

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—A petition, signed by the most prominent American residents in Apia, Samoa, dated December 9, 1885, has been forwarded to Secretary of State Bayard at Washington. It asks for the removal of U. S. Consul Greenbaum, whom it charges with general unfitness for the office which he holds. Mr. Greenbaum is accused of charging more than his legal fees for services rendered in his official capacity, and also with neglect of his official duties.

NEW YORK, 25.—Mail advices from Panama, under date of January 16th, giving the following: Five Chilians who were employed in the mines at Mocha were recently sent in custody of a guard of thirteen Indians to Judge of the Tarapaca sub-delegation to be tried for robbery. The wife of one of the prisoners accompanied her husband. On reaching a lonely and deep gully about nine miles from Lipiza the guard set upon the prisoners and murdered all of them. They also killed the woman, who was "enciente," and her boy. The bodies of all the victims were discovered a short time after.

DENVER, Col., 25.—The News-Gleaner special says: Yesterday a snow-slide carried away the cabin of the Excelsior mine, located in Poverty gulch, near Crested Butte. Three miners, Wm. Alexander, John St. John and Mr. Goas, were killed. Their bodies were recovered to-day. A second slide carried away the cabin of the Crystal Basin, occupied by Robert Covey and Henry Collins, who were both killed. Slides are occurring daily. Great anxiety is felt for other mining camps not yet heard from. Crested Butte is the place where 63 miners lost their lives two years ago by the explosion in a coal mine.

SAN DIEGO, 25.—Couriers who arrived yesterday from Eusemada, Lower California, brought intelligence that the United States steamer *Kanger*, which was lying near that place, during a recent storm dragged her anchor and went ashore, but was towed off without material damage by her steam launch and a number of row boats which were lowered. While thus engaged one of the boats capsized and two sailors were drowned.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—Cong Seng, the man on trial for the murder of Lou Johnson, who made a voluntary statement which was equivalent to a confession before the coroner, was put on the stand this afternoon, and he told a long story, detailing how he and six other Chinese arranged to kill Lou Johnson for the money which was to be paid them for the job. He described how Chio Chack, the prisoner at the bar, and Chio Pack went into Johnson's room and murdered him while he (witness) and Hock Slack watched outside. How after the murder he (witness) and Hock cleaned up the room, arranged the bed, washed the weapons used, and how they then put Johnson's body in a narrow stairway adjoining, and how he left the city, went across the river, traveled southward by the railroad and on foot, and how he was arrested near Murphysboro, Illinois, and brought back to this city. The story was substantially the same as the one he had told before the coroner, and it will be greatly relied upon to convict the defendants.

NEW YORK, 25.—Gen. Alexander Shaler was put on trial to-day on an indictment charging him with accepting a bribe from Moamouth B. Wilson in connection with the purchase of sites for regimental armories in this city. After the jury had been secured, Wilson was called to testify. He had several conversations with Gen. Shaler about armory sites. The first that he could remember was in 1884. Shaler then said he was looking for sites for the Eighth and Twenty-second Regiments, and it was then understood between the two, according to witness, that if the sites that Wilson wanted to sell were chosen, the commissions received by the witness should be divided with Shaler. If Shaler was to exert his influence to have Wilson's sites purchased, Wilson swore that at the time he knew Shaler had property in New Jersey encumbered by mortgages. Accordingly Wilson told the General that when the property was sold he would take up the mortgages on the General's Jersey property. The property was sold in September, 1884. Wilson purchased the mortgages for \$9,000 and gave them to Shaler. The commissions of the witness were about \$15,000. After witness was brought up by the Gibbs committee on these matters he went to General Shaler and secured the satisfactory papers from him and destroyed them to get them out of the way.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—Honorable Randolph Want, Solicitor General in London for the New South Wales Government and Commissioner for that colony to the Colonial Exhibition which opens in London in May is now in this city and will remain until his colleague, Sir Alexander Stuart, arrives from Sydney about February 21st. These gentlemen are interested in the proposed cable line direct from San Francisco to Sydney and New Zealand via Honolulu, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands. Mr. Want represents an English syndicate, the members of which are said to be prepared to furnish the cost of laying the cable, estimated at \$10,000,000, as soon as they are assured of receiving reasonable subsidies from all the governments interested. So far they have received

