

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Another raid upon the administration was made in Congress to-day. Last week Tom Bayne, of Pennsylvania, cut loose in the House, and to-day Senator Van Wyck astonished his republican associates by charging full tilt upon the President and cabinet. The subject under discussion was the resolution introduced by Senator Pendleton two weeks ago in reference to political assessment, to which Van Wyck had added a resolution of inquiry as to the authority of the republican congressional committee for the statement in the circular, that voluntary contributions would not be objected to in any official quarter.

Van Wyck is a new comer in the Senate, and his speech to-day was his first on any important subject. He has no decided plans, and is getting a little notoriety recently by his efforts to have the question of the confirmation of the Tariff Commission considered in open session. Defeated in that, he was the one republican who voted against the confirmation of the commission. His speech to-day showed that he was antagonistic to the administration, when his republican colleagues were claiming that nothing but voluntary contributions were expected. He worked off a little of his bottled-up indignation in a sarcastic allusion to the freedom of opinion and liberty, and the action of senators in the matter of voting on the Presidential nominations. Among other things he said: "They undertake to say that a senator is free to act, but forsooth, if he acts according to the freedom given, then he is called in question."

He rambled off into a discussion of the propriety of executive sessions and spoke of their secrecy which permitted the senators to violate their word of honor and carry the administration reports of acts and vote of their fellow Senators. He paid his respects to the Cabinet in the person of Postmaster General Howe, and quoted at length from a speech made by Howe in 1878 denunciatory of Hayes' administration. He spoke very sarcastically, of course, but he had no occasion to do so. He said that after his speech his party friends would want him to leave the party, but he would not do that, because he had nowhere to go. He would not go into the democratic camp, and he did not want to join the David Davis party. He added: "They will perhaps say I should resign, but I won't do that. That's contrary to the precedents of the Senate, besides that, there is now no Vice-President to call upon the Legislature of the State to re-elect a man who antagonized the administration."

The Senate committee on appropriations amend the item of the legislative appropriation bill providing for the maintenance of the office of Assistant Treasurer at the city of San Francisco by striking out the provision for one receipt clerk at \$1,600 a year. Miller to-day endeavored to have this appropriation put back in the bill. Allison stated that the House had increased the force in that office by providing for one receiving teller, a coin teller and a messenger not heretofore employed. Miller explained that the constantly increasing duties of the office made an increased force necessary, but the Senate refused to adopt his amendment. Later in the day Miller made an ineffectual effort to increase the salary of the Governor of Arizona from \$2,600, as provided in the bill, to \$3,500, the amount fixed in the statutes in 1873, when the salary grab bill was passed.

Representative Cassidy, of Nevada, introduced a bill in the House this morning, to authorize the Legislatures of Nevada and California to detach from California, all the territory embraced within the limits of the counties of Alpine, Mono and Ingo and attach the same to Nevada. The bill impowers the Legislature to make the needed regulations for the transfer of the territory. It is too late in the season for this bill to be adopted by a committee and there is no fair prospect of its being reached on the calendar at the short session next winter.

The President, in reply to John W. Guiteau said he sympathized with him in his present application and that he would give to the papers submitted his careful attention. He did not, however, hold out to Guiteau any encouragement or hope for

executive interference in his brother's behalf.

CHICAGO, 28.—A. B. Thompson, superintendent of the United States railroad service, has telegraphed to the manager of the Lake Shore road here to proceed with his preparations for the fast mail express train between New York and Chicago, and that he has completed the negotiations with the U. P. for a fast train between Omaha and San Francisco, which have been progressing very quietly for some time. There will be no change in service between Chicago and Omaha, but it is believed that nearly a full day can be saved on the remainder of the route.

The papers are burdened with reports of storms, cyclones, floods and winds so general in character and so similar in having wrought damage to crops that the conclusion is irresistible that the greatest injury has been inflicted that was ever done by inruiptive storms. There has been also in addition to the injury to crops, great loss in cattle, fences and out-houses, and not a little loss of life.

