

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

MENTOR, Ohio, 28.—There was a flurry of snow during the forenoon, but at 12.30, the time fixed for the departure of the train with General Garfield for Washington, the air was crisp and clear and almost the entire population of Mentor and neighboring villages, with many visitors from the neighboring towns, friends of the family from distant cities and newspaper men, were on hand to bid God speed to the President-elect. A large excursion from Ashtabula and Painsville was at the depot. The train is a special one and made up and manned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, E. E. Ely, conductor. Although it was understood that the party was to consist only of the immediate family of the President-elect, so great was the pressure from newspapers that a considerable number of representatives of the press were allowed to take passage. Outside of this, the party of the train was as follows: Gen. Garfield and wife; his mother, Mrs. Eliza Garfield; his two sons, Irvine and Abraham; and daughter, Miss Mollie, with four servants; General D. G. Swain, Col. L. A. Sheldon and wife, Captain J. E. Henry, O. L. Judd, and J. D. Brown, secretary. The party will stop in Washington at the Riggs House. There was no display at the house as General Garfield drove off in an unpretentious close carriage, they merely waving a pleasant good-bye to the few who remained. As the carriage containing General Garfield drove up to the platform, a shout went from 3,000 throats, and the bands playing lively, added to the excitement of the appreciative crowds. After assisting the ladies to their car, Gen. Garfield returned to the platform, where Hon. O. L. Tucker, of Painsville, delivered a farewell address, to which Gen. Garfield, with head uncovered, responded as follows:

Fellow Citizens and Neighbors of Lake County:—I thank you for your cordial and kindly greeting and farewell. You have come from your homes, than which no happier are known in this country, from this beautiful lake side full of all that makes country life happy, to give me your blessing and farewell. You do not know how much I leave behind of friendship and confidence, and home-like happiness; but I know I am indebted to this whole people for acts of kindness, of neighborly friendship, of political confidence, of public support, that few men have ever enjoyed at the hands of any people. You are a part of this great community of northern Ohio, which, for so many years, has had no political aspirations but the good of your country; no wish, but the promotion of liberty and justice; have had no choice, but the building up of all that was worthy and true in our republic. If I were to search all over the world, I could not find a better model of political spirit, of aspirations for truth and right, than I have found in this community. During the present occasion people have honored me with their confidence. I thank the citizens of this county for their kindness, and especially my neighborhood of Mentor, who have done so much to make my home a refuge and joy; whose acts I cannot now speak of, but I shall carry to the discharge of the duties that lie before me, and in which I may merit a sense of your confidence and your love, which will always be answered by my gratitude. Neighbors, friends and constituents, farewell.

At 1 o'clock, the train moved off and the crowd dispersed, first giving three rousing cheers.

Ashtabula, O., 28.—The first stop of General Garfield's train was made at this point, where there was a large turnout at the depot, and his arrival was signaled by a salute from two heavy pieces of ordnance. S. A. Pettibone, prosecuting attorney for the district, on behalf of the people of Garfield's old Ashtabula district, wished him a God speed upon his departure to fill the higher office to which he had been called. Gen. Garfield had but a short time for reply, in which, referring to the planting of the great tree of the republican party, he said: "If, in the future, I can help to garner the harvest that you have helped to plant, I shall feel that I have done something toward discharging the debt of gratitude which I owe for your confidence and love." Amid the cheering which followed Gen. Garfield's thanks and good-bye, the train moved off at the rate of 40 to 50 miles an hour.

Youngstown, O., 28.—Dinner was finished by Gen. Garfield and his party just before the special train reached Warren. It is a significant fact that no wine was served at the table. The stop at Warren was very brief, but the sight-seers were more numerous than at any other point along the route, and the constituents of the President-elect stood on tiptoe to get a sight of his well-known face and to hear his words. Between Warren and Youngstown the flying train was greeted at frequent intervals by villagers, who had gathered in groups in the hope of seeing Gen. Garfield. A few rods south of Warren the train ran through a sheet of water, which completely covered the track, and caused some alarm among the ladies, but no inconvenience was experienced. At Warren, where the ceremony of an introduction was considered superfluous, Gen. Garfield said:

