

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

MORGANTOWN, N. C., 21.—Two revenue officers named Ray and Anderson to-day killed three men named Horton, Miller and Burtickson and wounded another named Burtickson at work in a mica mine in Mitchell county.

Cincinnati, 21.—Friday night, a house in Avondale, in which Beverly Taylor and wife, and Edgar Crumbert and an adopted child, all colored, lived, was burned down, and the inmates are missing. To-night the bodies of the missing inmates were found in the Ohio Medical College, and were taken to the city undertaker.

Truckee, Cal., 21.—There is a bad washout on the Central Pacific at Mill City. A thousand feet of snow-sheds are crushed in at Emigrant Gap.

Emigrant Gap, Cal., 21.—The west-bound freight train to-day crashed into the snow-crushed snow-sheds. Twelve cars were wrecked; no lives were lost.

St. Johns, N. B., 21.—The total loss by fire at Charlottetown yesterday amounts to \$300,000.

Omaha, 21.—A hundred pounds of dynamite exploded this morning seven miles north of the city. Thomas Burns was torn into fragments, and shreds of flesh were scattered several hundred yards. Great gaps were made in the earth, and a number of buildings in the neighborhood damaged. The shock was distinctly felt all over the city.

Los Angeles, Cal., 21.—The waters are receding and it is believed the worst is passed. Careful estimates place the loss from the floods at three-quarters of a million. This will be more than compensated by the good done the wheat and fruit crops. The present indications are this will be a golden year for Southern California.

Raleigh, N. C., 21.—The number of lives lost in North Carolina by the cyclone is about 50, and an equal number of wounded. Much property was destroyed.

Charlotte, N. C., 21.—The cyclone about Lane Creek swept away forty houses. Two negro children and three white children perished. The dead in the village of Rockingham number 17; wounded 13.

CHICAGO, 22.—A New York special says: The body of a man supposed to Salmi Morse, the author of the "Passion Play," was found this morning in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-Second Street.

CAIRO, Ill., 22.—At Mound City, two or three small slides occurred during the night and one very large one this morning; the latter at the back levee north of the town, which threatened to inundate the city. A train of dirt and rock was sent by the Wash road and it is said it will take the united efforts of the citizens and railroads to save the city. At present they are cutting a gap in the national cemetery road to let the water run across the country and relieve the strain in the levee. The water is up to the top of the levees, and no telling what the result will be. Everything possible is being done to save the town.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Chicago was selected as the place for holding the Democratic national convention on the third ballot, to meet on the 8th of July.

DENVER, Col., 23.—At 7 o'clock this morning during a terrific wind storm, two coaches of a Denver bound Colorado Central train were blown from the track in the vicinity of Georgetown. Two ladies were slightly burned and several other passengers seriously injured. Three years ago in exactly the same locality, an entire train, excepting the engine, was capsized by the wind and wrecked.

Kansas City, 23.—A train arrived from the scene of the wreck on the Hannibal & St. Joseph, brings the following particulars: The train which was wrecked was running 30 miles an hour, preparatory to mounting a steep grade. When on the bridge the mail car struck a broken rail. The engine and baggage car passed safely, and the mail and smoking cars were precipitated into the water, taking down the bridge which had been broken by the crash. One coach and a chair car and sleeper were thrown from the track and piled upon the banks. One boy named Baldwin was killed and the conductor believes four or five others are now dead, though their names, if there are such, cannot be ascertained. Among the injured are the following: five too badly hurt to be removed after being taken to Brookfield: J. E. Rose and T. S. Tracy, St. Louis; Benj. Patterson, Galesburg, Ill.; Jos. Mailto and wife, Canada. About 25 others received painful cuts and bruises. Most of the passengers were brought here to-night.

Pittsburg, 23.—The towboat *Modoc*, valued at \$12,000, struck a pier of the Seventh Street bridge on the Allegheny river this morning, and sank in ten feet of water. The crew escaped.

