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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The heads of the Treasury Department are unanimously pleased with Secretary Folger. They say the financial course of the Government is being already shaped. A good lawyer is more needed than a financier. The latter would have little to do. The decisions of appeals by importers is one of the chief duties of that office now. Folger is eminently fitted for that place.

Hiscock's chances for the Speakership are lessened by the selection of Folger and James for the Cabinet, both being New Yorkers.

Western men object to New York having a disproportionate amount of honor and power.

Now that the cabinet appointments have been settled for the present, at least, the Speakership of the next House looms up as the most important event in the near future. The candidates that have been mentioned are numerous. Hiscock, of New York, Keifer, of Ohio, and Kasson, of Iowa, seem to be the most prominent, with Burrows, of Michigan, Dunneil, of Minnesota, Reed, of Maine, and others as probable dark horses. For a time Morris Cook was believed to have more positive strength than either of the others, but it is suggested that the recent political promotions may and probably will affect his prospects injuriously.

In opposing Stratham for postmaster of Lynchburg, the democrats held the present incumbent, Wilson, was a good soldier during the war; was acceptable to the business men, and that the federal patronage should not be used to control State elections. The republicans replied that Wilson was short in his accounts, grossly derelict in duty, and deserved to be displaced. The republicans of Lynchburg unanimously approved Stratham, and that the idea of federal interference was strained. The democrats by dilatory tactics, prevented a vote on the question. Filibustering may yet defeat Stratham.

It was stated in the Senate executive session that Wilson, the Lynchburg postmaster, had been so badly wounded in the army that he was left for dead on the field, and that all the business men of Lynchburg endorsed him.

A torpedo explosion in the fulminate room of the Navy Yard killed Geo. Lawrence and severely wounded Geo. W. Gates and Marion Thompson. The inner walls of the building were demolished.

In the Criminal Court to-day Captain Howgate was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictments for forgery. He was then formally surrendered to his bondsmen.

New York, 28.—The *Sun* and *World*, both democratic papers, say of Folger's nomination: It is an excellent and unobjectionable appointment. The new secretary is entirely competent in point of talent, character and experience. We are sure he will make a first-rate Secretary of the Treasury.

The *World* says: It is the best that could have been made under the circumstances. Judge Folger's integrity and capacity are unquestioned. He has also practical experience in connection with the administration of public finance.

The water situation is unchanged, except that this morning the city had about 60,000,000 gallons less than yesterday. In cases where water is wasted by householders, the supply will be turned off without warning, whether the waste occurs from carelessness or not. Arrangements have been made to open the flood gates promptly when an increase of water pressure is needed by the fire department. No factory has yet closed from lack of water, but many barbers have shut up their baths. One liquor saloon requests its patrons to use water in moderation. Many firms are anticipating a total failure, and are looking for a supply from Brooklyn and Jersey City.

In advance to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago with only meals on the trains.

The new Secretary is reported as opposed to paying interest on bonds when the money for redemption is idle in the Treasury.

The *Times* comes reluctantly to the support of Astor for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional district, because his democratic opponent, Flower, is a Kelly man, and also because the republican majority in the House of Representatives is a

somewhat narrow one, and the interest dependent on maintaining it should outweigh the desire to administer a lesson to the aspiring statesman, who prefers the dictates of party bosses to the wishes of the people.

The failures for the week throughout the country were 112 about the same as last week. East States, 19; Western, 37; Southern, 5; Pacific, 8; Middle, 20.

The Erie Road reduced the fares to Chicago to-day to \$9, or 25 cents below the New York Central rates.

CHICAGO, 28.—Much dissatisfaction and chagrin is expressed over the nomination of ex-Governor Beveridge, as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago. He is stalwart, but is a worn out political hack of no present value to the party. His nomination was a slap at Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll, who secured the appointment of the present incumbent. It is said this is a causeless exchange of a competent officer who has been thoroughly honest, for a wretched man of business, who has not the respect of the business community. It is spite work on the part of Logan. More changes in federal offices are expected forthwith. Beveridge expected and desired the collectorship and was much astonished, as was Gilbert, who was superseded: Logan controlled the entire matter.