Fellow Citizens of Warren:—I want to say one thing. I shall carry away from this place one very definite picture in my mind. It is of a group of men, and I see some of their faces in this audience, who, during my long term of public services, have never given a sign to me that they had any personal wish to gratify except to see right principles prevail and good government maintained. (Applause.) I say some of these men, in the most private conversation have never intimated to me that they had any personal wish in the way of public office; but they have shown that they had the deepest personal anxiety in having a good, honest government, and to have high and worthy principles of public liberty prevail. Now, if that company of men, whose headquarters have been in several places of this district, but notably in Warren, could be reinforced all over this country, that would be the glory of men on whose shoulders and in whose hearts I would find such reliance and such confidence as would make me feel it impossible to get through. (Applause.) (A voice—"You will get through;") and I thank you that you have brought the memory to me, now by your presence, as I am about to leave you. I bid you farewell.

Pittsburg, 28.—At Youngstown, stepping to the rear of the train Gen. Garfield said:

Fellow Citizens of Youngstown:—I am about to take leave of this old congressional district. I have come the length of it and I shall say good-bye to it, when I say good-bye to you. You have been a strong, earnest body of people, supporting the national government. The strength of your position and patriotism has contributed largely to the strength of this district, and therefore to my strength and I hope, whatever fortune befall me, that I shall still enjoy the confidence and friendship of the good people of this town and district. I thank you for this greeting and bid you good-bye. (Great cheers.)

Pittsburg was reached about 7.30. No speeches.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The funeral of Senator Carpenter took place this afternoon. The services were announced at 2.30, but long before that hour the avenue on which he resided was crowded with people. The large house was filled by personal friends, including members of the cabinet and both houses of Congress, judges of the Supreme Court, officials of the army, and a large number of prominent citizens, with families. The Wisconsin State Republican Association formed a double line on either side of the porch of the house and carriages. Rev. Dr. Parot read the burial service, and the coffin was delivered to the bearers—eight Capital police. The pall-bearers were Senators Logan, Conkling, Cameron (Wisconsin) and Cockrell, and Representatives Tucker, Lapham, Page and Hazelton. The coffin was almost covered with flowers, and at the foot was a pillow of white blossoms upon which was the word "Rest." Mrs. Carpenter, son and daughter, were escorted to their carriage by Gen. Sherman, and following them was the aged mother of the dead senator and her son Edward. The remains were laid temporarily in Oak Hill cemetery.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, on the 3d of December last, requesting to be furnished with the report upon the results in the post office and custom house of New York on the application of civil service rules re-

quiring open competitive examination for appointment and promotion, together with a report of Dorman B. Eaton, chairman of the committee. In response the report presents a very gratifying statement of the results of the application of the rules referred to in two of the largest and most important local offices in the civil service government. The subject is one of great importance to the people of the whole country. I commend the suggestions and recommendations of the chairman of the committee to the careful consideration of Congress.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES,
Executive Mansion, Feb. 28, 1881.

Secretary Sherman said to-day, to some republican congressmen who asked him his advice about the funding bill, that it ought to pass, though not just what he wanted and he did like it as it was but the banks have mis-construed it and he hoped to see the bill pass.

Garfield will go to the Riggs House on Tuesday and hold a consultation with the leaders of his party. The puzzle is now the disposition to be made of the post office department, and the representation of New York. Blaine and Allison are to have the State and Treasury portfolios, if the heavens do not fall. Garfield is reported to have been considering Judge Gresham, of Indiana, as Secretary of the Interior and Wayne MacVeagh, as Attorney-General. Minister White desires to return from Berlin, and Minister Noyes is sure of recall from Paris. John Jacob Astor is the only applicant for one of these places. Friends of Garfield say General Beaver, of Pennsylvania, may be called to the cabinet to represent the Union army.

NEW YORK, 28.—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, in his sermon at Brooklyn yesterday said, I have been ridiculed for moving my church to Washington. This is no place to reply to such attacks. I am going to Washington and shall preach there, exchanging with Mr. Chittenden, God bless him. I do not speak as a politician, but as a citizen, clergyman and congressman. I have never spoken of my election here before, but now I will say that I was not elected by a party but by the people and I shall cast my votes regardless of party ties for or against each bill according to the dictates of my conscience.

