

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE WEEK END.

## AMERICAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., 28.—A decision is announced to-day by the Board of Railroad Commissioners in the matter of the complaint of the Chamber of Commerce and others against the trunk lines, alleging discrimination against dry goods shipped West. The decision written by Commissioner O'Donnell sustains the complaint against the trunk lines, and condemns the whole system of pooling; recommends a reclassification from the first class to the third class of bags, brown sheetings, denims, tickings, and oil cloth in original bales; also to change to third class domestic prints, bleached goods, cotton flannels, hemp-carpeting, canvas and warp.

San Francisco, 28.—Under instructions from E. Kennedy, president of the People's Railway, a huge scheme incorporated in Indiana, local agents on this Coast have been collecting the first assessment. A circular states that a contract will be closed for building locomotives and equipments for railroad construction. Little information is obtainable of the doings of the company, but it is stated 1,500 shares were taken in Tulare county.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Secretary Teller has rendered the following decision in a case recently reported to the General Land Office from Washington Territory, in which one Baird was accused of trespassing and cutting timber unlawfully on the public lands: "The accused, although a squatter is rightfully, on the land, if he intends to make a home on it and take it under the settlement laws, when the land is surveyed and he is allowed to do so. Whether he is or is not a trespasser does not depend on how many trees he cuts, but on the bona fide character of his settlement. If he takes the land in good faith, he is the owner thereof to all practical purposes, although the title may remain in the Government, which occasionally suffers by loss of timber cut on pretended homestead and pre-emption claims; but if it is forbidden, then settlers will be embarrassed in their efforts to secure the benefits of the liberal laws passed for the express purpose of inducing the people to go on the public lands and make themselves homes."

CHICAGO, 28.—In the town of Lake, this evening, Fritz Ruammel, a butcher, went to the house where Emma La Veau was employed as a domestic, and after an altercation shot her in the head, killing her instantly. He then turned the revolver to his own temple, fired and fell dead. Cause, the girl deserted him for another man. The man had a wife and four children in California, from whom he was divorced here last year.

Murrayville, Pa., 23.—The proceedings instituted before Squire Steele against the participants in the late riot are abandoned, and new information made before Squire Keener, of Greensburg, charging all with murder and felonious assault. Monday next is set for hearing the writ of habeas corpus.

Cincinnati, 28.—Commercial Gazette, Lancaster, Ky., special: Judge George Denny, Jr., late this afternoon shot and killed James H. Anderson, in the hallway leading to Denny's law office. Denny had been informed that Anderson would shoot him on the spot, and armed himself with a shotgun. Anderson approached with a pistol. Denny fired and missed, and retreated into the hallway followed by Anderson. A close conflict ensued, Denny seized Anderson's pistol, drew his own, and killed Anderson instantly. Denny is ex-County Judge.

Milwaukee, 28.—There have been nine incendiary fires in the Fourth ward within a month past, and no trace can be got of the men setting them. Chief of the fire department Foley, thinks it the work of men discharged from the force. The police suspect the boys of the Fourth ward, who have a Buffalo Bill organization, and are carrying arms and intimidating people after dark. Two lads of fourteen years of age are now under arrest for shooting a car driver, Grothe in an attempt to rob him of his money box, and it is thought novel reading stripplings of the same stripe are setting the fires. The police force of the ward afflicted has been doubled and a town watch has been instituted by the fire chief. Chief of Police Wason to-day received a letter threatening him with assassination, and adding that the town will soon be burned

If work is not soon furnished a large number of working men now idle. Local underwriters have held several meetings, and to-night offer a reward of \$500 for the capture and conviction of the incendiaries, and Mayor Stowel offers \$250 on behalf of the city. Residents of the Fourth ward are in a state of terrorism.

Chicago, 28.—Times Utica: Miss Purriance, school teacher at Indiana, stepped out on the porch of her residence Tuesday evening, and was instantly seized and carried a mile by two men. She was found insensible next morning in a pile of straw.

Erie, Pa., 28.—A dispatch from Harbor Creek, Pa., says: About 5 o'clock this afternoon the Lake Shore train struck and killed Peter Ratusky, a Polisher, aged 40, who attempted to steal a ride on the west-bound freight train. He leaves a large family in Dunkirk, New York.

