

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The following statement is made by one in a position to be well informed: The Treasury Department has been tendered to but two persons, Conkling and ex-Governor Morgan. Conkling did not decline in positive terms, but represented his objections, personal and political, to acceptance. His health is presented as a serious objection. The President then tendered the portfolio to ex-Governor Morgan who, after long consideration, definitely declined on the grounds of advanced age and the pressure of a large business. The President returned to his original and earnest desire, and again tendered the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Roscoe Conkling. The latter has conditionally consented, his health being the only barrier. Should Mr. Conkling's physicians determine that his acceptance will not be prudent at present, Mr. Gillfillan, Treasurer of the United States, will probably take the position temporarily.

The nomination of Henry H. Garnet, of New York, as minister to Liberia, and John M. Mailey, of New York, consul to Hamburg, were sent to the Senate.

The Senate confirmed Morgan as Secretary of the Treasury.

Many still believe Morgan will only remain in the cabinet until winter and then Conkling will succeed him, and that this is the programme. Doubtless Morgan declined at first and was induced to accept perhaps on these grounds.

The nomination to-day of Stratham, a democratic readjuster, for postmaster at the important post-office of Lynchburg, to succeed Wilson, republican, is regarded by Mahone's friends as evidence that the President will sustain Mahone in the Virginia contest. Wilson has worked early and late against the readjusters. It is rumored, however, he was removed because of irregular accounts.

It is stated the President is undecided whether to appoint Boutwell Attorney-General, but the latter is expected to be the nominee.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census, has resigned.

Senator Edmunds' movement this morning in forestalling the democratic caucus, caused some merriment. The caucus instructed Pendleton to support the resolution to appoint Chief Clerk Shaber, Acting Secretary, but Edmunds got the floor first and offered a resolution worded precisely like that of Pendleton's, who was awaiting a chance to submit it. The democrats of course voted for Shaber. He is satisfied to both sides and popular. He was formerly Congressman from North Carolina.

It is probable a successful attempt will be made this winter to secure the passage of a law giving the great Territory of Alaska a government. It seems scarcely credible that this great country, as large as half a dozen of our smaller States, containing between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, is without something in the nature of a government, but it is true. The settler in Alaska to-day has no guarantee of safety to life or property; no assurance that his effects on his death will not be seized upon by the first passer by, or that his body might not be left to rot where it lay. There is no way in which he can secure a title to land, and no method in which to recover that which is due from another. The country contains gold, silver, coal and other minerals. The salmon canning industry is already on its feet, and there is some fur trading with the natives of the interior. It is understood Senator Miller, of California, president of the Alaska Commercial Company, has prepared a bill providing for a simple form of government which meets the approval of all prominent men interested in the Territory.

The whisky distilleries of the United States have determined to make an effort next winter to get Congress to reduce the tax on whisky from 90 to 50 cents per gallon. They will have a powerful lobby here.

NEW YORK, 24.—Edwin Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, having sued E. W. Scripps, publisher of the *News*, for libel, and the jury having given a verdict for defendant to the surprise of everybody who heard or read the evidence, Judge Tilden, before whom the case was tried, sent Mr. Cowles the following letter:

I feel it is due to you for me to say

that the verdict rendered by the jury in the libel case between you and Mr. Scripps, tried before me was contrary to law as laid down and the evidence given in the case. The testimony was overwhelmingly in your favor, and the defense offered no evidence whatever to justify the publication of the article in question. The testimony showed conclusively that there was not the least foundation in any respect whatever for the charge reflecting on you.

Yours very truly,

D. L. TILDEN.

The railroad war stands squarely in the way of the bull market. The New York Central is said to be making contracts to run a year at the present rates. Insiders short of New York Central have not covered, and the Vanderbilt brokers are bearish upon Lake Shore and New York Central. Nevertheless one of the largest houses in the street was buyers of stock. Saturday afternoon, on information that the war would soon end, Tillinurast, of the New York Central is reported as saying the war would be ended by Garrett. Vanderbilt is determined if the Baltimore and Ohio advanced rates, that he would follow suit.

