

BY TELEGRAPH.

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NEW YORK, 22.—Inspector Birne's detectives arrested this afternoon on a bench warrant, Michael P. Caffé, Laurent Defossa and Chas. Wyant, president, treasurer and secretary of the Mutual Stock Operating Company, recently supplanted by the Guaranty and Income Company, at 42 Broadway. They are charged with obtaining money on false pretenses, and have been indicted by the grand jury. The story of the swindling operations of the Mutual Stock Operating Company, extends over the entire year, in which time probably as many as 200 persons have been robbed by it of sums ranging from \$5 to more than \$1,000. The efforts of the Stock Exchange have brought about a final exposure. The plan upon which the swindle was organized was neither ingenious or plausible, but no less successful. In November, 1879, the firm organized the mutual Stock Operating Company, electing themselves. Capital stock was at first \$105,000, but was gradually raised to \$500,000. The par value of shares was \$5. Circulars and advertisements that were scattered everywhere, set forth that the company possessed a key by which its managers were enabled to foretell with certainty the upward and downward movements of all stocks, and thus were enabled to invest the company's capital to great advantage. The purchase and sale of stocks were represented as made in the Stock Exchange through brokers employed by the company. This part of the programme was, however, omitted, while the sale of shares went briskly on and grew until it became necessary to increase the capital.

At their office a man received a constant stream of gullible investors, to whom the privilege of examining the books of the concern was cheerfully extended. Entries of the purchase and sale of stocks that showed a handsome balance on the right side of the ledger were exhibited, but evasive excuses were made to those more than ordinarily inquisitive. If a person persisted he was informed that the books were the private property of Michael Caffé and could not be exhibited, as they would at once disclose the key upon which the prosperity of the company rested. These answers usually shut off investigation. The company had absorbed probably as much as \$200,000 from the pockets of credulous investors, and had declared every month an imaginary dividend of 10 or 15 per cent. of the par value of the stocks. When, early in October, the government stopped the mails of several concerns of a similar character, the Mutual Stock Company was not molested, but exposure compelled it to suspend operations for awhile, and its last declared dividend was not paid. Harassed by the persistent efforts of the Stock Exchange to drive them out of the business, Michael P. Caffé & Co. appealed to the stockholders to show their faith in the management by signing an agreement giving Caffé & Co. the right to hold their shares and invest the money as they liked. Nearly three-fourths of the stockholders signed the agreement and received in exchange for their stock in the Mutual Stock Company, shares, the par value of which were \$50, in the Guaranty and Income Company founded by the same firm, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The new company did not get a fair start, however. The law committee of the Stock Exchange, aided by detectives, had watched for months for a chance to trip up the swindlers.

CHICAGO, 22.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington says: Gen. Ord, lately retired, is here, and thinks he was sacrificed to make a place for Gen. Sherman's nephew, although the fact is that Sherman opposed retiring him. Ord expects to go to Mexico and engage in some business, for which he has had several offers.

Senator Edmunds' remark, at the close of Senator Morgan's speech against allowing the Vice-President to count the electoral vote, to-day, caused considerable comment. Edmunds is known as never to speak lightly or without reflection. His dogmatic assertion, therefore, set the democrats thinking that when the time came to count the electoral vote, it would be counted whether the House should participate or not, and if, as all believed, it should be found that Garfield and Arthur had

been lawfully elected, they would be so declared. The question raised is, suppose the House refuses to meet with the Senate, or to ask the Senate to meet with them, and the President of the Senate declares that Garfield and Arthur are Presidents, while they will undoubtedly be so *de facto*, there will be one immortal precedent that has not been observed—the declaration will not appear upon the records of the House, and the next Congress cannot amend the records of its predecessor.

There is much comment and considerable disappointment in many quarters that Congressman Sparks and Weaver were allowed to escape the infliction of a formal censure and the Speaker's customary reprimand, by a vote which dropped all proceedings against them, as soon as they offered a simple apology. The explanation of this leniency may be found, however, in the consciousness of a large number that they themselves were in no small degree responsible for the disgraceful scene of yesterday, by reason of having tacitly encouraged or actively whetted the heated and wholly irrelevant controversy between Weaver and Sparks, which would undoubtedly have stopped short of its violent culmination, had not so many friends of the two participants promoted and stimulated its continuance.

