

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 5.—President Porter denies that Vanderbilt has any interest in the Omaha road and all other rumors about his resignation. The National Exposition of railway appliances will be held here from the 31st of next May to July 7th. A distinguished list of commissioners and railway magnates back the scheme.

A Belvidere, Illinois special says: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norton, an old couple were suffocated while in bed, from stove gas, the bodies were found yesterday.

NEW YORK, 5.—There is no improvement to note in the freight market via Cape Horn, and ships in berth complete their cargoes slowly; the fact is that the market appears to be failing.

CHICAGO, 5.—A Washington special to the *Inter-Ocean* has an interesting story about "The Steering Committee of the House." Robeson became chairman of the caucus, by agreement, and on motion of Hancock appointed a committee to work out the policy of the republican party for the session. Early in the last session Robeson appointed the following: Robeson, of New Jersey; Butterworth, Ohio; Kasson, Iowa; Hubbell, Michigan; Cannon, Illinois; Anderson, Kansas; Reed, Maine; Shallenberger, Pennsylvania; Page, California. Little was heard of this committee and things ran along smoothly until the committee had loaded down the calendars with various bills, quite a number of which had staunch advocates in the House. Various caucuses followed. The little revenue bill was decided upon, and Kelly's opposition was developed in the memorable caucus at which the stormy discussion arose, and a conclusion was reached which the chairman of the ways and means refused to be bound by, either there or on the floor of the House. The revenue policy having been concluded upon, another caucus was called a little later to consider the press of business, which was brought about by strife for precedence among members who had introduced measures they wished to push. Trouble multiplied as interests continued to clash, and the second committee, or steering committee, was announced as follows: Hancock, Burrows, Robinson, of Massachusetts; McKinley, Bingham, Pound and Robeson. To all intents and purposes that committee was exactly like the other, except that it intensified the objectionable features of the first. It was in no sense a representative committee of the House, but of Mr. Robeson, who by this means was given practical direction of the business. It contained two members of the appropriation committee out of seven, instead of three out of nine, as in the first case. The majority of the committee were formed with a view of affecting the tariff alone. So the House at the last session was so directed that tariff legislation was impossible, and everything must bend to Robeson's will. A caucus will be held soon and the committee recast to more appropriately represent the geographical divisions of the Union.

WASHINGTON, 5.—When Randall entered he was much pleased with the universal salutation of members of the House "Good morning, Mr. Speaker." He smiled blandly, and bowed profusely. Carlisle and Springer, too, had their following and the canvass for the Speakership may be said to have already begun.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Utah Commission, in their report to the Secretary of the Interior, recommended that a marriage law be enacted by Congress which would form an auxiliary in the suppression of polygamy. The Commission says that owing to the peculiar state of affairs in Utah, the territorial law allowing women the right of suffrage is an obstruction to the speedy solution of the question, and should be repealed or annulled by Congress. The Commission says the law so far has been a decided success in excluding polygamists from the exercise of suffrage. The continued enforcement of the law will place polygamy in a condition of gradual extinction. The Commission noticed as an encouraging sign that many of the Liberal meetings have been largely attended by Mormons. In conclusion, the report says, after counseling moderation: "If, however, the next session of the Legislative Assembly elected under the act of Congress, shall fail to respond

to the will of the nation, Congress should have no hesitation in using extraordinary measures to compel the people of this Territory to obey the laws of the land.

The report of the tariff commission says a substantial reduction of the tariff has been aimed at. The average reduction of rates, including that from the enlargement of the free list and the abolition of duties and commission, is 20 to 25 per cent. The reduction in many cases has been 45 to 50 per cent. If the reduction is as large as the commission expect, and if the opponents of the present economical system say truly that duty on manufactures or agricultural products enhances the prices to consumers on what is imported and also on domestic production, then the reductions will benefit consumers to the extent of \$100,000,000.

NEW YORK, 4.—An anonymous proclamation is issued, addressed to various persons, saying the originators of it have determined to abolish by physical force certain alleged wrongs. No good man need, however, be alarmed, as they will use persuasion and reason, and all other methods, first. They will be scientific in methods, whether of destruction or construction. For the space of another year we shall employ our energies upon the hearts and intellects of those misguided people who can see no criminality in making gambling debts of our markets of exchange and who can see no injustice in the exploitation of labor. If at the end of that time our demands have not been complied with, we shall without further ado proceed to active operation.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
NEW YORK, 5.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Prince Arisugua, Nomuja, the uncle of the Emperor of Japan, and suite, are expected to arrive in New York from Liverpool on the 12th. The Prince left Japan last summer. He has the highest rank of any Japanese that ever arrived here.