the assurance of liberal support from Hawaii and all the provincial governments of Australia and New Zealand, excepting Queensland, with the Executive of which, negotiations are pending. The Commission will ask the United States Government for a subsidy in the interest of the commercial relations between this country and the Australian colonies. Mr. Want says the cable will be able to carry messages for a fraction over fifty cents a word, while the charges are now \$2.50 a word.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—The five-story brick building Nos. 715 to 719 Arch Street was discovered on fire at 1:34 o'clock this morning. The flames quickly communicated to 721 Arch Street. The building in which the fire originated is one of the handsomest on Arch Street. The upper floors are occupied by three firms of lithographers. Each of these firms will suffer a total loss. The first floor was occupied by Monroe Bros. & Co., Wholesale shoes. The building 721 Arch Street was occupied by May and Brother, straw and millinery goods. The firemen, during their efforts to save the Morris building unavailing, directed their streams to the St. Cloud Hotel, which adjoins immediately on the east. The guests in the hotel had all retired for the night and were startled by frantic shouts of "fire" which came from the fourth floor. The cry of warning created a panic in the hostelry. The guests rushed from their rooms partially dressed into the corridors and down stairs to the office. The female guests were escorted safely to quarters in the neighborhood, while gentlemen with gripsacks and others, juggling their trunks looked after their own interests. There were many exciting incidents and scenes attendant upon the retreat from the hotel, but no accidents were reported. At 1:15 the front wall of the Morris building fell with a crash into the street. This was soon afterward followed by the fall of a side wall upon the warehouse occupied by May & Brother. The roof was crushed and the building shattered by the burning debris. A number of buildings on South Arch Street were destroyed by the fire and the contents suffered from water. The double building 723 and 724 Arch Street, just west of the Morris building was entirely burned. Shortly after two it was evident that the St. Cloud Hotel was doomed, as great volumes of heavy smoke came pouring through the fifth floor front windows. During the early stages of the fire and before it had reached the hotel, the police ran through the latter building to awaken the guests who had not previously been alarmed. Some of them were too sleepy to be aroused and the officers were obliged to break in a few of the doors to get the people out. By 3 o'clock the cornice and a portion of the top story of the hotel fell into Arch Street sending up myriads of cinders. At No. 345 the fire was under control. The St. Cloud Hotel was a five-story structure, with a frontage of 80 feet. It had accommodation for 350 guests, and last night was filled to two-thirds of its capacity. The proprietors say they value their furniture and effects at \$50,000, fully covered by insurance. The London Temperance Hotel which adjoins the St. Cloud on the east side also caught fire. The guests, who were mainly permanent boarders, were directed to leave it, and all of them succeeded in saving their personal property. The loss is now estimated at half to three quarters of a million.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Senators Hale and Frye were before the Senate Finance Committee to oppose the confirmation of Collector Pillsbury, of Boston, and Collector Chase, of Portland. They laid before the committee the report of the committee of the Maine legislature, which investigated the condition of the election returns of Sept. 9, 1879, and the expenditure of public moneys under the direction of Grover Garcelon, together with the testimony taken during that investigation. The nominations were not acted upon by the Finance Committee.

The Eustis resolutions, declaring it to be the opinion of Congress that the bonds payable on the first of February, should be paid in silver, was taken up by the committee to-day. The next regular committee meeting does not take place until next Tuesday, therefore there is no prospect of action by the committee before the payment of the bonds in question.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except the Postmaster General, who is suffering from a cold. The session lasted about three hours, the principal part of which time was devoted to considering the action of the Senate in Executive session yesterday in making a formal "demand" of the Attorney General for copies of all papers in his Department relating to the recent change in the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. A general discussion ensued, and showed a slight division of sentiment as to the proper policy to be adopted by the President in this peculiar case, which is generally regarded as an issue, and the action of which will be necessary to establish a precedent. No action was had on the general proposition of the compliance or non-compliance with the wishes of the Senate, and the exact form of the answer to be made to the communication from the Senate was left open for further consideration.

The House committee on public lands to-day heard a long argument by ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana against the pending proposition to declare forfeited the land grant of the

Southern Pacific Railroad Company. At the conclusion of the argument the committee went into secret session and the matter was debated at length.