Butler County, Nebraska, was devastated by a tornado on Sunday night, people killed, much stock lost and crops destroyed. The path of the storm was ten miles wide. The damages are estimated at \$50,000 in the vicinity of Verona, Iowa. The streams were raised to a great height, fields were completely inundated, and bridges and sluices carried away. Many farmers have abandoned the idea of raising enough corn to feed them. Oats are materially injured. Many fields being red with rust and the outlook for the crops are fifty per cent. worse than ten days ago. Disasterous storms in Missouri along the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railway blew down thirty miles of telegraph wire about Brookfield. There are washouts on the Quincy, Missouri, Pacific & Chicago, B. & Q. Railroad trains are delayed by washouts and unsafe bridges that are almost gone.

A cyclone visited Galsburg on Sunday, and although the damage was not great, the neighboring county was severely visited. The Illinois River is out of its banks and bottom farming for this year is impossible. The railroads generally have suffered much loss though no serious mishaps have occurred to tracks on account of carelessness of the management. The telegraph wires are twisted, torn and grounded in every direction in Nebraska. The storm traveled 400 miles in six hours, being from North Platte to Omaha. Yesterday an angry black cloud and hot dark atmosphere scared the people of Atchison, Kansas, but although dangerous clouds formed over the city only a few of the ordinary casualties to roofs and fences resulted. Part of the storm struck Kirwin and completely carried away buildings, churches, barns, and residences. At Talmage, Maryville, Avoca, and other places the storm wrought great destruction. Three men were killed at Talmage. The crops were leveled in the direction of St. Joe. The depot was unroofed and at Lathrop houses razed to the ground. The damage to crops in Nebraska amounts, according to different estimates from \$100,000 to \$750,000. The loss in Omaha is estimated at \$30,000. The loss about Genoa, Illinois, is about \$15,000. The great bulk of the losses seem to have been on farmers, and are very slow in coming to light.

NEW YORK, 28.—An exciting meeting was held by the central body of the Parnell Land League last night. The first resolution passed condemned the members who, unauthorized, attended the Davitt Astor House Conference as delegate of the Parnell Land League. The other resolutions in substance are as follows:

First—Thanking Father Larkin for his stand against disunion.

Second—Condemning the *Herald* for its attacks upon him.

Third—Reaffirming adherence to the platform adopted in the rotunda in Dublin.

Fourth—Condemning the *Irish World* for attempting to create a new departure in Irish affairs, and holding it responsible for the unfortunate position occupied by Mr. Davitt, and its cowardly attempt to create a party hostile to Mr. Parnell's leadership; condemning it also for leading working classes to believe their interests would be overlooked in the rotunda platform.

Fifth—Congratulating the Irish nation for the defence of Parnell.

Sixth—Endorsing Parnell's course and pledging the support of the League.

Mrs. Parnell counselled peace and union.

The Board of Trade to-day appointed a committee for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to institute suits against the railroad companies for damages for failure to perform their duties as common carriers. The committee will have a conference with Commissioner Fink on Friday. They have signified their willingness to pay an increase of 5 cents on 100 pounds, more than enough to cover the demands of the striking freight handlers.

Freight haulers still continue peaceful but stubborn. The steamboat lines are rushing business but rail freight is absolutely stagnant. The same condition of affairs prevails in Jersey City, though some freight is being moved west with the aid of clerks and office boys. The Pennsylvania Company has more men than all the rest combined and experience little delay.

DES MOINES, 28.—The Iowa prohibition election is proceeding quietly, the day is cloudy. The vote is comparatively small. The anti-prohibitionists claim the election by 8,000. The prohibitionists think the amendment will receive 30,000 majority. The ladies are active at the polls. The money seems, however, to be on the other side and is lavishly used.

LEWISTON, Maine, 28.—The democratic State convention met and nominated Plafsted for Governor—Recess.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The captain and crew of the British ship *Lammernore*, wrecked on Bird Eye reef arrived in tow to-day. The captain refuses to make any statement regarding the disaster. From the members of the crew it is learned that the ship at the time she struck was booming along under full sail and a leading wind; it is also stated that there was no lookout on duty at the time. Three boats were launched and all hands taken to the schooner, which was lying to a short distance away, waiting to render assistance. The ship and cargo were auctioned this afternoon at a nominal figure.

