

the deadlock. Suffice it to say, that the Democrats believe that the sulking member (Mr. Dibble), is the lawfully elected member, and they object to have the case forced upon the House until it is remitted to the Committee on Election, with instructions to take testimony on the subject of the contestants' alleged forgery and falsification of the record. Mr. Calkins, however, backed by the majority of the House, thinks to force the Democrats into a consideration of the case, and to avert this, the deadlock, which has now lasted nearly a week, is the result. Business is at a standstill. Much needed appropriation bills cannot be passed, and just how long such farcical proceedings are to last is a question for the country to decide. "They talk," says the Washington correspondent of the *World*, "of sitting until November regardless of appropriation bills and other public business," but of course there is a good deal of bluff in such talk. In any case this deadlock, it is feared, is going to make the session a very long one, and even then there is sure to be a great slaughter of the innocents. J. I.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, twenty-four democratic members assembled in caucus for the purpose of interchanging views in regard to the fitness of the President's nominations for Tariff Commissioners. No attempt was made to secure united action, and at the conclusion of the conference, which lasted an hour and a half, every Senator was left free to vote in executive session. It was developed, however, that the democratic members of the Senate are practically unanimous in holding that the Commission is unfairly constituted, and should be rejected. The ground taken by nearly all the speakers, including Bayard and others who voted for the Commission bill, that the proposed membership of the Commission is wholly inconsistent with the avowed purpose of the bill, which is contemplated to give an impartial investigation and looked to the recommendation that it should be free of suspicion and self interests, was asserted that two of the nominees, Hayes, of Massachusetts, and Garland, of Illinois, are salaried officers of the Protective High Tariff Association, and the third, Porter, a stipendiary of the same organization; Oliver, of Pennsylvania, and Kenner, of Louisiana, were criticised for protection for special interests, who might well be expected to combine with the above named in the interest of high tariff generally.

Lieut. Danenbower has received information by mail from Irkousk, to the effect that letters from Engineer Melville giving the particulars of the finding of the bodies of DeLong and his men have reached there by courier from Lena Delta. In the memorandum found on Lieut. DeLong's body, and bearing date of October 13, it is stated that four of the party was dead and Collins was dying.

After the general deficiency bill had been passed to-day, the legislative, executive and judicial bill was called up, and Cannon, of Illinois, explained its provisions in a half hour's speech. The bill is chiefly noticeable for the additional provisions it contains to facilitate the disposition of pension claims now greatly in arrears, increased the appropriations for clerical service in offices having the adjudication of pensions claims to \$1,743,430, for the payment of 1,210 additional clerks. This force, it is claimed, will dispose of the average of pension claims, as well as the current work, within the period of three years. The committee has also recommended additional clerks for the General Land Office, Patent Office, Department of Justice, and Postoffice Department.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, presented to the Senate to-day a memorial from a convention of colored people of southern Kansas, asking a grant of public land to the freedmen of the United States. The memorialists ask that Congress appropriate a portion of the public domain suitable for cultivation, with water and timber, for homes for the freedmen; provided that a good agent be appointed for each district in the territory selected to be thus appropriated; that this agent be authorized to give written permission to

families to locate upon eighty acres of land, each conditionally upon their cultivating a portion for their own benefit during five successive years; that he be empowered to supply each family so locating, with materials for erecting houses, stables, etc., with six months' rations for each family, a cook stove, the needed seeds, a team and wagon, a plow, and other necessary farming implements, each family contracting to pay for the same in annual payments, within five years; in the event of failing to make such payments, the property to revert to the government; if the payments are made in full within five years, the family locating upon the land is to be given a deed for the same; also, that the government erect a sufficient number of school-houses and employ teachers and make education compulsory, and provide a regulation for the Territory, prohibiting thereon the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The treasury officials state the rumors about the large amount of spurious bonds in circulation is totally false. Folger says they are the idlest rumors, and not a single one has been presented for redemption yet. There are no new developments.

The Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, acting together, made the lowest bid, \$456,197, for the contract for supplying the Postoffice Department with stamped envelopes for four years.

DALLAS, Tex., 8.—A large company of well-to-do negroes from Mississippi, passed through on their way to Chihuahua, Mexico, to the mining and agricultural regions, with the purpose to settle their families there if everything suits.