Mr. McKee of Arkansas moved that the entire land grant be declared forfeited, and Mr. Straft of Minnesota proposed to amend that motion so as to include within the forfeiture only such lands as are opposite the unconstructed portions of the road. Pending the debate the committee rose and the matter was made the special order for Thursday next, after arguments on the proposition to forfeit the Atlantic & Pacific land grant shall have been heard.

In the Supreme Court to-day what are known as the California railroad tax cases came up for argument. The chief grounds alleged by the corporations as the reasons for escaping taxation are, that the revenue system adopted by the Constitution of California is, as to them, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, because, first, it deprives them of their property without due process of law; and, secondly, it deprives them of the equal protection of the laws. The argument will be continued to-morrow. The attorneys for the railroad company are Senators Edmunds and Judge Sanderson. The other side is represented by Mr. Marshall, Attorney General of California, Judge Rhodes and Mr. Delmas of San Francisco.

The remains of the late Representative Joseph Rankin left here this morning for Wisconsin on a special train. They were accompanied by Senators Sawyer, Blackburn and Jones of Arkansas, Representatives Bragg, Van Shaick, Stevenson, Guenther, Carleton, Henderson and Johnson.

A bill was introduced into the House to-day by Mr. Swinburne of New York declaring the silver dollar a legal tender and making all standard silver dollars heretofore coined legal tender, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to recognize the coined silver dollar of 412½ grains as equal in value to the gold dollar in payment of all claims against or due the Government.

NEW YORK, 26.—Rather startling statistics of the growth of speculative dealings are being brought out in the annual circulars issued by our Exchange in this city. In this city alone, last year, over 1,400,000 bushels of wheat were sold for future delivery, or more than three times the average crop of the past two years, and nearly sixty times more than the actual receipts of wheat in this city, in 1885. The speculative dealings in all kinds of cereals, aggregated nearly 1,833,000 bushels.

The Petroleum Exchange gives the speculative dealings in crude petroleum in the United States during 1885, at 5,773,223 barrels, or about nineteen times greater than the actual production of oil from 1859 to the present time.

The same comparison may be drawn in the business of the Stock Exchange, where the sales of stocks last year amounted to over twice the grand total of railroad stock issued in the United States.

The cotton crop is sold several times over in the Cotton Exchange of the country.

STOCKTON, Cal., 26.—The San Joaquin river has been gradually rising for the past week. On Sunday a portion of the city proper, comprising about one-fifth of its area, was covered with water. Little damage, however, ensued. The business portion of the city was not affected in any way. About 3,000 acres of wheat were flooded by the giving way of the flood-gate. The damage is estimated at about \$75,000. The water about Roberts Island, which is protected by the levee, rose nine feet above the level of the land. The pressure was too much for the levees to withstand, and a break occurred through which the water rushed and soon converted the 13,000 acres of wheat and orchards into a miniature lake. The damage here is estimated at \$350,000. Roberts Island is divided into three divisions with cross levees. The break occurred in the middle division. Fears are now entertained that the cross levees, which divide the upper and lower portion from the middle section, is weak and may give way if the middle section is not soon repaired. There is little hope of stopping the break for a week, though the most strenuous efforts are being made to do so.

NEW YORK, 26.—Colonel Bliss, on behalf of General Shaler, in the trial to-day, moved that the judge instruct the jury to render a verdict of acquittal on the ground that the only incriminating evidence was the uncorroborated testimony of the self-confessed perjurer, Judge Barrett, however, declined to go to that extent, although he said Wilson's evidence would need corroborating in order to justify the jury in convicting.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The recent murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Wickorsham, near Cloverdale Sonoma county, by their Chinese Cook, has again thoroughly aroused the anti-Chinese sentiment throughout the Pacific coast. As soon as the facts of the murder are confirmed, anti-Chinese organizations were effected in many of the most important towns of the State. Resolutions to boycott the Chinese were adopted and other methods devised to get rid of them. At Cloverdale the Chinese were notified to leave the town within 48 hours from 10 o'clock this morning. Should they not heed the warning a meeting will be called to take more effective measures for their expulsion.

