

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 19.—The plan of the California Colony, organizing in Buffalo, is stated as follows: The capital stock, of an amount to be hereafter named, will be divided into a given number of shares. With so much of the capital as may be requisite, a tract of land will be purchased and cut up into farms of from 10 to 80 acres each. The location of the land is to be decided by the members themselves. A competent person will be sent through the country to mark out suitable locations and report to the members thereon. After purchasing the site, the farms will be auctioned off to the members. A resident manager will be appointed whose principal business will be to make such improvements on each farm as the owner may desire.

WASHINGTON, 19.—After careful consideration and consultation among the members of the Pacific Coast delegation and Willis, of Kentucky, who, by parliamentary usages, has charge of the matter, it has to-day been determined to move non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Chinese immigration bill and thus secure a speedy and final action through the instrumentality of a committee of conference, after perhaps omitting the section which provides for a formal abrogation of the whole fifth and sixth articles of the Burlingame treaty and correcting certain grammatical errors in other portions of the bill. The reasons for the adoption of this course were fully outlined in these dispatches last night, and it seems unnecessary to add anything to them except that to state that careful inquiry and reflection to-day have left no room for doubt on the part of the leading friends of the bill that it is highly advisable to pursue it. Horace Davis, having recovered from his recent illness, has participated in the consultations on this subject, and entirely agrees with his colleagues in their conclusions. Willis will obtain the floor to make the requisite motion at the earliest possible opportunity, probably tomorrow.

An exciting political debate took place in the House, which foreshadows a long contest over the democratic proposition to repeal the federal election law by an amendment to the pending appropriation bill, but it is still the general impression that the democrats will ultimately recede without forcing an extra session of Congress. It is quite possible, however, that they will carry their point in the House and not abandon their efforts for repeal until after the bill shall have been returned from the Senate with their amendments omitted, in which event it will doubtless be the subject for a long continued struggle in one or more committees of conference, but without preventing the final passage of the bill prior to the 4th of March.

The House committee on ways and means intend to take action tomorrow upon the subject of providing means to meet the demands of the recently enacted law for the payment of arrearages of pensions. Great diversity of opinion exists as to the proper method; one proposition looks to the issue of treasury notes to pay the claimants. General Garfield favors the sale of 4 per cent. bonds for that purpose. Judge Kelly says the claims should be paid in standard silver dollars, while Wood and other influential members believe that Secretary Sherman can pay the pension claims and meet other deficiencies likely to result from the reduction of the tobacco tax, etc., by drawing on the surplus funds accumulated for resumption purposes. It seems to be absolutely certain that this Congress will not impose any additional taxes to meet the deficiencies.

The action of the majority of the Senate judiciary committee, to-day, in eliminating from the Geneva award bill all provisions for the payment of war premium claimants, makes the passage of the bill on that subject improbable during this session, although there is still a chance for the war premium men if they can unite in a well organized effort.

CHEYENNE, 19.—A Deadwood dispatch says: Couriers arrived at Fort Meade this evening from Rapid City, with the news that two freighters had been killed by Indians on the Fort Pierre road, on the 17th, some miles from Rapid City.

The freighters were named James Brady and Frank Hannan, and were on their way to Rapid loaded with grain. The Indians killed Brady instantly; Hannan, mortally wounded, succeeded in reaching a rancho two miles distant from the scene of the attack and died a few hours later. The Indians mutilated Brady's body and set fire to his clothing. The Indians that committed this outrage are supposed to be the same that attacked a party of hunters a few days since in the vicinity of Rapid City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The Nevada bank, to-day, sold 300,000 ounces of fine silver to the government, to be delivered at the San Francisco mint. The bids of the Anglo-California Bank and Bank of California were rejected, though the latter offered to sell 125,000 ounces at \$1.09.

