third rule in the National Convention. Delegates to Cincinnati were selected and instructed to vote as a unit. The delegates at large are T. J. Potter, J. A. Yeoman, Daniel F. Miller, J. I. Bates, Jno. P. Irish, J. C. Morgan, A. W. Cole, D. M. Harris. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, 7.—Tilden's friends ridicule the story of his withdrawal. Captain Rynders, the veteran politician, saw Tilden and subsequently said: "I know all about the story and talked with Tilden about it an hour ago. There is not a bit of truth in it from beginning to end. Tilden is in better health than for years. He has not been examined by any doctor, and there has not been any conference between him and his political friends about his withdrawal. He has not said to any one that he is not a candidate. I know whereof I speak, since my information comes direct from Mr. Tilden."

To-night a party of 19 boys gathered from the homes of poverty and from the lodging houses of the Children's Aid Society, started for Winchester, Virginia, where they will find homes with farmers in that vicinity. The cost of the outfit and of the journey was paid by White-law Reid from funds placed in his hands to be used in placing poor children in positions where their future success depended upon their own efforts. This is the first company sent off by Mr. Reid to the South.

NEW HAVEN, 7.—The republican State convention met to-day, Moses Street chairman. A resolution favoring the nomination of a man like Edmunds or Washburne was withdrawn, the spirit being opposed to instructions. Henry C. Robinson, John M. Douglass, Augustus Brandage and Samuel Fessenden were chosen delegates at large. The convention pledged vigorous support of the nominee of the Chicago convention. The State delegation stands, Blaine 5, Edmunds 4, Washburne 3.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The proposed amendment to the army appropriation bill, concerning the use of troops at the polls for police purposes, which was ruled to be in order to-day, is an exact copy of the clause which was incorporated in the army appropriation bill and finally passed last year at the extra session, and which obtained the President's approval. All but 19 of the Republican members of the House of Representatives then voted for it, although it was subsequently opposed by a solid body of republicans in the Senate. President Hayes took the ground that it amounted to nothing, and, therefore, signed the bill. It does not prohibit the use of troops at the polls, but simply provides that no portion of the money appropriated in the bill shall be paid for the transportation, equipment subsistence or the compensation of any troops to be employed for such purposes. President Hayes has repeatedly declared he has no desire or intention to use troops for mere political purposes; but if he did so desire, it is evident this clause would be no practical stand in his way, because the troops, marched to the polls from some neighboring barracks, would not require transportation, equipment, etc., for any such purpose. He will, therefore, undoubtedly sign the present bill, although this rider will be put upon it, of which, however, there is some doubt, as the republicans now intend to vote solidly against it, and a considerable number of democrats have privately intimated that they care nothing for it.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 500,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints.

The Secretary of War in a communication to the Senate to-day, recommending an appropriation of \$100,000 to build a new military post at the junction of the Gunnison and Grand rivers, says Gen. Sherman has reported to the Department that Gen. Mackenzie be ordered forward as soon as wagons can be used on the road by Saguate and Del Norte to the Uncompahgre country, and thence to reconnoitre forward to the junction of the Gunnison and Grand rivers, there to select a site for a considerable post, one that will insure peace in all that region, and for this purpose \$100,000 will be indispensably necessary, and I earnestly advise you to ask this sum of Congress at the earliest date possible, because the post ought to be

built this year. The troops cannot well live in that region without warmth and shelter and stores should be sent forward before September for the whole of the winter.

Secretary Ramsay, in his letter, concurs with the views of General Sherman, and recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 be made immediately available.

Col. Moulton, Secretary Sherman's brother-in-law, who was in the city yesterday, says the Secretary entertains little or no doubt of his nomination at Chicago. His recent visit to Ohio was of the most satisfactory character, and he returns here fully convinced that he will have practically the united support of the Ohio delegation.

The following dispatch from General Schofield says: All the cadets disclaim any knowledge whatever of the attack on Cadet Whittaker. Thorough examination shows that he received no injuries except slight cuts, from which he bled somewhat freely. A court of inquiry will be appointed to ascertain the whole truth.

The democratic Senators in caucus to-day, seemed decidedly in favor of letting the Spofford-Kellogg case go over until next session unless necessary public business shall be so expedited as to admit of its consideration without prolonging the present session far into the summer.

Tilden's friends profess confidence in their ability to run the Harrisburg convention in the interest of their candidate, and are so sanguine they have already selected a ticket of delegates at large. They say, however, the delegates will not be instructed.

The House military committee appointed Sparks, Johnston and Browne to investigate the West Point outrage.