LARAMIE, Wyo., 8.—At Rawlins, last night, Wm. McCabe shot Ed. Collinson, who had threatened his life. McCabe is government interpreter in charge of a band of Shoshone Indians here for supplies. The excitement was intense all night. Lynching and possibly trouble from the Indians is feared. The act was the result of an old feud. The ball lodged in Collinson's brain and recovery is impossible. The law will probably justify the act on the ground of self-defense.

CHICAGO, 8.—An Indian Territory special says: The Indians in the Nation have decided to support the bill now before Congress establishing a United States Court in the Territory. The Indian delegation at Washington has been instructed accordingly. The court is to be at Vinita, Muskogee or Fort Gibson.

NEW YORK, 8.—The United States Circuit Court decided to allow the motion for discontinuance in the suits between the Emma Silver Mining Company of London, and the Emma Mining Company of New York.

COLUMBUS, Ill., 8.—The postoffice here was burglarized last night. Two thousand dollars in government checks were taken, besides stamps, and 150 to 200 watches in the safe.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—May Hamilton and Tillie Kruger, two school girls, while at a picnic at Bodeman grove, went out in a skiff. The young ladies both fell in the water and were drowned.

MANISTEE, Mich., 8.—The Fourth Ward Schoolhouse, worth \$70,000, was burned to-day.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The appropriations made for the San Francisco mint were as follows: Salary of superintendent, \$4,500; \$3,000 each for assayer, smelter and refiner and coiner; \$2,500 each for asst. assayer, asst. smelter and refiner and asst. coiner; \$2,250 each for the chief clerk and cashier; \$2,200 each for bookkeeper, abstract clerk, weigh clerk, warrant clerk and register of deposits; \$1,800 for cashier's clerk; \$1,600 each for assayer's computation clerk, asst. weigh clerk and superintendent's computation clerk; in all \$43,600. For wages of workmen and adjusters, \$242,000; for incidental and contingent expenses, \$70,000. Appropriations were also made for the mints at Carson, Nev., and Denver, Col.; also the assay offices at Helena, Montana, and Boise City, Idaho.

Hon. William A. Newell, Governor of Washington Territory, is here looking after the interests of his people. He states that the emigrants are settling there at the rate of 1,500 per day, and that the Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed to the Pacific Ocean in two years. The agricultural and manufacturing interests are rapidly developing themselves with the ad-

vanced progress of the construction of railroads and the immense influx of immigration. Eight of the largest steamships that ply between San Francisco, Puget Sound and the Columbia River are stopping at the principal ports of Washington Territory and Oregon.

All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, except Secretary Chandler. The declaration of Phelps to serve as a member of the Tariff Commission was announced, and the names of several persons were considered in connection with the position thus made vacant, but no selection was made.

The Utah Commission bill was also considered, with a view to determining the membership of the commission, but no conclusion was reached. It seems that while Congress provided for the amount of compensation to be allowed the members of this commission, no appropriation was made out of which they can be paid. Congress will be called upon to remedy this defect before the members of the commission are nominated.

The *Post* says of the Star route jury: It is asserted that no sooner were the tallmen ordered that a goodly number were found on hand and covenant for Marshal Henry's summons, and the defendant Dorsey, and an ex-Senator was seen to have the ear of Marshal Henry in a secluded alcove. There is no doubt that Marshal Henry was subsequently brought before Attorney General Brewster, and subjected him to a rushing examination, but as no overt act could be designated it was concluded the wisest policy was to make no fuss about it. For a time, however, it was seriously contemplated to demand of Marshal his resignation, but this determination, after a long conference with the Marshal was abandoned. It is not charged that the jury have been corrupted or is susceptible of being tampered with.

It is reported that there has been a change in the United States Marshal of the District of Columbia in consequence of the manner in which the tallmen from whom the jury in the Star route case was selected, were summoned by the Marshal's officer.

Cannon, of Illinois, in the House yesterday, showed the amount necessary for the payment of pensions the fiscal year would be about \$100,000,000, next year \$150,000,000, the following year \$100,000,000, the fourth year 75,000,000, and after that he thought the annual appropriation need not exceed \$50,000,000. His analysis of the bill was very thorough, and showed him to be perfectly familiar with all the necessities of the Government department.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—The International Typographical Union elected Geo. C. Clark, president; J. J. Clarkson, first vice-president; F. A. Fowler, second vice-president; Marks L. Crawford, secretary and treasurer. Cincinnati was selected as the place for the next meeting.