A Walla Walla dispatch says: When Captain Winters arrived with over 500 Indian prisoners at the Yakima reservation, as ordered by the Interior Department, the agent had received no instructions relative to the transfer and declined to receive the Indians. Winters is subsisting them until the agent writes to the Department on the subject.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, the ferry steamers *El Capitan* and *Alameda*, plying between this city and Oakland Point, collided in mid passage. A dense fog prevailed and the boats were close to each other before they could be seen. The bow of the *El Capitan* struck the *Alameda* in the port quarter, shattering her guard and rail, but doing her no serious damage. The port bow of the *El Capitan* was crushed in and she filled and sank rapidly. The greatest terror and confusion prevailed. Some of the passengers jumped on board the *Alameda*, others sprang into the water. In a few moments the steamers drifted apart and lost sight of each other in the fog. The *El Capitan* sank to the hurricane deck, and drifted rapidly towards the North Point in a strong ebb tide.

The harbor commissioner's tug, *Gov. Irwin*, which was in the vicinity, piloted by cries of the passengers and screaming of whistles, steamed at once to the rescue, and picked up those struggling in the water.

It is impossible at the present time to state the loss of life, if any. Many are of the opinion that all were saved, but others say it is impossible but that some must have been lost. The submerged wreck of the *El Capitan* was grappled by tugs off Meigs' wharf, and is now being towed up to the city front. Great excitement in the city, and crowds are gathered on the streets discussing the news. Both steamers were ferryboats of the first class. The latest report is that no lives are lost.

It is not definitely ascertained whether there is any loss of life by the ferryboat collision, but a more general opinion to the contrary prevails. The boats remained fast to each other several minutes, during which time most of the passengers of the *El Capitan* got on the *Alameda*, except a few who jumped overboard in the excitement. The boats of both steamers were lowered to pick up those in the water. The officers and crew behaved well. There were about 40 passengers on the *El Capitan* and nearly 200 on the *Alameda*. One sailor was injured by a fragment broken off by the collision.

It is now ascertained that the *Alameda*, which was lower in the water than the *El Capitan*, ran her head on the under guards of the latter, striking her forward of the paddle box. Both steamers were constantly blowing whistles, and a double lookout was maintained. The *El Capitan* sank to the hurricane deck in 20 minutes. She now lies in the bay, behind Black Point.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Sun's* Washington special says, on the Chinese bill: That it has been decided by the friends of the bill in the House, to endeavor to take it up, non-concur in the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference committee. One reason for this is that some of the Senate amendments are so awkwardly drawn as to be bad grammar. Another is that under the rules of the house this is the best course to take to insure the early passage of the bill.

O'Leary, the pedestrian, arrived here yesterday, and in an interview, said, of the coming international match, on the 10th of March, I honestly say that I am confident

as to anything but a place in the field. I have walked ten times since I came from England, and I think my best walking days are past.

Speaking of the republican cipher dispatches, recently printed, the *Tribune* says, editorially: Perhaps there are more which we have not found. If the cipher committee knows of them or suspects where they are, we challenge the democratic members of that body to bring them out. In all the researches which we made among the cipher correspondence of 1876, we have failed to discover the faintest trace of discreditable transactions on the republican side. We do not believe there were any such transactions.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, to-day, assuming to speak for the merchants here interested in the China trade, predicts direful consequences following the Chinese bill, should it become law. It thinks all the treaty rights now existing will be swept away by diplomatic usage, and common sense alike must repudiate the assumption that one of the subscribing parties to the treaty can abrogate or abolish so much of it as it has ceased to approve, and insist at the same time upon holding the other party to the observance of the remainder. As Webster said, a bargain or treaty broken on one side is broken on both sides. It no longer exists. The Americans have now no rights in China which the government or people there are bound to respect. In all probability, one of the first effects of the nullification of the treaty will be to deprive us of steam communication with Asiatic ports and drive from the waters of the Pacific the only steamship line that carries the American flag to that part of the world. Its most lucrative business, of late, has been the passenger traffic; deprived of that it is doubtful whether, under the steady diversion of the tea and raw silk trade by the cheaper Suez Canal route, sufficient business would remain to enable them to pay their way. We know this is the conviction of merchants who are engaged in the China trade. Says one, our exports to China have grown under the Burlingame treaty from \$12,000,000 in 1869, to \$18,000,000 in 1887. The commerce we have been building up will be transferred to our rivals, the English, French and Germans.

