

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—In the District Criminal Court to-day Judge Wylie rendered a decision annulling the motion to quash the indictment in the Kellogg Star route case. Wilson, counsel for Kellogg, noted an exception, and asked that the case be set down for trial at as early a day as possible. Kellogg pleaded not guilty, and the court adjourned to October 8th.

The President has made the following appointments: Edward H. Nevine, Jr., naval officer of customs at Philadelphia; George F. Leland, surveyor of customs at Philadelphia. The President will open the Louisville Exposition at noon on Wednesday.

Issue of standard silver dollars from the Mint for the week ended July 28, \$230,494; corresponding period last year, \$231,197.

The Treasury reserve, which is steadily increasing, to-day amounts to \$147,745,268.

A report of the mineral resources of the United States is now in press, and will shortly be published. From advance proofs the following totals of the production of the more important minerals and substances for six months in 1883 are taken. The gold and silver product is estimated at \$16,250,000 gold; \$23,400,000 silver, the rate of production being assumed to be the same as in 1882;

copper, estimated 58,000,000 pounds, worth at average price in New York 14 1/2-100c. per pound, \$8,000,000; lead, estimated 70,000 net tons, worth \$90 per ton, \$6,300,000; zinc, estimated 18,000 net tons, worth at the average value of 48c. per pound in New York, \$1,665,000; quicksilver, 22,470 flasks, 1,739,610 pounds, worth at the average price of 35c. per pound, \$613,213; salt, 3,208,186 bushels, \$9,773,280 pounds, worth \$204,070. Estimate of values of metallic and non-metallic mineral substances produced in the United States in 1882: Metals, \$319,756,044; mineral substances, \$226,156,502; totals, \$445,912,546.

JERSEY CITY, 30.—Policeman J. Numont and Edward Fartell, two of the parties implicated in the attempt to rob bank officer Smith of his bag containing \$10,000, on the railroad train at Hoboken, Saturday, are sentenced to 10 years in the State prison.

MACON, Ga., 30.—A youth named Silvey, aged 17, living near Centreville, stabbed his older brother in the left side, killing him. The coroner's jury find him guilty of murder.

NEW YORK, 30.—An order of arrest is granted in the supreme court against the Rev. Richard H. L. Tighe, pastor Grace Church chapel, in a suit commenced against him by Thomas J. Noble. The action is for \$25,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections by lying and slanderous statements which Noble alleges resulted in his incarceration in an inebriate asylum and in the penitentiary.

EASTON, Pa., 30.—Sabato Alexander, convicted murderer, has refused to eat since Thursday last and is determined to starve himself to death.

BALTIMORE, 30.—Chas. Gogel, charged with having obtained \$12,000 from the National Union Bank on forged paper, is committed for the action of the grand jury. Besides the Union Bank, the Manufacturer's and Howard Banks and the banking houses of Nicholson & Sons hold discounted notes and endorsements alleged to be forged, amounting to \$56,900.

NILES, Michigan, 30.—Nine of fourteen prisoners in the county jail at Brezsa—prings yesterday, tunneled under the cellars and escaped. Two have been captured, and a large posse is searching for the others.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., 30.—An officer and posse pursuing Montgomery, Yell and Garland county outlaws, on Sunday came up with the Daniels Brothers bands in the mountains in Berry county, at the headwaters of Fourcheevies. The fugitives were in their stronghold, and a desperate battle ensued. Three of the pursuers, Shelton and Cardwell of Garland county, and Charles Dardenell were killed; Barnes Dardenell wounded, and one of the blood hounds killed. The pursuers had been drawn into a fastness which the desperadoes had fortified with stones and ambushed. The desperadoes escaped without injury, though it is reported one of them of Garland county surrendered to Sheriff Nichols of Garland county.

The strength of the outlaws is unknown.

LANCASTER, Pa., 30.—Reports from all sections of this country show the hail and rain storms on Saturday night were more destructive than indicated by the earlier reports. Over 1,000 acres of growing tobacco is completely destroyed; much, however, is insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—The British bark *Newark* arrived yesterday. She reports sighting in latitude 9 north, longitude 121 west, a large vessel bottom side up; name not ascertained.

A fire in Tulare, California, last night, destroyed property estimated at \$120,000; insurance, \$60,000.

NORWICH, Conn., 30.—Lightning did considerable damage to barns and dwellings in this vicinity last night.

