

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Washington National Monument Society requests the churches and Sabbath schools of the country to take up a collection on Sunday, July 4th, to aid in the completion of the monument; contributions are to be forwarded to J. B. Smith, treasurer of the society, at Washington, D. C.

The Attorney-General has decided the question of nationality and naturalization, submitted by the Department of State. The facts are that Mr. A. Steinkouler, a Prussian by birth, immigrated to the U. S. in 1848, and was naturalized in St. Louis in 1854. When he returned to Germany he took his son, then four years old, born in the U. S. The son is now twenty years old. The question at issue arose as to the son owing military service to Germany. The Attorney-General comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nationalities, one natural and the other acquired. The father returning to Germany and resuming his allegiance, the son partakes of the status of the father, being a minor, and having enjoyed the protection of the German government for the time being, or till of age, he owes it military duty, the obligation being reciprocal. But when the boy becomes of age he can return to the U. S. as a citizen, with all the rights and privileges, as such, and would be eligible, even to the presidency of the U. S.

The President has recognized Giuseppe D. Montdenica, consular agent of Italy at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, 28.—W. B. Greenlow, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railway, to-day issued an order to the officers and employees, notifying them that the road had passed into the hands of trustees, and designating R. K. Dow, of New Hampshire, as manager for the trustees, as custodian of all the property, and in charge of the running of the road. Hugh L. Brinkley, vice-president, who owns two-thirds of the road, immediately applied for an injunction, which was granted, as neither Brinkley nor any other director had authorized the transfer of the management to Dow. Brinkley holds possession of the depot and office here, and will continue to do so unless the injunction is dissolved.

PATERSON, N. J., 28.—The Watson Bridge Works are in flames at this hour, 1 a.m. The water supply seems to be failing and there is little hope of saving any of the buildings. The works were running night and day on a new iron portage bridge for the Erie railway; 400 or 500 men are employed. Insurance \$100,000. The loss is already twice that sum. The third floor has been used as a silk factory, and the fire began there. E. G. Watson & Co., silk manufacturers, lose about \$35,000. Insured. Charles N. Martin, of N. Y., silk makers, lose \$10,000.

CINCINNATI, 28.—The grand jury, to-day, returned indictments against Thos. E. Buell Baker, the present chief of police, formerly secretary of the water works, Wm. Mark, city editor of the *Volksfreund*, ex-collector of the water rents, J. B. McCormick, ex-collector of the water rents, and Paul Reinlau, a former trustee of the water works and now secretary of the board of trustees of the Longview Lunatic Asylum, for the embezzlement of money belonging to the water works, and H. A. Bowman, son of one of the present trustees of the water works, for grand larceny. These cases have all been brought to light by an investigation into the management of the water works, which has been in progress some weeks past, and is now nearly completed.

NEW YORK, 28.—Six new indictments were found to-day against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Woodward and others, for obtaining money from the city treasury on a false pretense. The amount involved is \$50,000.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., 28.—A terrible tornado passed over Woodbine, 40 miles east of here, last night; a number of residences, business houses and other buildings were blown down, and the growing crops were all more or less injured. Two children were killed and fifteen persons severely hurt, 23 cottages were destroyed, and many others damaged. The part of the city visited by the tornado was sparsely settled or the loss of life would doubtless

have been much greater. A citizens' meeting for the relief of the sufferers is called for Wednesday.

INDIANAPOLIS, 28.—In the case of the State vs. S. R. Buel and Susan D. Gilbert, indicted for fornication, Judge Chapman, of the Marion County Criminal Court, gave a lengthy opinion which, in general, says that the absence of marriage ceremonies does not impair the validity of the union if only a license has been taken out, and an agreement has been entered into in the presence of any person that they will become man and wife. It was not necessary in the case in hand that the duration of the union should be stipulated, as the law itself determines this. This marriage is specially binding, as both the parties have testified that they believed it was legal when consummated. They signed an agreement that they should be delivered from each other by mutual willingness, but Buel testifies that he knew he could only be separated by a decree of the court, that this clause was only meant as a protest against the existing laws. Moreover this was signed after the parties had pronounced themselves married, therefore the clause can not be construed as invalidating a general agreement to become husband and wife. This is the language used—"Whereas, the courts of law have decided that marriage is a civil contract and governed by the same rules as all other contracts, therefore we hereby agree that this contract exist and be in force during our physical lives provided that our mutual love natures ever blend as now; but to terminate without prejudice by the wish of either party if love shall ever cease to be mutual, which event we trust and believe never will occur." Their compact showed rather ignorance of some points of law than an idea of violating them. In most of the States the courts have decided in the same way that this marriage would, under the circumstances, be binding until death or a competent court should dissolve the contract.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 28.—Six persons, all colored, while rowing in a skiff on Hell's Lake near here last evening, were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. There was one man and five women in the party.

