

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Following are the Senate committees as elected, the first named on each committee being the chairman:

Elections—Hoar, Cameron, Teller, Sherman, Frye, Saulsbury, Hill, (Georgia), Vance and Pugh.

Foreign Relations—Burnside, Conkling, Edmunds, Miller, Ferry, Johnston, Morgan, Hill (Ga.) and Pendleton.

Finance—Morrill, Sherman, Ferry, Jones, (Nev.), Allison, Platt, (New York), Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson and Harris.

Appropriations—Allison, Logan, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Davis, (W. Va.), Ransom, Cockerell.

Commerce—Conkling, McMullen, Jones, (Nev.), Kellogg, Conger, Ransom, Coke, Farley, Vest.

Manufactures—Conger, Hale, Sewell, Williams.

Agriculture—Mahone, Blair, Plumb, Van Wyck, Davis, (W. Va.), Slater, George.

Military Affairs—Logan, Burnside, Cameron, (Pa.), Harrison, Sewell, Cockerell, Hampton.

Naval Affairs—Cameron, (Pa.) Anthony, Rollins, Miller, Mahone, McPherson, Jones, (Fla.), Vance, Farley.

Judiciary—Edmunds, Conkling, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Garland, Davis, (Ills.), Bayard, Lamar.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Ferry, Hill, (Col.), Platt, (N. Y.), Sawyer, Mahone, Marley, Saulsbury, Farley, Groome.

Public Lands—Plumb, Hill, (Col.) Blair, Van Wyck, McDill, Jones, (Fla.), Grover, Walker, Morgan.

Private Land Claims—Bayard, Jones, Call, Edmunds, Allison.

Indian Affairs—Dawes, Ingalls, Saunders, Logan, Cameron (Wis.), Coke, Pendleton, Walker, Slater.

Pensions—Teller, Platt, (Conn.), Blair, Mitchell, Edgerton, Groome, Slater, Jackson, Camden.

Revolutionary Claims—Johnson, Jones, (Fla.), Hill, (Ga.), Anthony, Dawes.

Claims—Cameron, (Wis.), Frye, Teller, Hoar, Conger, Pugh, Jackson, George, Fair.

District of Columbia—Ingalls, Rollins, McMillan, Hawley, McDill, Harris, Butler, Vance, Gorman.

Patents—Platt, (Conn.), Hoar, Mitchell, Edgerton, Coke, Call, Williams.

Territories—Saunders, Kellogg, McDill, Sawyer, Butler, Garland, Vest.

Railroads—Kellogg, Saunders, Teller, Hawley, Sawyer, Sewell, Lamar, Grover, Williams, Jones, Brown.

Mines and Mining—Hill, (Col.), Jones, (Nev.), Van Wyck, Miller, Hampton, Fair, Camden.

Revision of Laws—McMillan, Platt, (Conn.), Hale, Davis, (Ills.), Pendleton.

Education and Labor—Blair, Morrill, Burnside, Edgerton, Mahone, Maxey, Brown, George, Fair.

Civil Service—Hawley, Rollins, Jones, (Nev.), Hill, (Col.), Butler, Walker, Williams.

Contingent Expenses—Jones, (Nev.), Platt, (Conn.), Vance.

Engrossed Bills—Saulsbury, Call, Conkling.

Rules—Frye, Hoar, Sherman, Call, Gorman.

Improvement of the Mississippi River—Mitchell, Kellogg, Van Wyck, Frye, Jonas, Cockerell, Jackson.

Transportation Routes to Seaboard—Harrison, Cameron, (Pa.), Blair, Platt, (N. Y.), Beck, Voorhees, Cameron.

Joint committee on Public Printing—Anthony, Hawley, Gorman.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Platt, (N. Y.), Rollins, Pugh.

Joint Committee on Library—Sherman, Hoar, Voorhees.

Joint Committee on Public Buildings and grounds—Rollins, Morrill, Cameron (Wis.), Jones (Fla.), Vest.

Select Committees: Civil Service—Sawyer, Rollins, Dawes, Hampton, Groome.

Census—Hale, Morrill, Cameron (Wis.), McDill, Pendleton, Morgan, Harris.

Epidemic Diseases—Harris, Lamar, Garland, Jonas, Teller, Miller, Sewell.

Nicaraguan Claims—Davis (W. Va.), Groome, Johnston, Hawley, Mitchell.

On erection of new Library Building—Voorhees, Butler, Morrill.

The Senate has confirmed John W. Powell, of Illinois, director of the United States geological survey, vice Clarence King, resigned; Hil-

ram Barber, of Illinois, receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, Dakota; and George W. Jones, of Ohio, assistant paymaster in the army.

