

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 5.—A dispatch from Taylorville, Ill., says: A cold blooded murder was committed a little north of the town of Palmer. John Leigh and James Rigby, two farmers quarrelled about the possession of land, and they became involved in a law suit, from which Rigby came out victorious. Yesterday Leigh approached Rigby, and pretending that he desired to effect a peaceful settlement, suddenly opened fire with a revolver. One bullet produced a fatal wound. Leigh escaped, but a posse are in pursuit, and as the excitement runs high lynching is probable, as murderers have usually escaped the law in this region.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The *Jeannette* board of inquiry spent the entire afternoon session in organizing and outlining plans for a thorough and systematic investigation. The sessions of the board will be open, and it is at present the intention to examine every witness who can throw any light upon the subject. As several survivors of the *Jeannette* expedition are now engaged in the search for inquiry, Chippis and party, the present inquiry may be prolonged several months, to allow the taking of their testimony.

NEW YORK, 5.—The coroner's jury investigating the responsibility for the late collision in the Harlem river tunnel, by which three persons lost their lives, find W. D. O. Rawson, the telegraph operator at the Ninety-sixth Street station, guilty of culpable negligence; George E. Rood, the conductor of the New Haven and Hartford train, guilty of gross and criminal negligence; Robert L. Robbins, the brakeman, guilty of culpable negligence; and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company guilty of gross and criminal negligence.

KANSAS CITY, 5.—Frank James surrendered to Gov. Crittenden at Jefferson City, at 5 o'clock, and he will be brought here to-morrow and delivered to the Jackson County authorities. Gov. Crittenden telegraphs that the officer leaves to-night with the prisoner. The officials express some surprise at James' action, as no overtures have been made on their part toward a surrender. They think he became discouraged at having lost all of his old confederates and concluded that it was useless to attempt longer to live in outlawry, preferring to trust to the law to pardon him.

St. Louis, 5.—A special from Jefferson City says: That when Frank James surrendered to Governor Crittenden he handed him his pistols and stated that he (the Governor) was the only man except himself who had touched them for twenty years. Frank is at the McCarthy House this evening, and many prominent citizens are seeking the honor of shaking hands with him.

BROWNSVILLE, 5.—There are nine new cases here and six new cases in Matamoros, no deaths. The daily death rate in Mier is eight to twelve. The weather is hot.

PENSACOLA, 5.—There are 55 new cases and four deaths. There is no improvement and no encouragement to physicians.

LINCOLN, Neb., 5.—The Woman's Suffrage campaign has opened in dead earnest. The Board of Trade of this city tendered the free use of their rooms to the State Society Campaign Committee for headquarters until the election in November. Speakers will stump the entire State, and immense efforts are making to secure the adoption of the amendment.

RALEIGH, N. C., 5.—A train on the Midland & Northern Railroad was derailed to-day while approaching Goldsboro, and several cars rolled down the embankment. One man is reported killed and several passengers injured.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Senior Elmore, the Peruvian minister to Washington, received a cable this evening from Gwayquilla Rudor, dated to-day, stating that Calderon, the constitution president of Peru, who during the past eleven months has been a prisoner in Chili, and Dr. Logan, the United States minister in Chili, are in Arequipa, Peru, treating for peace.

In commenting to-night upon the telegram, Minister Elmore said Arequipa, a well known city in the interior of Peru, had lately been made the seat of the Peruvian government, by Vice-President Montero, who has been acting as the President of Peru since the carrying away

of President Calderon on the 6th of November last. Minister Elmore said the news did not much surprise him, because he had been expecting something of that kind in view of the solid union of the Peruvians under the provisional government of Calderon, and of the loyal attitude of Bolivia as Peru's ally, and of the firm position occupied by the United States during the whole as an impartial friend of all the belligerents. He believed that lasting peace could be made only by the Calderon government, under the auspices of the United States.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The following circular is being distributed:

To United States Indian Agents:

In compliance with instructions received from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior your attention is called to section 8 of an act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the fiscal year, and for other purposes; approved May 17, 1882, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior shall issue notice to such Indians as are now being subsisted in whole or in part by appropriations not required in treaty obligations, to be notified that he has recommended to Congress at its next session a diminution of such appropriations, and that in consequence thereof their future supplies will depend more upon their own exertions.

