

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

PANAMA, 3.—The Supreme Court of Panama impeached Dr. Cervera, president of the State of Panama, for bribery, and named General Rutz, second vice-president, president. Dr. Cervera refuses to leave the presidential residence. He is surrounded by friends armed, and has fifty police armed with Remington rifles. President Rutz demanded the building, through General Ibenex, commandant of Panama garrison. Ibenex has 700 well armed men. The English man of war is expected on the station within forty-eight hours. French and American interests are wholly unprotected. Some fear a repetition of the revolution of 1879, which would be very disastrous for the Canal Company.

OMAHA, 3.—During a heavy wind storm last night, a falling tree struck two soldiers, Gardner and Warnstaff. The former sustained fatal internal injuries and the latter had both legs broken. At Freemont the wind unroofed the Enos Hotel and court house and demolished several buildings. Samuel Anderson dropped dead from fright. The school-house and a number of other structures were destroyed at Stewart.

CHICAGO, 3.—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. has for some time past suspected the existence of a conspiracy which it is claimed has resulted in a large number of passes over the road getting into the hands of scalpers. The affair culminated this evening in the arrest of Dr. W. B. Boyd, a well known physician of this city, on a charge of defrauding the company and selling its passes. S. L. Whipple, secretary to the general manager of the Chicago & Alton, has resigned his position pending the investigation. Dr. Boyd will be examined to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Secretary of State to-day received a cable message from Consul Mason at Marseilles as follows: "The situation is worse at Toulon, deaths averaging ten daily; thirteen yesterday. It is conceded to be Asiatic cholera. The epidemic is stationary at Marseilles: six deaths Friday, eight Saturday, four Sunday, five Monday and Tuesday, seven Wednesday. Some cases apparently are of Asiatic cholera, the remainder were infantum or sporadic. There are twelve cases at the Special hospital. Many thousands have left for the interior. The steamer *Burgundia* sailed for New York Sunday without passengers. No emigrants to the States are reported."

John T. Morgan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; John W. Lacey, of Indiana, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Clarence Pullen, of New Mexico, Surveyor-General of New Mexico; Washington Berry, of California, receiver of public monies at Olympia, Washington Territory; Rowell G. Wheeler, Indian agent of the Indians at Pima agency, Arizona; Wm. H. Stevens, Nevada, smelter and refiner of the United States mint at Carson City; consuls of the United States: George T. Bromley, of California, at Tientsin; Henry May Brent, at Callao; Archibald R. Brown, of New Jersey, at Algiers; Robert H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, at St. Paul de Loando; F. W. Horsfield, of Iowa, at Trieste; Jas. A. Jones, of Massachusetts, at Aden; Amos F. Learna, of New York, at Sidney, Nova Scotia; H. A. Shackelford, of Pennsylvania, at Nantes; Leonard B. Smith, of Maine, at Curaco.

It seems tolerably certain that Congress will close the present session by noon Monday next. The last regular appropriation bills having been passed by the Senate to-day, all absolutely necessary work of Congress remaining unfinished is now in conference committee. It is thought by leading members of the House that it will be possible to close up this unfinished business by Saturday evening, and if this is done, the programme will be to take a recess till Monday noon, that interval being sufficient to allow the enrolling of the appropriation bills, and then to meet only for the purpose of signing these bills. The proposition has been under consideration to take a recess from Saturday for ten days, so as to cover the convention period, but this has been set aside as impracticable. It was concluded if a recess of that length were taken it would be difficult to get enough members back to make a quorum in either house; that it would be imposing an unnecessary expense upon members, if Congress were to assemble after the convention.

CHICAGO, 3.—The gathering of the Democratic clans at Chicago goes on, but slowly. A number of scattering delegates from distant points, and one solid delegation, that of California, are here, but as yet things in the local political world are comparatively quiet. The sub-committee on arrangements of the National committee, have been hard at work here for the past week, but so far their labors have been all in the direction of arranging and perfecting the innumerable details of the convention. The changes in the hall are all but completed, and it is expected that the theatre chairs for the delegates, and the other seats, will be put into position to-night. It has been decided to light the hall with electricity, which will not only illuminate the building better, but will also insure a much cooler atmosphere. W. H. Barnum, chairman of the National committee, did not arrive to-day as ex-

