

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 3.—E. Remington & Sons, 281 Broadway, manufacturers of rifles, ammunition, etc., at Ilion, N. Y., became financially embarrassed, and have submitted their affairs to their creditors.

MINNEAPOLIS, 3.—The total loss is now estimated at \$1,000,000, which may be increased later. Search for the dead has progressed all day as fast as the fire could be extinguished and the ruins cooled. Up to 11 o'clock this morning the black and unrecognizable remains of seven of the unfortunate victims of the Washburn mill had been recovered. These were carefully covered and carried to the machine shop of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and deposited on the floor at the southern end of the building, while a crowd of anxious relatives were waiting to identify the lost. The appearance of the bodies, or what remained in the shape of charred bones or little heaps of black ashes, which emitted a sickening odor, will never be forgotten by any of the spectators. But one body bore any resemblance to the human form, and even this was horribly distorted, with the head, arms and legs burned to crisp or removed, and the trunk partially eaten away by the terrific heat. This is believed to be that of John Boyer. The smaller fragments of bodies were ranged in close proximity to the larger trunk above described. Seven were deposited all together, one of which was brought in an elevator bucket. Search was industriously continued all through the afternoon.

## WASHINGTON, 3.

The attorney general decides that the postmaster cannot withhold from the mails letters suspected to contain advertisements of lotteries for the reason that under the revised statutes, except in the case of letters on which the postage has not been prepaid there is no power conferred on the postmaster to withhold letters from mails. If the postmaster general is satisfied by the evidence, that any person is conducting any fraudulent lottery through the mails, he may instruct the postmaster at any office at which registered letters arrive directed to any such person, to return the letters to the postoffice at which they were mailed.

SPARTA, Wis., 3.—McKenzie Taylor's large flouring mill, two miles north of here, was burned this morning; loss \$18,000; insurance \$10,000. Cause—Friction of the machinery.

ELLSWORTH, Maine, 3.—The steamer *Cimbria* still remains at Southwest Harbor, the object of curious interest. Indications point to a considerable stay here. No person not in the service of the ship has been allowed on board, to-day. The officers manifest some little annoyance at the press reports which they regularly receive. The steamer's manifest contains nothing but ship stores.

NEW YORK, 4.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The British legation here is fully apprised of the intended dispatch of three additional Russian steamships with officers and sailors, which sailed recently from Revel, Finland. Before these vessels got out of the Baltic their errand and destination were known. One of them is intended for service in the North Atlantic, and will put in at some northern United States port, while the other two will proceed to Aspinwall, where the men will be disembarked and transported to Panama, whence they will be taken in steamers, already sent to meet them, to San Francisco for orders. Their clearance for Aspinwall is a matter of record in their Custom House papers.

The English government has taken the precaution to keep itself thoroughly informed of every hostile move that can be made in this country, and a swarm of British agents are constantly at work gathering information and transmitting it to the British legation. Sir Edward Thornton is said to have a list of every Russian agent and of every representative of Irish element who is working in the Russian or Irish interest. A Fenian attack or feint on Canada is said to be on the cards if Russia and England go to war. A Fenian commander is now near Buffalo, where the attack will be made.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Per-

alto, the Mexican, began at four o'clock, this morning, attempted to ride 305 miles in 15 hours. He made the first 100 miles in four hours and twenty minutes. He changes horses every mile.

The fastest mile was made in 2 minutes 13 seconds; 159 miles were covered in 7 hours 20 minutes. A horse having stepped on Peralto's foot, he stopped to bathe it.

MINNEAPOLIS, 4.—Later inquiry confirms the first theory that the cause of the explosion was the ignition of inflammable mill dust floating in the air, and the consequent generation and expansion of inflammable gasses. Reports of eyewitnesses as to the power and suddenness of the explosion are almost incredible. An instant after the first flash and explosion all the buildings were wrapped in flames, showing the air all around to be full of inflammable gas.