In compliance with the above you will give your Indians the notice required by this act of Congress, and assure them that while the government is disposed to treat them kindly and even generously, and extend them every generous assistance to enable them to make a comfortable living for themselves and families, yet they must remember that there is now no treaty or other obligation on the part of the government to support them, and what they are now receiving is purely a gift, and they must come to the time when they will be expected to labor for their own support, the same as white men do. Say to them that labor is not degrading, but on the contrary, ennobling, and if they ever expect to become rich and powerful as the white races, they must learn the lessons of industry and economy.

(Signed) H. PRICE, Commissioner.

KANSAS CITY, 6.—A Jefferson City special has a letter from Frank James addressed to Governor Crittenden, dated St. Louis, October 1st. This letter from James professes a surrender. It is a lengthy document and says he was prompted to act through consideration for his wife and children and a desire to retire his name from the shadow cast upon it, and through it upon the good name of Western Missourians. He makes the plea that he is not as bad as he has been painted, that the outlaw has the thoughts and impulses of a man, and his desire to return to the house of his parents and there with his family to pass his days in peace, and thus gain the respect of his fellow-men. He thinks it unnecessary at present to recount the history of his life. Those who are his friends are already acquainted with it and the public at present are not disposed to judge him charitably. He thinks his sufferings have already done penance for his acts. He denies the authorship of any of the letters threatening the assassination of the murderers of Jesse, which has been attributed to him. He submits the question whether Frank James, humbled, repentant and reformed, before the world will not be an example more fraught with good to the rising generation than Frank James the outlaw and wanderer.

He says this letter was the result of a determination formed during the past four years of industrious farm life which he has spent. He asks for amnesty if possible, and states that an answer will reach him through his wife, who is at Independence, Mo. On receipt of this letter Governor Crittenden replied that he could make no definite promises, but would recommend James to present himself before the courts where charges now rest against him, and answer them as best becomes a man. In accordance therewith, James appeared before the Governor to-day, accompanied by Major J. W. Edwards, of Sedalia, as counsel, and surrendered himself. He will arrive at Kansas City to-morrow, and have a hearing at Independence, the county seat. Along the route James was frequently recognized old confederates of his guerilla days. He is 5 feet 9 inches

high, spare but sinewy; has light-blue eyes, a small blonde moustache, hair a shade darker, and dresses unobtrusively. He said that, though the Governor had not promised him immunity, he had at last nerved himself to the long contemplated act and surrendered. He believed, if tried on any single charge alone, he won't be convicted, and hopes that if he is convicted the Governor will interfere. He desires to live a quiet life with his family, as he did from April, 1877, to April, 1881, upon a rented farm near Nashville, Tenn. He refuses to state where he has been since April, 1881, but he read in the New York *Herald* the news of the shooting of Jesse the day after it occurred. He had been east of the Alleghenies and in Kentucky the past year. He has been much maligned. He never wrote a letter threatening to avenge Jesse's death. He remarked of the country that it was mighty good bush-whacking timber, and he knew every foot of it.

The prisoner said he had come to Missouri on September 25d with the purpose of surrendering. Previous to that time, he said, he had not been in the State for a year. He said: I came to Missouri to try to regain a home and standing among her people. I have been outside of her laws for 21 years. I have been hunted like a wild beast from one state to another, and I have known no home. I have slept in all sorts of places, here to-day and there to-morrow. I have been charged with nearly every great crime committed in either Wisconsin or the neighboring States. I have been taught to suspect my nearest and dearest friends of treachery; and where is the end to be? I am tired of this life of night-riding and day-hiding, of constant listening for footfalls, crackling doors, rustling leaves, and cracking twigs; tired of seeing Judas on the face of every friend I own, and goodness knows I have none to spare; tired of the saddle, the revolver and cartridge belt; tired of the hoofs and horns with which popular belief has equipped me; and I want to see if there is not some way out of it. I think I can give the State a substantial return for what I ask, and I think the dignity of the law will not suffer. I shall prove myself worthy of mercy.