San Francisco, 23.—A report was received this morning that the lumber bark *Lizzie Marshall*, hence Feb. 7th for Port Townsend, was a total loss on the 21st, opposite Cape Flattery. Nothing has been heard of Capt. Bagmann and the crew. S. B. Peterson owned her.

St. Louis, 23.—News was received here last night that John Bardie, a patient at the Elisabeth Hospital, Belleville, Ill., while temporarily insane, it is supposed, attempted to kill Sister Liberna, by shooting at her, and then shot and killed himself. The ball passed through the sister's ear, but did no other injury.

Chicago, 23.—Neil McKaigue, keeper of a butcher shop in the village of Winnetka, ten miles from Chicago, was secretly arrested last night by Pinkerton, charged with committing the horrible double murder of old Mr. Wilson and his invalid wife on the night of Feb. 13. He was taken before the grand jury to-day and indicted. The details of the crime are so blood-thirsty, and the victims being so highly respected and wealthy, the case attracted unusual attention. It was believed it would prove another great mystery in the criminal annals, and the arrest and swift indictment of McKaigue, therefore, was a great surprise. The evidence given before the grand jury against McKaigue was purely circumstantial, but apparently so strong as to be criminating. Three buttons found on the floor of the Wilson residence covered with blood, which had evidently been wrenched from the murderer's vest during the terrible fight with the old man, were produced, as was also McKaigue's vest. The buttons were of a peculiar design, and one of them had been torn from its fastenings with such force that it was broken, and the centre part, which was held by the thread, was broken out. The button was compared with those on McKaigue's vest, and it corresponded exactly. Then the broken button was placed over the core of the button retained, and it fitted exactly. A number of other apparently criminating circumstances were adduced, and the feeling now is that the great murder has at last been unravelled. The revolver belonging to McKaigue has been found, and the two bullets taken from Wilson's body fit the chambers of the revolver. McKaigue is unable to account for his whereabouts the night of the murder. The prisoner, notwithstanding all these disclosures, takes the matter very coolly, and persists in asserting his innocence.

Cincinnati, 23.—To-night the result was made known of the long conversation in jail between Allen Ingalls and Marshal Brown, in which the whole story of the killing of the Taylor family (colored) was told. Ingalls, for a long time, resisted all attempts to get the facts from him, but finally said: "I'm gone, anyhow. I know you will do good to my family when I'm dead. I'll tell you the truth." He then recited the horrible details. He said, Friday morning Ben Johnson, who lives with him, said to him he had three "points," meaning subjects for the medical college. He asked who they were. Johnson replied: "They are the people at Taylor's cabin on the hill. They are no good. We can knock them on the head." Ingalls agreed and went to the Ohio Medical College and told them he would have three subjects that night. They agreed to pay him \$15 apiece, and gave him a note to R. B. Dixon, expressman. He went to the expressman and engaged him to meet them on the Avondale pike at 9 o'clock that night. He then went home, and after dark he and Johnson started to Taylor's. They had a bottle of whisky, took several drinks, and felt good. The door was not locked, and they bolted in. The old man was sitting by the side of the fireplace, his wife in front, and the girl at work in the room. Johnson had a locust club a little longer than a policeman's club, and began striking them over the head right and left, as he would cattle. The woman struggled and offered resistance. Ingalls says he finally choked her to death, and Johnson disposed of the others with his club. They then stripped the bodies, put them in sacks which they had brought along, carried them to the road side and went to meet the wagon. Loading them in, they drove to the Ohio Medical College, and delivered them and got their pay. Ingalls says he knows nothing about the firing of the cabin. It is stated to-night a mob of 60 negroes was organized last night to lynch these men, but they found the Avondale jail too well guarded. Ingalls and Johnson are in the Cincinnati jail to-night. Ingalls confesses he has stolen several bodies in the past few months from the new cemetery beyond Avondale, and sold them to the Ohio Medical College.