A. P. Lunn, first supposed to be lost, gives the following account of his experience. He was looking directly at the Washburn mill at the time, and says the entire roof of the building shot upward like a rocket, enveloped in smoke and flames. The immense walls seemed to rise from their very foundations, especially on the north side. The building quivered between heaven and earth and then fell outward with a deafening crash, and the ruins were instantly enveloped in flames. He did not observe any further explosion, but the Diamond and Humboldt Mill, and Minneapolis Plaining Mill crumbled and fell to the ground instantly, and, as he believes, from the shock and concussion of the explosion in the Washburn Mill, and at the very instant of the explosion, as it appeared to him, the mill company's elevator, below the Washburn, was completely wrapped in flames.

All the books of the mill are buried in the ruins, but some may be found intact. The proprietors all say they will rebuild at once in time for the new crop.

TOPEKA, 4.—A Pueblo special says: Contracts have been let by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee Railroad for the earth work, tunnelling, and track laying of the first hundred miles. The provisions of the contracts are that the road be completed to Clifton, New Mexico, by February 1st. The awards let aggregate \$1,500,000.

CINCINNATI, 4.—Capt. J. Lees, chief of the San Francisco detective force, is here, and pronounces Doe, the forger, arrested here sometime since, identical with Chas. Grundy, with whom the San Francisco authorities had so much trouble in the same line of work as that for which he is captured here. He says the man's real name is Carlo Sevovitch, and that he is one of a noted family of forgers, his three brothers being as expert in this work as he is. He is fully identified as the man who committed a murder in England years ago, and who escaped from Constantinople to Russia, and thence to this country. His bail was, to-day, fixed at \$8,500. Lees says he thinks that Markes, who operated with Doe, was also with him in California. Doe, it will be remembered, relieved the First National Bank of Chicago of a considerable sum on forged paper.

HARNELLSVILLE, N. Y., 4.—A person in full Russian uniform passed through here on the Erie train, this morning. He has a through ticket from New York for San Francisco.

NEW YORK, 4.—Peralto completed 301½ miles at 7 p. m., when the fifteen hours had expired, but continued riding until he had made the appointed 305 miles at 7.10, doing the last mile in 2.41. The rain of the afternoon made the track heavy, or the feat would doubtless have been accomplished.

OMAHA, 4.—Nightly robberies for three weeks past and the presence in the city of an unusual number of tramps necessitated action of the citizens. A committee of safety, otherwise vigilance committee, was organized, and acting under a well-devised plan searched the city thoroughly, commencing at 10 o'clock. The search will be continued until morning. It is not known what disposal will be made of those captured. Legal measures will be adhered to until they fail, when desperate remedies will be applied. The committee will continue to act nightly until the tramp nuisance is abated.

MINNEAPOLIS, 4.—Interest on the scene of the great mill disaster of Thursday centres mainly in the search in the ruins for additional

remains and in more accurate estimates of the money loss and prospects for rebuilding. Working parties are industriously engaged upon the ruins but their operations are necessarily confined to the outer side of the wreck on account of the heat and smoke still remaining in its vortex. Another force of men was employed yesterday in saving the masses of wheat which had only been partially injured by the fires and lies in great heaps at the westerly end of the building. Two safes have been taken from the ashes, of Pettit, Robinson & Co., both of which are intact. The number of dead is now swelled to eighteen. The bodies of eight of the eighteen have been recognized. Ten more are buried in the ruins. Every resemblance to humanity has been obliterated by the heat that left only charred and blackened trunks in some cases and in others only a few handfuls of blackened bones which crumbled at the touch. Three of the number were identified last night. Speculation continues as to the origin of the explosion. Another theory is that the building became supercharged with electricity, thrown off from shafts and not neutralized by conductors, hence the other charge which caused the destruction and communicated the fire.

As to the mills no doubt is entertained that all will be rebuilt at once. General Washburn, who is here, states he will put up a mill on the ruins of the Washburn, and which it is believed will be the largest in the world, containing 50 runs of stone.

CHICAGO, 4.—At 5 o'clock this evening, the South Chicago Woolen mills situated in Hyde Park, and employing 150 hands, caught fire from a hot spindle in the picking room, and in a short time were totally destroyed. The mills cost the owner, L. W. Sinclair, \$180,000, but were valued at about \$100,000. Insurance not attainable to-night, but is placed at \$80,000.