Worcester, Mass., 28.—A car in the rear of the Boston, Barre & Garden train went down an embankment just after leaving North Worcester station this afternoon. Between 20 and 30 passengers in the car were all more or less injured, some seriously. A car-load of surgeons went to North Worcester. The embankment down which the car went is 20 feet high. Of 60 occupants 37 were injured seriously, and require medical attendance. Most of the dangerously injured have been brought to the city here. Others were removed to their homes early this evening. No cause is assigned for the trouble, although the car wheels and truck, which were but little broken, and the track have been thoroughly examined.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., 28.—John Richardson and John Landser, miners, were instantly killed near Wyoming by an accident to a bucket.

Rat Portage, 28.—This place was visited by a disastrous conflagration yesterday, destroying nearly all the business part. The Ontario and Manitoba rival forces forgot their differences and united to save property. A keg of powder was used to blow up buildings to prevent the spread of the fire. The explosion shattered all the glass in town, wounding many persons. Many are in destitute circumstances. Relief committees are formed; contributions are flowing in freely.

St. Louis, O., 28.—A fire destroyed 35 houses. Engines came from Urbana, seven miles distant, and began throwing water 27 minutes after the receipt of the telegram. Estimates make the loss \$140,000, mainly in the Phoenix, Queen, Home, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The Press to-morrow will contain a letter from James G. Blaine to Charles Emery Smith, editor of the Press, stating Blaine's objection to the distribution of the surplus revenue of the federal government among the States, and proposing as a substitute that if the national government no longer needs the tax on spirits, the entire amount it yields be paid to the States. Three fatal objections, in Blaine's opinion, makes the Pennsylvania proposition to distribute the federal surplus unwise.

First—The utter uncertainty of the size of the redundant revenue. It may be a million or a hundred millions, and unless it is steady, no State tax could be remitted on account of the receipt of this aid, while sporadic federal contributions to the States would be wasted, as was the last distribution of federal surplus.

Second—The division of this surplus would impose on Senators and Representatives a divided duty. For the sake of their States they would wish the surplus to be as large as possible, which would present a constant temptation to withhold appropriations from object of a really national character.

Third—The assumption of continuing the redundancy of national revenue is opposed to all sound views of administration, because it is sure to lead to extravagance, corruption and all kinds of schemes for getting rid of money. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the national revenue under the present system of taxation, a hundred millions beyond the amount required for Government expenses, must be reduced. A strong movement is already on foot for the repeal of the entire system of internal revenue, which receives the support of Protectionists like Judge Kelley, and Free Traders like Cox of New York. This conjunction of opposing views in support of the abolition of the same tax gives a rare opportunity to relieve taxation in the States. Of

all our taxes, State taxation is the most oppressive. It is direct; it falls on property with crushing force. In few communities is it less than one per cent., and in most it is over two per cent. Why, therefore, should not the States be permitted to have the tax on spirits for their own benefit, if the National Government does not need it? Can it be worse to continue the direct tax on property, and at the same time command a hurtful luxury like spirits to go free—a luxury whose taxation oppresses no one. The customs revenue the National Government monopolizes; the excise is open in theory to both State and national use in taxation; but in practice, national authority alone can levy an excise tax on whiskey. No State can guard its borders from other States or make any economical collection of such tax within its own revenue. The Federal machinery for the collection of this revenue is in full operation, and a bill of ten lines could direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the whole of it less the small expense of collection to the States and Territories in proportion to their population, and continue it permanently as part of their regular annual revenue. Such a plan would give the revenue from such tax wholly to the States and would not depend upon a chance surplus or accidental remainder in the National Treasury. It would make the tax on spirituous and malt liquors a permanent resource to all the States, enabling them thereby definitely to readjust their own taxation. Each State could most wisely use its share according to its own necessities. The total returns from the tax on spirituous and malt liquors last year was over \$36,000,000, an amount which would tend to increase rather than diminish, as each state saw the suppression of illicit distilleries was to its advantage.

With this revenue State debts paid, or if the aid were divided among the cities and counties their expenses would be proportionately diminished. In a table annexed to the letter he shows the share of the large States on the basis of population would be \$8,803,000 for New York, \$7,493,000 for Pennsylvania, \$5,284,000 for Illinois and \$5,590,000 for Ohio, the smaller states receiving in proportion. [Utah would get about \$230,000 annually.]