I did not make a pilgrimage to Mentor recently, as has been stated. I went there upon the invitation of Garfield. In my interview with him, I told him I believed he was going to be President of the whole country, not of a section or a party, or a fraction of a party, but of the whole people. His large eyes looked into my face like two republics, as he replied: "While I am superintendent of this national farm, I shall allow no man to interfere with me, and by the grace of God it will grow the largest crop of prosperity, peace, and happiness the country has ever known. I told him I had no favors to ask, and was too small to extend any. I had simply come to say that while he was President and I was a Congressman, if I could serve him in any way, I should be proud to do so. I have been ridiculed for saying this. I do not say it as a partizan, and I hold that what aid I can extend the President as a congressman, I shall extend, and it is due him that I should so long as he is President—not of a party, but of the whole country. When he ceases to be that, he should be dismissed, and is unworthy of the support of anyone. I expect to preach here nearly every Sunday, and if I find congressional work interferes with my duties as a minister, I will resign my seat. Another man will do my pastoral work for me.

A *Herald* correspondent has interviewed Jay Gould: In my opinion the principal theatre of railroad development and activity is in the southwest. We are now converging on two points, El Paso and Laredo. At El Paso we connect with the New Mexican Central.

When will these lines be finished?

In the fall. What we want now is foreign markets, especially Mexican markets. These lines will open them up to us, and in the course of a few years I look for an immense industrial development in that section. Mexico is a very great country. It has 9,000,000 of population, and it will be folly not to cultivate the most friendly and intimate relations with them. They want the calicoes of our New England States. As soon as the Mexican railroad system is developed, a great impulse will be given to mining.

Are not most of the Mexican mines worked out?

By no means. They are not worked now because the Mexicans have not our new and approved mining machinery. Mexican mining industry is at a stand still to-day, because in the absence of machinery they cannot be worked at a profit, but the treasure is still there, and it needs only courage, opportunity and contrivance to get it out. Look to Mexico, not to Nevada, for the bonanza of the future.

CHICAGO, 28.—Judge Morris in the Circuit Court denied the application of Moy Sam, a Chinaman, for naturalization. The Judge said as the necessary proof of a good moral character and residence in the State and the United States, etc., was sufficient, the sole question was whether the name of a Chinaman, or Mongolian naturalized under the laws of the United States, which law originally said: Any alien being a free, white person might become a citizen, and this was subsequently applied to the applications of African nativity and persons of African descent. He cited the language of Judge Sawyer in a similar application to the United States Circuit Court of California, who denied the application, saying: "I am therefore of the opinion that a native of China, or of the Mongolian race, is not a white person within the meaning of the act of Congress."

Judge Choate, of New York, was cited as reaching the same opinion, as there was a period where Chinese might have been lawfully naturalized between the passage of the revision of the United States statutes and the act correcting errors and omissions, February, 1875, the word "white" having been omitted in the revision.

The storm on the lake yesterday, according to an old lake captain, was the severest experienced for years. At the Crib the wind blew at the rate of 61½ miles per hour, and the ice surged by at the rate of seven miles an hour. There was great danger that the port holes would become obstructed with ice, and cut off the city's water supply, but a gang of men working with the water up to their waists have managed to keep them clear. A gentleman who arrived from Clinton, Ia., said the train passed through sections of the prairies where the little farm houses were almost half submerged by water, and that miles of railway track were covered.

SCRANTON, Pa., 27.—The Catholic orphanage at Hyde Park, Scranton, burned early to-night. Fifteen children were taken out dead, and two are missing.

Later.—Seventeen children were burned, fourteen boys and three girls. The building, St. Patrick's orphan asylum, situated on the corner of Jackson Street and Lincoln Avenue, about a mile from the centre of the city, is occupied by a number of the sisters of charity, and under their charge were forty children from 6 to 12 years. The boys and girls occupied separate dormitories on the third floor. At 8.30 a sister took them to their rooms and locked the doors, descending the stairs she discovered smoke issuing from a room of the second story. Opening the door she was driven back by a cloud of smoke. Fire was raging along the ceiling making its way to the upper floor. The sister darted up stairs and found the girls room full of smoke. She ran to the lower floor and started back to get the boys. Smoke was pouring into the hall in blinding clouds, and when about half way up stairs the sister met a stranger. She made an effort to pass, but he refused to allow her, saying "the boys have been rescued, and it would be dangerous for her to go for them." She reluctantly went back. The alarm brought four companies. The flames were raging fiercely when the firemen went to work. They were informed of the belief among the Sisters that some children were still in the building, and made an effort to reach the upper floor. In a short time the flames were beaten back and the door of the dormitory burst open; the victims of the fire were found beneath cots. Only two were touched by fire, but all had evidently been dead some time. There is intense excitement.

