

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The House appropriations failed this morning to complete the postoffice appropriation bill.

The finance committee will consider the internal revenue bill daily with the view of printing it and reporting it early. No member of the committee objected to Sherman's plan of amending it. No party prejudice was visible to-day.

The amount of the appropriation bill to be reported to-morrow, is \$14,780, \$30,000 less than the appropriation last year.

The Secretary of the Treasury is considering the case of Collector Haines and Deputy Collector Goodrich, of Brownsville, Texas. It is stated that Representative Upson and Representative elect Ochiltree are interesting themselves in behalf of Haines and Goodrich.

Before the *Jeannette* court this morning, Nindermann testified that Collins was always treated like a gentleman and an officer so far as he knew. He then described a little difficulty which he (Nindermann) had with Captain DeLong on Sept. 26th, 1891, but said it only amounted to his being placed under arrest for an hour. His examination was closed and it is expected the court will be occupied several days reading the testimony.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a large number of nominations, including General Pope and Colonel Mackenzie, to be Major General and Brigadier General respectively.

Washington, 12.—A report is in circulation to the effect that the Marquis of Lorne asked the Secretary of War, by telegraph, to give the Princess and himself a military escort from San Francisco to San Antonio, Texas, fears being entertained that the Fenians are plotting against their lives, and will take the occasion of their intended journey to carry their plot into execution. This may be only a rumor, but it is a fact that an escort of one officer and ten men have been detailed to accompany the distinguished visitors.

Eastern members are determined to have the scalp of the silver dollars this time. They quote the report of Treasurer Gillfillan, which shows but 27 1/2 per cent. of the silver dollars coined since the creation of daddy dollar, have ever been put in circulation; and the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and President regarding that offensive member of an otherwise happy financial family. If, on the other hand, members from the south and west are inclined to stand by their pet, and think it has not been given a fair show, they will resist any efforts to retire the silver dollar and silver certificates, but it is not improbable a bill authorizing the Treasury Department to coin only the amount actually needed will pass.

Topeka, 11.—J. C. Ellis, of Kinsley, Kansas, tells the following story of the robbery there on Saturday night: L. G. Boice, the cashier, locked the safe and vault and went to see per. G. W. Crawford, county treasurer, has an office in the same building, and besides the cashier, is the only one acquainted with the combination of the lock. He left at the same time with Boice and returned with him, and found coins scattered around the room. Boice opened the vault and found \$12,000 missing. The burglars evidently entered through the treasurer's office in the rear—a panel between the two rooms having been broken. It was evident the door of the safe was unlocked, not broken, so the burglars must have had the combination. Detectives were set to work and it is reported the money is recovered.

Larned, Kas., dispatch: Intelligence was received here to-day that the robbery of Kinsley Bank had been traced to the county treasurer, J. W. Crawford, of Edwards County, by means of a bunch of keys and a glove dropped at the door of the vault, and that Crawford has acknowledged himself guilty, and agreed to surrender the stolen money, which seems to be hid away somewhere out of Kinsley. This rumor is supplemented by many others, and is hard to determine just what the facts are from this distance.

WASHINGTON, 11.—A citizens' committee had an interview in the jail, to-day, with O'Leary and Murphy convicted as card monte and

bunko men. Each detailed the circumstances of many robberies, including the government printing office money theft, and gave the names of thieves and detectives who "stood in" as well as the percentage of the proceeds of robberies; paid detectives 20 per cent.; detectives, it was even said planned some jobs and selected men to execute them. Murphy and O'Leary gave a circumstantial account of the Christman diamond robbery, and alleged that the diamonds of the ex-minister were valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and were disposed of at a great sacrifice in New York, and a heavy percentage given to two detectives, who were named. The wives of these men, O'Leary said, now wear dresses made from the silk taken in the Burdette robbery, and given to the detectives for their part of the plunder. It is alleged the entire detective force in the district received dividends levied on bunko and monte men. The detectives involved are the same ones dismissed for betraying government's interest in the star route cases. Magruder, a member of the committee, thought he recognized O'Leary, who is well educated, and asked him if he had ever been to college. O'Leary answered, "at Conzuga College." "Then," said Magruder, "we were college mates. I now remember you well." O'Leary seemed greatly mortified at this identification.