CHICAGO, 29.—The standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Illinois has approved the papers of the Rev. Dr. Shipman, of Kentucky, Bishop elect of the new diocese of Fond du Lac. Illinois is the first State that has yet passed upon the new Bishop's credentials.

A Washington special says the necessary work, preparatory to turning over the U. S. Treasurer's office to Mr. New, has begun. The fibre paper was counted yesterday, and also all the work in its various stages in the hands of the Columbian Bank Note Company. No errors of any kind were found. Neither the Bank Note Company nor the Bureau of Printing and Engraving will be permitted to do any work after the 30th inst., until the 6th proximo.

John Condon, a laborer, residing on Halstead Street, this morning, while at breakfast, drew a revolver and shot his wife twice, the balls taking effect in her head and breast, killing her instantly. Condon then placed the pistol to his breast and fired, inflicting a wound which proved fatal. Jealousy was the cause.

NEW YORK, 29.—Joseph Loeder was arrested late last night, on complaint of Col. Beecher, for perjury. Price appeared as a witness against him, making affidavit that he did not know Loeder previous to 1872, and knew nothing about Tilton's house until recently, when he said that Loeder told him now would be a good time to make some money. Judge Morris appeared for Loeder; and Tracy and Hill for complainant. The Judge ordered both Loeder and Price to be locked up for examination. Morris said yesterday that his side was ready to begin again within an hour after the discharge of the jury, using the testimony of Loeder and Price.

PATERSON, N. J., 29.—The fire at the Watson bridge works in this city destroyed two large buildings. The loss of the bridge works is estimated at \$140,000. Watson & Co., who occupy rooms on the third floor for the manufacture of silk, lose \$40,000; C. N. Morton, of N. Y., lose \$10,000.

The Tilton-Beecher jury have not agreed. This morning they sent for the testimony of Beecher and Moulton, and it was furnished.

It was rumored around the court building to-day that Loeder, ar-

rested on charges of conspiracy and perjury, has confessed that his story and published affidavit were manufactured and untrue.

A dispatch from J. V. Harris, the health officer at Key West, reports one death from yellow fever, to-day. Dr. Harris adds, "I am sorry to have to inform you of the prevalence of the disease as an epidemic at this place."

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—A Brownsville special says that a drove of stolen cattle crossed the Rio Colorado near Barclay's Ferry on Saturday night; and that rangers and regulars are in pursuit. It is reported that 200 well armed Mexicans crossed at Culver's rancho three days ago.

In the election for congressmen in Tamalipas, yesterday, the Cortina ticket ran ahead.

A fire at McKenna, Texas, destroyed an entire business block, the loss is estimated at \$70,000.

BOSTON, 29.—Geo. W. Pemberton, the murderer of Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, has been sentenced to be hanged.

NEW YORK, 29.—Application was filed in the U. S. Circuit Court before Judge Shipman to-day, asking such modification of the order of sale in the foreclosure suit against the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. as will give the claims of the first mortgage bond-holders precedence over all others. It is understood that there will be no opposition to the motion, and that it will be substantially granted in a form, providing that only a few prior liens, such as taxes, &c., amounting in all to not over \$100,000, shall take precedence.

Price, the upholsterer, who, a few days since, with Loeder, made affidavit that he had, while laying carpets at the house of Tilton, seen Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in an equivocal position, to-day swears that the former story is untrue and the result of a deep laid conspiracy.