Inter-Ocean's Washington: It is supposed the Vice-President will, when the time for counting the electoral vote arrives, submit the vote of Georgia to the consideration of the two houses, in the absence of the passage of any measure to regulate the counting of the vote. Republicans from Tennessee continue to claim that Maynard will be elected next senator, but the democrats concede nothing.

An *Inter-Ocean* special from New York gives a long interview between General Sherman and a reporter in which Sherman fully discusses upon the Captain General question and incidentally many army matters. The article is quite interesting, but contains nothing particularly new. The pith of it is that Sherman declares that he can't by law be retired, and will not retire voluntarily to give way to Grant; that he sympathizes with Schofield for his unfortunate position, that he does not want Sheridan in Washington while he is there; but may arrange to have him there so that he (Sherman) may go on an inspecting tour; that General Schofield should have had the position held by General McDowell, when the changes were made, and McDowell should be in New Orleans. We don't keep up West Point to equalize the negro and white man, but to make soldiers. You can't compel cadets to embrace the negro. It is not a political question, it is fashion. The army is now doing splendidly; it has opened up States and Territories, which was thought would never be inhabited by the white man, and perhaps doubled the dominion of the United States. Not one of these great Pacific railroads could have been built if the army had not been there to protect the workmen against the Indians, to prevent their tearing up the tracks and undo the work which the Indians knew must end their existence in that region.

The Ponca chiefs who, some time ago, asked permission to visit Washington, arrived here yesterday, and this morning Secretary Schurz held a council with them in the presence of Gen. Crook, Mr. Stickney, and Mr. Walter Allen, three of the Ponca commissioners lately named by the President. Gen. Miles being out of town. Ponca chiefs declared unanimously that they desired to remain in Indian Territory, and to take permanent homes there; to sell their Dakota land and to acquire a title to their reservation in Indian Territory. They said further that there had not been any sickness among them for a year. They were emphatic in declaring that they wanted Mr. Tibbles and other white men who had been trying to get them back to Dakota and thus interfering with their working and becoming prosperous, to let them alone henceforth. They further declared that this was not only their own individual opinion, but the unanimous sentiment of all their people living in Indian Territory. The chiefs here represent every band in the Ponca tribe.

QUEBEC, 22.—Part of the crew of the bark *Bristolian*, wrecked at Anticosti on the 22d ult., arrived last night and told a tale of fearful hardship. Soon after the pilot left at Bic, bad weather set in, with rain, sleet and snow, accompanied by terrible gales. This lasted until the

evening of the 22d, when the vessel had become a complete wreck. The ropes were frozen in the blocks and the sails would not bend, so the ship became unmanageable. A fearful gale was blowing from the north-west when, about 9.30 p. m. the vessel struck. Prior to this, Seaman Thomas Smith, aged 19 years, had been washed overboard and lost. As soon as the vessel struck the rest of the crew made themselves fast to the rigging. They were wet through and benumbed with cold. There was no fire on board, and no means of making one, the vessel having had its deck swept. About 11 p. m. the vessel's stern began to break up, and the men with difficulty managed to take up positions in the forward part of the ship, where they stowed themselves in their wet clothes, exposed to the terrors of the night. During the interval J. E. Vans, of Cardavan, aged 22, a Scotchman, and D. McQuillen, a lad of 15, were frozen to death. Almost all the rest of the crew were more or less frostbitten. When the day broke, it was found that the vessel was two miles from land, the weather still rough and intensely cold. At 11 o'clock they set about launching the only boat they had. They were successful, but unfortunately the boat filled with water. They, however, managed to get in and they bailed out the boat as they rowed ashore. On landing, they were in a terribly exhausted condition. Noticing a man's footsteps on the ground, they followed the track for about six miles. Evans, the cook, died.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., 22.—The wildest excitement exists here on account of a terrible tragedy which took place yesterday. David J. Carter and Bud Harrington, old wealthy citizens and respected farmers, quarreled over a lawsuit, when Harrington shot Carter in the head, probably fatally. Carter's son then procured a double-barreled shotgun and emptied both barrels into Harrington's body. He fell, whereupon the elder Carter, seizing a sledge, deliberately crushed the head of his victim with it and then fell over him in an apparently lifeless condition. Harrington's body awaits the action of the coroner's jury, and Carter awaits the result of his wounds.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 22.—A fearful accident occurred on the Carolina Central Railroad, about three miles beyond Lincolnton, this evening. The entire passenger train, excepting the engine, which passed over safely, went through a trestle at this point, which is 50 feet high. Full particulars cannot be learned, but it is definitely known that mail agent David Bloom, and a passenger, J. W. Goodson, were disabled by the accident and subsequently burnt up in the flames which communicated, it is supposed, from the coal stoves to the shattered and splintered cars which were piled one on top of another in the chasm.