pected, but will be here in the morning. Among the passengers on the New York express, which came to-day, were Daniel J. Manning, chairman of the New York State committee, accompanied by Edward Cooper and a dozen other Empire State democrats, among whom are two delegates. Mr. Manning said he did not come with music and bluster to nominate Cleveland, but he came as a democrat, who believed that the best interests of the party would be subserved by Mr. Cleveland's nomination. According to Mr. Manning's calculations, Cleveland will have 48, or a majority of the New York delegation. An important caucus of the New York delegation will be held here on Saturday night, at which Cleveland's strength will be actually determined. Referring to this proposed meeting Mr. Manning said: "We do not propose to hold this caucus unless all the delegates are present. We have no desire to take snap judgment. Mr. Fowler has members of the delegation who will work to have him nominated. We have no objection to that. Mr. Fowler is a good man, but we do not think he has as fair a show of carrying New York as Mr. Cleveland has."

The California delegation brought word that from 15 to 20 prominent California democrats would be here Saturday, open elaborate headquarters and work in the interest of Justice Field. The California delegates themselves, however, have announced that they will inaugurate a campaign against Mr. Field. Their efforts will be given to secure the nomination of Tilden in spite of his letter, but if that should prove impossible, they will work and vote as a unit for Thurman. The national sub-committee requests that as the various delegations have perfected their organization they will send a list of their chairman, vice-president and committee-men to the National Committee rooms at the Palmer House, and it is requested that such notification will be sent in as early as possible.

Chicago, 3.—Representatives of the different labor organizations of the city held a secret meeting to-night and appointed a reception committee to go out to meet Gen. Butler on his way to the city. Arrangements were also made for a monster demonstration on his arrival. It is reported 10,000 men are expected to be in line.

The following correspondence has taken place by telegraph between Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, and Morton, American Minister of Paris, in regard to a presentation on the 4th of July by France to this country of the colossal bronze statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which has recently been completed at Paris.

Morton to Frelinghuysen:
PARIS, June 28th.
Hon. Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State.

The French government desiring to associate itself with the undertaking of the Franco-American Union committee, the President of the Council proposed to join with the president of the committee, in a formal transfer of the statue of liberty as a representative present to the United States, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of March, 1877. French Minister of Marine also proposes to furnish a war vessel for its transportation to the United States. The ceremony of presentation is fixed for the 4th of July.

Signed, LEVI P. MORTON,
Frelinghuysen to Morton:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, June 30th.

Levi P. Morton, Minister, Paris:

Sir: I am directed by the President to instruct you as the representative of the United States Government to attend the ceremonies at Paris on the 4th of July incident to the presentation to this country of the colossal bronze statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," and on behalf of the President make known its acceptance. You will avail yourself of the opportunity to express the thanks of the government and people of the United States for the statue as a work of art and as a monument of the abiding friendship of the people of France. You will assure the Franco-American Union committee, the President of the Council and the citizens of the French Republic, that the American people return most heartily the friendly sentiments which prompted this noble gift to America.

(Signed) FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.
WASHINGTON, 4.—John H. Kinkead, of Nevada, Governor of Alaska; Amos F. Larned, of New York, U.S. consul for Sidney, New South Wales; Roswell G. Wheeler, of Indiana, Indian Agent at Pima, Arizona; George T. Bromley, Cal., Consul at Tientsin; H. Stevens, of Nevada, melter and refiner of the mint at Carson City.

SIoux CITY, 4.—A storm swept through the southern portion of the city at six this evening. A funnel-shaped cloud moving with great rapidity and giving out a roaring sound was one of distinguishing phenomena. The Catholic bell tower was blown over and the walls of the church so badly shaken as to be unsafe. The new Episcopal mission school was wrecked and the plow factory, a large brick building, was razed to the ground. Loss to the company, \$15,000. Booge & Co's packing house was damaged \$2,000. Two small unfinished buildings in the Davis addition were flattened to the earth and an immense oil tank at the oil works met with a similar fate, while a huge pile of empty barrels directly in front of the tank was undisturbed. Plate glass fronts

of several stores were destroyed, and a large number of trees prostrated. The streets were filled with flying branches, boards, etc., but so far as known no person hurt. The business portion of the town was saved by the shelter of the bluffs.

DENVER, Col., 4.—The Fourth was quite generally celebrated throughout this State. The most notable event occurred at Swan City, a small mining camp. The miners not being supplied with fireworks proceeded to celebrate by placing giant powder under the post office. After the explosion Uncle Sam's establishment was found to have vanished. Luckily no one was injured.