The custom house officials seized

600 pounds of prepared opium, valued at \$11,000, on the Pacific Mail dock to-day. It was packed in 14 cases part of them resembling tea chests and part Chinese oil cans, and was brought here on the Pacific Mail steamship *City of New York* which arrived here on Sunday last. The packages were marked "P. L.," and were not entered on the ship's manifest. The discovery of the last fact led to the seizure.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—One of the most serious charges brought against United States Consul Greenbaum, at Apia, Samoa, in the petition to Secretary Bayard, which asks for his removal, is contained in the affidavit of the Chinese merchant, Ah Su, who swears that Mr. Greenbaum tried to make arrangements with him whereby the Chinese could be brought from China to Samoa and furnished with certificates there, which would permit them to enter the United States. Each Chinaman was to be charged a hundred dollars, and the amount was to be equally divided between Ah Su and Greenbaum.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The cases of the President and Secretary of the Sam Yip Chinese Company, who were charged by Port Collector Hager with being illegally in this country, were heard to-day by United States Commissioner Sawyer, and decided in favor of the defendants, and they were allowed to remain in this country. Their entrance was originally effected by means of certificates issued by the Chinese Consul at Yokohama, endorsed by the United States Consul at that port. Commissioner Sawyer's decision was based on the Treasury Department rulings on the subject.

SUSANVILLE, Cal., 27.—Holden Dick and Vicente Olivas, the former an Indian, the latter a Mexican, both convicted murderers, were taken out of jail last night and banged to the beams of a woodshed in the courthouse yard by a mob.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The Mississippi River is blocked by a solid mass of ice from this point as far north as the mouth of the Illinois River and as far south as St. Genevieve, a distance of sixty-five miles. The ice is sixteen or seventeen inches in thickness and resembles in many respects the gorge, which blocked the river in 1875 and which remained intact from December to March.

WHEELING, W. Va., 27.—The work has been continued, without intermission at the Newburg shaft and up to midnight last night eleven more bodies had been recovered. This makes twenty-nine.

DODGE CITY, Kansas, 27.—During the recent blizzard John C. Kimbrel, with his wife and three children, started from here in a covered wagon, traveling west. They were not heard of for some time until a searching party found the entire family frozen to death in the wagon.

CHICAGO, 27.—The statement has been made at various times that an effort is being made to induce the Mormon Church to purchase one of the largest islands in the Hawaiian group. It transpires that Dr. Geo. A. Rawson, formerly of this city, was sent to Salt Lake to confer with officials there toward the purchase of an island of one million acres, owned by James Campbell. Rawson is now here.

He says he was not able to consult with the "Mormon" church officials when at Salt Lake, for various reasons, but expects to be able to do so soon, and expects to conduct successful negotiations. He says the chief drawback will be the laws of the kingdom as they now exist, forbidding polygamy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A telegram received at Presidio to-day, from Fort Bowie, Arizona, signed Gen. Crook, gives the contents of a dispatch received by the latter from Lieut. Maus, dated Nocon, Sonora, Mexico, Jan. 21. It states that the troops, under Capt. Crawford, on Jan. 11th, surrounded and attacked the Indian camp, 50 miles southeast of Nocon. A two-hours' running fight took place. A number of Indians were wounded, but all escaped. The hostiles sent word that they wished to hold a consultation with the white troops in the camp. Awaiting the time fixed for the conference, they were attacked by 154 Mexican soldiers. Efforts were made to let them know the troops were Americans and friends. Captain Crawford and Lieut. P. Maus advanced to talk with them, when a volley was fired. Captain Crawford was shot in the head, and Mr. Horn, the interpreter, was slightly wounded in the left arm. The Mexicans' fire was partially returned by the scouts in Captain Crawford's command, but only sufficient to keep them at a distance. The firing lasted half an hour, when Lieutenant Maus succeeded in having a talk with the officer in command of the Mexicans, their captain having been killed. He was told that the Americans were taken for hostiles owing to the darkness. The Mexicans signed a paper to that effect. The loss to the Americans by the unfortunate affair was: Captain Crawford, mortally wounded; Mr. Horn, chief of the scouts, and two Indians, slightly wounded, and another severely wounded. The Mexican loss was four killed and five wounded.

In the telegram sent by Lieutenant Maus to Gen. Crook, he says of this affair that he believes the Mexicans expected to drive the Americans off with an overwhelming force and secure the camp and effects.

Captain Crawford died on the 18th during the march to Nocon, where he was buried. He was unconscious until his death.