The *Time's* special from Dollymount says, at the close of the firing at 900 yards, the defeat of the Irish was acknowledged. Luncheon was taken in chagrin, gloom, outspoken dissatisfaction, and symptoms of disorganization. The Irish crowd, which manifested intense anxiety as to the result, had now grown to about thirty thousand. Every Irish bull's eye was cheered and a disturbance becoming imminent and the police powerless, Dr. Hamilton addressed the crowd. The Americans refused to proceed with the firing until order was restored. Every gentleman on the ground now became a policeman. The disorder can hardly be exaggerated. A delay of thirty-five minutes resulted, when partial order was restored. At the thousand yards range the Irish, dejected and nervous, shot wildly and a succession of shots proved merely random. Milner missed his third shot, the crowd groaning vociferously. When he missed his ninth shot the uproar on the Irish side of the ground was tremendous. His eleventh shot he missed also, producing consternation. Hamilton scored a succession of threes and blamed the crowd for his lack of success. Everybody seemed to be in bad temper. The ropes were broken by the Irish near the close, Fulton and Bodine not yet having finished. Fulton missed the target through the disorder. The crowd cheering, rushed across the ground, causing great confusion. Bodine quietly takes his position for the last shot. The crack of the rifle is heard and his bullet flattens the bull's eye. A tremendous cheer is given for the Americans by the crowd *en masse*. The police stand firm around the teams. The crowd on the outside are sturdy and ill humored, but not toward the Americans. Major Leech addressed the Americans and the surrounding masses and declared himself beaten and the Americans the first shots in the universe. He then called for cheers for Col. Gildersleeve and his men, which were not very heartily given, but when called for by a man in the crowd they were given with tremendous enthusiasm, the crowd bursting in to shake hands with the Americans and their ladies amid vociferous cheering. Col. Gildersleeve called for cheers for the Irish team, but there came no response, except from the Americans present. All of the Irish team blame something or each other, and the whole population is positively fierce with them. The Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, and York were on the ground and congratulated the victors. The Americans were extremely popular before the contest and are much more so now, and

their calmness, modesty and self-reliance are extolled everywhere. The stars and stripes are displayed from a thousand houses to-night and the streets are crowded. The popular joke to-night is that England is right in not allowing Irishmen to carry arms, since they can make such poor use of them.

The *World* says, regarding the Loeder-Price-Beecher story, the proof already in the hands of the counsel for the defence, it is alleged, warrants the greatest suspicion of a widely extended conspiracy, which would include the principal in the suit and his most prominent witnesses as aiders and abettors. No change has, however, been made, nor will further evidence be published till it has taken a more complete form. That already brought forward is sufficient to show that the statements of both Loeder and Price are without foundation of any sort, and deprives the evidence of the slightest claim of credibility. Besides the bad character of Loeder, the chief points of the rebutting evidence consist in the facts that Loeder was not working in Brooklyn, or residing in Brooklyn or New York in 1860, when the alleged offense was laid. His acquaintance with Price was not begun until two years later, and the latter deposes he was never inside of Tilton's house, the necessary acquaintance with the doors and windows being gained from a diagram shown him by Morris, the attorney for the defence.

CHICAGO, 29.—The officers concerned in the arrest and consequent shooting of the negro Johnson last week were arrested to-day and gave bail in \$25,000 each. The friends of the deceased express the intention of prosecuting vigorously the authors of what they consider a cold-blooded and deliberate murder.

DECORAH, Ia., 29.—Property to the amount of \$150,000 was destroyed here by the recent storms. The loss is principally in bridges.

AURORA, Ill., 29.—Wright and Hill's sash, door, and blind factory was burned this morning, loss \$12,000, insured.

OTTUMWA, Ia., 29.—A cold blooded and brutal murder occurred here last night. One of the Smith boys, of Batavia, a noted desperado, while being taken to prison, shot deputy city marshal, W. Logan, instantly killing him. He was locked up. Threats to lynch him were made, which culminated this afternoon, when, after his preliminary examination, 500 citizens took him from the hands of the officers and hung him to a lamp post in broad daylight and in the presence of a thousand spectators.

DES MOINES, 29.—The State temperance convention here to-day had an excited debate on a resolution denouncing the democratic party for their license plank, and urging the republican convention to insert a prohibition plank in their platform, to be adopted to-morrow. No action was taken on the matter.

WASHINGTON, 29.—W. Power, chief Clerk of the register office, is to be appointed chief of the warrant division in place of Mr. Gillan, appointed cashier of the Treasury.