ATLANTA, GA., 29.—O. S. Clark, editor of the *Republican*, was cowhided by Ed. McCannless. Clark published that in the *Shields* trial "The evidence of McCannless and Venerable was not genuine but strained and improbable."

WASHINGTON, 29.—The President nominated Geo. A. Johnson, collector of customs at San Diego, and Charles W. Gorham to be coiner at San Francisco. Johnson was selected by Representative Pacheco, the office being in his district, Senator Miller not interfering. The coiner was appointed without consultation with the Senator. Mr. Gorham is said to be a brother of Geo. C. Gorham, editor of the republican stalwart administration organ here. It was through Editor Gorham's influence that his relative got the place.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate by the President to-day were the following: James H. Evans, of Oregon, to be register of the land office at Lake View, Oregon; Samuel L. Lawson, of Illinois, Indian agent at Mission agency, Cal.; George A. Johnson, of California, collector of customs for the district of San Diego, Cal.

NEW YORK, 29.—At one o'clock this morning 12 new electric lamps on one city hall were lighted for the first time as an experiment. They will be burned regularly hereafter every evening.

Tub Wilson, champion of England, challenges Sullivan of Boston, to fight, under the London prize ring rules, for \$2,500 a side.

DES MOINES, 29.—Returns have been received up to this hour, from 732 townships of the State, including all the large cities, but with a good many larger towns unreported. These townships give the amendment a net majority of 23,035.

The *State Register* estimates that the total majority in the State will be between 40,000 and 45,000. The temperance State committee claim 60,000.

JERSEY CITY, 29.—The striking longshoremen have resolved to boycott the grocery men who sell supplies to those who refuse to keep faith with the strikers. The railroads have moved a large quantity of freight to-day, Italians being largely employed, besides a number of Russian and Hungarian Jews.

The striking switchmen are rather dissatisfied with the prospects because the freight handlers, whose cause they espoused, are going back to work.

The Pennsylvania road put on 200 more Italians last evening, and

put 400 Russian and Hungarian Jews at work in their docks this morning, making 830 refugees working here.

CINCINNATI, 29.—J. L. Koyen, living at Milten and Young St., this morning shot his wife and daughter, aged 19, and then himself; all are dead.

BATH, N. Y., 29.—Dr. Jackson's Water Cure Establishment was burned here, loss \$50,000. Insurance \$40,000. Two hundred patients escaped.

FREDICTON, N. C., 29.—St. Mary's, opposite this city, was half destroyed by fire, loss \$50,000. Insurance about \$10,000.

FOREIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, 28.—There are fresh murders of Christians in the Della villages, several murders were committed near Benka. The intention was expressed of seizing Europeans as hostages.

The British Vice-Consul has resigned. The Consular officer advised Englishmen who desired to remain here, to take their quarters in the East Telegraph Office, as news may arrive at any moment from Constantinople which might cause a popular outbreak. Arabi Pasha, declares that the natives implicated in the massacre in Alexandria on the 11th inst., shall not be punished, unless the Europeans who fired on the rioters are also to be punished. All the ministers, except Bagheb Pasha and Arabi Pasha, went to Cairo last evening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28.—Conference held its third sitting to-day. After the sitting the Secretary of the Sultan had a long talk with the British Ambassador.

GIBRALTER, 28.—A British squadron, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, consisting of five men of war, has arrived here. The torpedo depot ship *Hecla*, arrived and proceeded eastward.

MALTA, 28.—Preparations are making for the embarkation of troops in the event of necessity.

PARIS, 29.—An interesting letter from one of the Alexandria correspondents of the *Temps*, throws rather a different light on the events of the 11th of June, at Cairo. The Europeans, according to the letter, made a most desperate resistance and succeeded in inflicting a heavier loss on their Arab assailants than they themselves suffered. According to the official Egyptian figures, the number of persons admitted to the hospital reached 1,350, of which 1,160 were natives, but many that were killed and wounded of the Arabs suddenly disappeared. One Italian is said to have alone killed 16, and two Maltese armed with carbines and protected by a barricade, together shot 50. The carnage in the Place De Falle, where 200 armed Italians and Greeks were assembled, was terrible.