BOSTON, 22.—The wool market is unchanged and the demand is steady. Prices are well sustained. There is a disposition to bear down fine fleeces a little, but without much success. The principal holders are indifferent about selling. The consumption of fine wools is also quite large, and to make good the wants of manufacturers it will be necessary to import before the season closes. California wool is in demand, at 25 @ 36 for spring; 18 @ 32 for fall.

NEW YORK, 22.—Neil McGrew, a ruffian and dissipated young man who recently served a term of imprisonment for theft, went last night to the house of his respectable married sister Mrs. Jane Carhart, 348 West 11th Street. While there he quarreled with her and Mr. Carhart ordered him to leave the premises. Seizing a kerosene lamp he threw it at his sister when it broke and the flaming oil poured over her burning her so badly that her life was despaired of. She was taken to the hospital. McGrew made his escape.

Delegate Bennett, of Idaho, is so anxious to have his bill to make Dakota a State given a hearing that they have decided to consider the matter after the holidays, in the meantime there is little disposition on the part of the committee to express an opinion as the citizens of Dakota do not agree among themselves as to where they want the northern boundary line to come.

CALDWELL, Ks., 22.—Payne's invaders are bitter in denunciation of the rings which hold cattle in Indian Territory during the winter, and acquire the privilege of remaining within the reservation limits. There are eighty individuals or

firms pasturing cattle on Indian lands paying a tax of half a dollar a head to the Cherokee collector. These the colonists say are the people who prevent the rich lands of the territory from being settled by thrifty whites.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The interview with General Sherman, claiming that the President cannot retire him, excites lively comment among officers. The fact is, the law applies directly to army officers, and covers his own office equally with second lieutenant. The President cannot retire him until his 62nd birthday, February, 1882. Sherman's views about Grant's promotion are expressed so freely here by him as to seriously compromise his friendly relations. Grant is anxious to be made Captain General, but Sherman's attacks on the proposition are exceedingly distasteful. The assertion by Sherman that Ord was retired because he did not vote for Garfield, while McDowell was retained because he did, will attract more attention from army officers than any other. It is not believed the President will overlook this charge. If Sherman is correctly reported, he has clearly violated the eleventh article of war, which provides dismissal or such other punishment as a court-martial may inflict for officers using disrespectful words against the President.

The *Times* has special advices about the contested senatorships. The chief crumbler in Ohio over Foster's withdrawal are the landlords of Columbus who report the cancellation of orders for rooms for the headquarters of the various factions.

In New York the anti-Conkling republicans are a unit for Chauncey M. Depew, while Conkling has expressed no choice between Morton, Platt and Hoskins.

The New Jersey struggle has been enlivened to-day by the open announcement of Robeson's candidacy on the anti-railroad basis against William J. Sewall, an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the contest will be hot and bitter.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The prevailing impression is that Secretary Ramsay will be reappointed Secretary of the Navy after the expiration of his present term of ten days, which is the legal limit of time for one official to hold two such offices, except by explicit re-appointment; but it is hardly expected that this process of re-appointment will be continued every ten days till the 4th of March. It is noteworthy in this connection that the administration of army and navy affairs by the same person, which is now occurring, is nothing new, but rather a return to the first principles from the time that Gen. Washington appointed Gen. Knox, the first Secretary of War in September, 1794, until May, 1798, when Congress created a Navy Department and Benjamin Stoddard was placed at its head. The Secretary of War controlled both branches of our fighting service, the navy as well as the army belonging to the Department of War. Judge Jeremiah S. Black at one time held the commission of Secretary of State and also that of Attorney General in Buchanan's Cabinet. He was not relieved from the latter office by Mr. Stanton until Dec. 20, 1860, and having been commissioned Secretary of State Dec. 17th of that year, he thus held both offices three days.