It is found impossible to hold an examination to-day. Consequently James was taken to a hotel. Two indictments have been standing against him in this county for about a year, one for complicity in the murder of young Wiebes, near Liberty, in 1874, and the other on account of the Blue Cut train robbery. The Criminal Court does not sit regularly for some time, but Judge White will probably give a hearing upon the indictment in chambers next week. James, this evening was removed to a cell at the jail, and there he will remain until the court grants a hearing. No formal proceedings will be held this week.

There was an immense crowd about the hotel all day, attempting to get a view of James, but his wish was to remain as quiet as possible, and see but few callers.

With all the sentiment which necessarily surrounds a history so mysterious and an event so dramatic, there rests a conviction among the citizens generally, that the law should take its impartial course and justice be meted out as seems best. The feeling expressed, however, has nothing of open violence, and there is no possible danger of any attempt in that direction. There will be no examination of James to-day. He will be locked up in the jail at Independence to-morrow, and possibly his examination will be held Saturday.

PENSACOLA, 6.—There are 71 new cases and a few deaths. Total cases to-day, 1,111; deaths, 103.

BROWNSVILLE, 6.—There is one new case of fever and one death, a Mexican. It is estimated there are 30 cases of fever in the whole city. There are no new cases in Fort Brown, and the few cases of fever in Matamoros are entirely confined to the suburbs. The fever is raging in Carmarage.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 6.—Associate Justice Field passed through this afternoon on his way from San Francisco to Washington. Respecting the infernal machine Judge Field said: The machine was received by him January 16, 1876, an account of which was published the next day in the Washington papers, and it also appears in Judge Fields book, "Reminiscences of Early days in California." The machine was recently taken to a gunsmith in Washington under the

Judges' orders to have the fulminating powder removed to avoid accident. The Judge further said that the man who was always suspected of sending the machine died several years ago, and the strange part of his action was that Judge Field's decision in relation to the title to the ground on which San Francisco stands was really beneficial to the man although he really believed himself to be ruined thereby, and hence sought to kill Judge Field.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Some figures recently prepared at the Treasury Department regarding the public debt are quite interesting. They show an annual interest charge of \$1.09 per head for all persons in the United States. In 1865 it was at its height, being \$4.29; in the following year, \$4.12; a year later, \$3.80. It gradually lessened till in 1871 it reached \$3 per head, and now it has fallen to \$1.09, and soon must go below that.

NEW ORLEANS, 6.—A special from the quarantine station says: The steamship *Atlantic* brought from Vera Cruz forty-seven sailors from five Norwegian vessels, and four sailors from one American vessel, the *Commodore Dupont*, all wrecked on the coast of Mexico during the gale on September 9th. Seven vessels were riding at anchor off Tampico, Pueblo, Luevo, Mexico; five of them went ashore and were total wrecks, breaking up on the shelving beach. The barometers began to fall Friday, and both anchors were let go on each vessel, but the force of the wind was so great that the vessels were dragged on the shore in a short time and broke to pieces. No lives were lost.

NEWPORT, Ky., 6.—All the men of the *Globe* and *Anchor* rolling mills struck this morning against the new price list reducing the wages of sheet iron rollers. The mill owners will not yield a point.

NEW YORK, 7.—A boy about 18 years old called at police headquarters this morning and asked for a permit to carry a pistol. When asked what he wanted to carry a pistol for, he replied:

"To shoot President Arthur."

He was taken to Jefferson Market Court, when he seemed much excited. In answer to questions from the Court, he said his name was Wm. Martin, and that he lived at 117 East 8th St. President Arthur used to live in the same house, and that his father, 18 years ago, when he was roundsman, and had just come from the penitentiary, where he had served a term for larceny. He said that when he did not steal he blacked boots. He was committed for examination as to his mental condition.

A Springfield, Ill., special says: A terrible excitement exists in Christian County, where 300 armed men are searching for John Leigh, who shot James Rigby. If found he will be shot or hanged instantly. Leigh, the father, promised John \$1,000 to kill Rigby. He has been committed to jail and his life is in danger from the mob.

CHICAGO, 7.—The White House still looks daubed and streaked, despite the scraping and painting, and visitors are indignant at the scandal to the nation of keeping up such a national disgrace.

