

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—This evening the *Star* publishes another interview with Mrs. Christiancy, in which she denies having written the published letters alleged to have been written by her, and addressed to Edil Berto Giro. These letters she pronounces malicious forgeries, gotten up to play their part in the case. When she spoke of the published letters to the reporter she had not read them. The letters sent Giro, she now says, were in a different vein, not so gushing, though imprudent enough for her to write. When in New York she hastily glanced at the headings of some of them. She further said there was a common sense side to her statement, viz.: that her mother, brother and Miss Meloy all knew that she was not away from home even five minutes on Christmas Day, '79, and therefore could not be the woman referred to. The Miss Meloy referred to, who is a sister of W. A. Meloy, a well-known member of the Washington bar, publishes the following card in the *Star* this evening:

Editor *Star*:

I have been with Mrs. Christiancy for months past and saw all the letters written by her to Mr. Giro from the first. None of those published were written by her. She wrote him, but those are not the letters. They are totally unlike those written.

Very respectfully,

LILLIE E. MELOY.

In connection with his remarks upon his apportionment bill, Springer submitted the various tables under the bill. The number of members apportioned to each State is fixed as follows: Alabama 7, Arkansas 5, California 5, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 9, Illinois 18, Indiana 12, Iowa 10, Kansas 6, Kentucky 10, Louisiana 5, Maine 4, Maryland 5, Massachusetts 10, Michigan 10, Minnesota 7, Mississippi 7, Missouri 13, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 7, New York 30, North Carolina 8, Ohio 19, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 25, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 9, Texas 9, Vermont 2, West Virginia 9, Wisconsin 8. Total 293. The following States would lose one member each: Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont, Tennessee. Pennsylvania would lose 2 and New York 3 members. Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia gain 1 member each; Minnesota and Nebraska 2 each; Kansas and Texas 3 each.

Commissioner Trescott arrived in Washington this afternoon and delivered the Chinese emigration treaty to the State Department, from whose possession it will be transmitted to the Senate by the President within the next few days. There is no doubt, however, of its prompt ratification. The commercial treaty, it is understood, will be brought by Commissioner Swift. Mr. Trescott maintains the same diplomatic reticence that he manifested in San Francisco and courteously declines to say anything in regard to either treaty.

Blaine, to-day, said he did not believe it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to place a 3 per cent. loan. His own idea was to authorize the issue of \$800,000,000 4 per cents. at 110, or over. This would enable the secretary to almost wipe out the \$380,000,000 falling due next year, and reduce the total debt \$60,000,000. He did not know that he should draw a bill to cover this ground, but the idea had been discussed and generally approved by his friends.

NEW YORK, 5.—The United States Electric Lighting Company is now having made the necessary pipes to lay its wires along Broadway, Wall and Broad Streets, which electric light will be furnished to many banking houses whose owners have made application for small incandescent lamps. The prices charged will be a little less than is charged for gas. Two thousand lamps are now ready to be placed in private buildings and they will be put in by the first of February.

The American Panama Canal Committee received the following cablegram from Paris: A preparatory expedition, composed of engineers and skilled mechanics, left Havre to-day for Panama direct, to

commence survey and operations immediately. A large number of mechanics and laborers; a quantity of machinery and a large supply of provisions have been ordered in New York and New Orleans for immediate shipment to the scene of operations.

CHICAGO, 5.—A. A. Talmidge, general manager of the Missouri Pacific, who was in the city yesterday, was asked what he knew about the alleged sale of the Central Branch Union Pacific, an account of which recently appeared in the *Denver Tribune*. Talmidge said he had heard nothing of such a scheme or arrangement, and does not believe there is any truth in the report. As the Central Branch is operated by the Missouri Pacific, of which he is general manager, he would be very likely to have heard something of such a scheme if it had been or is now contemplated. The Central Branch, he said, is owned by the Union Pacific, but leased to the Missouri Pacific, which now operates it. It looked rather improbable that Mr. Gould should sell out the Central Branch Union Pacific to the Chicago and Rock Island for the purpose of allowing the latter to build a rival line to Denver. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific managers also disclaim all knowledge of such arrangement.