The *Sun* says: The menace that the Pacific states will secede from the Union if the anti-Chinese bill is not allowed to become law, is only a piece of wild, senseless bluster. No sensible man in California, Oregon, or Nevada has any idea of attempting a new rebellion against the law and authority of the United States.

Hostile criticism of the Chinese bill continues in all quarters.

The *West Indian* has arrived and reports another revolution in Hayti. In one engagement that took place by moonlight, the government forces lost 49 killed and 89 wounded. The loss of the insurgents exceeded these figures, and all of them captured were promptly put to death.

WASHINGTON, 20.—It is not likely that the Butler-Corbin contest will be brought to a vote, one or two republican senators, believing that if Corbin was seated, the next democratic Senate would undo the work, besides Peterson and Conover, Cameron, Pennsylvania, and Chaffee would probably vote to retain Butler. Mr. Corbin has been advised by certain senators to relinquish the contest, intimating that money sufficient to defray his expenses will be voted him, but he declines, demanding his rights or nothing, and threatens to do all possible to bring the matter to a vote and place the republican senators on record.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 20.—The Senate, this morning, unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the passage of the law restricting Chinese immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—In the United States Circuit Court, G. H. B. Henderson, Ex-postmaster at Ellis, San Joaquin County, charged with embezzlement, was acquitted.

At Santa Rosa, Joseph, youngest son of Gov. Boggs, suicided this morning, by cutting his throat.

CHICAGO, 20.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: The Senate committee on railroads, to-day, agreed unanimously to report back Senator Jones' bill permitting railroad companies to construct

telegraph lines and transact commercial business, with a recommendation that the whole matter be referred to a commission consisting of two senators, three members

of the House, and four other persons to be appointed by the President. This commission is instructed to examine into the question of alleged discriminations by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the relations and rights of the associated press, the National Associated Press and the subject of postal telegraph. The commission is to give the subject a thorough and extensive examination.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The War Department has ordered 10 of the new Hotchkiss mounted field guns for use on the frontiers. This is the most powerful field artillery yet invented. The order was cabled and the guns will be delivered in a few days.

The announcement that Gen. Shields would speak in the Senate, to-day, on the Mexican war pension bill had the effect to fill the galleries. His speech was delivered without notes, and although without special merit, was closely listened to. It was mainly devoted to eulogizing the services of those who fought in the Mexican war.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Representative Willis, of Ky., after consultation with other democratic representatives, has, to-day, concluded that he will take the chances of obtaining the opportunity to move for concurrence of the Senate amendment to the Chinese immigration bill, instead of taking the course agreed upon yesterday, of sending the bill immediately to the committee of conference, with a view to speedier action; and perhaps also the omission of its clause providing for the total abrogation of the 5th and 6th articles of the Burlingame treaty. The republican members of the Pacific coast delegation are still of the opinion that this course is the most advisable, but having placed the democrats in possession of the grounds for their opinion, they lay the responsibility with the democrats, whom, moreover, they could not successfully antagonize. They are, however, in a measure reconciled to the change of programme by the fact that closer examination of the objection raised in the cabinet against the bill's abrogation of the articles mentioned proves to be of much less weight than was at first supposed. It appears that the Reed treaty, which was in force 30 years before the Burlingame treaty was negotiated, provided full protection for our citizens in China and for the Chinese in this country. This treaty protection will continue in force after the fourth and fifth articles of the Burlingame treaty are abrogated, for they were only supplemented to the Reed treaty, and granted additional privileges to Chinese in the United States, without conferring any additional privileges of importance upon our citizens or upon our commerce.

The dead-lock in the House concerning the proposition for the repeal of the federal election laws, is not likely to be of long continuance. It seems to be generally understood that the republicans will filibuster against the adoption of the repeal amendment only long enough, perhaps during one day's session, to emphasize their opposition of it, and will then allow the bill to be passed and sent to the Senate, trusting to the rejection of the amendment by that body, and its subsequent omission from the bill after treatment by the committee of conference.