Democratic senators are determined to resist all attempts to put in new officers. Their plan of action will be decided at a caucus on Monday. Those opposing filibustering have been overruled. They say the present employees are not prepared for so sudden a dismissal, as they believed democrats had the organization. Republicans expect and are prepared for a stubborn contest. Davis will not filibuster, but at the best democrats can make a stand for a few days. Republicans will probably consider the matter on Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Wool drooping. Oregon fine, 27 @ 30; medium, 32 @ 33; coarse, 28 @ 29; New Mexican and Colorado fine, 17 @ 19; medium, 17 @ 23; coarse, 16 @ 18.

Boston, 18.—The wool market during the past few days has become completely demoralized and prices declined, with a very unsettled market at close. Manufacturers have continued so indifferent about supplies of wool, confining their purchases to their immediate wants from week to week, though there has been a great pressure to sell on the part of holders, and prices, in consequence, eased off from 2 @ 3 per pound on fine fleeces, and from 1 @ 2 per pound on other kinds. Sales of the week have been 21,000,000 pounds. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 40 @ 45 for XX and XXX, and 41 is now the nominal quotation for X and XX. Michigan and southern fleeces have been selling at 45 @ 48, and dull at these prices; combing and delaines have been sold at 45 @ 44; and 46 for fine and medium combing. A lot of 15,000 pounds of Kentucky combing sold at 32, a considerable decline from the recent prices, and there have been large transactions in Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky combing in the neighboring markets, at an average of 30. Of unwashed fleeces there have been sales of 24,000 pounds at various prices, as to quality; 275,000 pounds of all California at 19 @ 18. Pulled wools have been selling quite freely at low prices, some 375,000 pounds have been taken at 30 @ 32 for low, and choice superfine and fancy lots of eastern and Maine at 48 @ 50.

In foreign wool nothing of any consequence has been done, the sales comprising a few small lots of Cape, Australian and Montevideo at prices indicating no material changes. CHICAGO, 18.—The tow boat *John Means* exploded her boiler, last evening, 90 miles up the river, and sunk outright immediately. She carried a crew of 26 men, four of whom—John S. Eals, a pilot, deck hand named Morris, and two firemen Germans—are missing, supposed to be drowned. Charles Purcell, pilot on watch, was blown into the river and had a leg broken. Thomas Cameron, deck hand, had his skull fractured. Wm. R. Woodridge, second cook, was scalded on the neck and legs. Captain McClellan was also slightly wounded on the head. When the boat sunk, the five barges loaded with railroad iron and block tin which she was towing, floated on down the river. Captain McClellan and the wounded men were brought here, this morning by the *Belle of Memphis*. The captain has returned to the scene with a tug to secure the barges.

DENVER, 18.—The *Tribune's* Rawlins special says: The latest and most reliable news from White River appears to point to an outbreak of the Utes early in the spring. Their camp is located near White River, about twenty-five miles from the military post. The son of Chief Douglas is reported as saying that as soon as Douglas has returned to camp, and the snow goes off, the Utes "heap fight." They are procuring all the guns and ammunition possible, for which they exchange horses or anything else. The military has just completed a substantial block house near the post.

The *Tribune's* Los Vegas special says: Marino Libi, the last of the murderers of Colonel Potter, was captured at Alamogordo, and will probably be lynched at Alamogordo.

CHEYENNE, 18.—A *Leader* reporter has interviewed Cannon, the Mormon delegate to Congress. Cannon expresses confidence in his ultimate victory over Campbell. He says all the lawyers and congressmen in Washington agree that he cannot be kept out of his seat. The idea was suggested that the next House, being republican, would keep him out in the cold. He said he had

more to hope for from a republican House, because republicans abhorred the principle which sought to unseat him. As to Governor Murray's visit to Mentor, several days before the inauguration, and the announcement that Garfield had endorsed Murray's action, Cannon said he had it from good authority that Garfield did not approve of the giving of the certificate to Campbell.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., 18.—Bartlett's mills caught fire at 11 to-night. No. 1 mill is destroyed, and No. 2 is on fire, and danger threatens the *Herald* office and Unitarian church corporation. All are fully insured. Steamers are on the way by rail from other towns. The loss will be very heavy.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18.—A man has been arrested who was habitually addressed by his accomplices as "My lord." This application was given by the Nihilists to Jeliaboo, the instigator of the plot to blow up the Imperial train near Moscow. This man was arrested on the 11th inst. He appears to be one of the leaders of the Nihilists.