NEW YORK, 28.—The bright sunshine and bracing atmosphere contribute greatly to the joyousness of this Thanksgiving Day. Only works of necessity and charity are being done and these will be given a rest later in the day, that all may partake of the dinner of the year. People are in holiday attire going to church or on pleasure bent. Calithumpians and other fantastic corps are very numerous this year and enliven the streets with merry music. The theatres will doubtless be thronged and every place of public resort cannot fail to have a full complement of patrons.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Springer, of Illinois, addressed the following letter to the members of the House of his State:

Washington, 23.  
To the Democratic members of the Illinois Delegation, Gentlemen:—I respectfully place my candidacy of the Speakership in your hands, and request you to pursue such a course in the matter as under all the circumstances you deem best." (Signed)

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.  
The delegation held a conference, and as a result the following reply was sent to Springer.

Washington, 29.

"Hon. Wm. Springer, Dear Sir.—We have considered your communication of this date and are unanimously of opinion that under the circumstances now surrounding the contest for the Speakership it would not be desirable to present your name in caucus as candidate for Speaker." (Signed)

Aaron Shaw, W. R. Morrison, R. W. Townsend, Jas. M. Riggs, N. E. Worthington, W. N. Neece, S. W. Moulton.

The democratic caucus for the nomination of officers of the house met at 7.30 on Saturday morning. Soon after the organization of the house, General Rosecrans introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting polygamy in the United States and all places under their jurisdiction.

Senator Edmunds is preparing a postal telegraph bill which he will submit to the Senate soon after

Congress meets. His idea is to have trunk lines connecting the capitals of the various States with the national capital as mean centre and then have the lines in the State radiate from the State capitals to leading postoffices. He is opposed to the purchase of any existing lines. He has had a number of consultations with telegraph experts and has collected a mass of figures bearing upon the actual cost of building the telegraph lines. He has also examined the latest system of putting wires underground. He called upon the President and had an interview with him. It is not improbable that the President may recommend a postal telegraph in his next message.

NEW YORK, 29.—A fire broke out in the Windsor Theatre, No. 45 Bowery, shortly before 12 o'clock to-night. The flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes after the alarm was sounded the whole structure was a mass of flames. The efforts of the fire department were unavailing to check the flames, and the building was totally destroyed. The flames communicated with several adjoining buildings.

Beside the theatre, the building contained two small hotels kept by Hartmann and Loeh, situated on either side of the main entrance. There were 40 guests in Hartmann's Hotel, and a small number in Loeh's, all of whom escaped without difficulty. No one in the theatre at the time, the performance having closed at 10.45.

A number of small tenement houses in the rear, on Christie St., are threatened. Every effort will be made to save them, but their close proximity to the theatre renders this doubtful. The theatre was owned by Wm. A. Martin, 15 East 38th St., and was valued at \$300,000. Insurance unknown.

Previously it was known for many years as the Stadt Theatre, and had the largest seating capacity of any theatre in this city, 3,100. The theatre was popular with the poorer classes.

NEW YORK, 30.—Gov. Murray of Utah, who is now in this city, has given lengthy views on the Mormon problem. In an interview he describes the Mormon church as a "Hierarchy within a republic." A combination to defy the laws of the United States, and a conspiracy which led to open rebellion at one time, and still defeats the plain will of Congress and the President, and adjudication of the Supreme Court. He represents that the Mormon church is aggressively defiant; aims at the establishment of polygamy, to impair which shall supplant the government itself, and he declares that the establishment of a hostile sovereignty is the chief danger, exceeding the evil of polygamy itself. He describes the common school system of Salt Lake City, as under the complete domination of the Mormons. The school house being almost immediately contiguous to the ward meeting house. Having the complete control of the legislature and schools of the Territory, the Mormon Church is prepared for a collision which Gov. Murray pronounces inevitable, although he says that the Mormon leaders are using strategy in order to delay the conflict, thus gaining time for the augmentation of their resources. It appears that by immigration alone the Mormon population has increased more than 28,000 during the present year.