LONDON, 29.—Two hundred and fifty ejectment decrees were obtained against small tenants in Connemara. If the decrees are carried out 2,000 people will be homeless.

A care-taker named Cabill has been shot dead at Tralee, Ireland.

The liabilities of James Hall & Sons, the Russian merchants who failed, are £140,000.

EASY ENOUGH TO UNDERSTAND.

THE *Omaha Herald* is unable to understand the action of the "Mormons" in the present application for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, without a surrender on the question of polygamy. The action is very easy to be understood if the position is comprehended.

Utah ought to be a State of the Union. Most people admit that. The very large majority of the citizens of the Territory are ready and willing to assume the responsibilities which would follow the change from political serfdom to the freedom of Statehood. Only a very few, who act from personally interested motives, oppose the contemplated transition. They are the Federal office-holders and their immediate friends and supporters. If Utah were a State they would be out of a job. There is no probability that any of that crowd would receive a local appointment, because they have placed themselves in direct hostility to the masses of the people, and in many instances have shown their utter unfitness to be entrusted with power.

As Utah has the necessary population, resources, capabilities and conditions for Statehood and desires to join in the Federal Union, why

should she not make application for that privilege. What is there strange and difficult to be understood in such action? Is it likely that Congress will force Statehood upon us, or implore us to come into the Federal compact? Not at all. Other States have come in upon application, the formation of a State government, and the adoption of a State Constitution. This is the proper course for Utah to take. The Constitution has been duly framed, a Memorial asking for admission has been prepared, and all the preliminaries being ready for the organization of a State government, our Delegates have proceeded to headquarters, and the matter has been placed before both Houses of Congress.

Is not this all right and regular? We consider it our privilege and our duty to seek for our political rights, and if we do not obtain them, the fault will not then be ours. But if we do not ask we cannot expect to receive; if we do not perform our part we cannot complain if Congress does nothing to help us.

But it is objected, you make no "surrender of polygamy." Bless your soul, Mr. *Herald*, or any other man, Utah as a political division or organization of this country has no polygamy to surrender. Utah as a State would have no polygamy to take into the Union. There are certain persons living here who claim as a part of their religion the right to marry more than one wife, under ecclesiastical ordinances and Church regulations in which the State or Territory takes no part, and which seeks no sanction or recognition from local or any other secular laws. This feature of the religion of a portion of the people does not properly belong to the question of Statehood any more than the peculiarities of people in other portions of the country which have been admitted into the Union. It does not enter at all into the Territorial or State organization.

The main question for Congress to determine, in the admission into the Union of new States "on the same footing as the other States," is, does the proposed Constitution guarantee a republican form of government? With the peculiar religious views or domestic relations of the people seeking admission, Congress has, properly, nothing whatever to do. If an applying State proposed to establish polygamy as an essential feature of the State system, perhaps, Congress might reasonably pause and inquire into its propriety as part of the political economy of the State. But in this case there is no such thing. Utah does not contemplate any such establishment. She only anticipates the organization of a free and independent State "on the same footing as the other States," and under the same conditions as have been required of them.

As a Democratic champion—a journal of no mean ability—the *Herald* surely ought to recognize this point. It is not the duty nor the function of Congress to enquire into the social customs of the people who seek the rights and privileges of Statehood, but to see that a Republican form of government is secured to them. There is a tendency, in these latter times, to overstep the bounds prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and exercise powers not contemplated in the framing of that glorious instrument. It is one of the duties of Democrats to prevent this as much as possible, and preserve to the country the freedom which it guarantees; to check the encroachments of official ambition and protect each citizen in the full exercise of the right to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to the greatest possible extent compatible with the rights of other citizens.

Utah comes to the front as a peaceable, well ordered, industrious, frugal, temperate and progressive commonwealth, with a liberal and unexceptional republican form of government embodied in a Constitution adopted by nearly all the voting population, and asks for admission as a State, on the same principle and under the same conditions as required of States previously admitted and no other. This she has the right to do. This we consider she ought to do.

And if Congress is governed by the prejudices and vagaries of the fanatics and the priests, and the objections of designing adventurers and hungry office seekers, the blame will be upon those placed in authority to act upon just and republican principles, and not upon the people of Utah, who seek