St. Louis, 8.—The hearing in the telegraph case was continued to-day, and Judge Beckwith made an able, learned and exhaustive view of the matter from the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific standpoint. A decision will be made at an early day. At the afternoon session the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, relative to the occupation of the Omaha bridge by the wires of the telegraph company, was taken up, and after argument Judge McCrary rendered the following opinion: "I think it is manifest that this case is not in condition now for a determination of the absolute rights of parties under the contract or under law. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say that there is here a dispute which neither party has a right to decide for itself; therefore, I am disposed to modify this order so as to make it perfectly clear that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is at liberty to institute all the legal proceedings for the purpose of ejecting the defendant or for the purpose of cancelling the contract under which the defendant claims to hold. As I understand counsel for the defendant there is no objection to anything of this sort; that is to say, they do not consent to it, but they have said in their answers that they have no purpose to take any other course than such as the court suggests. That being the case, there does not seem to be anything to dispute about that requires any further argument and I will take very little time to modify the order which I have made in the manner I have suggested."

NEW YORK, 8.—The steamer *Gelett* Captain Kyhlervin, from Hamburg reports speaking the steamer *Syria*, Captain Johnson, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, with rudder gone, stern post and discharge pipe broken, and the ship ungovernable. He took her in tow, but she rolled and parted both steel and eleven inch hawser. A portion of the crew then came aboard the *Gelett* and were followed by Captain Johnson, who asked them to return and try and save the ship. They refused and when the captain asked for part of the *Gelett's* crew they said if any men were given, they could not work the *Gelett*. Captain Kyhlervin then sent the first officer and engineer on board the *Syria* to make an examination and they reported the vessel could not float much longer. The men still refused to return and the *Syria* was abandoned. The cargo is 5,000 bales of cotton and 200 tons of oil cake.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—When Kearney's case was called this afternoon before Judge Freelon, Clitus Barbour, Kearney's attorney read an affidavit that the transcript from the police court, was not a copy of the proceedings. After the argument the Judge said the affidavit was suffi-

cient and continued the case until Saturday next to enable a transcript to be obtained.

At a meeting of the Board of trade this afternoon, the committee recently appointed to examine into the inter-oceanic canal, presented a report endorsing and recommending the Nicaragua route surveyed by the navy in 1873.

WHEELING, Va., 8.—This afternoon the rear coach of the passenger train on the Bellaire & Southwestern Railroad jumped the track on a trestle, about 18 miles from Bellaire, falling a distance of 15 feet. There were 15 or 20 passengers in the coach of whom five or six were injured. L. M. Armour, of Pittsburg, was injured about the side and neck and internally; Woodsfield had a leg broken and sustained other serious injuries. Capt. Armstrong and daughter of Bellaire were slightly injured. Reports here are that young Danford, a postal clerk, was killed and three others badly injured.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Democratic Senatorial Caucus met again to-day and favored leaving the Spofford-Kellogg case until next session if the Geneva award bill and the appropriation bills are ready.

Jones demanded that Louisiana be no further misrepresented in the Senate, and that the case be considered regardless of politics.

Senators Jones and Hill, of Georgia, Saulsbury, Vance and Vest took the ground that the Spofford-Kellogg case could not properly be postponed. They were opposed to any evasion of the issue, and wanted the democratic party to have and show the courage of its convictions. They insisted that it was plain that Senator Kellogg had not a right to his seat, and the majority should not hesitate to seat Spofford.

Garland spoke in favor of going on with more important public business. The Kellogg case was not a pressing matter, and it should await the Senate's action upon the pending appropriation bills and other necessary general legislation. Garland expressed his decided opinion that the Kellogg matter ought to be laid over until next season.

Thurman thought the Geneva award bill of a great deal more consequence than the Kellogg case, and urged it be given the preference.

Considerable feeling was manifested by Senators, who argued in favor of immediate action on the Louisiana case, and some intimated that they would make the question a personal matter, and retaliate upon those who would bring about a postponement.

Senators Hill, Saulsbury and Vance, of the elections committee, held an investigation. The case was ordered with the understanding that it should be disposed of as soon as all the facts could be learned, and they, therefore, thought it would not be treating fairly the committee to postpone the matter, the investigation of the matter having been entrusted to the committee, and the labor having been faithfully performed, the majority of the Senate ought to stand by the committee's conclusions.

Senator Bayard and some others thereupon remarked that their understanding was that the committee were to inquire whether or not the case was *res adjudicata*, and that the question whether Kellogg's title was open to dispute was thereafter to be determined by the Senate at its convenience, and upon its own judgment.