OMAHA, 11.—King Kalakaua's chamberlain, Col. C. H. Judd, who, with his party, passed through Omaha yesterday homeward bound from Europe, has, as we learned from some of his acquaintance here, purchased in Europe some of the necessary insignia of royalty—a crown, a scepter and robes for Kalakaua. The robes and royal diadem will be used at the coming coronation of the King and Queen. They are modelled after those of Russia. The crown to be worn by the King is larger than that to be worn by his consort. They are each oval, and ornamented with a cross at the apex brilliantly studded with a diamond rim encircling the head, solid gold inlaid with diamonds and other precious gems. The King's scepter is composed of solid silver inlaid with gold; the robes are purple with ermine border. The King was crowned according to the customs of his own country, but on February 22nd he will be again crowned in the style that prevails in the courts of Europe. Invitations to attend the coronation have been sent to the President of the United States and to the different rulers of the old world. The ceremonies take place in a new palace, which is a magnificent structure. It was furnished by a Boston firm.

CHICAGO, 11.—A reporter, this afternoon, interviewed Jim Elliott, who is to fight Allen in the coming contest. He started off with the assertion that he would fight any man in the world, with naked fists for \$2,500, and would not bar any one. Sullivan he did not consider champion at all. In his estimation Sullivan was the best man he knew with gloves, and admits that Sullivan was better with gloves than himself. Elliott says he does not believe Sullivan or any other man can knock him out in four rounds, or in fact in any number. Fox, it is said, is willing to match Allen against Sullivan at any time for \$1,000. Elliott says he will return to Chicago after his fight with Allen. His fight with Sullivan takes place on the 23d inst. The place where the fight will take place will be decided upon next Thursday.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The Northern Pacific Exhibition Car arrived here yesterday morning on its homeward trip, having made a tour since September 15th, through Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Denver, New York and Maryland. The car is a miniature agricultural fair on wheels, containing very fine specimens of the agricultural and mineral products of the country along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. There is on exhibition in the car, wheat five feet in height, averaging from 30 to 60 bushels to the acre; oats, six feet in height, averaging 56 bushels to the acre, and weighing 54 pounds to the bushel; rye averaging 50 bushels to the acre; potatoes, 20 different varieties, averaging from 20 to 400 bushels to the acre; 35 varieties of wood from the Minnesota forests; 40 varieties of grasses, from one to nine feet in height, and exceedingly fine specimens of vegetables of all kinds. Coal from Dakota and Montana, iron, copper, lead, and silver ore of the finest grades. The car during its travels has been

visited by about 200,000 people. The products are attractively arranged and give a fine impression of the riches and productiveness of the Northern Pacific country.

CHICAGO, 12.—A Washington special says: If anybody supposed that Logan would surrender his convictions on account of Grant's change of views on the Fitz-John Porter question, he would have been undeceived if he had heard the Senate proceedings yesterday. Logan said with energy and feeling I will demonstrate before the country, if I cannot convince the Senate that I am right in the matter of Fitz-John Porter. The bill cannot pass this Senate *nem con*, or without discussion. Persistence in wrong does not make it right. One Senator says a great deal wrong has been done. I do not think so. I say no man was more justly convicted than Fitz-John Porter, and I stand here now to defend my position before the country. I believe I have facts upon my side and I am ready to sustain my position. I am ready to take up this case whenever the civil service bill is disposed of.

Senator McPherson, then referring to Gen. Grant, without naming him, said:

"There are gentlemen not less distinguished in military and civil life than the Senator from Illinois, who have charged their views upon this subject." Gen. Logan at the first public mention in the Senate of Gen. Grant's recent advocacy of Fitz-John Porter became intensely earnest and said: "Inasmuch as the senator from New Jersey intimates that persons have changed their minds, I have to say that I have known people to change their minds upon very flimsy pretexts. And a man who does change his mind ought to be capable of giving the country a satisfactory reason for that change. I have yet seen no reasons given." The warmth of Logan's reply aroused the Senate, and an animated debate is expected when the bill shall be called up. Gen. Hawley, who has been counted as among the friends of Porter, says he has thoroughly examined the case and believes Logan is right and shall vote with him.

NEW YORK, 12.—J. A. and W. H. Sweeney, bankers, have assigned. Liabilities \$30,000.

Boston, 11.—The receiver of the Pacific National Bank has attached the property of the National Security Bank to the amount of \$20,000,000. He alleges the Pacific Bank had in its possession checks and deposits to the amount of \$110,000 of the Pacific Bank at the time of the contemplated insolvency, and the transfer was fraudulent.