WASHINGTON, 4.—John A. Kasson, of Iowa, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; John M. Francis, of New York, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria and Hungary; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, minister resident and consular general of the United States to Portugal; Samuel H. M. Byers, consul general to Rome, Italy; Ramon C. Williams, consul general for Havana; Ward McAllister, Jr., of California, United States judge for the District of Alaska; E. W. Haskell, of Iowa, United States attorney for the District of Alaska; Andrew T. Lewis, of Illinois, Clerk of the U. S. court for the District of Alaska; M. C. Hillier, of California, Marshall of the United States Court for the district of Alaska; Frank Sherry, of New York, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Seward Smith, of Iowa, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Geo. Turner of Alabama, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

KANSAS CITY, 4.—The *Time's* Dodge City, Kansas, special says: The first Mexican bull fight on American soil took place here to-day. A large number of visitors arrived on trains from east and west, and 500 cowboys were present. The fight occurred at the fair grounds, and in an arena 100 feet in diameter, enclosed by a fence 8 feet high provided with eight escapes and two ladders. There were five bull fighters and four animals. The first bull ushered into the ring made only a fair fight furnishing over half an hour's amusement. The second was too quiet and showing no spirit was withdrawn. The third pranced into the ring throwing up clouds of dust, and after being angered by several spear thrusts made matters very lively. After being exhausted he was lassoed and dragged from the ring. The fourth proved a failure and the crowd demanded the first bull which was returned to the ring. After a brisk fight and much charging the picadore gave him a fatal thrust with his lance and he fell dead. One of the matadores was severely injured about the ribs in the final encounter and may not recover. The crowd was greatly excited during the progress of the exhibition. There were from 3,000 to 4,000 people present.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The river and harbor bill has finally passed both houses of Congress. It appropriates \$13,909,200. The most important items are as follows: Buffalo, N. Y., \$100,000; Erie, Pa., \$50,000; Arkansas Pass and Bay, Texas, \$100,000; Galveston, Texas, in accordance with plans heretofore adopted for the unexpended balance of the former appropriation; Cavello Inlet, Texas, \$50,000; Sabine Pass and Blue Bar, Texas, \$210,000; Humboldt, Cal., \$62,000; Oakland, Cal., \$139,600; Wilmington, Cal., \$50,000; Coos Bay, Oregon, \$30,000; Yaquina Bay, Oregon, \$50,000; Brazos, Santiago, Texas, \$25,000; Arkansas river, at Pine Bluff, \$65,000; Black river, Arkansas and Missouri, \$20,000; White river, Arkansas, \$35,000; Tennessee river, below Chattanooga, \$350,000; Kentucky river, Ky., \$25,000; the falls of the Ohio river, at Louisville, \$300,000; Detroit river, Michigan, \$200,000; Hay Lake channel, St. Mary's river, Michigan, \$250,000; Illinois river, Illinois, \$100,000; Yellowstone river, Montana and Dakota, \$20,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers, California, \$40,000; San Joaquin river and Stockton and Mormon sloughs, California, \$20,000; for the survey of the Arkansas river, \$19,000; Colorado river Nevada and California and Arizona, \$25,000; mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon and Washington Territory, \$100,000; Columbia river, at the Cascades, Oregon, \$150,000; Columbia and Lower Willamette river, below Portland, Oregon, \$100,000; Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, \$20,000; Missouri river, \$690,000; provision for the Missouri River commission retained reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, \$60,000; Mississippi from St. Paul to Des Moines rapids, \$250,000; harbor, Lake City, Minn., \$75,000; the Mississippi from Des Moines to the mouth of the Illinois river, \$200,000; Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois river to the mouth of the Ohio, \$520,000; Mississippi from the head-passes to Cairo, \$1,350,000 and \$200,000. This sum, or as much as necessary, shall be applied immediately to protect the harbor at Memphis; removing snags, etc., in the Mississippi, \$75,000; the examination and surveys in the Mississippi, \$75,000; the Ohio, \$60,000.

FORT SMITH, Ark., 5.—The Choctaw troubles, which originated in the refusal of certain property owners to pay a permit, has assumed a serious attitude. Milo Hoyt, a prominent Choctaw leader, has been outlawed and driven into the Cherokee Nation, where he has a band of about thirty men, mostly desperate characters, who have

rallied to his support. Fifty Choctaw militiamen have been called out, and the Cherokee authorities have appointed men to co-operate with the militia in arresting Hoyt's gang. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Hoyt for burning the Choctaw Court House, and a fight is daily expected.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 5.—A special from Dayton, Tennessee, says: The store of Howard & Stewart was burglarized of \$14,000.