The amount of dynamite found in the Nihilist mine was eight pounds. Mourning flags hang from every building in St. Petersburg.

As at present arranged, the coronation of the Czar will take place at Moscow on the expiration of the period of deep mourning, the imperial party remaining in Moscow until the end of the year.

The minister of foreign affairs addresses the following circular to Russian representatives abroad: His majesty, the Emperor, on ascending the throne of his ancestors, assumes as an inheritance the traditions consecrated by time and their acts. Russia has now attained her full development. Feelings of jealousy and discontent are equally foreign to her. The Emperor will first give attention to the internal developments of the State. The Emperor's foreign policy will be entirely pacific. Russia will remain faithful to her friends, exercise reciprocal friendship with all States and act in common with other governments in maintaining general peace. Only the duty of protecting her honor or security may divert her from the work of internal or external development. The Emperor will endeavor to strengthen her power, advance her welfare and secure her prosperity without detriment to others. Those are the principles by which the policy of the Emperor will invariably be guided. The Emperor charges you to take these declarations to the various governments to which you are accredited, and to communicate this dispatch to the minister of foreign affairs.

Rocheport's letter to the *Intransigent*, from Geneva, says that Rousakoff joined the Nihilists only a few days before the assassination of the Czar. Rocheport supplements the letter by a telegram stating that up to Monday night, at least, Rousakoff had confessed nothing. The Nihilists pretend that they have taken every measure to keep themselves informed as to what passes in his prison, and that in a few days they will be able to publish an accurate report of all interrogatories to which he has been submitted. Rocheport's dispatch adds: "Had the first shell missed the Emperor, three others would have been thrown before he reached the palace."

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Summary of news per *City of Peking*:

Hong Kong, Feb. 18.—It is reported that several Russian vessels of the Pacific fleet are to return to Europe.

Shishido, Japanese minister to China, and Inoye, special commissioner, arrived in Shanghai from Peking on the 17th of Feb. The cause of their departure was due to the refusal of Tsung to ratify the convention of the Loo Choo question on the basis proposed by Grant. They return to Peking in Japan by a man-of-war, which was dispatched for the purpose. The relations between the two countries are strained, but diplomatic intercourse is still maintained.

Negotiations for a government loan are proceeding between a Chinese financier and local foreign firms.

Large cargoes of munitions of war continue to arrive to government consignment.

The *Sun*: There are western politicians and editors who take exception at the slight concession made to China in the opium laws of the new treaty which prohibits a citizen of the U. S. from engaging in the opium traffic through Chinese ports. Their argument is that it is an in-

jury to property and business of American citizens to prohibit them taking a part in the opium trade and that this ought not to be the case in return for the limitation of Chinese immigration. The main point is, there happens to be no foundation. The opium imported into the U. S., for medicinal purposes comes from Indian ports and that imported into China passes chiefly through the hands of British subjects, under the protection of the English arms. Few or no Americans are engaged in the trade. Lastly, so much of the drug as is brought to the U. S. for smoking is imported wholly by Chinese firms.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Times* Washington describes the scene in the Senate yesterday thus: The chamber was filled on the republican side with members of the House and other well known persons, among them Geo. C. Gorham, Mahone's guide, philosopher and friend, Chief Justice Waite and Edwards Pierpont. The democratic senators were not in a hilarious mood. Their countenances were those of mourners at a funeral. Behind their desks was a grim row of clerks witnessing with solemn interest the proceedings which would deprive them of snug positions.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The board of naval officers of which Rear Admiral Rogers is chairman, appointed to consider plans for the *Jeannette* search expedition, to-day heard the statement of Professor Maury upon the wind and current phenomena in the Arctic. His opinion was heard with great respect, bearing as it does upon the search route, which the commander of the *Helen and Mary* will probably have to follow. That which enabled the board for the first time to definitely consider the perils of the expedition came in a letter from Mrs. De Long, wife of Lieutenant De Long, commander of the *Jeannette*, who enclosed extracts from letters of her husband as to the course he would pursue in the event that he would be situated favorably for such movements. The first probabilities were cancelled by the last letter from Lieut. De Long, written at St. Lawrence Bay, at which time he had heard of the safety up to the time of writing of Nordenskjold's expedition. If he had not heard of this success in his northern voyage, he would have been tempted to proceed more to the west of Wrangell Land, and endeavor to establish shore communication at every favorable point. As he progressed, he said, he would build cairns in which would be placed information indicative of his northward journey. This information enables the board to conclude at once upon the details of the search expedition and henceforth the labor will be to make the outfit complete as possible. The officers and crew will not probably exceed 35 men, six officers and 29 seamen. The minimum number is deemed best in the event the expedition should fall in with the exploring party and find them out of food or scantily provided for. The commander has not yet been decided upon but it is understood he will be assigned in a few days from among the number of volunteer applicants in order that he may devote himself to arrange the time for a better study of the dangers he will have to risk in his Arctic voyage. The commandant at Mare Island has been instructed to make an inventory of the articles on board the *Helen and Mary*, which vessel is now in his charge and report the same without delay to the Secretary of the Navy, to enable the board to decide what may be utilized in the cruise. Other details referring to the clothing and supplies of the crew, the preparation of charts, and all information of practical bearing will be proceeded with so that the outfit may be as complete as possible.