BOSTON, 4.—Wool is in fair demand but prices remain low and without improvement. Holders are still anxious to close out old stocks, but low prices cause less pressure to sell. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces the past week include 143,000 lbs. at 38 @ 40 mostly choice, fine wool at 38, and this is all that can be obtained for the best lots of XX in large lots. In Michigan fleeces sales were made of 120,000 lbs. at 37½, but mostly of good average lots at 35 @ 36. Considerable business was doing in Oregon wool, sales embracing 137,000 pounds at 23 @ 30 for eastern and valley. The best Texas wool cannot be quoted at over 25 @ 26. Combing and delaine wools are dull at 37 @ 45. Sales of California wool were moderate, comprising only 245,000 for the week, at 20 @ 30 for spring and 16 @ 19 for fall. In pulled wools there was a fair business; 166,000 lbs. at 29 @ 45, principally at 33 @ 40. Some small lots of choice Maine and eastern superfines sold at 42½ @ 45. Total sales of domestic for the week, 1,095,200.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Secretary Schurz has written a very interesting letter to Representative Page, in response to the requests and suggestions contained in Page's recent letter to him and in the memorial of California State officers and other citizens, to which his attention was thereby formally directed. The Secretary says: "I have given the subject of the depredations upon public lands of the United States careful attention. The statements contained in your letter and the memorial addressed to the California and Nevada congressional delegations are not new, and one similar to those presented to me from all sections of the country where there are public lands covered with valuable timber not open to purchase and entry. The fact that extensive depredations were being committed upon these public lands made it necessary, in my judgment, to introduce a change in the system heretofore followed for the suppression of such illegal practices. These were two duties plainly presenting themselves to this department. First, to enforce the laws as they stand, and second, to protect the timber upon the public lands against such indiscriminate destruction as would, in its consequences, materially imperil the prosperity of the country and well-being of the people. The latter consideration applies with especial force to the mountainous States and Territories of the Union, where the timber grows principally upon

the mountain sides, and where forests, if once swept off, will never renew themselves. I deem it unnecessary to go into any elaborate statement of the consequences which must inevitably follow such reckless waste and destruction. Other countries, where a similar course has been followed, afford most terrible warnings. I readily admit that a strict construction and execution of the laws as they stand, with regard to public timber, may entail certain hardships to the inhabitants of certain States and Territories where the timber lands, in most part, are unsurveyed, and where timber cannot be obtained from government by purchase or in any other legal way. Such hardships do not, however, relieve the executive branch of the government of its plain duty to see that the laws are enforced. If the laws are not such as they should be, it does not follow that they should remain a dead letter, but that it is the business, not of the executive, but of the legislative power to adopt them to the circumstances and wants of the people by proper legislative action. To leave the laws unexecuted would be a plain dereliction of duty on the part of the executive.

"If Congress shall pass a law authorizing a settlement for past depredations, and at the same time provide a way of regulating the sale of timber upon the public lands, I shall most cheerfully execute that law and see that the provisions are fully carried out. My views as to the manner in which the sale of timber from the public lands of the United States may be preserved in sufficient quantity, were fully set forth in my annual report, and a bill, in accordance therewith, has been introduced in the Senate. If this bill becomes law it will prevent the indiscriminate destruction of forests by permitting private parties to purchase public timber in sufficient quantities for all legitimate purposes of business, as well as domestic use without laying bare large tracts and thus prevent the disastrous consequences which, under the present practice, will necessarily befall the mountainous States and Territories of this country. If the efforts made by this department during the last year to execute the laws for the suppression of timber depredations shall result in the enactment of such a law, they will have accomplished one of their principal objects in serving a purpose of the highest importance to the true interests of the country.

"In view of the possibility of such legislation being enacted at the present session of congress, I shall recommend to the Attorney General that the criminal prosecutions referred to in the petition addressed to the Senators and Representatives of the States of California and Nevada be continued until the next regular term of court in which such suits are now pending, so that time may be given for such legislative action as the circumstances of the case seem to demand.

Very respectfully,  
C. SCHURZ,  
Secretary of Interior."