Montreal, 5.—A fire at Lachine yesterday destroyed forty houses, principally occupied by poor laborers. Three hundred people are homeless; loss, \$50,000. The homeless people will be housed in tents. A subscription is started for their relief.

Columbus, O., 5.—The works of the New Medicine Co., at Newark, burned this morning. Loss, about \$500,000. Insurance \$200,000.

The whole business portion of Por Pennu, Ontario, was destroyed by fire; loss, \$150,000.

A conflict took place between the Jews and Armenians at Tiflis, Southern Russia. The Cossacks restored order.

At the election at Kecskemet for members of the Hungarian diet, serious riots occurred, and the rioters were dispersed by the military.

The Fourth celebration at Sioux City was enlivened by a cyclone, which swept through the southern part of the town, destroying everything in its path.

A Toronto dispatch from Montreal says a fire commenced in the Prince of Wales hotel and burned 79 houses and was threatening Dow's brewery at last advices. The telegraph wires were burned and nothing further could be learned.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—Dispatches from Decatur, Springfield, Shelbyville and other places in central Illinois report that a very severe wind storm swept over Macon, Sangamon and Christian Counties between midnight and daylight on Saturday morning, which destroyed much property, but so far no lives are reported lost. In the vicinity of Illiopolis, Sangamon County, several farm houses were badly damaged, barns and outhouses carried away, and wheat and corn crops utterly ruined. A number of animals were killed and crops ruined. A woman and baby were blown 200 yards and deposited under a hedge, completely covered with mud, but unhurt. Two of John Kroft's children were badly injured, one may die. The wind lifted loaded cars off the track at Boody station, and the Madison Presbyterian church and parsonage were entirely destroyed. Loss in Macon County estimated at \$200,000. Christian County also is said to have suffered severely, but no details are given.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The first session of the forty-eighth Congress is expected to close to-morrow. It has extended over a period of seven months and four days, although the actual working time will not exceed 165 days. In that time there have been introduced in the Senate 2,367 bills and 97 joint resolutions, and in the House 750 bills and 284 resolutions. Of these, 66 Senate bills and 10 Senate resolutions have passed both houses and become laws by executive approval, and 62 House bills and 32 House resolutions have become laws in the same manner. Three House bills have also become laws without the action of the President and one was returned to the House with his veto.

CHICAGO, 6.—The event of the day was the arrival of the Tammany delegation with John Kelly at their head. Upon his arrival at the Palmer House, Kelly locked himself up in his room and stationed three guards at the door as a protection against the press and public. Ben Butler has also been strongly guarded all day against a throng which has besieged his domicile. Members of Tammany to-night report a most enthusiastic reception all the way from New York. At Rochester, when the Tammany train stopped at the Central Depot, 1,000 people were present to see it. Kelly was called out of the car and spoke as follows:

"Citizens of Rochester, allow me to congratulate you on this evidence of what appears to be your interest in the political affairs of the nation. When I see so many anxious faces, I take it that you are anxious to know whom Tammany Hall favors for President. Let me first ask you whom do you favor? (Loud cries of Tilden, Butler, Bayard). Mr. Kelly continuing said:

"We have been greeted along the line by crowds of citizens since we left New York. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of all those people do not favor the nomination of Governor Cleveland for President. We believe it would be disastrous to the democratic party to nominate him. I think that the expression of the working classes, as recently manifested in decided opposition to Cleveland, ought to have some effect on our delegates. Our only hope and expectation is that the National delegates will listen to the warning and nominate a man who will meet the expectation of the democratic masses. It does not matter to us who that man may be so that he be one who can win."

Some delegates, especially those from the South, are loth to accept Tilden's letter of withdrawal as final, and talk of his nomination anyhow. The *Daily News* will say on this subject: "It may be said authoritatively, however, that Daniel Manning has in his pocket a letter from Tilden to meet just such a contingency as this. Should Tilden's admirers insist on bringing his name before the convention, this document will be read and it is safe to say it will reiterate and emphasize his letter of declination. It is further understood that

this paper will be a flat declaration for Cleveland and all favorable to the Sage of Graystone will be asked to transfer their allegiance to Cleveland.