A delegation of twelve Sioux Indian chiefs and head men, from the Lower Brule agency, reached Washington last night in charge of Capt. Dougherty, United States Army, acting agent of the Crow agency. Their business here is to conduct negotiations with the representatives of several lines of railroad relative to granting the right of way through their reservation. They will also confer with a delegation from the Cheyenne agency, who came here last week, on similar business. To-day in company with Secretary Schurz, they called at the White House and paid a brief visit to President Hayes, who was introduced and shook hands with them all. The names of the chiefs are White Ghost, Iron Native, Dear Hand, Little Pheasant, Medicine Bull, Bull Head, Don't-Know-How-Dog-Bark, Bear Bird, Big Mane, Wizi and Handsome Elk.

The city is in midsummer dullness, owing to the adjournment of Congress.

The democrats have been drawing a little comfort from the report that Judge Woods was after all a democrat and would be an acquisition to them in the Supreme Court. This is a mistake. Although a de-

mocrat once, he enlisted when the war broke out and has been a strong republican ever since.

The Government Printer's statement shows the actual expenditures of accounts of printing, binding, lithographing, etc., for the government of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as executed at the government printing office, amounted to \$2,034,750; the value of stock on hand at the end of the fiscal year was \$34,798. Defrees says the enormous increase of public printing and binding is such as will require an enlargement of the building in which the work is done. There is not half enough room to store the printing matter as printing progresses.

NEW YORK, 23.—The *Evening Post's* Washington interviewed ex-Secretary Boutwell respecting the Phelps-Dodge case, brought into prominence by the Conkling-Bayard affair. He said Dodge was first informed of the charge against the house of Dodge, and he said if any duties had not been paid it was on account of ignorance and not of intention. He wished to make settlement without publicity. Boutwell told him it was impossible, and it would be unwise, as the treasury accounts were open to inspection, and it would be found out in time, and that any such attempt would fasten upon his firm an irredeemable stain. If ignorance was the only cause, the case had better be tried in court and the fact be brought out, and then the secretary of the treasury could remit their personal penalties and the firm would be absolved from all ground of censure. Mr. Dodge went away leaving the impression that he would follow this advice, but soon the firm began to make efforts for a settlement, with which he (Boutwell) had no connection. The firm never signed a paper confessing guilt.

CHICAGO, 22.—The *Journal's* Washington: Bayard has written another letter in reference to his controversy with Senator Conkling, ex-Secretary Boutwell, Gen. Arthur and Judge Noah Davis. He says he did not say \$271,000 was wrongfully taken from Phelps, Dodge & Co., and that Arthur, Cornell, Laffin and Jayne were concerned in it, and received their share under the moiety system, and that Conkling, as their attorney, also received part of the money. He denies again ever having said that Conkling, Boutwell and Arthur were present when the money was paid over and divided among themselves.

NEW YORK, 23.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: By the last mail from China, via San Francisco, 150 canisters of sample tea were sent to houses in this city. The addresses are generally written on slips of paper, loosely wrapped around the tin case, and held in place by rubber bands. In this instance the bands broke and the addresses were all lost. Postmaster James expects to get out of the difficulty by notifying the houses receiving the samples of tea and letting representatives of the firms select from the heap those samples the mailing of which they have been notified. It is expected this can be done by ink marks on the tin cases.

The *Herald's* Winnipeg special says: Captain Scott, M. P., telegraphed, by request, to Sir John A. McDonald to ascertain if it were true that the Pacific Railway syndicate would have power to cross the boundary, with the railway line to the west of the Pembina branch. He was answered that the syndicate had power to build branch lines anywhere. On the strength of this the local legislature, on motion of the Premier, passed the following resolution this evening:

Whereas, It appears from a telegram dated the 18th of December, addressed by Right Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, premier of the government of Canada to Thos. Scott, M. P., for Selkirk, that the Canada Pacific Railway Company will have the power to build branch lines anywhere, and,

Whereas, It is further intended as appears from the publication of the terms on which the Canada Pacific Railway syndicate have agreed to construct, equip, maintain and operate the said Canada Pacific Railway, to grant to said company the exclusive right of building and operating branch lines of railway to the international boundary line between Canada and the United States.

Whereas, It appears further that the said company have the right of accepting any such alternate sections of land as they may think proper, and it is deemed that the powers intended to be granted to the