CHICAGO, 19.—Another "worst storm of the season," set in early this morning and up to this hour, noon, snow has been falling rapidly, so that snow lays from three to four inches on the level. A freezing wind accompanied it, but so solid was the snow that it did not drift perceptibly, and the wet and solid mass lies on the streets and pavement like so much ice. Trains generally are on time, as they were nearly here when the storm began; but the street cars after keeping up the battle for two or three hours, sought their barns. Snow plows took their place on the tracks, and attempted to open the roads, but with little success, for their six and eight horses were unable to keep the snow from the track. The streets were black with pedestrians during the morning and later busses and carriages were im-

proved to accommodate trade. The telegraph wires are weather bound to most of the principal points, and in the city there is great interruption to the telephone and district telegraph business. The wires look like two-inch ropes with their heavy wrappings of snow. Inquiry at railroad offices show the storm was not very severe in the north, but extended west as far as Omaha, south to St. Louis and Kansas City, and east on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne as far as Crestline. Railroad men say there will undoubtedly be great delays if the storm continues much longer, as it is of the most dangerous character of any this season.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Several republican senators, among whom are Ingalls and Blair, think republicans should stop with the committees and let the democrats hold the Senate offices until December, unless an extra session is called. Democrats are united in the determination to fight against any change of officers. Bayard, Hampton and several others who advocated the policy of general surrender, have been overruled by the voice of the caucus, and the opinion now is that the officers will not be changed until December unless an extra session of Congress is called.

Governor Murray, of Utah, who has been here for some time past, leaves for Salt Lake City to-night, to resume his official duties. It was learned to-day from a trustworthy source, that during a recent interview, President Garfield assured Governor Murray of his determination to use every endeavor to suppress polygamy.

It was further learned that the President had decided to renominate General Bane, an anti-Mormon, to the position of receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake.

CINCINNATI, 19.—"Death from being stabbed by its mother. I further find said wounds were inflicted to commit murder." Above is the verdict of the coroner this afternoon, in a case of infanticide; the mother Matilda Streeble. The birth and infanticide occurred two weeks ago, but the discovery of the child in a privy vault was not made till last night, and then accidentally by a plumber. Twenty mortal stabs were found on its body. The mother, this afternoon, testified that she gave birth to a child in the privy, knifed it to death to still its cries, threw it into the vault to conceal her shame, but says she was mentally deranged. She is 21 years old, came from Germany to Chicago a year ago, and to this city about a month ago. She and Carl Siebley, the reputed father, are arrested for murder. They came from Germany together, and are said to be cousins.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—The *Republican* has information from a high official of the Denver and Rio Grande Company, that the road will be completed to Laredo within two years. The line is now finished to Santa Cruz, New Mexico, and is being vigorously pushed southward. An incomplete road from Corpus Christi, Texas, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to Laredo, has recently been purchased by the Denver and Rio Grande Company, and a forty-mile gap in it will be finished as speedily as the grading and tracklaying can be accomplished. When this work is done it will afford connection between Laredo and Galveston, New Orleans and other Gulf ports, and be a great aid in the transportation of supplies of iron, etc., to contractors on the Mexican line proper.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A Victoria dispatch says: In the House, last night, the premier gave notice of a resolution to the effect that in view of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out the agreement with regard to railroad construction, a petition be addressed by the House to the Queen, asking her to cause the Dominion Government to do justice to the province.

ST. PETERSBURG, 19.—The leading idea at present urged is said to be more for agricultural interests represented by peasants. The following proposals are said to be under consideration: Imperial ukases are to be issued, on the Emperor's sole initiative, giving evidence of the firm purpose of his own will, firstly, to promote inter-colonization by the migration of peasants to rich, unoccupied land, and funds being provided therefor; secondly, to give more land to peasants generally, and thirdly, to liberate peasants from the expensive regime of passports. Landed proprietors and all other sections, such as capitalists and manufacturers, organized in cer-