

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

ALBANY, 4.—Gov. Cleveland and party, consisting of his sister, Miss Cleveland, Private Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Hon. and Mrs. A. Bleeker Banks, the Misses Banks, Miss Van Veichten, Hon. and Mrs. Eurastus Corning, Miss Sheffield and Col. W. Cassidy, left here on a special train in a private car at 11 o'clock this morning, to attend the Actors' Fund benefit in New York.

New York, 4.—The Actors' Fund benefit at the Academy of Music this afternoon was one of the most successful affairs that ever occurred in New York. Much of the eclat belonging to it was, of course, due to the presence of Governor Cleveland, who, on this occasion, attended a public entertainment for the first time since his election to the Presidency. The vast auditorium was literally packed; hundreds of persons entered the lobby only to be able to get within six feet of the inner doors. Every theatrical person of eminence in town occupied a box. President-elect Cleveland had a cordial welcome at every station between Albany and New York. The president of the Actors' Association and Mayor Edson and Mayor-elect Grace and a great throng of people received Cleveland at the depot.

His welcome in the Academy was of the wildest kind. The President expressed a wish to meet the artists engaged in the several performances. Joe Jefferson, however, had left for Philadelphia, and Irving and Terry had gone to their hotel. A committeeman drove in hot haste to the Brevoort House, and as quickly returned with Irving, who was presented to the President-elect, and was warmly grasped by both hands. Governor Cleveland expressed regret at not meeting Terry and Jefferson. He returned to Albany at 5 o'clock. Police guarded Cleveland's box during his stay in the Academy, preventing the entry of either politicians or interviewers. The day's proceedings benefited the Actors' Fund \$10,000.

The Actors' Fund benefit in Baltimore was fairly attended.

Pittsburg, 4.—The net receipts of the Actors' Fund benefit at the Opera House this afternoon, were \$1,082.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Springer committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, which, by order of the House, is to continue the investigation of the appointment and employment of deputy marshals in Cincinnati at the October election, will go to work shortly. Investigation will be begun in Washington, where a number of witnesses will be examined, and then the committee will go to Cincinnati. The following witnesses have been summoned to appear and testify before the committee here: James W. Donnelly, disbursing clerk of the General Land Office; Moses B. C. Wright, clerk in the Pension Office; E. C. Ford, also clerk in the Pension Office, and John Wright of the Postoffice Department; George McElfresh, ex-detective; Charles Hurley, ex-fireman, and Wm. Kavanaugh—all of Washington. These, it is claimed, were made deputies in Cincinnati on election day. Ex-Senator Powell Clayton of Arkansas will also be summoned. Several residents of St. Louis, local republican politicians, have been summoned to appear; among them H. L. Rogers, Henry Mainstre and Barney Higgins.

Representative Hopkins' bill to establish the office of government architect provides that the President shall appoint a government architect, to hold office four years, who shall receive an annual salary of \$—. Whenever the erection of a public building shall be determined upon, the architect shall advertise for competitive plans and specifications, accompanied with estimates of the cost, which shall be submitted, together with the architect's own recommendations, to a board composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General. The plan approved by the board shall be carried out in the construction of the building, and no change shall be allowed except with the sanction of the board, on recommendation of the government architect. The architect whose plans are adopted shall receive the usual compensation. The bill provides that the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury and Architect of the Capitol shall cease to exist April 1st, 1885.

Delegates representing the clerks of postoffices throughout the country called upon Postmaster-General Hatton to lay before him a proposition to classify postoffice clerks and place them on an equality with clerks in other branches of the government service. The delegates brought with them the draft of a bill intended to secure these results, and the Postmaster General suggested that they cause the bill to be introduced in Congress, when he would pass opinion upon its merits.

To the representatives of the Philadelphia letter-carriers, who seek to secure the benefits of the eight-hour law, Hatton to-day formally reported that the department never held that the eight-hour law applied to letter-carriers, and, without considering the legal aspect of the case, was of the opinion that the department could not move in the matter without a clear definition of the act by Congress.