ELLSWORTH, Me., 5.—The passenger agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived, to-day, and is to go on board the *Cimbria* to-morrow. Meantime the British agent is continually on the wharf, or walking about the shore, watching the steamer and every movement of the officers and crew.

MEMPHIS, 6.—A portable engine exploded, this morning, killing Tom Halst, the engineer, and fatally injuring the fireman. Four or five laborers were wounded.

NEW YORK, 6.—In view of the rumors that Russia is preparing a fleet on the Pacific coast to be ready in the event of war with England, the following dispatch from Yokohama, Japan, may have significance. It was received by a ship-owner of this city from the master of his bark; "Things look warlike here. Can sell the vessel to good advantage. Answer what you will take."

The *Herald's* Baltimore special says: "I am informed that some ten other Russian naval officers are to come to this country, and that with the assistance of two American gentlemen, they are to designate about fifty fast ships to be purchased and fitted out as privateers in the event of war with England. Crews will be drafted partly from men brought over by the *Cimbria*, and will be completed by

men enlisted in this country. One of the officers has a list of the owners of steamers for sale, in which the name of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. occurs."

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The *Post* will, to-morrow, publish a double-headed editorial showing why Tilden refused to take the oath of the presidential office prior to the 4th of March, 1877. The article goes on to say that Mr. Tilden at first intended to take the oath in a public manner, but abandoned the design as soon as he learned Grant's determination to arrest him on a charge of treason, and throw him into Fortress Monroe as an instigator of sedition and rebellion upon his appearance at the capitol for that purpose. That Grant was prepared for action, and would have seized Tilden's person, is well known to many persons of both parties, and that Tilden was restrained by his knowledge of such peril equally notorious in private circles. The consequence is, that if Hayes and Wheeler should be deposed by reason of frauds, the succession will be vacant, and the House would proceed to elect the same as if there had been no choice by the electoral college. The presiding officer of the Senate discharging the duties of the presidency simply *ad interim* between the deposition of Hayes and the election by the House.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The House committee on education and labor, to-day, agreed upon a bill making it a misdemeanor for the master of a vessel to take more than 15 Chinese passengers, male or female, to the United States, after January 1st, 1879. The committee also agreed upon a bill authorizing the distribution to public libraries of one copy of every document published for public distribution by Congress.

KEOKUK, Iowa, 6.—A fire in the general offices of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway, this morning destroyed the building; also Burckett's wholesale notion house and some other buildings. The railroad company lose everything except the contents of the safes. Burckett's stock was valued at \$45,000. The insurance will cover the loss. The building was valued at \$13,000. Total loss about \$60,000; insured \$10,000.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—Germany proposes to place the treaty of San Stefano before the congress, instead of Russia doing so. This offer has not yet been accepted.

It is officially stated that negotiations between the British consuls and the insurgents, for cessation of the insurrection in Thessaly have been successful, the consuls promising, upon the authority of Lord Salisbury, that the Greek interests should in no way suffer, but would, on the contrary, be benefitted, as the Greek cause will be fairly represented before Europe. The consuls have now gone to endeavor to effect a similar arrangement in Macedonia.

A Vienna correspondent hears that Great Britain has sent a reply to Russia's latest overtures, which has produced a good impression at St. Petersburg.

A Vienna correspondent disbelieves the reports that Todleben's negotiations for a surrender of the Bulgarian fortresses have already failed. Meanwhile, however, the Russians have occupied Pravodi, thus cutting off communication between Varna and Shumla, an act almost of hostile character and unlikely to contribute towards the chances of a settlement.

The triumph of the conciliatory disposition at St. Petersburg, mentioned yesterday, is further confirmed to-day, and is generally attributed to their reports of the financial, military and internal state of the empire, which are said to produce the impression that the country should be spared further ordeals if it is possible to avoid them without a downright humiliation.

It is rumored that the British cabinet admits in principle the advisability of an interchange of views regarding the essence of the question at issue, provided the present formal difficulties preventing a meeting of the congress are removed. There is good reason to believe Russia is ready to enter upon such an interchange of views but Great Britain, so far, has not answered Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury.

A Berlin dispatch says: The Czar has himself undertaken to conduct