A landslide occurred at Dayville, covering up the tracks of the Norwich and Worcester roads. At midnight a train was thrown from the track. The road brakeman named Avery was killed; six cars were smashed.

FORTRESS MONROE, 29.—The hospital barge *Selden*, has been towed from Willoughby Cove to Fisherman's Inlet, above Cape Charles.

The steamer *California*, which arrived from Baltimore to-day, had four cases of yellow fever; one of the sick will probably die.

MINNEAPOLIS, 29.—This morning at 1.30 o'clock a fire was discovered on the top floor of the Syndicate Block. The fire gained rapid headway notwithstanding the quick response of the department, and illuminated the streets for many squares. Thousand of people gathered to witness the efforts of the firemen to save the magnificent building, which covers half the square, and is said to be the finest block in the Northwest. It is situated on Nicolett Avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets, occupied by Dales, Barnes, Morse & Co., wholesale dry goods; Folds & Griffith, carpet dealers; Drennen, Star & Everett, wholesale crockery. The origin of the fire is a mystery. When discovered the flames were blazing out of the fifth story window. A reporter who was first on the ground and climbed upon the roof by a fire escape, says the flames could easily have been controlled, but the stand pipe would not work. The reporter was forced to abandon his elevated post. For a time all efforts of the firemen, who worked heroically, were useless, and it was feared that the entire block would be swept away. At 4 o'clock, however, the wind shifted, the firemen quickly took advantage of the change and got the flames under control. The fire originated on the floor of Drennen Star & Everett's wholesale store. The total loss will reach \$350,000. The work of rebuilding will begin at once. The fire is the most serious since 1878. Drennen, Star & Everett estimate their loss at \$150,000; insured \$93,000. Folds & Griffith's loss is \$35,000; insurance \$70,000. Phelps & Bradstreet's damage by smoke and water, \$50,000. Loss on building, \$100,000, fully covered by insurance. The safes of the two firms were raised and opened this evening, and their books and money found intact.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 29.—Number Ten Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company has been flooded by rain to a depth of seventeen feet. Four hundred miners are thrown out of employment.

The miners of the Hanover Coal Company have struck on a demand for the discharge of the acting boss.

NEW YORK, 29.—Susie and Annie Hamilton, and Maude Schroeder, children, sitting on a rock on the bank of the Hudson, fell into the river and were drowned.

PITTSBURG, 29.—Seventy-five rafts containing 375,000 feet of lumber were swept away from their moorings at Hern's Island to-day by a freshet in the Allegheny River. When the break occurred a number of men jumped on the rafts and endeavored to secure them, but their efforts were fruitless. In a few minutes the swift current was carrying them down the river. At Sixth street suspension bridge a raft with an unknown man upon it struck the pier and went to pieces; the man was drowned before assistance could reach him. It was reported that three others shared a similar fate, but this is not verified. Loss aggregates \$200,000. No damage reported from other points.

ROCHESTER, 29.—Reports from Carthage of the railroad disaster of Friday night do not come in fast to day. Total killed, 22; the list of the wounded will reach 35. Reports

from 23 of the wounded indicate that over three will die. They are Mrs. A. N. Briggs, of Salem, Mich.; Mme. Josephine Defeyce, of Bay City; Mrs. Dudley Salisbury, of Battle Creek. Last evening the dead were placed in caskets, boxed and shipped to their homes. This afternoon the railroad company placed Dr. J. Eddy, of Owego, an experienced physician, at the service of the injured. It is estimated that the company's loss will be half a million dollars, and may reach a greater sum, as litigation in various ways will probably grow out of it. Mrs. Mary Throop, reported dead, is only injured. There were 17 killed.

NEW YORK, 30.—George Sheppard and wife this morning were found dead in bed in a furnished room in 22d street, both shot through the head. It is supposed to be a case of murder and suicide. The man was about 30 years of age.

Later.—Sheppard was a shipping clerk with the firm of Hasegan & Co., shoe manufacturers. His father is a clergyman, Rev. H. L. Sheppard, and is head of a large school in Saybrook, Conn. A letter addressed to him by his son and written ten days ago, declared the purpose of himself and wife; said they were willing to die together, and asked that they be buried in one grave. The letter states they had been secretly married, and had been very happy together; but that death seemed pleasant to them. The police infer there were some opposition in Sheppard's home to his marriage, and that this was at the bottom of the tragedy. To his best friends Sheppard's marriage was unknown.