The bill introduced by Glasscock to declare the meaning of certain provisions of the Chinese restriction act, passed last session, provides that the action prohibiting the coming of Chi-

nese laborers to the United States within a period of ten years after the passage of the act shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, or to those who came into the United States before the expiration of 90 days after the passage of the act to which the act of July last was amendatory, and who have continued their residence therein. Any Chinese merchant residing in the United States, or who may hereafter reside therein, when leaving the United States shall have the right to demand and receive from the collector of the district within which he may reside, a certificate of identification similar to that prescribed for Chinese laborers.

Sheffield, the new Senator from Rhode Island, has been appointed to membership on the committee on claims, mines and mining, revolutionary claims and woman suffrage; Sabin to committee on examining several branches of the civil services; Dawes to the committee on naval affairs; Slater, committee on Indian affairs; Morgan, committee on fish and fisheries, and Manderson, chairmanship of the committee on printing.

In the Swaim court-martial to-day, counsel for accused opened the line of defense that the stock transactions between Swaim and Bateman & Co. were illegal, because there was no actual transfer of stock, and that any pretended claim of Bateman & Co. upon General Swaim for losses in these transactions could not be recovered in a court of law, as no actual shares (to stock ever came into Swaim's possession, neither actually or constructively).

Prof. Alexander De Wolowski, recently charged by his daughter Isabel with criminal assault, was found dead in his house this morning, having committed suicide during the night. He left letters to different people, among them one to the President and one to Secretary Lincoln, dated 11 o'clock last night, protesting his innocence and declaring that he died to save his daughter's honor.

Robinson, of New York has prepared a resolution, which he will offer on Monday, providing for a return to simplicity in inauguration ceremonies—as practiced by Jefferson. It prohibits the erection of triumphal arches and the display of bayonets in Washington on inauguration day, and provides that the chief justice shall call upon the President-elect and accompany him, either on foot or in a plain carriage, drawn by not more than two horses, and without decorations or livery, to the Capitol, where he shall take the oath and address such citizens as may be there to hear him.

Frank Hatton of Iowa, Postmaster General; John Schuyler Crosby of New York, First Assistant Postmaster General; Commissioners for Alaska to reside in Sitka, Geo. P. Irie of Penn., to reside in Wrangel; Chester Seiber of California, to reside in Unalakshka.

COLUMBIA, 4.—The Dispatch's New Statesville special says: The miners of the central relief committee yesterday distributed among the destitute over \$2,000 in cash and about \$1,200 in merchandise. In addition, large quantities of goods have been received at Nelsonville, Buchtel, Carbon Hill and other places, and ordered distribution. About \$1,000 remains in the treasury at Jacksonville. Reports from quarters which are furnishing relief are discouraging. There is a great deal of suffering and the sudden cold weather would increase this greatly. No material change is reported as to the strike, except that the syndicate and coal exchange say they are increasing their force daily from outside labor and the output will soon reach the maximum.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The Chronicle's Prescott, Arizona, special says: There have been five polygamy convictions in this city within a week. In the first three cases—Tenny, Christopherson and Kemp—convictions were found on the evidence. In the two cases tried to-day, Elders Flake and Skousen pleaded guilty. This is regarded as settling Mormon rule in Arizona. Sentences will be passed by Judge Howard to-morrow.

LYNCHBURG, Va., 4.—The magazine of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, exploded last night. The magazine contained 500 pounds of common powder. The explosion was terrific. The windows of the Institute were shattered and the lights extinguished. Houses in Lexington, a mile off, were shaken to their foundations. The magazine was blown away. Five cadets were dismissed from the Institute Tuesday for having stolen powder in their possession.

PITTSBURG, 5.—Oil is excited and panicky owing to rumors that the McBride well, at Bald Ridge, is showing for a good well. About half a mile of new territory will be opened up if the well proves to be a gusher. Trade became frightened and a general rush to sell followed; prices dropped like lead from 78¢ at the opening to 73¢. At 1 p. m. the market was a trifle steadier, at 73¢.

CHICAGO, 5.—Levy, the cornetist, was again married last night. His bride this time being Miss Stella Costa, the Belgian soprano and member of his concert company. Levy presented his bride with \$7,000 worth of diamonds.