DENVER, Col., 25.—At two this morning a fire destroyed the National and Nashville hotel, two small frame buildings at the corner of Nineteenth and Wales sts., occupied as lodging houses for railroad laborers. Four men, Weaver, Maguire, Sullivan and one unknown perished and their bodies were burned to a cinder. The other occupants of the buildings including several women and children barely escaped with their lives; some leaping from the second story windows. The fire is thought to have originated in the kitchen of the Nashville. \$Loss 5,000; insurance \$3,000.

FOREIGN.

SUAKIM, 21.—Col. Barnaby has repulsed a body of rebels approaching the town.

Large bodies of rebels are moving in the direction of Osman Digma's position.

London, 21.—A Suakim dispatch says the rebels present a formidable appearance. We shall beat them but it will require the best kind of men to do so.

When the question of admitting Bradlaugh was broached, Sir Stafford Northcote moved the House to reaffirm the resolution preventing Bradlaugh from taking the oath, and excluding him from the House. A stormy discussion ensued, in which Gladstone,

Churchill and Labouchere took part. The motion was carried by 226 to 178.

The *North German Gazette*, alluding to the remarks of the *National Gazette* about the American contributions to the relief fund for the sufferers from the Rhine inundations, says: We should like to call attention to the fact that the debt which was contracted then towards America may be logically paid by raising funds in Germany to help relieve the sufferers from the present floods in America.

CAIRO, 22.—Twelve hundred British troops are at now at Suakim, and 3,200 at Trinkitat. The governor of Cassala favors El Mahdi and would rather evacuate the town than fight him. A portion of the Khartoum garrison has left the town; 3,900 blacks remain at Khartoum and 3,000 at Senaer.

A ferment was caused in the native quarter at the Bazar to-day by the rumor that the English had been defeated.

LONDON, 22.—The *Daily Telegraph* reports the surrender of the garrison at Tokar. The *Times* confirms this report.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout London and in Parliament at the news of the surrender of Tokar. Ministers are only able to confirm the special dispatches. It is not believed the rebels put the population to the sword for it is understood the conditions of surrender provided that their lives should be spared.

SUAKIM, 23.—The garrison at Kassala is reported to be fifteen hundred strong, with sufficient supplies to last a fortnight.

London, 23.—The *Times*, in an article upon the Lasker incident, says: At last Bismarck has obtained an opportunity to show his dislike of a country which annually robs him of thousands of conscripts. Congress was ill advised in sending the resolution and Bismarck was ungracious in returning it. Granting, however, that Bismarck was right in refusing to praise Herr Lasker, his organs are wrong in reviling Minister Sargent. The latter was only obeying his government, and this is no reason why he should be held up in defiance of international courtesy and almost international law, to the contempt of the German people.

London, 23.—Three survivors of the bark *Ada Barton*, state that they clung to the masts five days and nights without food. On the third day a dog tried to devour one of them. When rescued they were casting lots to decide which of the three should die to furnish food for the other two.

Paris, 22.—Francois Bonheur, brother of Rosa Bonheur, died suddenly this morning.

St. Petersburg, 22.—Several tribes in the neutral territory between Russia and Afghanistan solicit Russian protection.

Vienna, 23.—Placards ask the people how long they will let the monarch live.

Suakim, 23.—Five soldiers who arrived from Tokar report the rebels besetting the town. They keep up a constant fire of artillery and rifles. On Tuesday the garrison recognized the necessity of conferring with the rebels. On Wednesday Yakoob and Macalvie Effendi, chief of Police, with a Sargent of Artillery, went out and conferred with the rebels. On returning they informed the garrison that they must surrender their arms. Many soldiers murmured at this and a large proportion of them escaped during the night. Tokar was surrendered on Thursday as had been arranged.

London, 22.—The Ministerial Conference on the fall of Tokar was short, adjournment was taken until to-morrow pending the receipt of further confirmatory advices. The Secretary of State for war afterwards held a consultation at the war office with the Duke of Cambridge, and General Woosely's Adjutant. General reported that the campaign be continued against Osman Digma in order to prevent the rebels marching north upon Berber, and that a detachment be sent to relieve the garrison, at Kassala. General Gordon telegraphed instructions to Admiral Hewitt, Commander at Suakim, to call a conference of Sheiks of the tribes between Suakim and Mansourah for the purpose of arranging terms of peace, and also to ask Osman Digma to meet Gen. Gordon at Khartoum. Admiral Hewitt, not seeing his way clear to act upon the instructions, referred the dispatch to the home government.