Emigration commissioner, George Star, who has just returned from California, will make an informal report to the commission at its next meeting, of his observations during the trip. He believes California, Nevada and Nebraska offer special inducements to immigrants, because of the large area of valuable agricultural land at present unimproved, and that Germans will be specially adapted for California. There is at present a limited German immigration to California. The better thinking people of the State begin to see that it is not to its interest to encourage laborers from China. They are not producers. They do not become citizens; they are simply hands in mills, factories and railroads. In consulting with manufacturers, merchants and land owners, he found that there was a great desire to promote emigration other than Chinese, and that the Germans seem to be most desirable. He met several car loads of Germans going to California, but the cost of transportation is so great, that immigration to the Pacific Coast will be greatly retarded, unless there is some inducement in the reduction of fares is offered by railroads. With a little money, immigrants can get all the land they want, and with bone and muscle, they will soon make themselves independent.

CLEVELAND, 24.—An injunction was served to-day on the receiver of the Ohio Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewitt, R. S. Grant and William H. Clement. The defendants petition sets out that the proceedings were taken in Columbus, against the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road; that the officers of the Ohio company have been enjoined from taking action in the premises, and therefore decline to take action to protect the interests of the plaintiffs and other stockholders, and for that reason plaintiffs bring suit for themselves and other stockholders interested, and agree that the threatened action of the receiver would be to the irreparable damage of the railway property, and asked for an injunction restraining defendants from in any manner interfering with the officers, agents or property of the Ohio Railway Company and from taking any action whatever under the order appointing a receiver, so far as the Ohio Railroad Company is concerned.

HARTFORD, 24.—The preliminary survey for a new railroad between New York and Springfield, Mass., under the supposed direction of Vanderbilt and encouragement of the Boston & Albany road, had led to a good many newspaper speculations of Vanderbilt's hostility to the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. There is no concealment of his opposition, arising from the fact that this road runs the trains of the New York & New England road by the way of Harlem river, to connect with the Pennsylvanian road. Vanderbilt holds about 1,500 shares of the New York & New Haven, and feels that the management ought to defer to him. The latter, however, say that as common carriers they must consult the interests of their New England constituency, as well as their own welfare. The Vanderbilt surveyors, so-called, have staked out a route the entire distance between New York and Springfield, north of New Haven. The line goes through only one flourishing place, New Brighton, ten miles from Hartford. The peo-

ple of New Brighton are very much interested in having the road built, being ambitious to rival Hartford.

ST. LOUIS, 24.—The latest advices from the Sny levee are that another break has taken place about eleven miles below Hannibal, and it is said only about six of the 60 miles of land protected by the levee is now above water. The river below the break, now about seven miles wide, is dotted here and there with farm houses, many of which are partly submerged, and all deserted. The corn crop on Sny Island and adjacent bottoms was especially fine, owing to the overflow last year, but it is nearly all lost now, and a large part of the wheat and oat crops destroyed.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad makes the following announcement: On and after Tuesday, October 25th, the passenger rates by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, will be \$14, and to Boston on the 3:30 train via New York and New England Railroad, \$15. These are all without rebates. The overcrowded trains and the great annoyance the rebates cause passengers on arriving at their destinations, has induced this road to make the change which seems, in fact, necessary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—A Victoria dispatch says: There is a great scarcity of labor throughout the province. Railway construction and farming operation are impeded. At Yale, the Chinese resisted the payment of taxes, but were overawed by the police.

BURLINGTON, 24.—The river is the highest ever known. It is an inch higher than last spring, and is still rising.

CHICAGO, 25.—The *Daily News* reports agree that the Czar has been assassinated, but nothing definite has been received by their correspondents.

Later.—Although the cable brings European news from other cities, they have nothing about the assassination of the Czar. It is remarked however that the report to-day came from the same source as that of the assassination of the late Czar.