Levy's numerous previous matrimonial difficulties have been widely published. His last wife was Minnie Conway, who procured a divorce from him a short time ago, and married Osmond Tearle.

NEW YORK, 5.—Stocks opened irregular, declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, but subsequently became strong and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, with Lake Shore, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Lackawanna, N. Y. Central as

features. At present the market is weaker and shows a reaction of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

WINDSOR, Ontario, 5.—A malignant epidemic of diphtheria is causing serious mortality in parts east and west of Sandwich and other places in the vicinity.

DOVER, N. H., 5.—Later particulars from Strafford show that Stephen Young, at whose house the explosion previously reported occurred, had a party last night. There was dynamite for blasting purposes on a shelf and one of the party, in order to scare the rest, fired his revolver and the jar caused an explosion of the dynamite. The house was blown to atoms and burned up. One person, a Frenchman employed by Young, was killed outright, and seven wounded. Bonds to the amount of \$50,000 and an amount of railroad stock were destroyed. Miss Sadie Greenfield, of Rochester, was blown through a window and her face cut open. Several of those injured will probably die.

PITTSBURG, 5.—The project to restrict the production of pig iron by banking furnaces for a month or more has been abandoned. Instead of further restriction, reports received at office of the pig iron association in this city are to the effect that a number of furnaces will blow in during the next month. In view of the complaints of fall trade and the low price, the resumption of the works seems paradoxical, but it is stated that the stocks on hand are much lighter now than at any previous time for years, and that while there is no prospect in the immediate future for better prices, there is room for more iron than is piled in the yards at present.

NEW YORK, 5.—The board of aldermen have passed over Mayor Edson's veto a resolution giving the Broadway Surface Railroad Company permission to construct a railroad on Broadway.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy was made public to-day. Secretary Chandler says three new ships have been successfully launched, and it has been shown that our steel-makers can readily furnish excellent material in large quantities. Its high qualities being assured by tests adopted, the department is confirmed in the opinion that the criticisms advanced last year against the new ships were of little moment, or based upon theories at variance with the progress in modern ship-building. Comparisons of speed between the new cruisers and the great trans-Atlantic racing steamers are unfair, because the latter attain their speed only by the sacrifice of qualities essential to ships of war. They are unprotected, unwieldy, and of enormous draft and dimensions. In a number of them the pressure is very high and the speed is very slow, and the new cruisers could overtake ninety-six per cent. of the merchant steamers of the world. The rates of speed assigned the new ships are based on very conservative calculations of their probable performance, and they will undoubtedly exceed the estimates. But the first unarmored cruisers of the new American fleet are not intended for a comparison in speed with unprotected racing ships of enormous size, or in defensive power with the modern ironclads. The department, in adopting the recommendations of the advisory board for additional new vessels, calls special attention to the necessity for torpedo boats. In general, the Secretary recommends the construction of seven modern cruisers annually for a period of ten years. Such a plan, he says, while conforming to the conservative demands of our national policy and affording ample time, and adopting every device in construction would give the country, at a moderate cost, a navy adequate to train its officers and maintain its safety and honor. In regard to the existing navy, Secretary Chandler says: "It appears from the condition of the fleet, that at the end of fifteen years the only cruising vessels in the present list remaining will be three small iron vessels—the *Monocacy*, *Alert* and *Ranger*. The real explanation of the disproportion between expenditures and results accomplished in the naval administration is to be found in the policy of attempting, at great cost, to rehabilitate worn out structures, under the name of repairs. Repairs and construction, in the absence of a fixed limit, are terms easily interchangeable, and the published statements of expenditures under the first name, during many years, show it is only too apt to mean the second. Bureaus are unrestricted in their expenditures for repairs except by the gross amount of the annual appropriation. The practice of reconstructing vessels, under the name of repairs, is the only pretext upon which our overgrown navy yard establishments could be justified, and it appears that, instead of making our yards for the advantage and benefit of our ships, the ships have dragged out a protracted existence for the benefit of the yards."