NEW YORK, 11.—The ship caulkers are on a strike.

CHICAGO, 12.—It is rumored there are some cliques on 'change tugging at provisions, and heavy dealers are trying to bear the market. One heavy speculator and packer this morning sold great quantities at whatever price was offered. Another operator who has run several deals, is said to be buying everything for a rise.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The arbitration committee fixed 63c as the price for November corn. Settlements involved 40,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, 12.—Schedules filed in assignment of Charles Faile, tea merchant, to Isaac B. Crane, stated the liabilities at \$437,543; nominal assets \$372,798; actual assets \$326,686. Liabilities to the amount of about \$150,000 are secured. About \$176,686 is now in the hands of the assignee, ready for distribution.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Blount and Deuster make a minority report against the Nicaragua canal bill, and Perry Belmont makes a report of his own, also against it. The report of the committee favors the bill, which is already well known.

They say the care two ways of dealing with the American Canal question. One is to pass the present bill, which creates an American company and offers a very moderate and limited guarantee of 3 per cent. on \$50,000,000, in consideration of which the company give the government the right at any moment to take possession of the canal. The other is, to let whoever will build the canal and then capture it by force when built. The first is honorable, the second not. Everybody in this country agrees that if there is a canal it must be under our exclusive control and protection; if this is so, then certainly we ought to take some interest in the building of it. There is one way to prevent the building of a canal and that way was discovered by

Blaine. It is to begin a vigorous dispute with England about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which would effectually frighten capital from the enterprise; but to discuss the Clayton-Bulwer treaty before a canal is built is like quarrelling over a baby's name before it is born. Until the canal is completed no question of joint or exclusive guaranty, no question of control arises. That is plainly seen by the case of the Panama canal, at which DeLesseps is working without anybody's guaranty, joint or otherwise; but when the canal is actually in operation, the question who shall protect it will settle itself.

The *Times*, reviewing Belmont's Nicaragua canal report, thinks the House committee on foreign affairs must have been working in the dark, or in the interest of the interpretation recently put upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by our government, when it recommended the House to give its sanction in any such form as this entered into with the Nicaragua company.

CHICAGO, 12.—The annual convention of the American Agricultural Association began a three days' session here this morning. Mayor Harrison welcomed the delegates, who are from all parts of the country, and after an address by the president, Col. N. T. Sprague, of Vermont, the business of the convention began. The secretary read a communication from Amos Stoffer, Waynesborough, Pennsylvania, on the superiority of evaporated fruit over dried fruit. M. Kuleshoff, of Russia, studying the American system of agriculture, introduced to the convention a letter from T. Corwin Anderson, short-horn breeder of Kentucky, read by the secretary, urging the convention to bring the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation against the lung plague in cattle. Papers were read by Gen. W. W. Burns, U. S. A., on the preservation of moisture for seasonable rainfall; by George Greeg, of Scotland, superintendent of agriculture to the Duke of Sutherland, on the subject of reclamation of hills and waste land; by Mr. Townsend, of the London Field, on the immense agricultural facilities of this country, and by Mr. Morehead, of Des Moines, Iowa, on hay, and all the papers were discussed.

The evening session was chiefly devoted to a rather heated debate on a protective tariff resolution offered by a member. It was finally referred to a committee.

Boston, 12.—Very little is doing in domestic wool. Prices remain about the same.

CHICAGO, 12.—Paul Schoeppe, alias Count Schuenburg, a villain, thief, forger, murderer, what-not, who was about Chicago, several years, a very accomplished man, with a varied life of crime behind him, has turned up in a new role of villainy at Port Jarvis, New York. Two years ago John R. G. Smith, law student was arrested on a charge of forgery. He was engaged to be married to Miss Ida Dutcher, a handsome young lady, and daughter of Rev. Henry Dutcher of that village. Her devotion to him was so great she believed him innocent even after the most overwhelming proof was brought against him. He was sentenced to five years at Sing Sing. Last April a petition for his pardon, signed by many prominent people, was sent to Governor Cornell, who was led to make a careful investigation of the case. By photographs, marks on his body and other undisputed facts, he has been positively identified as Schoeppe, alias Schuenburg. Schoeppe will not get his pardon.

Dubuque, 12.—Edgar Von Hassem, of the well known counterfeiters, is arrested, and a lot of bad coin captured. It is believed the gang is broken up. Several members are already in the penitentiary.