BOSTON, 5.—H. A. P. Carter, representative of the Hawaiian government, on his way home from Portugal and France, states that the relations between the United States and the Sandwich Islands are on a most admirable basis, the result of the treaty made by Mr. Allen and himself. The outcome is that the annual interchange of products between the countries amounts to about \$7,000,000 each way, while the capital invested in the islands has increased from \$8,000,000 before the treaty to \$30,000,000 at present, although but \$2,000,000 is American capital. Carter, in referring to newspaper talk of favors shown by the United States to the Pacific refiners in that matter, and from the argument made from this that the treaty should be abrogated, said he had no doubt that the attempt would be made, but he did not fear it would succeed. The provisions of the treaty, favorable as they are to the United States, naturally are more or less distasteful to other powers. Great Britain regards it as giving the United States political preference, while France insists that certain clauses, in our treaty should be stricken out, and part of Carter's mission has been to patch that matter up.

Carter spoke of the alarming decrease in the population of the Islands and of the coming of a few cargoes of Chinese, and their beneficial effect in substantially increasing the population. Now they are having a large measure of success with Portuguese immigrants, who bring their families with them. 3,000 more families have just been ordered. At first there was a slight opposition arising from a misunderstanding by the Portuguese Government, but the opposition was easily overcome, so that the Government interposes no obstacles.

Carter tried to organize a scheme recently for the colonization of Southern negroes, but the plan was strongly opposed by the producers of the South, who say that with the fresh impetus recently given to their industries of that section, it will be but a short time before they will need all the negro labor that can be obtained, and the scheme was abandoned. He thinks, however, that with the advantages of commercial relations they now have and the success of the Portuguese immigration, they have no fear of their future prosperity.

PATERSON, N. J., 5.—Seventy weavers in the Clifton Silk mills struck because the proprietors posted notices requiring pay for all spoiled work.

Troy, N. Y., 5.—The Albany Iron

works, employing several thousand men, reduced wages 10 to 25 per cent.

NEW YORK, 5.—Peter Johnson, one of the *Jeannette* crew who left the vessel in the boat commanded by Lieut. Chipp is supposed to have lived in Brooklyn. To-day Mr. L. Gilbert, counsel for Mrs. Kleins Johnson's aunt, offered for probate in the King's county Surrogate's office the following letter:

Onolaska, Aug. 3, 1879.

Dear Mrs. Klein:

I send you these few lines to let you know that we had to make another will; of course I send mine to you, for if I could I would come back again. You will wish to be left after me, but I hope to live to return home once more. Tell them that you were my ante, so if Mr. Bennett could write to you, so tell him I who I am. This is only in case if any of us should not live to come back again, but I hope we will. We so look at it. It looks kinder dark. Well, as I have no more to tell you this time for I told it all to Mary Ellen, only I wish you and all your family more happy returns and I remain truly yours Peter Johnson.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Frank McNamee, the "Dutch Pilot," and Levi Chew, the latter colored, were arrested last night while driving a wagon containing six dead bodies to the Medical College. The bodies had been stolen from Lebanon Cemetery, in the lower part of the city. Two more arrests were made this morning, when a detective visited the cemetery and arrested Robert Chew superintendent, and Andrew Mallen. All the prisoners have a hearing this afternoon. Four of the six dead bodies have been identified.

Lebanon cemetery, from which the bodies were stolen, is a favorite burying ground of the colored people. Long before the hour set for the hearing, crowds of colored people blockaded the streets. Plots to lynch the prisoners were discussed, but they were rushed through the hallway to the back room before the people realized what was going on. Two keys were found on McNamee that fitted doors in the room where bodies are prepared for dissection at Jefferson College. McNamee denied any knowledge of who gave them to him, but finally said he waited outside the cemetery while others brought the bodies out, and he knew where they came from.