A special from New York says: Jayne, the detective who has been working up the Morey forgery for *Truth*, said the plan was conceived by Stillson Hutchins, of the *Washington Post*, Col. Heady and a detective named Lonergan. The envelope was one which Lonergan got Gen. Garfield to send him, enclosing some seeds from the agricultural department at Washington. A careful examination, Jayne says, has shown that Lonergan's address was erased. Jayne's statements are to be taken with some allowance.

ELDORADO, Kansas, 5.—Parties representing Jay Gould are here for the purpose of working a franchise for the extension of the Leroy branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. to the Arkansas River. This branch leaves the main line at Holden, Missouri, passing through the towns of Paola and Garrett, Kansas, and makes connection with the Mo., Kansas and Texas at Leroy. It is now proposed to extend the line from Leroy to the Arkansas River, a distance of 100 miles. This will give to Gould an air line from St. Louis to south west Kansas and enable him to make the Southern Pacific connection on the Rio Grande with 175 miles shorter route than any other line now has.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Representative Page is notified by the Post Office Department that the office at Alameda, owing to the growth of business, will shortly be placed on the list of presidential offices, and he is requested to recommend some one for nomination to the Senate. The present incumbent holds the office under appointment of the Postmaster General, and Page, not knowing whether or not the people desire his appointment by the President for a four years' term, has written to several prominent citizens for advice in the matter before making any recommendations.

The Grant people are very much dissatisfied over the course of Don Cameron, who has been debauched by the Sherman influence and is in constant communication with the leading spirits of the new administration.

Senator Slater, to-day, presented the Senate resolutions of the Oregon legislature and memorials of the Portland board of trade and Astoria chamber of commerce, praying for liberal appropriation for the improvement of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia. An official report on the subject is shortly expected from Mayor Gillespie, of the engineer corps, and upon the receipt of this supplemental report, Slater will introduce a bill to be based upon its figures.

CHICAGO, 6.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Jackson, Mich., special says: The State convention of greenbackers was held here to-day to map out a plan for the future. The state convention to nominate a supreme court judge and regent will meet in February. Encouraging resolutions were adopted.

Gen. Terry telegraphs from St. Paul; January 3d, to the military headquarters the following from Major Ilges, at camp, Poplar River, moved the hostiles to day to my camp and have them under guard. There are by actual count 195 of them and 100 more to come over from Yankton Camp to-morrow. I proceeded against them this morning and was met by the Yankton chiefs who requested I should

not visit their camp and promised to turn all the hostiles over to me to-morrow. When this is accomplished I will move at once to Buford. I have burned and destroyed 42 of their guns which were worthless. Will get more to-morrow. There will be about 300 horses. Reliable news just received is that Sitting Bull, with over 100 lodges, is at the crossing of Milk River, 52 miles from here. A train from Keogh, on the Redwater, will probably reach us to-morrow. The Crow surrendered his ponies and guns this morning.

The *Times* Mentor, says: There is no probability that Allison, of Iowa, will be secretary of the treasury; Garfield does not like his record on the silver question. The new president prides himself on his devotion to the financial principles which governed John Sherman.

Hon. M. C. George, of Portland, Oregon, member elect to the next congress, was here to-day. He thinks the Pacific Coast should be represented in the cabinet and went away feeling sure it would be. He does not hope that Mitchell, of Oregon, will be invited to the cabinet, but concedes that California will secure the honor for one of her statesmen. Well informed politicians intimate that Garfield says Foster will get a first class foreign mission, and is not a candidate for re-election for Governor.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—A *Republican* special from Henrietta, Texas, says: James A. Curtis, a prominent cattleman of Northern Texas, was shot and killed in a saloon at Cambridge, last night, by Von Rice, who had formerly worked for Curtis and had been discharged. Rice also received three shots from Curtis before he died, and as he (Rice) was having his wounds dressed at a doctor's office, some unknown person, presumably a friend of Curtis', shot through the window, striking Rice in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Chinese immigration treaty, brought to Washington by Commissioner Trescott, yesterday, is still in the keeping of the State Department, and its terms continue to be religiously guarded by the dignitaries of that diplomatic temple, a "State secret," but they have, nevertheless, to-day become "open secrets" to an extent which enables your correspondent to refer to his dispatch of Sunday, the 26th ult., as full and accurate summary of them. The substance of the whole matter is that the Chinese Government freely consents that our government shall regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers, to this country, whenever we may think proper, but Chinese citizens shall still be permitted to come here as merchants, students and teachers, for purposes of travel, curiosity, pleasure, and all subjects of China traveling or residing in the United States shall be entitled to due protection of life, liberty and property.