Although, as above stated, the majority of those present at the caucus were evidently giving other business precedence over this case, the minority who insist upon its prompt consideration are so urgent, that it is still very possible that they may carry their point.

NEW YORK, 9.—Thurlow Weed, in the *Tribune*, to-day, says: Six months ago Grant's nomination was a foregone conclusion; there was a general belief that the country needed him. But the circumstances and conditions bearing legitimately upon the question have entirely changed. I think the nomination of either of the other principal candidates preferable to Grant, because he has been honored sufficiently already, and because the anti-third term sentiment will imperil his chances.

CHICAGO, 9.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Dixon, Ill., special says: The loss of life in this morning's fire was occasioned by a terrific explosion which occurred at 2 o'clock and threw down the east wall, scattering fire in every direction, and hurling several firemen, who were upon the roof of the *Beckers'* mill into the mill race. Ezra Beckers and Wm. Schenck escaped as by a miracle.

The others who were assisting the firemen were burned, bruised and terribly mutilated by the falling walls at the same time. The loss will reach fully \$300,000.

SANTA FE, 9.—Information received at military headquarters says: Gen. Hatch, with a part of his command, attacked 300 Indians in camp in Samandres mountains. The fight lasted six hours. The Indians retreated, leaving their dead behind. Captain Henry Carrol, of the Ninth Cavalry, and seven soldiers, were severely wounded. A large amount of stock was captured from the Indians, who are supposed to be Mes-calero Apaches, as they retreated towards the Mescalero Apache Agency. Hatch with his command is in hot pursuit.

CHICAGO, 11.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: A letter reached here to-day from a prominent Pacific coast politician now in New York, and who is on confidential terms with Governor Seymour, says that Seymour will most positively not be a candidate for President under any circumstances, and will use whatever influence he can command in behalf of Justice Field. The writer, who is also on intimate terms with Tilden, expressed the belief that he will not push his own claims before the national convention, but will come to the support of Justice Field.

Several prominent Virginia democrats are here with the object of inducing Gen. Gordon, Mr. Blackburn and other leading democrats in Congress to go to Winchester or some other point in the Shenandoah Valley and address the people on pending national matters, hoping in this way to consolidate the elements of the party now far asunder.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A private telegram from Portland says: Five of the Oregon delegates are for Field.

NEW YORK, 10.—At 4.30 a pleasing incident occurred. Hanwaker, the baker, was laboring to make 450 miles, when Dobler overtook him and chatting with him as they jogged along, soon brought the pace to a run. Dobler was loudly cheered. On the second lap Hanwaker was given a basket of flowers and the two carried it one lap.

At 7.15 Hart gave an exhibition of fast walking, which after three laps he changed into a run, the crowd drowning the music of the band with shouts of "Go it, black Dan!" Dobler and Howard kept the champion company for a time in this dash.

At 8 o'clock Hart appeared clad in blue and white, and as he passed a box, four ladies decorated him with a sash.

The cheers at this trial for Chicago's game representative were deafening. The O'Leary belt was fastened on Black Dan, who then made the last lap of the greatest six days' race on record, finishing 565 miles, 165 yards at 9:23.30 seconds.

The total score is as follows: Hart 565 miles; Dobler, 531; Peggam, 548; Howard, 534; Allen, 525; Williams, 509; Krohne, 546; Hanwaker, 450.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Bangkok, Siam, gives, under date of March 9th, an itinerary of the proposed journey of the King of Siam. The King leaves on April 23d, on a Siamese man-of-war, for Singapore, thence by a boat of the Messageries Maritimes to Marseilles; thence to Berlin, where he will arrive about June 5th, and be received by the German Emperor. On July 1st he will embark at Southampton, on an American man-of-war for America. He will be accompanied by a splendid retinue, among whom will be several royal princes, the ministers of war and foreign affairs, and a dozen prominent noblemen. He will remain three weeks in America, going south as far as Richmond, and west as far as Chicago. He will visit Lisbon late in August, staying at Rome in October, and returning to Siam in December. His visit to America is the result of an earnest invitation extended by the ex-President when he was the King's guest in Siam.

A Washington special to the *Telegram* says: Levi C. Wade, a representative of Boston capitalists, yesterday received telegraphic information from the City of Mexico that Diaz had confirmed the grant of a charter for the Mexican Central Railway line to the Mexican Central Railway Company of Boston. He did this in accordance with the recommendations of the Mexican minister here. Over \$5,000,000 has been subscribed to build the line, which is 200 miles in length and runs northward from the City of Mexico.

The steamship *Scandinavian*, a