Concerning navy yards, the Secretary holds that only two naval workshops should be maintained—one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. The London yard should be restored to Connecticut and the League Island yard to Philadelphia. The Boston yard should be sold or reduced in size. The Pensacola and Portsmouth yards may be kept for naval stations. The workshops would then be at New York, Norfolk and Mare Island. These need certain improvements in organization. First of all politics should be excluded from their management; secondly responsibility for work must be more definitely fixed.

The Secretary reports the arrival

from Siberia of the body of Lieutenant Commander De Long of the *Jeannette* and his companions and gives the history of the Greely relief expedition, the expenditures of which were \$762,998. In the preparation of the expedition there was no omission or mishap, and its success reflected honor and credit upon the American Navy.

The gun foundry board was reconvened in April, to decide on full plans and estimates to carry out its recommendations. It has obtained information that there are responsible steel manufacturers in this country who, although not provided at present with the necessary plant, are willing to construct the same and make bids for contracts with the government for the supply of material for the heaviest guns, if guaranteed orders of sufficient magnitude, with appropriations covering a series of years, shall be made by Congress.

Secretary Chandler next details the facts in connection with the frauds in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The amount of suspected vouchers is \$124,835, extending over the period from 1876 to 1884. The Surgeon-General neglected to require the customary evidence that the goods had been received, and the frauds were made easier by the frequent use of the exigency clause, under which purchases are made without advertising.

The expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were \$17,292,601; estimates for ordinary purposes and public work for the next fiscal year, \$17,869,658, and the estimates for increase of revenue, \$15,071,592. Of this latter sum, about one-half would be needed the coming fiscal year.

The Secretary comments severely upon the existing practice of securing the solicitation of persons possessed of political or social influence in behalf of officers, whether for the purpose of obtaining agreeable duty or effecting the restoration, by legislation, of those who have been dismissed for drunkenness or other misconduct, or incapacity. He says such restorations demoralize the service, and public opinion should sternly condemn all who have been guilty of misconduct, as well as those who lend themselves to efforts for the restoration of officers removed. In discussing this subject, he refers to the President's veto message on the Fitz-John Porter bill, as pointing out the unconstitutionality of such legislation and showing that the Constitution has provided an effectual barrier to any restoration by the legislature of particular officers.

In conclusion, Secretary Chandler dwells upon the close connection between the improvement and development of the merchant marine, and shows that to make the latter commensurate with our trade, our coast line and the number and wealth of our commercial cities, we must have great lines of ocean steamships, of high speed and large carrying capacity, carrying our flag to the most distant lands, and saving to our people the vast profit of the carrying trade. The only way to accomplish this result, he says, is through direct encouragement, given by the Government, either in the form of bounties upon construction or payment for carrying the mails, so that American capitalists will be induced to embark in the business.

The recent enactment repealing the laws requiring all American vessels arbitrarily to carry foreign mails, he says, should be supplemented by a provision that contracts for carrying such mails in American lines of steamers over all the principal ocean highways should be let for terms of years to the lowest bidder, adequate compensation therefor to be paid by the Government upon the same principle as that adopted in establishing our great national post routes on land.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Star says: It seems to have settled down to a certainty that this will be a working session, and much important matter before the House and in the committees will be disposed of during the winter. Buchner says the banking and currency committee will try to pass through the House some bill to secure the national bank system and avert financial depression. The inter-State commerce bill will possibly not occupy more than two days.

Cobb will make an effort to pass some additional land grant forfeiture bills, and there will be an effort made to pass the bankruptcy bill.

The Nicaraguan Canal men will attempt to have some action taken by the House for the advancement of their interests and there will be an effort made also to pass the bill restricting the coinage of silver dollars.

At a meeting of the committee on expenditures of the department of Justice to-day Chairman Springer read a letter from J. S. Barker, former Treasury clerk, reiterating the charges made by him some time ago against the management of the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury department. In explanation of the charges, Barker said he called the attention of the Comptroller to what he considered illegal allowances of per diem. "He said he had written a decision on this same subject. I told him his decision had not reached the fourth door of his office. The Comptroller told me one bill for per diem was outrageous and should not be allowed, but it was allowed. In other cases, I objected to the payment of claims as illegal, but they were allowed. I called the attention of the chief of division to certain irregular vouchers, and he replied that it was none of our business."