Robert Chew, when arrested at the cemetery, said he was paid \$3 for every body taken from the cemetery. The money was handed him by his brother. He did not know how many graves had been robbed. Sometimes Pillet did the digging and sometimes Levy. He had been in the cemetery eleven years. Body snatching had been going on nine years. His brother-in-law, Solomon Butcher, now in Maryland, did it first, then a man named Myers, then McNamee. Sometimes wagons came and the drivers said they were short. Coffins were opened in the vault, the corpse "snatched," and the farce of burying an empty coffin gone through with next day. The records of burial at the cemetery showed in two months 55 bodies in one gone. This statement created a sensation. The defendants were committed in default of \$5,000 bail for further hearing Friday. As soon as the crowd outside the magistrate's office learned that the examination was over, a rush was made for the entry and gateway, with threats to lynch the prisoners. A sergeant and ten men were sent for. The "snatchers" were then brought out. The crowd made another rush and women and men struck at the prisoners, who cowered before them. The policemen drew their clubs and on a trot went to the Central Station, where the prisoners were locked up for the night.

Moberly, Mo., 5.—Nicholas, John and Richard Cooke, notorious desperadoes, of Mt. Sterling, are wanted for murder, burglary and other crimes in Illinois. They were recognized here to-day, and when the city marshal and posse endeavored to arrest them they opened fire. A large crowd of citizens gathered and pursued them, firing as they ran. They were finally overtaken. Richard was killed, Nicholas probably mortally wounded, and John badly hurt.

NEW YORK, 5.—Dr. Frank Hamilton, one of Garfield's physicians in his last illness, has been seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and prostrated. He is confident, however, he will recover.

The American Quick Time Transit Steamship Company of Boston,

designs to build steamers and run across the Atlantic in five days at less expense than the present slow boats require. Mr. A. Perry Blivin is building them here. They are long, narrow, buoyant in the water, mastless and shapely, screw 10 feet in diameter, entirely under water. One vessel, the *Meteor*, is nearly done, and will, it is expected, plow the crests of the waves. The ventilating shafts prepared will be very effective in the worst weather. The *Meteor* will have engines of 2,500 horse power, and they will be placed inside of ten days. It is believed 23 miles will be obtained.

NEW YORK, 6.—An Indian Territory special says: The Indian authorities and Indian Agent Taft are trying to remove 2,000 intruders from the Creek lands and the Seminole country, who have moved in, settled and lived there a long time and occasionally intermarried. Secretary Teller has the matter under advisement. If removed they may make trouble.

BEDFORD, Ind., 6.—Shawnee College, ten miles from here, was burned on Monday night with the museum of Indian curiosities. Supposed incendiary. None of the property was insured.

BATON ROUGE, 6.—The Governor, after an examination of the law and facts in the Kellogg case, has given a certificate to Kellogg, in accordance with the returns from three districts.

NEW YORK, 6.—Markets generally very dull, but prices about steady. The only transactions in California products sales were two thousand hides at 24¢ on 60 days, and 18,000 lbs. spring wool 22¢@24. Spermin oil in good request; sales at New Bedford, 1,400 barrels, part \$1; 300 barrels humpback whale, private.

St. Louis, 6.—The wholesale tobacco manufacturers have adopted resolutions; first, asking Congress to abolish entirely the tax on tobacco; second, to abolish it as quickly as possible; third, to allow rebate on all unbroken packages in the hands of dealers at the time of abolition. They say that uncertainty has paralyzed trade.

Members of the board of trade are moving for the abolition of the rules regulating commissions for sales.

New York, 6.—Theodore Weston, a heavy real estate operator, has made an assignment.

Money closed 3; Governments generally strong; Western Union, 81½; Quicksilver, 8½; Pacific, 85½; Wells Fargo, 127; New York Central, 130½; Erie, 37; Panama, 167; Denver & Rio Grand, 45½; Union Pacific, 102½; Bonds, 115; Central Pacific, 77½; Bonds, 110; Sutro, ½.

Petroleum, dull; crude 7¼@8½; refined, 7¼@8; United, 108½.

Mining stocks very dull; Robinson Con. sold at 1½; Con. Va. at 65; Eureka Con. at 10; Iron Silver at 2.55; Little Chief at 34; Bulwer at 1.15; Belle Isle at 42@49. Sales 84, 355 shares.

TOMAWANDA, 6.—Engineer Faulke, caught by his leg in yesterday's disaster, and imprisoned in the cab of his engine, was unable to extricate himself or get help, and bravely met his death in the flames that gained on him inch by inch.

New Orleans, 6.—J. C. Clarke, Vice President and General Manager of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railway, has resigned. He intends to devote his attention to the development of 50,000,000 acres of finely timbered land he owns in California.