New York, 6.—The *Herald's* Shanghai correspondent, speaking of the two treaties recently concluded, confirms the previous accounts as follows: They are very short, but pertinent, (one dealing specially with emigration from this Empire) the other with commercial matters. The former may be accurately resumed in the words that "it authorizes the American Government," at its sole discretion, to regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers when the public welfare requires the enforcement of such a measure. The correspondent regards the issues of the Commission as a remarkable diplomatic triumph. The treaties were concluded within forty-eight hours after the first business interview. The key to their success in obtaining concessions in the first treaty is to be found in the agreement of the United States made through the second treaty to discourage the opium trade. The minor points contemplate a general revision of the customs tariff.

CHICAGO, 6.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: A distinguished army officer, who has been in the Chagres river country, said to your correspondent to-day: "It took ten years to lay the track for a railroad across the Isthmus, and the result was dead men's bones enough to pave the road way from one end to the other. Now how long will it take to dig this ditch, and how many lives will it cost? No man can pass a night in that country in the wet season without getting sick. I've been there and know. Another point. Look out for the Chilians; they are the Yankees of South America. They have conquered Peru and Bolivia, and long before De Lesseps

has his canal dug will have all the Pacific Coast up to the Isthmus. These objections do not exist at Nicaragua or Tehautepec.

Inter-Ocean's Washington: Mrs. Christiancy said yesterday to a reporter: If it was wrong for me, as I know it was, to write letters to Giro, is it not wrong for Christiancy to be making love to a Chilian woman? "What?" interjected the interviewer.

Mrs. Christiancy, with a laugh, said: A Mr. Delgado, of Peru, who recently arrived, speaks in anything but complimentary terms of Christiancy's doings in South America, and says his life is one course of carousal; that a Spanish-Chilian woman of wealth came to the legation for protection, and is there yet, and it is generally understood that Christiancy is making love to her, and it is thereupon important for his suit to be brought to a successful close on his behalf.

Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Christiancy's attorney, had assured an *Inter-Ocean* reporter that the letters were genuine before her denial was made known.

New York, 6.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted the report and resolution presented by its committee on railroad transportation, declaring that the public welfare and the urgent demands of commerce demand that railroads should take the form of, first, positive laws defining public rights, and second, supervision by an executive power to see that these laws are carried into effect; that with interstate commerce, these laws and supervision should be provided by Congress, and for these railroads exclusively within the jurisdiction of a State, similar action should be taken by the legislature of that State.

It was also resolved that of measures now pending in Congress for the regulation of inter-State commerce, the bill known as the Regular bill, in the opinion of the Chamber, is the one best calculated to protect the public interest, and that it should become a law without unnecessary delay; that an additional and separate bill, not inconsistent with the provisions of the regular bill, should be passed providing for a national board of railroad commissioners to see that all laws of the United States relating to railroads are duly executed and generally to supervise operation of inter-State railroads.

SIMCOOK, N. H., 6.—The strike continues and the excitement increases; 100 men paraded the streets with clubs and screaming, but the police checked the demonstration. Nearly all are French Canadians. It is thought the mills will be closed a few days.

At 5.30 o'clock, when the mill bell rang, most of the strikers were at the gates of the Webster and Pembroke mills. Their leader, Joseph Kaye, a French Canadian, acting in a riotous manner, was arrested by special officers, and taken to the station. He was followed to the station by hundreds of persons, throwing missiles, and with drawn knives. The officers were obliged to draw revolvers and use billies many times before reaching the station. The prisoner is now under guard. The strikers threaten to release him.

BALTIMORE, 6.—The peculiar case of Miss Barbara Lefeld is exciting a great deal of interest. She was found apparently dead in her bed last Friday, was laid out and placed in a coffin. On Sunday she gave faint indications of life, and the funeral was postponed until Tuesday. Physicians said life was extinct, and the body was placed in the cemetery vault. Yesterday the coffin was opened, when it was found that color had returned to her cheeks and warmth to her hands. A guard of watchers has been placed in the vault to await further developments.