Lieutenant Maus then assumed command. The white troops were en route to Nocon. Two squaws entered the

camp, through whom arrangements were made by Lieutenant Maus for a conference with two bucks of the hostile band. This ended by Chief Nana and one buck, the wife and child of both Geronimo and Natchez, a sister of Geronimo, one boy and a woman being given as hostages to Lieutenant Maus, for the observance of peace until Geronimo meets General Crook, with whom he expresses a wish to have a talk. The meeting between Crook and Geronimo will take place in about a month and will undoubtedly end in the Indians surrendering. The band consists of Chief Geronimo, Natchez, Chihuahua and Nana, twenty bucks, and some women and children. Lieutenant Maus is now heading for Lang's ranch.

DENVER, 27.—The First International Range Cattle and Horse Growers' Convention was called to order at the Grand Opera House this morning at 11 o'clock, by the preliminary Secretary, H. M. Taylor. Nearly two thousand delegates and visiting stockmen were present representing Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, California, Nebraska, Arizona, Indian Territory, Kansas, New Mexico and Mexico. The Secretary on calling the convention to order read the call under which the delegates assembled, stating that "while the convention had no desire to cut loose from the National Association at St. Louis, we realize that the people of the East are not familiar with the requirements of the cattle-growing interests of the plains. They know but little of our system of breeding and maturing cattle which is wholly different from that followed in the agricultural regions; that they cannot, with wisdom, participate in the deliberations concerning our business interests. The entire range country is so homogeneous that we are confident that an organization, limited to its members engaged in the range industry, will prove of the greatest beneficial results."

Sturgis, of Wyoming, was put forward as temporary chairman. Governor Rout, who so ably presided at the St. Louis Conventions, was unanimously endorsed and chosen chairman, with G. L. Brooks, of New Mexico, secretary.

The committee on credentials was then appointed by the Chair, composed of one from each delegation present.

Governor Eaton, of Colorado, welcomed the cattlemen on behalf of the State and Major Joseph Bates on behalf of the city, after which A. B. Mathews, of Kansas City, brought on to the stage a mammoth Galloway steer—Jumbo—weighing 2,500 pounds, and presented it to the Convention. It was intended that he should be slaughtered and divided among the delegates, but upon the motion of Colonel J. W. Dyer, of New Mexico, the animal was sent to the Colorado Agricultural Fair.

The committee on credentials retired.

The convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

The convention on reconvening was entertained by a paper read by J. H. Ferguson on "Railroad Rates of Transportation," advocating the policy of the Association in collecting rebates, securing freight rates and transacting all business for members relating to transporting of livestock.

E. B. Light read a paper upon "Branding." He held that the present mode of branding cattle depreciated the value of the hide from 50 to 100 percent., recommended putting a brand on the cheek, neck or lower hind legs.

The cattlemen say that in the Eastern markets 1,000 unbranded will not bring one dollar more than the same number burnt all over with brands, and until there is a difference made in the value of such cattle there is but little prospect of any action upon the subject.

The committee is still out. Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—A large number of prominent citizens met in the Council Chamber this afternoon in the interest of the Irish Parliamentary fund. The meeting was opened by John N. Campbell, president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, who explained that the gathering was called under the auspices of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League of America. Mayor Smith was called to the chair and spoke earnestly in sympathy with the movement. After other speeches, Robert M. McMade started the subscription list by announcing the names of Geo. W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel for \$500 each. This was a signal for blood subscriptions, which continued till \$5,500 was obtained. The officers of the meeting were directed to cable this fact to Parnell, and a committee of fifty citizens was appointed to raise additional funds.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 27.—To-day the steel steamer *Olympian* forced a passage through the ice in the Columbia, thus getting around the blockaded portion of the Oregon Railway and Navigation road. The passengers delayed at the Dalles for five days will arrive here to-morrow at noon, and a boat will leave here with the east bound passengers and mails. It is expected the railway will be cleared by Friday noon.

BOSTON, 27.—A private dispatch announces that the bark *Surprise*, of Boston, Captain W. Averill, from New York, has been totally wrecked at Madagascar. No details received.

JACKSONVILLE, Oregon, 27.—Lewis O'Neill, convicted of murder in the first degree has been sentenced to be hung Friday, March 12th. O'Neill lay in wait and assassinated Lewis Mc-