The Vanderbilt roads followed the advance in both passenger and freight rates, but though recognizing the advance did not fully meet it, keeping in view the differential tariff which has all along been a bone of contention. The Vanderbilt lines made passenger rates as follows: Chicago to New York \$15 with a rebate of \$7.25, to Boston via Albany \$16, with rebate \$7.25, Springfield \$15, with a rebate of \$7.25. The Baltimore & Ohio & Grand Trunk were not instructed to-day, but will probably adopt their new rates to-morrow. The freight rates fixed by the Vanderbilt roads were 15 cents on grain and 20 cents on provisions to New York. The indications are that a further advance in all rates will be made in the near future, although the old pooling system is not likely to be rehabilitated at present.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Ex-Senator Pomeroy, who saw the President this morning stated that Morgan declined the secretaryship, but the President's secretary said no positive declination had been received to his knowledge. The President was assured Morgan would accept before he appointed him. Mrs. Morgan urges her husband not to accept on the score of ill-health. The President notified the cabinet and others that he was too busy to see them to-day. Nomination of the Attorney-General was withheld. Howe may be offered the Treasury if Morgan declines.

The President told a Senator to-day he would ask the Senate to sit longer than Thursday evening.

Lieut. Berry, commanding the Arctic relief ship *Rodgers*, under date of St. Lawrence Bay, August 19th, writes: We shall take on board here two Chook Chees as hunters and dog drivers. We leave here with coal enough to steam 100 days full power, and have enough for heating purposes this winter, with a good outfit of Arctic clothing and five small bullocks, which will permit the issue of fresh meat 40 times during the winter without game.

General Grant is said to have accomplished the return of his old comrade and staff officer, Col. Amos Webster, to the lucrative office of register of wills, from which he was removed by Gen. Garfield on the morning that he was shot. The name of Mr. Ramsdell, who was appointed in his place, will not be sent to the Senate, and Webster will go back under the tenure of office law. Grant took occasion to state frequently during his recent visit that

all the talk about Grant or anti-Grant republicans was or ought to be obsolete, that he has thoroughly determined never to be a candidate for the presidency again.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The reception to-night by Secretary Blaine to the French and German guests was one of the most brilliant. Of the 400 invitations extended, fully 300 were accepted. The members of the Cabinet, excepting Secretary Windom and Attorney-General MacVeagh. A full representation of the foreign diplomatic corps, the judges of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and army and navy officers, and a number of prominent citizens. Blaine received the guests at 9.30, and introduced them to the visitors, and at 11 all were treated to a cold collation. This reception closes the formal attentions here to the distinguished foreign visitors. In the morning the German guests will leave for Baltimore and thence go west. The French officers remain in Washington until Thursday, when they will depart for Boston.

MILWAUKEE, 24.—A special from St. Paul announces that W. C. Van Horne, Gen. Supt. of the C. M. & St. P. has accepted the position of General Manager of the Canada Pacific and will assume his new position January first.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.—The indignation meeting at Hyde Park to-day was, despite the threatening weather, attended by over 50,000 persons. Speeches of the usual violent character were made. A large section of the crowd were sight seers. There was no attempt to manifest any dissent except in one trifling instance. The procession of many thousands, with bands, banners and emblems, mustered at Charing Cross and proceeded by the Thames embankment, Pall Mall, St. James Street and Piccadilly to the Park, where they arrived about four. Speeches were made from six platforms. The principal speakers were Barry, O'Donnell and Finnegan, home rule members of Parliament for Wexford, Dungarvan and Ennis respectively, and Clark and Hyndman and Miss Cragin, connected with the London Democratic Association. Resolutions denouncing the cowardly and lawless action of coercion by government in attempting forcibly to suppress freedom of speech, were unanimously carried. Spectators state the demonstration was remarkably orderly. The class of Irish present appeared to be respectable workingmen. Hardly any police were visible. The names of Judas Gladstone and Quaker Bright, especially the latter, were greeted with groans and shouts of "traitor."

A story is published by the Press Association showing the continued activity of Fenians in Great Britain, Paris and America. It says that the names and residences of several conspirators are known, and warrants are already in the hands of London police for their arrest. For several months past and until a few weeks ago, what is known as Fenian mail has been conveyed to London by storekeepers on the National line of steamers, who forward mail to Liverpool and Dublin. Important mail has been received in this way. Just before the recent attempt to destroy the Liverpool Town Hall, a storekeeper finding himself watched joined another steamer, which arrives in Liverpool. It also stated that Parnell and several other leaders of Land League, including members of Parliament, visited James Stevens in Paris. The story concludes with a rumor that the Fenians have plotted to assassinate Forster, Harcourt, Gladstone and some members of the royal family.