CINCINNATI, 28.—A fire broke out to-night in John Mitchell's building, on the southwest corner of John and Second Streets. The structure, seven stories in height, 150 x 100 feet, was occupied by furniture factories, and was partially destroyed. Loss \$50,000; insurance about half.

DENVER, 28.—At Gunnison, yesterday, W. L. Hobletzel, a contractor on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, was shot and dangerously wounded by an Italian laborer. There is considerable feeling between the Irish and Italian laborers on the railroad. A few days ago the feeling broke out in a row, during which an attempt was made to hang this Italian, but Hobletzel rescued him. The direct cause of the shooting is not known. The feeling against the murderer is running very high.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—General Boulanger, one of the French guests, captured Buffalo Bill, a notorious criminal, in his room last night at his hotel, and detained him with his sword until the police arrived.

The grand jury at once found a true bill against him, and he was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The French delegates visited various places of interest to-day, lunched in the Park and dined in the Girard House.

At the general term of the Supreme Court in the divorce suit of Agnes Robertson Boucicault against her husband Dion, it was ordered the defendant must pay the accrued alimony, but may move for a reduction of the amount to be paid in the future.

BOSTON, 28.—The wool market is very firm and full prices continue to be obtained. The demand is good for fleeces, and desirable lots of medium meet with ready sale. The sales of the week for all kinds reached nearly 3,000,000 pounds.

BURNSIDE, Ky., 28.—The post-office inspector yesterday arrested Robert Rich, mail messenger, for rifling registered letters. The depredations in the past six months amount to over \$100,000. The evidence is conclusive. Rich is said to be a desperate character.

HANNIBAL, 28.—Sny Leves broke this morning in a third place, and the water is now sweeping over the entire bottom land. The break is three hundred feet. The losses will aggregate \$500,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., 29.—The steam boiler of a mill exploded at Westville, yesterday; one person was killed and eight injured.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—A reception and lunch was tendered Van Stuben's party this morning, and in the afternoon an excursion down the river was taken.

NEW YORK, 29.—Well informed people think Russel Sage has secured nearly if not quite a controlling interest in the Michigan Central and the fact has only just become apparent to Vanderbilt. People who entertain this opinion say Vanderbilt will be obliged to buy back the controlling interest, and predict a rise in price. It is reported on high authority that Vanderbilt is discouraged on account of the success he had in endeavoring to abolish the differential rates, and that while he will not openly abandon his position, but will gradually modify it until

the issue falls out of sight. It is believed in railroad circles that another advance in foreign rates will be made next week. That portion of the Vanderbilt following which is still leaning claim that Vanderbilt is preparing an attack upon his competitors which will make the trunk line war more bitter than heretofore. It is understood the compromises are likely to be effected in Ohio by railway litigation as both Vanderbilt and Jewett realize that the decision of the case by the Supreme Court might unsettle other consolidations established during the last ten years. The difficulties between the U. P., C. P., Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, and Denver & Rio Grande is substantially settled. An officer of the Central Pacific Company, said yesterday that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific would be operated henceforth in harmony and that the Central Pacific would abandon its prospect of building to the Missouri River. The adjustment gives rise to rumors of a consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific without much foundation.

Confederate bonds are still in active demand. A representative of London interests is on his way to West Virginia, with a proposition of adjustment to defend the bonds. The national banks are heavy buyers of extended fives.

The *Times* is encouraged by yesterday's registration here and in Brooklyn, and believes that the republicans will poll 60,000 votes for the State ticket in this city. That would leave the democrats with about 30,000 majority, which, with the addition of the corresponding 10,000 in Kings County, ought to be easily wiped out by the republican majorities in other parts of the State.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The republican Senators held a caucus this morning and discussed the situation as to the present deadlock and what had better be done. There was a general desire to bring the present session to a close, and some thought it useless to prolong the struggle, as the President can appoint Stratham Postmaster. Finally, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait on the President and request him to withdraw the nomination of Stratham immediately, so that the Senate may adjourn this evening. The committee will wait upon the President at once, and republicans expect that he will withdraw the nomination.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Delegates to the Women's Christian Temperance Convention called on the President to-day. The President was introduced by Senator Blair, of New Hampshire. Mrs. Willard, the president of the convention, made a short address, asking the political and moral aid of the President to the object of the convention. The President replied briefly that he was in earnest sympathy with the movement to rescue men from evil habits. Delegates were then introduced by States. Mrs. Chapin, of South Carolina, said she, in part, represented the South, and hoped that it had a part in his affections. The President replied that he was glad to say that he was President of a united country, and no part would be without his warmest wishes for its happiness and prosperity.