The conference between the telegraph Co's and the Postmaster General took place to-day. There were present Orton of the W. U., Blossom for the Southern Atlantic, and Dunn for the Atlantic and Pacific, in the absence of General Eckert. After a long discussion the Postmaster General informed them that he would not now decide, but would notify them that it was probable he would reduce the rates a quarter of a cent on each word, making three-fourths of a cent, instead of a cent as at present. Orton gave notice that his company would not consent to such a reduction. Eckert sent a letter, saying that his company was satisfied with the present rates, but hoped in a short time to be able to accept much lower rates for service.

Secretary Bristow to-day directed the treasurer to cause legal tenders to the amount of \$1,292,420 to be withheld from the available currency, the balance of the treasury redeemed and destroyed, being eighty per cent. of the additional circulation issued to the banks during the present month. Until further redemptions are ordered the amount of U. S. notes outstanding to be used as circulating medium shall not exceed \$375,771,580.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—Per S. S. *Oceanic*, Hongkong, June 5; Shanghai, 5.—China appropriates forty thousand taels for representation at the Philadelphia centennial. The

local government of Hang Chow proposes to send on independently 10,000 taels worth of porcelain and silks. The death is announced of Tso, Viceroy of Kausuh, and the most powerful official of the old Chinese race in the empire, with the single exception of Liyang Chang. After repeated delays the work on the telegraph between Fu Chow and Amoy is to be resumed. The Chinese authorities openly declare a determination to exterminate the aborigines of Formosa. The latest plan of invasion adopted is destroying the interior forest by igniting bales of cotton, saturated with oil. Many valuable camphor groves have already been destroyed. In direct encounters with the savages the Chinese thus far have been worsted. On May 23rd, Trinity Sunday, the church of the Holy Trinity at Shanghai was erected into a cathedral for the diocese of Bishop Russell in North China. Fifty thousand Mahometans are now residing in Nanking. The authorities of Hinkiang express regret for the recent destruction of the American missionary chapel, and offer to make good all losses. Arrangements are in progress for the opening of the extensive coal mines in Kivan Tung province. A Chinese officer of high rank has been executed at Taiwan Fu for cowardice in battle with the savages of Formosa. Military reform has been begun in the province Fu Kien by the introduction of foreign arms and drill among a limited number of troops. There are jealous quarrels in consequence and serious riots between the soldiers of the new and old schools. The National Bank of India has opened a branch at Shanghai. There is a rebellion in Manchuria, caused by repressive exactions against the mining laborers. Fifteen hundred troops have been sent from Tientsin. A proclamation from English philanthropists against the Peruvian coolie trade has been published and widely circulated in the Chinese language, also advertised in the native newspapers. It is intended as a wholesome warning, but is much ridiculed as tardy and now superfluous, the coolie traffic having been stopped soon after the action taken by Japan in the famous Maria Luz case. The tone of the comments in the English newspapers published in China on the Margary murder show less regret at the calamity than exultation over the opportunity afforded of the security of the new concessions from China and taking absolute possession of Burmah. The complicity of the Burmese king is boldly assumed, and the necessity of annexation is universally insisted upon. Wade, the British minister, is accused of neglect in not demanding retribution from China. The Chinese government propose, in the event of conquering the savage Territory of Formosa, to build walled towns therein as fast as taken. In consequence of cooler reports from Cuba, China peremptorily refuses further departures of emigrants. The Spanish charge at Peking pronounces this to be a violation of the treaty. After a serious quarrel and a futile attempt at arbitration by the diplomatic corps, China says Spain may go to war if she chooses, but emigration shall not be resumed except on condition of the reception of Chinese consuls in Cuba for the protection of laborers. The discussion is postponed till the arrival of the Spanish minister in Peking. China is sustained by a majority of the foreign envoys, and there is little doubt that the Spanish representative will be compelled to yield. May 26th.—The British steamship *Douglass* was attacked by Chinese smugglers at Foo Chow, and a tide writer, named Blacklock, shot. The Chinese were beaten off with four killed. The U. S. consul general at Shanghai is criticized for trying an American named Glover in the Chinese service as commissioner of customs. The suit was brought for damage caused by his action in official capacity by order of the Chinese government; it is claimed that the consular jurisdiction was improperly exercised. The great typhoon visited Hongkong, May 31st. The steamship *Poyang* was wrecked near Macao; 124 lives lost, 150 junks destroyed, and much damage to property in Canton and Hongkong, and Whalupo.

Yokohama, June 4.—Kido, member of the imperial council, has been appointed head of the assembly of officers from various provinces, which meets for the first time