Alexandria, 24.—Tenders are invited for furnishing stores and provisions for 12 months beginning April for a British army of occupation of 10,000 men. The wheat and bran crops of upper Egypt are splendid. The sugar crop will probably be the largest on record.

Suakim, 24.—The Transport *Mansourah* ashore near here for a few days, was floated to-day and proceeded to Trinkitat. The Transport *Neera* also ashore, is a total wreck.

The *Hecla*, *Jaeger*, *Careysfurt* and *Orontes* are at Trinkitat and the *Euryalus*, *Decoy* and *Sphinx* at Suakim. Gen. Graham sent forward from Trinkitat 200 cavalry; more are following. A general advance will be made to-morrow. A fort has been erected 6,000 yards from Trinkitat.

Cairo, 24.—Gen. Stephenson sent a telegram to London strongly advising that an advance be made from Trinkitat. The secretary of state for war, in reply, ordered an immediate advance. He also asked that the Europeans killed be buried in a fitting manner.

Khartoum, 24.—The effect of General Gordon's proclamation is fading. It is

reported that El Mahdi with the main body of his army has left Ara and is marching on Khartoum via Duem.

Gen. Gordon has asked the Khedive to issue a decree confirming the independence of Soudan, while he has been warned to maintain the integrity of the Soudan and give no recognition whatever to El Mahdi. The Khedive's dilemma has given rise to fresh rumors of his abdication.

Saukim, 24.—A number of Nubian troops were assembled at the wharf to-day to embark for Trinkitat, but at the last moment they refused to proceed, saying their bullets would not penetrate the shields of the rebels and asking why they were required to, since British troops had been sent. The military authorities decided to employ the Nubians as camel drivers. The whole British expedition, numbering 3,000 men, landed at Trinkitat to-day. The rebels could be seen on all sides and are estimated to number from 10,000 to 12,000 in the immediate vicinity of Trinkitat.

Cairo, 24.—Gen. Graham, commander of the Tokar expedition, has telegraphed Gen. Stevenson an urgent request for reinforcements of artillery, as he is armed only with camel guns against Osman Digma's artillery, now served by gunners from Tokar. News of the surrender of Tokar has spread throughout the Soudan as an English defeat. The rebels are negotiating with Kassala and other garrisons to induce them to join El Mahdi. The government has ordered Admiral Hewitt to send Commander Wolfe to King John of Abyssinia with instructions to offer the surrender of part of the Sankeet territory taken from Abyssinia by Gen. Gordon, on condition that the Abyssinians march to liberate the Egyptian garrisons in southern Soudan. The King demands an interview with Admiral Hewitt, and the concession of Massoweh without waiting negotiation.

Suakim, 24.—It is common talk in the bazaar that Osman Digma will very soon make an attack on this place, in which event it is expected the black inhabitants will declare for El Mahdi, and the massacre of all Europeans.

LONDON, 25.—Foote, editor of the *Freethinker*, completed his year's imprisonment for blasphemy. Bradlaugh, with 10,000 sympathizers, met him at the gates of the prison.

Constantinople, 25.—It is positively asserted that El Mahdi and King John of Abyssinia have signed a convention to the effect that King John shall remain neutral and in return shall receive a port on the Red Sea and a large accession of territory.

TRINKITAT, 25.—Baker Pasha has been appointed Chief of the Intelligence Department with Col. Burnaby, correspondent of the *London Post*, as assistant. The transport *Thibet* has been detained at quarantine owing to the appearance of smallpox among the troops on board. All the soldiers returning to England on the troop ship *Jumna*, have volunteered their services ashore, which have been accepted as a most welcome addition to Gen. Graham's force. Being veterans they will give steadiness and increase the confidence of the younger soldiers.