COALVILLE, Kansas, 6.—In passing an open fire-place on Tuesday, the dress of Miss Davis caught fire. She rushed into the yard and a strong wind fanned the flames, so that when her frantic mother attempted to extinguish them her dress also caught. The daughter was a blackened corpse in a few minutes. The mother lived twenty-four hours in great agony. Mr. Davis was absent from home at the time.

AUGUSTA, Me., 6.—At 11 p.m. the Senatorial situation suddenly changed by a committee of Frye's friends waiting upon Hale, and unconditionally withdrawing Frye's name from the canvass and tendering their votes in caucus to Hale. This insures his unanimous nomination in the republican caucus and the election of Hale to the United States Senate.

NEW YORK, 6.—The *Herald's* London special gives a conversation recently had with a Fenian head centre in Ireland. He states that when the land agitation was inaugurated a determined resistance was made to it by the supporters of the Fenian propaganda. That organization then had 63,000 members paying a small weekly contribution. Scarcely had the land league movement commenced when the Fenian agitation, as an organized combination collapsed, and there was an almost immediate transference of members to the League. The correspondent adds that there were included in the leadership of the land movement, men who speedily developed into more thorough-going "Young Irelanders" than ever before lived. The writer then proceeds as follows: "Since the extreme party began to have greater weight in the counsels, the Fenian principles have had freer play. The distribution of arms, which was never entirely suspended, has since been prosecuted with vigor, and the number of Sniders now scattered over the country cannot be well calculated. Any man who puts down a pound in the proper quarter can be provided with a Snider rifle and 100 rounds of ball and cartridge, with waist belts, shoulder belts and cartridge pouch, as well as a sword bayonet for the rifle. It is unnecessary to state that the £1 does not cover the expenses, but the difference is made good from a fund contributed to by sympathizers with the proceedings. One or two persons whose names have been before the public of late, and who are credited with effecting the change in the land agitation which it has recently assumed, I mean the change toward the repeal movement, have been particularly active in distributing arms, and the strategems resorted to for carrying this out are worthy of a better cause. Though matters are taking this turn, the Fenians are not hopeful that the rising can be effectually carried out in Ireland. They acknowledge that a great portion of the people of the country are not disposed to run the risk that will attend a rising, anxious as they are to secure a self-government. Therefore the leaders of the organization have long been turning their eyes in another direction, and have come to the conclusion that the blow must be struck at home and at the English Parliament. Another Clerkenwell outrage, they imagine, would go a great way to the furtherance of the home rule. They pray that Britain may be entangled in some active foreign controversy, for then their opportunity will come. In that emergency they conceive that all that will be needed in order to paralyze the country and Government will be the destruction of a few public edifices, particularly about the dock yard town.

The *World* says: A dispatch from Paris to-day makes it clear that Lesseps and his associates intend to prosecute their enterprise in Panama without delay. It is to be hoped that Congress will understand what this means and lose no time in enacting the measures recommended, both by the Executive and by the naval and the inter-oceanic committees of the House, as necessary to secure the control of the Isthmus on both its shores by the fleets of the United States. If American workmen are to be employed in digging a French canal, and to be fed by provisions purchased in the United States, the United States should see to it that the power of the Union is effectually exerted to see justice done in all respects to its citizens. A little timely decision now will obviate a world of trouble hereafter.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New York special says: The explosion of a can of shellac varnish in a fermenting tub in Peter Doelger's brewery, East Fifty-fifth Street, to-day, cost the lives of four men who were at work in the vat. The varnish caught fire from a lamp by the light of which they were working. The men, when rescued, were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was deemed probable that all four would die. At 1.30 word comes that they are dead. The fifth, who helped them out the vat, was badly burned about the hands. The names of the dead are: Charles Bislar, aged 27, who was burned about the body; William Braun, aged 20, who was burned about the face, body and limbs; John Pfanner, aged 20, who was badly burned about the hands, arms and legs as far down as the knee; and Anton Wintshureck, aged 32, who was terribly burned from head to foot. Peter Doelger's brewery embraces in one building Nos. 417 to 52 East 55th Street. In a basement room 50