There were other accounts for \$11,000, that were the result of the star route trials. I told the Comptroller

they were illegal, and he said he had signed them without examination of them. I told him he could not afford to sign them. He replied that he could afford to, because he had already done so. I think the Attorney-General influenced the Comptroller to allow the \$11,000. I went to the chairman of this committee and to Senators Van Wyck and Harrison, and attempted to have these things corrected, but I found every obstacle thrown in my way." Referring to the First Comptroller, Barker said: "I believe Judge Lawrence to be honest, but he is so exclusively engaged in the production of his decisions, that he has not time to attend to the details of his office."

Before adjournment, the committee directed the chairman to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the matters referred to by Barker.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the committee with copies of all vouchers on file in the Treasury Department concerning payments to United States Marshal Wright and other court officials in the Southern District of Ohio; for general and special deputy marshals at the congressional election in October, and for a statement of the amounts allowed and paid on account of their services.

A resolution was also adopted directing the chairman to request the Attorney-General to furnish the committee with copies of all correspondence between his department and United States Marshal Wright in reference to the employment of U. S. marshals at the same election.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller, in relation to the testimony before the Springer committee, says the complaints nearly all relate to the accounts of the district attorneys, clerks and marshals. These are all sworn to by those officers, and then submitted to and approved by the court in the presence of the district attorney, whose duty it is to object to any false or illegal item. These accounts were all approved by the First Auditor. The complaint is, therefore, against the officers—on their oaths—of the court, the Auditor and the last Comptroller's office. It is more likely one man should be mistaken than all these. As to the expenses in the star route cases, they were approved by the Attorney-General, whose approval is conclusive.

The changing of the system of compensating United States court officials was discussed by the House committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day. The chairman said he had been informed the Senators were opposed to any bill proposing the change which was inserted in the appropriation bill, but they would favor a measure, if introduced in the House, that had for its object only the changing of the fee to the salary system. As the result of this expression of opinion by Senators, Representative Springer on the third Monday in January, will probably introduce the bill prepared by his committee at the last session of Congress and ask its passage under suspension of the rules.

CLEVELAND, O., 5.—The *Iron Trade Review* computes that within the past few weeks 25 iron establishments have started up, giving employment to 12,000 men. In four establishments the force has been increased by 1,250 men. In 16 establishments the time has been reduced to an average of 12½ per cent., affecting about 20,000 men, and that 27 establishments have closed down entirely, throwing out of work 12,275 men. These figures relate only to the iron and steel industry.

Shoenberger & Co., iron manufacturers, this evening ordered 15 to 20 per cent. reduction of wages of all workmen, to go into effect immediately.

At Zug & Co's iron works, half the force have been discharged and the other half will resume work on Monday.

On the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1,000 men, principally trackmen, have been discharged within the past week, a reduction of about 10 per cent. of the working force.

CINCINNATI, 5.—A most shocking tragedy occurred this morning in the court room of Magistrate Dunning. At 10 o'clock the case of Louis Keller was called. The fellow was charged with having threatened to murder Miss Katie Immer, whom he had been engaged to marry until a quarrel ended their courtship, when Keller commenced to make the threats complained of. The young lady was on hand to prefer the charge, and, as her eyes met those of her former lover, the latter, with a muttered curse, drew a revolver and rushed at the woman. The court officials scattered in every direction, with the exception of Justice Dunning, who pluckily sprang between the pair and called on Keller to put up his weapon. The furious man paused a single second, and then pressing the point of the pistol to his left breast, fired. The bullet penetrated his heart, and he dropped to the floor dead as a stone. The clothing of the suicide was ignited by the flash from the weapon, and commenced burning briskly, as the body lay there motionless, until the blaze was extinguished with a pitcher of water. Miss Immer exhibited no emotion whatever when the pistol was first pointed. She neither screamed nor fainted, and stood silently watching the three or four men who picked up the still smoldering remains of her former lover and laid them upon the table. She then walked from the court room without looking back.

GALVESTON, 5.—A *News* Gatesville special says: At noon to-day a shooting affair occurred in front of the court-house, and resulted in the fatal wounding of Henry Basham, Dr. T. J.