Attorney General Brewster is expected on Tuesday, when proceedings will be inaugurated and pushed vigorously in the Star route bribery cases. District Attorney Corkhill has finished the preliminary work and all the necessary papers have been sent to the Department of Justice for the use of the Attorney General. The absence of parties supposed to be implicated in approaches made to jurors, in the interest of the defense, has been the cause of considerable comment. The opinion of the officials at the Department of Justice is that the government will have no trouble in convicting several of the would-be juryfixers, as the evidence taken before District Attorney Corkhill is said to be most convincing. The Star route men exhibit great uneasiness and much anger over the fact that the Department of Justice has decided to take full charge of the jury bribery investigation. The chief Star route organ to-day opens its abuse on the Attorney General and others who are connected with the effort to expose the attempts at bribery.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 5.—The snapping of a chain caused the fall of an iron curtain among the footlights on the stage of the Royal Opera House. The accident caused an intense panic among the audience, and

many persons were severely crushed but no one killed.

Cairo, 5.—Large quantities of valuable loot were discovered at Damietta and other places in Egypt. It is decided to expel from the country the Swiss, Ninet, At Pasha's adviser.

The Khedive to-morrow will issue a decree rescinding the prohibition of the importation of coal and petroleum.

Several natives, convicted of participation in the June massacre, will be executed in Alexandria Saturday.

Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha to-day were removed to the Thames, where other prisoners numbering 80 were removed yesterday. The preliminary examination in the case of Arabi Pasha was secret, but his formal trial will be public.

The Khedive will give medals to the entire British army engaged in the Egyptian campaign. The soldiers will be of copper, the officers of silver.

An important phase of the public situation here is growing clearer. The difference between the Egyptian ministers in regard to the future form of government. One party favors the autocratic system. Some years ago, and another party advocates the retention and development of that established under the first constitution.

Alexandria, 5.—Arabi Pasha telegraphed here for counsel, but persons applied to declined to do so. It is said because they are afraid of losing clients. Arabi, therefore, will probably be convicted and executed.

Paris, 5.—De Lesseps telegraphed the president of the court martial which Arabi Pasha will be tried, testifying that during the trial Arabi exerted himself to maintain the neutrality of the Suez Canal and he protected the lives and interests of Europeans.

The *Times* says England entertains plans for a reorganization of the affairs of Egypt by the suppression of native control and extension of the powers of the public commission.

Berlin, 5.—Negotiations of powers on the Egyptian question are progressing favorably, the endeavors of Germany to bring about a friendly understanding between the powers most interested in the Egyptian question are meeting with success.

Vienna, 5.—It is reported that England has promised the Khedive to permit the recruiting of the Egyptian military force in India provided the present gen d'arm are placed under British officers.

ATHENS, 6.—The Porte has promised Greece that it will order the evacuation of the ceded parts on the frontier including Goaniza on the day.

Alexandria, 6.—There are eight cases of typhoid fever in the Rami hospital.

Buenos Ayres, 4.—Peace negotiations between Chili and Peru broken off because of the refusal of Chili to any of Peru's demands.

Ottawa, 6.—It is said that the Canadian Government has been informed of the intended visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to the country on the occasion of the annual meeting of the British Science Association in Montreal. In the event an extended American tour will probably be the result.

ALEXANDRIA, 6.—The Egyptian Gazette says: In consequence of representations made by one of the great powers two Commissioners will be appointed to fix the amount of indemnity for the losses sustained by foreigners in Egypt during the rebellion.

Athens, 6.—All of the Powers sent to the claim of Greece to send a commissioner to Egypt to participate in the deliberations of the commission to fix the indemnities of the sufferers by the bombardment of Alexandria and from other causes. Great Britain took the initiative, urging the right of Greece to be represented.

Suez, 6.—There is a water famine here. What water remains in the canal is putrid, and many persons are sick with fever.

Cairo, 6.—The European residents and Egyptians regard the return of a system of joint control the worst possible solution of the difficulties of the situation.

No genuine documents connecting Arabi Pasha with the outrages at Alexandria have been discovered. The spirit of vindictiveness against Arabi Pasha is growing less general and less bitter. It is stated that an English barrister named Lambton has arrived to defend Arabi.