Zanesville, O., 12.—Wm. Edwards, a prisoner en route for Moundwell penitentiary jumped from the train and was killed.

Denver, 12.—*Republicans* Las Vegas: Last night a wealthy Mexican named Pascual Tena, while going home from here was shot and killed by highwaymen.

Yesterday, the Clifton, Grant County, stage was stopped and robbed by road agents. Two Chinese passengers were killed.

San Antonio, 12.—The body of G. M. Lewis, sheep ranchman, was discovered a mile from his home with a bullet hole in the head.

St. Ann's Locks, Quebec, 12.—The dead house at Parish Church, was entered last night by robbers, the coffins of an old man, old woman and young girl broken open, the bodies stripped of clothing, drag-

ged across the road and laid behind a fence, and subsequently taken away in sleighs.

New York, 12.—Postal inspectors stationed here and at Salt Lake are busy subpoenaing witnesses for the star route trial in Washington. Thirteen witnesses have already gone on, but 20 more will proceed from Colorado alone, and in different routes from western Missouri and Nebraska witnesses have started to Washington. When they have no money to pay their fare, the inspectors pay for them, and the same is charged up against their pay as witnesses.

The Star routers are trying hard to get the case from Judge Wylie. One of them was at the Capitol very busy yesterday, and soon after a bill was introduced in the House providing if any party to any suit pending in the circuit court or in any term of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in any proceedings therein, shall at any time before trial file an affidavit that he believes the Judge so prejudiced that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial, said Judges shall not try the case, but it shall be postponed until another Judge of the court be assigned to try a general term or hold a term to try the cause. No steps are taken in the Star route cases of Sanderson, Salisbury and others, which are so clear and important that conviction would surely follow the presentation of the evidence. The delay is suspicious.

NEW YORK, 12.—The following dispatch was received from Kingston, Jamaica, to-day: The business quarter of Kingston burned yesterday. Loss, \$6,000,000. Hundreds are homeless. Wharves, warehouses, stores, banks and supplies are gone. Food and supplies are needed. Charitable relief should be sent to W. K. Azbill, secretary of the Kingston Charity Organization.

The fire originated near the water front. The sea breeze that prevails during the evening fanned the flames inland. The fire extended about 1 1/2 miles along the water front from the wharf of the Royal Mail S. S. Co., to the Atlas line wharf. Nearly all the buildings were one and two stories high and made of wood. There was no fire department, and the negro natives who compose the great part of the population, were probably too much frightened or too lazy to combat the fire. Forwood showed the following dispatch from McDowell & Hankey, agent of the Atlas Line in Kingston.

Half the city is burned; McDowell's office is destroyed, but our warehouses are saved. Richard Sanderson, agent of the Wilson Steamship Company, one of whose boats, the *Belize*, plies between New York and Jamaica, said he thought the fire a God send to Kingston; it was a miserable town, he continued, filled principally with shiftless negroes. Their wives do all the work, while they attend to the home consumption of rum. We have to depend on women for coaling our steamers. If the fire destroyed all the business portion of the city, all the Government buildings are gone. The government officials did not reside in town so it is supposed they have not lost much.

Philadelphia, 11.—Gibsons & Co's wholesale distillery burned to-day at Gibbstown; insured for \$75,000.

Enterprise, 12.—The cotton mills at Manayunk, owned by Sam'l S. Keeley, occupied by Joseph Adams, cotton yarns, J. Kelley & Withers, cotton spinners, J. Lord & Conner, carpet yarns and John Wild & Bro., carpet yarns, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, \$15,000 on building; \$60,000 on stock and machinery. The fire broke out on the fourth floor, where about 100 operatives were at work. Those on the fifth floor were exposed to the most danger. No fire escape, and the only means many had to avoid destruction by the fire was the use of an out-side hoisting rope, which reached only to the second floor. All coming down this had to fall from the second floor to the ground. Several were burned by the flames belching out of the windows; others jumped from the windows. Sixteen were injured, some by falling and others by burns about the face and body. Only one, Mary O'Connor, aged 14, it is believed, was fatally injured. Robert Marsh, aged 19, head lacerated by having it caught in a hook at the end of the rope, while descending.

The mills were insured for \$15,000; the occupants were insured for \$41,000.

Halifax, 12.—The brigantine *Rebecca Reilly*, ran ashore about 12 miles from this port. Thomas Wallace, seaman, undertook to swim