Hill's resolution to-day indicates that the doors of the Senate will be opened for the discussion of Stratham's case. The democrats want to enlarge on the statement of Judge Rivers that Stratham's nomination would elect a republican senator in Virginia. Hill says we have abundant evidence that the President is making appointments for the sole purpose of influencing the election in Virginia. I intend to push the resolution.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The President will not insist on MacVeagh's remaining, but feels MacVeagh goes because he suspects the sincerity of the administration in the prosecution of the Star route thieves.

James accuses MacVeagh with deserting him.

A spicy statement is expected from MacVeagh in reply to these attacks and insinuations.

In executive session to-day, the following protest was presented and entered upon the journal, together with the Sergeant-at-Arms' returns:

Members of the Senate of the United States hereby formally and earnestly protest against the execution of the resolution offered and adopted yesterday, under the rule prohibiting debate in the absence of a quorum of the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 17, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of the senators in said resolution.

First—Because said resolution is a violation of the fifth section of the first article of the Constitution, which authorizes a smaller number than a quorum of each house to compel attendance, asserts that members only when the manner of such compulsion and penalty for refusal to attend have ever been made by this Senate or the manner of compelling attendance of its absent members nor any penalty affixed for their refusal to attend.

Second—Because said resolution and order violates freedom from arrest guaranteed to each member of the Senate under Article 1, Section 6 of the Constitution.

Third—Because said resolution and order violates an unbroken, unquestioned and honorable usage and system of the Senate, under which members absent have paired and absented themselves on such an understanding.

Fourth—Because said resolution was suddenly and without any previous notice introduced, and adopted after midnight, with no opportunity for debate, and is an unwarranted and dangerous departure from the line of precedent and constitutional government of this body.

Signed by Senators Bayard, Vest, Hampton, Slater, Jones, Farlie, Voorhees, Davis (W. Va.), Hill (Georgia) Brown, Williams, Groom, Stone, Pugh, Pendleton, Cook, Call, Morgan, Ransom, George, Maxey, Walker, and Jones (Florida.)

I concur in the protest, with the understanding that it does not deny the power of the Senate under a constitutional quorum, to prescribe a manner for compelling the attendance of an absentee.

(Signed) J. S. GEORGE.

This protest was next discussed at great length and in reply it was vigorously contended by Edmunds and other republican senators that the warrant did not direct the arrest of anybody and that nobody had been arrested, it having been executed, they said, by reading it in the Senate chamber, in the hearing of Senators who had appeared to-day without compulsion. Edmunds also referred to the *Congressional Record* to show that many senators who signed the protest in question, had, on the 24th of February, 1879, voted for the issuance of a much more stringent order, which directed the sergeant-at-arms to compel the attendance of absent members without a warrant and without designating the name of the senators to be brought in, leaving the entire matter as to the persons to be captured and means to be employed, to the unrestrained discretion of the sergeant-at-arms.

Finally, when the debate was beginning to seem interminable, a motion was interposed to lay the whole subject on the table, which prevailed without division, and the Senate once more brought face to face with the question of confirmation of the nomination of Stratham to be postmaster at Lynchburg.

Ferry, of the postoffice committee, thereupon remarked in view of the manifest determination of the democratic members to continue filibustering till the Virginia election republicans had concluded rather than permit any further obstruction of public business they would lay the Lynchburg nomination aside. He accordingly made that motion. Unanimously agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to confirm a large number of nominations.