Scranton, Pa., 28.—At the Orphanage this morning the coroner's jury viewed the bodies of the 17 dead children. Many of them laid on the floor with the blackened burned wreck. The jury visited the burned asylum, and visited the dormitories. The boys' room was greatly damaged by the flames. A large hole was burned in the floor. The girls' room was not so much damaged. Adjourned.

OMAHA, 27.—The Nebraska legislature adjourned *sine die*, at Lincoln, this morning at 3 o'clock. Among the principal bills passed during the last hours of the session was a high license bill for saloons, which goes into effect 90 days hence. In cities of over 10,000 people the license is \$1,000 per year, and the smaller cities \$500. Saloon keepers must give a bond of \$5,000, and they are made responsible for civil damages. No screens are to be permitted in saloons. Druggists do not have to take out a license. An anti-treating bill was also passed, making it a misdemeanor for one man to treat another. All through the legislature a strong fight was made by temperance agitators to pass a bill submitting a prohibitory constitutional amendment to the vote of the people; but this bill, requiring a three-fifths vote of the legislature, was defeated, but by only two votes. The above bill was then passed as a compromise. The legislature passed a bill submitting a woman suffrage constitutional amendment to the vote of the people at the general election in 1882. The anti-railroad legislation is not considered adverse or unfair to railroads, even by themselves.

MENTOR, 27.—Disciples Church here is a small frame building painted white, severely plain inside and will hardly hold 200. Garfield, his wife, his sister and his brother-in-law and wife, drove over from the farm. The sermon was preached by Jones, of Alliance, who was chaplain of Garfield's regiment, and was simply an appeal for repentance. Sacrament was administered, of which the Garfield party partook. Rev. Jones in his valedictory prayer, besought the blessings of God on our dear brother Garfield.

AUGUSTA, Me., 28.—At China, a village near here, Charles Merrill killed his mother in a barn. He concealed the body in a hay mow until frozen, then cut it in pieces; part he burned, throwing the charred remains into a manure heap, while the other portion he buried in snow in the woods. The following Monday, the woman being missed, suspicion attached to her son. He was arrested, confessed, detailing coolly the circumstances. He witnessed the disinterment of a portion of the remains in the woods to-day, directing the officers where to search for them.

NEW YORK, 1.—Professor Edison has removed from Menlo Park to this city with his family and staff, with the exception of one assistant, and is now at 65 Fifth Avenue. His house, which is a four story double brown building, was formerly known as the Bishop Mansion. It has been leased for a long term of years by the Edison Electric Light Company. The technical department of the business is now carried on here.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—A dispatch from Mount Prospect says: The Boers carried the British position on Spitzkop by a rush. The correspondent was taken prisoner, but was afterwards released. He says the body of Gen. Colley is on the hill. It is quite clear the loss of the hill was not due to the failure of ammunition. Gen. Colley over-estimated the strength of his position and left its most vital point, which the Boers attacked in force, but poorly defended. A detachment squadron will immediately land a brigade of seamen and marines with guns at Durban, and they will be sent to the front. Orders have been sent to Jamaica for the dispatch of a ship to Bermuda, to order the troopship *Orontes*, due there on the 5th inst., to proceed to the Cape with the 99th Regiment. The troopship *Pharates* has been ordered to embark the 85th Regiment at Bombay in a week, thence proceed to Colombo and embark six companies of the 102nd Regiment, and proceed to Durban, where she will arrive on the 22nd inst. These reinforcements number 2,000.

Dublin.—Hearne, land agent to the brother of the late Lord Mount Morris has been fired at by two men near his residence at Ballenrobe, and mortally wounded. He received six pistol shots.

The secretaries of the Land League have received a communication from Parnell ordering the league to be ready to hold representative meetings on such Sunday following the introduction of the land bill as the league may decide upon.

Two members of the land league are arrested at Tralee in connection with the raid of the armed band led by Kerry.