PITTSBURG, 20.—Danger exists of an outbreak by the striking coal miners along the Monongahela River, where, on account of the reduction of wages not being accepted, the mines have been closed. The old hands have refused to let fresh ones start in, and in some cases have possession of the mines. On Tuesday night, Sheriff Work, with a posse of 108 men, mounted and heavily armed, marched on Brownsville, arriving there at four o'clock on Wednesday morning. The sheriff immediately went to work arresting the coal miners, in many cases taking them out of bed, and a large number of strikers were jailed. In addition to the 108 men from Beallsville, 122 from California and Greenfield were sworn in, and joined the other party at Brownsville, making the entire number 230. They are camped in Brownsville and West Brownsville, and made many arrests to-day.

Many of the miners have fled to the mines, with provisions, to stand a heavy siege. A bloody break is momentarily expected.

GALVESTON, Tex., 20.—The Spanish steamship *Louisa*, hence with cattle, has foundered, 95 miles from

this port. The crew returned after a four days exposure in an open boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—Chinamen state that two of their countrymen were drowned on the *El Capitan* yesterday. This is the only loss of life known.

NEW YORK, 21.—The merchants in the China trade propose calling a monster mass meeting urging the President to veto the Chinese bill.

The British steamer *Zanzibar*, Capt. Page, from this port Jan. 11, for Glasgow, and not since heard from, is regarded lost with all on board.

The proposal to reduce the legal interest of this State from seven to six per cent. will probably pass the legislature.

A Connecticut dispatch states that Kate Cobb, despairing of establishing her innocence in the face of the public sentiment against her, and destitute of funds for a new trial, relinquishes her hope, and will go to prison.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Times's* London special says: Your correspondent has been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Sir Garnet Wolseley, governor of Cyprus. The famous British general says he has much anxiety as to the future of the Zulu difficulty. England is involved in a life or death struggle. This race is the most warlike in South Africa. It numbers 200,000, and can bring 40,000 well armed, drilled and admirably disciplined warriors into the field. It will require a large force of regular troops to subdue them. The struggle will be severe. A friend of Sir Garnet Wolseley says that the reinforcements being sent out are cruelly inadequate. The ministers are evidently thinking of the expense as well as the safety of the Cape, and the honor of the country. Should the Zulu natives, settled in Natal, and the native forces rise, they are sufficient to sweep the British soldiers and whites into the sea. Reinforcements are sailing daily, amidst enthusiastic demonstrations. The Queen is giving audiences to the general officers.

When last heard from, the Zulus were preparing a grand combined attack with all their forces. There was thrilling anxiety throughout the colony, especially as the Zulu king was sending emissaries to other native powers urging them not to lose this opportunity to slaughter every white man in South Africa. The colonists are armed to a man, and prepared in the last emergency to defend their homes under the direction of the military authorities. There is no doubt here about the final victory, but grave fears are still entertained of what may happen before the reinforcements arrive.

SALEM, N. J., 21.—Morris' oil cloth works, and six dwellings adjoining, were burned to-day; loss about \$40,000; insurance, \$23,000.

COHUES, 21.—The Atlantic Knitting Mills were burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, 21.—The Opera House Block, Columbus, Indiana, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, partially covered by insurance.

BLOOMINGTON, Illinois, 21.—A fire on the west side of town, last night, destroyed a small frame building. Its owner, an aged Irishman, named Reddington, was rescued by the neighbors, almost unharmed, but finding his wife had not escaped, he bravely dashed into the flames to rescue her, but before he could again be pulled out he was burned so terribly that he died during the night. The calcined remains of the wife were subsequently taken from the embers.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—The *Telegraph* says: Californians know nothing about secession and civil war except by report, or perhaps some of them would not be so rash with their threats of a secession of the Pacific coast states and the establishment of an "Occidental Republic."

The *Tribune*, this morning, says: In whatever direction one may look now, an experienced observer may see the signs of a sure recuperation of the business prosperity of the country. Among the symptoms of improvement are the increasing consumption of iron, always one of the surest signs; the large emigration west, and the steady increase of the exportation of goods and products of the country.

Carroll D. Fright, chief of the labour bureau of statistics, Massachusetts, yesterday submitted to the legislature a report on the condition of the workingmen. He takes up Butler's campaign cry, used by