Ferry's motion is understood to have been the result of a consultation lately between himself on behalf of the republican caucus and President Arthur, in which Senator Mahone also participated at the same instance, and it is further well known to have been predicated upon explicit understanding that the adjournment of the Senate will be promptly followed by Stratham's appointment to the office by the President. Besides this nomination the nomination of Pay Director Walmaugh as Paymaster General of the army was laid aside without final action and with ten others, principally of postmasters.

Windom said to-day, he had given the subject of civil service reform very careful consideration during his brief stay in the Treasury department. The question has been frequently discussed with President Garfield, who was earnestly in favor of some practical system which would correct the evils of the present mode of making appointments. The plan to accomplish this had not been completed when the President was assassinated. A prepared system applicable to the Treasury department was to be promulgated upon the recovery of President Gar-

field. The plan proposed was to relieve the President and heads of departments from pressure and opportunity, and also to afford a fair opportunity for persons in the respective States to present themselves for appointment. To do this, it was proposed to allot to the States respectively as the law requires the number of appointments to which they would be severally entitled in the Treasury department, then to appoint a carefully selected committee of three in each State, whose duty it should be to meet once a year at some convenient place in the State, and before whom anyone desiring to enter the government service should have the right to present himself or herself for examination, such examination to be practical and to relate to the character, experience and capacity of the applicant and to the duties of the position to which the appointment is desired; said committee to prepare a list of graduates according to the merit of those who pass examination, and forward the papers to the head of the department in Washington. From this examination Windom believes persons should be selected from the highest on the list, and only to be sent for when the State of which they are residents should be entitled to appointments.

Frank Hatton formally took charge of the First Assistant Postmaster-General's office to-day. He expects to leave for Burlington tomorrow.

The Senate confirmed John L. Beveridge as United States Assistant Treasurer at Chicago, and Sydney H. Ritchie, Surveyor of Customs, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *Sun* says: The Pennsylvania Railroad (limited) Chicago express train will leave New York at a. m. on Monday. Accommodation on the train will be limited to such a number of cars as can be hauled with certainty of making the running schedule. Breakfast will be served immediately after leaving Jersey City, dinner about 1 p. m. when the train leaves Harrisburg. The following morning, breakfast will be ready before the train arrives at Chicago. The price of each meal is 75 cents and the menu will be elaborate. Samuel Carpenter, general eastern passenger agent, stated that the company had been forced to put on this train by the overcrowding of other trains to the discomfort of a certain class of patrons. The new scheme was discussed in the offices of other roads yesterday, but no action was taken to offset its possible effects.

Business was as brisk as ever at the offices, and scalpers were still in good spirits. Freight rates also remained unchanged, but it was hinted at agencies other than those of the New York Central that the rates might gradually be advanced.

It is understood the New York Central will put on fast trains in Chicago.

Hopes are entertained that the dreaded water famine will be averted. It has been storming at intervals to-day, and to-night the rain is coming down steadily.

CHICAGO, 29.—The weather has had a depressing effect on trade and for the first time in some weeks there is a complaint of dullness in branches of industry which are in a degree affected by the weather. The general merchandise trade is in a healthy condition as a whole, however, and all staples command full prices. No falling off in values are noted in any direction, but on the contrary, all articles of trade seem to be in demand. Winter commodities and household necessities are generally higher.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—A Wilcox, Arizona, dispatch, says, Maj. Downing, engaged in the timber trade in the Chihuahu mountains south of Fort Bowie, supplying the trade in Tombstone, reports that he has been compelled to suspend business on account of raids by cow boys who stole nearly all his stock. The civil authorities seem powerless to cope with this gang, and they have practically taken possession of the territory lying south of San Simon station and east of Tombstone.

The imports of specie yesterday were \$50,000 from Japan and \$234,000 from Mexico.

The harbor is so full of ships that berths for discharging cannot be provided. The demand for dockage the past week is so great that several vessels went up the bay to Port Costa to discharge.

This afternoon one of the gas holders in the petroleum gas works of the Baldwin Hotel, exploded, blowing off the roof and setting fire to the building. The flames were