Several more arrests under the coercion act were made in Ireland, to-day, including Miss Hobneth, of Ballydehole, for persisting in exhibiting a copy of the "No Rent" manifesto, in the window of her house. Miss Mabel Wilberforce was found guilty of perjury to-day, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment at hard labor.

Mr. Wall, editor of the *Limerick Herald* and member of the land league, has been arrested and lodged in jail.

Choleric fever is raging at Muttrir, India. Nearly all the shops are closed. Not a single European has escaped the disease.

DUBLIN, 24.—The *Herald's* Dublin correspondent had an interview with Parnell in Killmainham jail. He said: Taken alone my arrest would

not have necessitated any change in the policy laid down by the National Convention, as I had been able to perfect the machinery for carrying out that policy, but the subsequent arrests of leading members in the county, practically deprives us of the power of carrying out the resolutions of the convention, as the details necessarily would have required the greatest care and attention of the different heads of Department of the Central Executive. These gentlemen being now imprisoned, it is impossible to supply at short notice, successors to them who are capable and experienced enough for the difficult and complicated task of teaching the land act.

Since the proclamation against the League, accounts from various parts of the country have been satisfactory. There have been no disturbance, and business and people much relieved.

PARIS, 24.—Senator Laboulaye has issued a circular, announcing the American minister, Morton, a member of the Legation, will be present to-day, at the workshop of Geo. Gauthier, where Morton will perform the ceremony of fixing the first rivet, which is to unite parts of the Barthold statue of Liberty to its base. This occasion is chosen as appropriate, because it is nearly coincident with the Yorktown celebration.

The ceremony of riveting Barthold's Statue of Liberty took place in the presence of a distinguished company of Frenchmen and Americans. Minister Morton drove the first rivet and addressed the company as follows:

I accepted with great pleasure the invitation to be present on this occasion to commemorate the sympathy and friendship so long existing between the two leading republics. After explaining the measures for the reception, erection and maintenance of the statue and other steps which Congress has authorized to testify its gratitude for so felicitous an expression of sympathy from the sister republic, Morton added: "The illustrious names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, Noailles and others associated in this new evidence of the friendship of France, have been household words in the republic of the New World since their ancestors gave their blood and treasure so freely to secure its independence. To the illustrious race may now be added the names of Laboulaye and Barthold. France and America during the past few days have joined in the celebration of the crowning victory of their allied armies. To-day we raise a monument to the liberty they secured. May it stand at the entrance of the great harbor of the New World as an illuminated emblem of friendship between the two republics, which shall last for all time."

Laboulaye spoke as follows: The friendship contracted a hundred years ago between France and America has undergone no change. In all of America's trials, the wishes of France has been for the maintenance of the union and prosperity of the great republic. This statue has been designed as a visible emblem of this second friendship. May the next century awaken the same representatives of our lost descendants so they may celebrate, as we do to-day, the fraternal union which time will have only strengthened.

ROME, 24.—King Humbert will leave Mouza on Wednesday, and sail for Vienna, to meet the Emperor of Austria.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the engagement between the Garibaldian and Pontifical Zanavas in 1867, there was proper demonstrations on the spot where it occurred. The police removed from a crown bearing the words "Italia irriden ta" from a tree where Cairoli, Qicciotto and Garibaldi addressed the crowd.

PARIS, 24.—Since the commencement of the Tunisian expedition, the Tunisian French troops, varying in number from 25,000 to 35,000, have had from 12,000 to 15,000 on the sick list. Deaths from disease, 900. Typhoid fever has caused 85 per cent of the mortality.

The condition of the troops in Africa is reported worse than ever. The number of sick is increasing, and fresh troops are continually needed to fill the vacancies. The hospitals in Algeria are overflowed.

ROME, 25.—Two small villages, Claudia and Allita, were destroyed by fire. Three persons were killed and 71 severely injured during the conflagration. Forty families are homeless.

DUBLIN, 25.—The arrest of Miss Hodnett, at Ballydehob, yesterday,