New York, 6.—An intimate friend of ex-Governor Sam J. Tilden is quoted as saying: "I see that reports are being relieved concerning Mr. Tilden's alleged infirm condition. Such reports are grossly exaggerated. The ex-Governor received visitors all of the morning of the Fourth and went about his spacious grounds at Graystone with them for nearly two hours. This morning I saw him about. He attended to some business and to his correspondence and took a long ride in the afternoon. Mr. Tilden is a great reader often extending this occupation to a late hour in the evening. He goes out almost daily in his yacht and seems to be improving in health rather than otherwise."

James Gordon Bennett's Evening paper, the *Telegram*, prints illustrations of Graystone, Mr. Tilden's dogs, Mr. Tilden himself. Mr. Tilden received a representative of the paper thus; Mr. Tilden rose slowly from his chair as his visitor approached and without uttering a word extended his arm mechanically towards him, and shook hands. His hand was cold and clammy, and felt like a dead man's, as if there was no life blood in it. He was dressed in a white linen coat, white tie and light tweed pants, the latter sagging around his shrunken limbs. At the first glance he gave the impression of a galvanized corpse, as almost all conscious expression appeared to have left the eyes, and the lips were closed with a pale and rigid expression that was a strong reminder of death. He seemed to take no notice of anybody or anything, never opened his lips, while his right hand and arm hung down limp by his side and shook as if with palsy. His face was pallid and pinched around the region of the mouth and chin, and his whole countenance was an expression of utter vacuity. The impression his appearance gave wore that of a man in the last stage of physical decay, sustained on his feet by a powerful effort of will and intellect. The reporter, after a rapid survey of the situation concluded that it was utterly hopeless to expect an interview and took his departure, satisfied that it would be extreme inhumanity to ask a man in such a condition of physical collapse to run for President of the United States.

CAIRO, 6.—A heavy wind and rain storm passed over Columbus, Ky., yesterday evening, killing a woman and two children and destroying a Methodist church and several other buildings.

DENVER, Colorado, 6.—Wilson, Carlisle and Johnson's cattle camp in the western part of La Plat County, near the Utah line was attacked by Ute Indians, July 3d. Charles Cook and Adolph Lusk, employees of the cattle company were badly wounded. Five Indians were killed and a number wounded. The whites lost eleven horses killed and one hundred stolen and the cowboys driven off, their camp outfits burned and provisions carried away by the Indians. Two of Wilson's boys, 8 and 10 years old, rode 29 hours without food or rest, and arrived at Durango last night in an exhausted condition. The Utes have for some time been causing trouble to the stockmen, killing cattle, stealing horses. One of Wilson's men, who found several of the latter's horses, in possession of the Indians, undertook to secure them when an Indian attacked him with a knife and was killed. This precipitated the fight and 17,000 cattle were left at the mercy of the Indians. Colonel Hall, commandant of Fort Lewis, dispatched a company of cavalry to drive the Indians back to the reservation. The Indians will probably reach the reservation, well supplied with horses and cattle before the soldiers get in reach of them.

CHICAGO, 7.—The Tammany chiefs had a long consultation last night of several hours' duration. When nearly through Gen. B. F. Butler was sent for and remained until the close of the caucus. Nothing definite could be learned, but the chief discussion was upon the majority necessary to secure the New York delegation. The action of the King's County delegates in deciding to vote for Gov. Cleveland, thus giving him a majority of the delegation, was not satisfactory to John Kelly. He became desirous of making a two-thirds vote the majority necessary to secure the solid vote of the Empire State. Whatever was done was kept secret, members of the delegation being debarred from the consultation of the chiefs.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 5.—*Tribune* special. Last night, Caleb Perry, W. J. Benedict and R. A. Porter, farmers living 8 miles east of Pierre, Dakota, were shot by a German named Albert Lenke. Perry's stock broke into Lenke's grain and did much damage, whereupon the latter took them up and held them for damages. He then got his hired men and went to take them, when Lenke began shooting. Perry was killed and others dangerously wounded.

The *Tribune* special reports that a destructive hurricane accompanied by rain and hail passed over Whitewood Valley, 15 miles north of Deadwood, Dakota, at 4 p. m. this afternoon. The storm's track was about one mile wide and destroyed every thing in its course. The house of Mrs. Beomer was blown down, burying her in the ruins. The extent of the damage is not yet known, but it is feared that it will prove to be great.

CHICAGO, 5.—The scene of activity