LAREDO, Tex., 9.—A hail storm, last night, broke in the walls of Babcock Hall, killing one man and dangerously wounding two others. There was great damage to crops and sheep.

PITTSBURG, 9.—The iron situation is devoid of anything startling. Both sides remain firm, and preparations are being made for a long siege. From all quarters come reports of iron workers organizing fishing clubs and purpose camping out for the summer. The mills are still undergoing repairs. A number of establishments sent their horses out to the country for pasture. The mining situation is also quiet.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *World's* Washington special says: The Oregon election appears to have been carried by the republicans by the usual republican methods; the political assessment of money and the expenditures of the republican activity, encountering not only democratic poverty, but democratic inactivity. The republicans of Oregon have a superabundance of aid from the outside. The State-Oregon democrats had none. Though Oregon has for some years been a republican State the Legislature elected this year should have been democratic. The democrats should learn that the hour of danger for them is the hour of over confidence, and that nothing is accomplished without painstaking.

The failures reported to New York are 106 against 136 last week. The Eastern States had 12; Middle, 19; Western, 26; Southern, 22; Pacific States and Territories, 9; and New

York, 9. The failures in New York had little significance.

BOSTON, 9.—A fair business is doing in wool, but the sales are small compared with the corresponding week last year, when some 3,600,000 pounds were sold, against 1,700,000 pounds this year.

KANSAS CITY, 9.—The four train robbers were corraled in the woods 13 miles northwest of Kirksville, at six o'clock this morning, and they surrendered. Fox and Morris are recognized, the others refuse to give their names. The friends of the robbers are congregated at Kirksville and they say the prisoners shall not be taken to Brookfield. A fight is looked for.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., 9.—Guirino Garlan was hanged this afternoon before a large crowd, mostly Mexicans. He died game. He murdered Louis Contreras at a dance.

Richmond, Va., 9.—Armstead Gray (colored) was hanged about noon at the Powhattan court house, privately. Gray killed his son, aged 14, for stealing molasses.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., 9.—Jas. O'Neil, alias John Sheehan, who murdered a man named Stroude at Navajo Springs, was captured here to-day.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., 9.—James McHau and John Graves, employed on the railroad section at Pecos, 30 miles south of Las Vegas, engaged in a fight last evening. McHau shot and killed Graves. He escaped, but was afterwards overtaken by a party of 40 men and lynched. The body is still hanging.

CINCINNATI, 10.—President Jarrett, of the amalgamated iron and steel workers, met with the striking workmen of this vicinity at Covington, to-night, and after hearing the case as presented by the men, delivered the opinion that their strike was not justifiable and that the men were bound to continue at work under the terms of the contract of last October with the manufacturers. The meeting agreed with Jarrett's views. To-morrow he will confer with the mill owners, and it is expected that the mills will be running again on Monday.

After a conference this morning the men of the Iron mills agreed to go to work on Monday, price the same as when they quit work and so remain until the scale is fixed at Pittsburg which will be adopted here.

Springfield, Ills.—In the rolling mill strike here. It is stated that the men are becoming dissatisfied and consider it unjust to keep them out longer awaiting an adjustment of differences in other quarters.

Reading, Pa., 9.—Striking pipe mill men make the following proposition: In changing from piece work to day work, each man is to be responsible for his work; welders to have five dollars per day, straighteners \$2.50, rodmen and revolvers \$2.20; first fireman \$3.00 and second fireman \$2.50.