The Times says Gov. Murray recommends that Congress either repeal its laws against polygamy in the Territory or assume control of the territorial government and destroy the iniquity of polygamy. The monogamous legislature was appointed under the Edmunds act, but is virtually controlled by the Mormon hierarchy. If it fails to repeal the laws regarding the establishment of religion and to enact measures forbidding polygamy, Congress should abolish the Legislature itself, Governor Murray thinks, and establish a legislative council in its place consisting of three or five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. His representation that the power and purpose of the organized and hostile sovereignty in Utah, now strong, and growing every year, will certainly produce a deep impression upon the public mind.

BALTIMORE, 30.—About noon to-day Mrs. Riall, a married woman living on Biddle Street, cut the throat of her two girl children, aged respectively 4 years and 18 months and then cut her own throat. The children soon died, and the mother,

though yet alive, is not expected to live. She says she does not want to live. Domestic infelicity preyed upon her mind. The family occupied a good position. Mr. Riall is about 28 years old.

New York, 27.—The World says: A stranger made his appearance at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, when Prior, detective, accosted him, saying: "What do you want prowling about this hotel? He said: I have a duty to perform, and detective Prior turned the man about and directed him to the stairs. He did not stop until the stairs were reached, and then straightening up to his full height and throwing back the hat which covered his forehead, the man almost shouted: "I am a Colonel from Kentucky and I have made this trip East for the express purpose of shooting President Arthur." As he uttered these words, he tapped the side pocket of his coat significantly. He did not wait for a further invitation to leave the hotel, but hurrying to the sidewalk called a carriage and was driven away in the direction of Lexington Avenue. Detective Prior informed a reporter that he firmly believes that the stranger would have assassinated the President had he seen him.

SHELBY, Ohio, 30.—Four burglars cracked safe in New Washington last night and escaped on a handcar to Vernon Junction, where they threw the handcar into a creek to avoid being traced, and went to Shelby. Workmen saw them throw the car into the creek and reported to the officers, who telegraphed and had them followed. Marshal Sutter found the burglars near a hotel and ordered them to go with him, whereupon the burglars fired several shots, two hitting Sutter, one in the leg, one in the side. Sutter then shot one through the head, killing him instantly. The others fled toward the woods, followed by citizens, witnesses of the shooting. Two miles north, one of the gang turned and fatally shot John Longacre, baggage master. By that time 300 men were in pursuit. Two miles further M. A. Cunningham captured Longacre's murderer and took him to town. Pretty much the entire populace turned out, greatly excited, armed with all manner of weapons. One of the burglars found a horse and buggy of one of the pursuing party, and started away with it. Finding the buggy an embarrassment, he cut the harness and escaped on horseback. Encountering Will May, who was in pursuit of the burglar, at the point of a revolver compelled him to give up his own pistol and exchange horses. May's horse, fatigued from hard driving, proved slow, and on the route the burglar met two ladies in a buggy. Revolver drawn, he ordered them to give up their rig. One of the ladies struck him with the whip; he fired with only the effect of frightening the horses which ran away. The burglar presently met a man and boy with a team. He frightened them out, took the team and started. The horse ran, collided with another wagon and the burglar was thrown out, and the wagon on him. His pursuers shortly came up, when the burglar piteously exclaimed, "Boys, I have a nice mother." Instantly he was riddled with bullets. This occurred 3 miles from Shelby. The body was borne triumphantly to town. The corpses of both dead burglars exhibited in the undertaker's window increased the excitement, and the one lodged in jail would have been lynched but the sheriff had quietly taken him to Mansfield. Rumor says that the last of the four is captured at Plymouth. One of the burglars killed was about 23 years old, good looking smooth face, and had \$2,700. The other was middle aged. A satchel was found containing a full burglar's kit and a quantity of chloroform and dynamite. Marshal Sutter will probably recover.

Little Rock, Ark., 29.—A Gazette, Varney, Ark., special says: After a quarrel to-day, Frank Williams blew his wife's brains out by firing both barrels of a shotgun. He escaped; a crowd is in pursuit.

New York, 29.—Thomas Enos, arrested on a charge of having negotiated coupons stolen from the Comptroller's office, is discharged, several persons to whom the coupons have been sold failing to recognize him.

Chicago, 30.—Theresa Sturlat, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the murder of Charles Stiles, caller of the Chicago Call Board, was released from the penitentiary at Joliet to-day, having completed her term. The killing and trial were amongst the most