WASHINGTON, 29.—A committee of three of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers waited upon the President of the United States to-day, but not being able to see him, left with his secretary a communication in substance as follows:

To the President of the United States:

It is respectfully represented to the Executive that as a result of the obstinate attitude assumed by the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies, in the matter pending, and the practical suspension of telegraphic communication, very important interests of the Government are jeopardized. The telegraphic correspondence of the State, War Navy, Interior, Treasury and Post Office department has for ten days last past been subjected to delay and garbling, growing out of the inability of the corporations to properly handle the dispatches of the National Government. The necessary facilities for the prompt and intelligent transmission of the reports of the bulletins of the Signal Service Bureau are withheld by the Western Union. The agricultural and mercantile industries are badly hampered and their future seriously threatened. All this is in direct violation of the United States statutes. Cholera and yellow fever threaten the United States. In such juncture the sanitary arm of the government should be strengthened, not paralyzed; that prompt, accurate, cheerful support in the matter of easy communication between distant points is absolutely essential to strengthen that service. We hope and believe you will immediately instruct the law officers of the government to officially investigate these allegations and take such steps as may be necessary to assert the rights of the government in the premises.

Signed, ROBT. L. DEAKERS, FRED. G. MARCAU, ALFRED J. GUSTIN.

Committee of the Washington Assembly of Brotherhood of Telegraphers and Knights of Labor.

Superintendent Zeublin of the Western Union to-day issued the following order:

WASHINGTON, July 29.

To L. Whitney, Manager, Washington:

Under general instructions of the Acting President of this company, appointments made for filling all vacancies in this office, striking operators and dismissed men should be given to understand that they may seek employment elsewhere if they so desire.

(Signed) J. E. ZEUBLIN, Supt.

WASHINGTON, 30.—There is no change in the telegraph situation here, except that the strikers claim to have captured a Western Union man sent to open a branch office at the Baltimore & Potomac Railway depot, and initiated him into the Brotherhood.

A base ball game of nines composed of newspaper men and musicians resulted 19 to 15 in favor of the operators, and netted about \$500 to the strikers' treasury. R. M. Larned, of the *Baltimore Sun*, captained the scribes, and John Phillip Sousa, leader of the Marine Band, the musical nine. A steamboat excursion also netted about \$500 to the strikers.

The Western Union office has taken down its delay signs, and its manager reports business moving promptly.

CLEVELAND, 30.—A mass meeting was held in the interest of the striking telegraphers at Monumental Park. Hon. M. A. Norman, Congressman elect, presided, and made a speech, in which he denounced the Associated Press as an ally of the Western Union and told the strikers when they fought one they fought the other. Judge J. K. Hord, Judge G. B. Soldiers, Thos. Reilly and W. S. Kurnish also spoke.

NEW YORK, 31.—Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. state that 25 wires have been either cut or connected with fine wire so as to be for the time useless between New York and Newark and Hackensack Meadow; that 12 wires have been cut between New York and Williamsbridge, and 12 between the latter place and Scarsdale, and that all the wires on the Fort Wayne road, near Englewood, Ill., have been cut. Two more of the striking operatives returned to work. The men at St. John's who went out have all returned. The strikers at Halifax have applied to be reinstated, but found their places filled. At the headquarters of the strikers to-day it was denied that wires had been cut by striking wiremen. If the wires had been cut by them the brotherhood would order them repaired free of cost to the company.

BALTIMORE, 31.—A meeting of the Corn and Flour Exchange was called at noon to-day at the request of a number of members who complained that telegraph service on the floor was insufficient. A committee was appointed who reported resolutions calling upon the directors of the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph companies for better service, declaring that the members were subjected to loss because of defects of the service. The resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 49 to 33. Prominent members of the Exchange stated that the commissioner of the Corn and Flour Exchange had nothing to do with the difficulties which existed between the telegraph companies and their employees.

BOSTON, 31.—C. H. Ward & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, who were reported failed, in connection with the Shaw failure, state positively that they have not suspended, and though hampered by other failures, say they will be able to pull through. Macomber & Greenwood, shoe dealers, have failed, liabilities unknown. The concern was a new one, with a capital of \$50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—Thirty-two printers of the Typographical Union struck work this evening in the *Morning Call* printing office, and insisted that ten other non-Union men be discharged. The proprietor refused, claiming that in managing his own property he had a right to employ whoever he saw fit. The places of the strikers were quickly filled by non-Union men. It is rumored that a strike may possibly occur in other printing offices before morning.