GALVESTON, 2.—Quirino Galor was hanged at Brownsville, to-day, for the murder of another Mexican about a year ago.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—A special to the *Republican* gives the following particulars of the capture of the Brooksfield bank robbers: Marshal McArthur, of Brooksfield, with a posse of men started after the robbers within an hour after the robbery was committed and tracked them last night to a log house on Harper farm in the woods about three miles from Kirksville. The house was fortified to some extent and had loopholes made by knocking plaster out from between the logs. This morning the robbers called out that they would surrender if guaranteed safe conduct to the jail and a fair trial. The terms were accepted and they were ordered to march with hands up. The posse kept their places on all sides of the house and a strong line was drawn up before the door. The leader came out but with hands only partly raised. This not being according to agreement a hundred gun locks immediately clicked and as many weapons were brought to bear on him, and his hands went up. The other three followed, and the sheriff went forward and took their arms. Seven revolvers and two knives were obtained. The prisoners were then taken to Kirksville, and from there to Brookfield this evening, on a special train and under a strong guard. The robbers are all young men who have been living in the county about four months, and had recently occupied the farm they were captured on. They give their names as Winfield Allen, Frank Ward, Bert Ward and Ben Fox, all under 30 years and good-looking.

They had been suspected some time. In searching the house, 60 revolvers were found and over 1,000 pounds of cartridges. Masks and explosives were also found; and the house had every appearance of a small arsenal. One of the robbers told where the stolen money was hidden eight miles from Brookfield, and the officers went after it accompanied by Frank Ward's wife. Geo. Crittendon has telegraphed the authorities at Kansas city to ascertain if any of the robbers are members of the old James' gang. This evening the prosecuting attorney of Wallace County, marshal Murphy and Dick Little left for Brookfield for the purpose of identifying them if they can.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Herald's* Berlin special says: A few days ago the sailors at Cronstadt, while celebrating the fete of the Grand Duke Constantine, made such a manifestation in favor of their former Grand Admiral that the officers of the army and the garrison felt it necessary to interfere. The sailors were defended and sustained by their own officers. Disputes followed, then blows, until the police called on the troops, who fired on the sailors. Four persons were killed.

CHICAGO, 10.—The striking tanners go to work to-day, except the beam hands.

Cohoes, N. Y., 10.—The Treasurer of the Harmony mills stated the works are not to be started before September. Cotton for June and July was delivered and sold upon its arrival at New York. The strike has now become a lock-out and has lasted seven weeks.

CHICAGO, 10.—Casper Seyboldt is a baker who works nights. Last night, when he left home, his wife began preparations for a horrible deed. They had four children, aged 12, 7, 2½ years, and one four months. She dressed them in clean white clothes with bright ribbons and gave them strychnine, and when they died laid them out carefully with flowers in their hands, and all the surroundings were made as beautiful as possible. She then took a dose of poison herself, having put a white chemise with ribbons in it. This was just before the return of her husband at 5 o'clock this morning. When he appeared at the door she met him and told him to come in and look at the children all dead and gone to heaven. See how pretty they were with nice flowers for the angels. One of the children was alive but since died. Mrs. Seyboldt died about 7 o'clock this morning. The cause of the demented woman's act is not known.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Seyboldt did not live in entire harmony, and that since the birth of her last child Mrs. Seyboldt has not been in good health, and it is believed that despondency caused her to commit the deed. From a number of notes written by her oldest daughter, aged 12 years, it appears Mrs. Seyboldt had talked the matter over with her and got her to consent to the terrible tragedy. The notes are addressed to her schoolmates and two to her father. One says: "Forgive me; we leave you. Mamma thought it was the best we could do." The other asks him to bury them decently, and tells him where she leaves money to buy flowers. One addressed to a schoolmate says: "Mother was always sick, you know, and thought of dying often and how we would be treated, and so she thought it best for all of us to die at once, and she bought something to kill us, baby first, Annie second, Tony third, I afterwards and then mother. We did not suffer much, and now we are out of trouble."

NEW YORK, 10.—Gen. George A. Sharpe, speaking of the candidacy of Mr. Conkling for re-election to the United States Senate last year, and in reply to the statement made by Conkling that he was not a candidate, and that his friends did not urge him to withdraw as had been previously charged by General Sharpe's paper, the *Kingston Freeman* says: Among other things Mr. Conkling resigned for was for the purpose of being a candidate for re-election. He sought to introduce into American politics the English method of resigning and obtaining reindorsement from his constituency in order that he might wage a war upon the Administration untrammelled by party obligations. So true was this that his friends in Albany were informed by the most expeditious methods. A special messenger was sent from Washington to Albany bearing letters of resignation, and from that messenger it was ascertained that Conkling expected immediate action would be