St. Louis, 6.—The suit of the Union Stock yards vs. the Wabash Railroad for \$500,000 damages for a breach of contract, has been compromised. The suit is withdrawn at the cost of the stock yards and a new contract made between the parties.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 6.—The engines and machinery of the Charleston Factory begun in August, 1881, are successfully running to-day. Spinning will begin next week. Capacity 30,000 spindles. The first erected in Charleston since the war.

St. PAUL, 6.—The Granite block, corner of Third and Sibley streets, owned by Charles Lockard, of the Standard Oil Co., occupied by Nicholas & Dean, hardware, and others, is burned, with the stocks. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

New York, 6.—Lang's furniture manufactory, Pell street, was damaged by fire this morning, \$30,000.

Cincinnati, 6.—During a fire in a small dwelling on Avery alley, in the southwestern part of the city, this morning, Maggie Williams, a colored girl nine years of age, was suffocated by smoke and burned to death.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Star route panel is still incomplete.

Chicago, 6.—Teresa Sturla came into court this morning and very nearly fainted upon taking the stand, making upon the whole a very sensational spectacle in the court room. Her testimony was, however, finished, as well as the cross-examination. Her testimony simply established her love for Charley Stiles, and that she was subject to hysteria. Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

NEW ORLEANS, 6.—The boiler of the *Morning Star* exploded this morning at Bellair plantation. Twenty-one persons were on board; three were killed, eight drowned, and six badly if not fatally scalded. The steamer *Sunbeam* was near by when the accident occurred, and brought the wounded to this city. They were sent to the hospital. Jack Johnson (white) and seven colored roustabouts were drowned. Killed—Henry Kayser, Nancy Gardiner, (colored) and a child named Jos. Simeideerin. Badly Scalded—Eugene Penny, engineer, James Ryan, boiler maker, May Miller, (colored) passenger. F. Holts and Wm. Franks, employees of the boat.

Reading, Pa., 6.—Frank Bauer and Joseph Borden, miners, were killed by a fall of coal in the Oil mine.

WASHINGTON, 6.—As soon as Proctor Knott returns, a bill declaring the land grants of the Northern Pacific Railroad forfeited will be prepared and reported from the judiciary committee. As it now stands it is divided seven to eight on the question of forfeiture, in favor of the road. It is not certain, however, that it will remain in that shape, because Judge Converse, of Ohio, who formed one of the majority last session, says now that upon the legal proposition he believes the position of the minority is correct, and that according to the law the road has forfeited its right to the grant. He relies only upon the question of policy in the matter. Should he decide what he thinks to be the correct law of the case as also just in equity, he will join the minority of the committee, which will then stand 8 to 7 against the claim of the road. At any rate, the minority of the committee will bring forward the bill, which will be placed on the calendar. Judge Payson, who has taken the lead in the movement, thinks the opinion of the House is so decided on the question that he can secure a two-third vote to suspend the rules and pass the bill for-forging the right of the Northern Pacific road to an immense tract of valuable land which it now holds. The committee meets Friday to talk over the question on the forfeiture of the one million acres granted to the New Orleans and Vicksburg road, and now claimed by the New Orleans & Pacific. There seems to be little doubt that a majority of the committee will favor the forfeiture in this case, at any rate.

The President nominated Brig. Gen. John Pope to be Major General; Col. Ronald S. McKenzie, 4th cavalry, to be Brig. Gen.; Maj. William A. Buckner, Paymaster, to be Lieut. Col. and Deputy Paymaster General; Major Geo. E. Elliott, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieut. Colonel of Engineers; Commodore Earle English to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting Department. The Navy has also a large number of promotions.

The President approved the report of the Government commissioners accepting the newly completed section of the Northern Pacific Railroad, comprising 104 miles in Montana Territory, and including the bridge across the Missouri River.

The President nominated Henry H. Morgan for Secretary of Legation for the United States to Mexico; John W. Gordon, of California, Register of the Land Office, Shasta; Frank G. Ward, of California, Receiver of Public moneys at Susanville; Vaca Rantanel, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Niobrara; Jas. H. Luse, Indiana, Land Office, Deadwood.

Indian agents—Wm. C. Connel, Ohio, Umatilla agency, Oregon; Jno. J. Lark, Michigan, Colorado River agency, Arizona; A. H. Jackson, Nebraska, Pima agency, Arizona.

Rear Admiral Nicholson will be relieved of the command of the European station in March next by Commodore Baldwin. Nicholson will probably be retired in March.

The President entertained Governor-elect Ben Butler at dinner at the Soldiers' Home last night.

NEW YORK, 6.—The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day adopted a preamble setting forth that unjust