WASHINGTON, 31.—It is said at the Treasury Department that the reduction of the public debt for July will be unusually small, if there be any. An estimate cannot be given to-day.

In the Hill investigation, John Woodman testified as an expert in respect to the steam heating apparatus in the Chicago Custom House, and claimed that he had made an examination of all the steam fitting in the building, and found that they diverged widely from the specifications. He estimated that the saving of fully 20 per cent. had accrued to the contractors by their failure to comply with the specifications.

King continued his testimony in reference to the heating tubes and boilers for the Chicago custom-house. His evidence was to the fact that the coil and tubes were short of the specifications; the boilers and tanks were too small, and the iron not of sufficient thickness, which resulted in cold rooms throughout the building; while if the machinery had been according to specifica-

tions, the building would have been perfectly heated.

Coleman asked that the committee to go to Chicago and personally inspect all the heating apparatus in the Chicago building, the fraudulent character of which he contended had already been proved. He claimed that he had shown a clear conspiracy between Hill and Bartlett, Robbins & Co., to defraud the Government in the contract. He contended that an inspection of all the work in the Chicago building would show that it was not up to the specifications.

General Newton, engineer in charge of the New York River and Harbor Improvements, reports the progress of the work. Preparation for the final blast at Hell Gate was materially retarded during the year for want of sufficient funds to carry on the operations with a force equal to the capacity of the plant.

It has been reported to the Treasury Department that the British Parliament is considering measures looking to the introduction of a bill to prevent the importation of cattle from foreign countries where the foot and mouth disease prevails, and that an attempt will probably be made to have it apply to importations from the United States.

CHICAGO, 31.—The working of a number of Western Union wires was seriously interfered with to-day, the circuits being broken by connecting lines by means of fine copper wires. The cause of the trouble was finally located and removed.

Master Workman Morris intimates that the Brotherhood will probably be compelled to order out their members working for the railroads very soon. He denies the statement that fifteen men returned to work in New York yesterday. He says only twenty-five have returned over the entire country since the inauguration of the strike.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The Brotherhood captured three operators here to-day, two from the Western Union and one from the Baltimore & Ohio.

NEW YORK, 31.—The Bricklayers' Union voted the striking telegraphers \$200. The *Herald* composers will contribute a specified amount weekly during the continuance of the strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—Following the *Call* printers' strike last night, 23 union printers of the *Bulletin* office struck to-day. The paper appeared as usual, the places of the strikers being supplied by others. It is stated this evening that 121 new members were enrolled in the typographical union during the day.

NEW YORK, 24.—Out of three dress and cloak manufacturing firms which were holding out against the employees, two gave in to-day, Meyer Jonassen & Co. and Danzig Bros. The Manhattan Suit and Cloak Company is the only firm out. 124 outside contractors out of 230 have given in, and the majority of those holding out have signified their willingness to grant the terms demanded.

The aspect of the cigar makers' lockout is unchanged. The employees say there are now only 1,200 of the lockout men out of work, large numbers have obtained employment in different manufactories throughout the city.

LOUISVILLE, 31.—The Exposition is in a far more forward state than the most sanguine hoped for, and to-morrow at noon when the President starts the machinery the display will be fuller, comparatively speaking, than was the Centennial when President Grant performed a like service there. There will be an immense crowd of people ready to greet and honor the President. The city is filled to overflowing already with strangers, and every train brings great crowds; so that to-morrow will witness such an immense throng as has not been in Louisville since the armies of the Union marched through its streets. The city is one mass of flaunting flags, both in the business and residence portions, and portraits of Lincoln, Garfield, Grant and Arthur greet the eye on every hand. To-morrow night transparencies, Chinese lanterns, fireworks and artillery will be the chief features of the town, and the town will be a blaze of light and festivity.

The Presidential party arrived this evening at 7 o'clock. A few minutes after General and Mrs. Phil Sheridan reached the Gaul House. A battery of artillery on the river front fired a Presidential salute on the arrival of the party at the depot.

At 11 o'clock in the evening, President Arthur and his party attended a reception given by the Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York,