Suakim, 25.—A refugee from Tokar says: The majority of the garrison wished to surrender, but 200 insisted upon continuing the resistance. It is uncertain therefore whether the surrender has actually been made, but it is strongly believed the majority prevailed and Tokar is in the hands of the rebels.

Suakim, 25.—Another refugee from Tokar reports that he met a rebel acquaintance who told him the intention was to put all the garrison at Tokar to death except the gunners, after the surrender. Notwithstanding the promises that have been made, a spy sent to a friendly tribe brings information that the rebels had attacked one tribe and taken seventy-three prisoners and fifty grain loaded camels. Reports are abroad that the rebels will attack Suakim to-night.

Cairo, 25.—Great uneasiness is felt here at the report that the powerful Beshareen Arabs who occupy the territory between Khartoum and Wady Halfa and eastward as far as Berber have revolted. If this is true, General Gordon, with Khartoum and the other garrisons are cut off.

El Mahdi's emissaries are going throughout the whole of Egypt, bearing the simple message: "I am coming, be ready."

St. Petersburg, 25.—A deficiency of 100,000,000 roubles in the last 14 years, has been discovered in the administration of Turkestan. It is stated that Russia has voluntarily offered England a pledge to stop at Merv, and use her influence with the Khans of Barkohara and Khiva to facilitate English commerce. It is also stated that the Russian government has invited England to join in constructing a canal from the Sea of Aral to the Indian frontier.

London, 25.—The steamer *Great Eastern* has been purchased by the Government for a coal hulk at Gibraltar.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

OIL CITY, 21.—The United Pipe lines have been sold to the National Trust Co. The effect will be to strengthen the oil trade, as the capital of the latter is much larger than the former. The Pipe Line's capital was five millions.

Dodge City, Kansas, 21.—Reports from the cattle ranges so far received show that the losses by the late storms will run 5 to 25 per cent. of the stock placed on the ranges later than July last; that the average will be fully 10

per cent. on the Canadian and Beaver rivers. Seventy-five to one hundred miles south the stock is quite thin in flesh and it is believed another severe storm next month would occasion very considerable loss.

Chicago, 21.—All local agents of east bound fast freight lines, also freight agents of the east bound pool, to-day received telegrams from their superiors ordering a strict maintenance of the schedule rates. As a result these positive orders all cutting rates have ceased.

San Francisco, 21.—The Southern Pacific is unable to determine the exact damage to the road from the flood in Southern California. It is believed half a million will cover all. The line south and east of Los Angeles repaired, and trains are running regularly. At noon to-day the track were repaired for forty miles south of Mojave. The Atlantic & Pacific is open to passengers and mails of the Gulf States, sent that way. General Manager Towne expects to have everything in complete order Monday morning.

St. Louis, 21.—The special dispatch sent last night from New York to St. Louis, San Francisco and perhaps other cities, stating Col. Mapleson was arrears to Mme. Gerster and that she will not go to San Francisco are emphatically denied by Col. Mapleson. Mme. Gerster telegraphed this evening to the Palace Hotel to retain her rooms. The whole company, with the exception of Patti and Nicolini, left here Saturday night or Sunday for West, stopping at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Salt Lake and then to San Francisco.

A meeting of the Democratic Territorial Delegates in Congress, and prominent democrats from the Territory was held to-night, at which resolutions were adopted urging the national committee to take some action looking to the admission to the National Convention of representatives from the Territories and giving them votes.

Delegations from the cities desiring of securing the National Democratic Convention are hard at work to-night and the matter will be settled by a national committee to-morrow. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Saratoga are the principal contestants. Estimates to-night seem to favor Chicago, and the time three or four weeks after the Republican Convention.

Representative G. D. Wise, of Virginia, will shortly introduce in the House a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the completion of the monument to Mary, mother of Washington.

The House committee on commerce has concluded its consideration of the Reagan bill to regulate Inter-State commerce. A section has been added to provide a commission of the members, to whom shall be referred questions in dispute.

Secretary Frelinghuysen's report regard to the presentation of the steamer *Alert* to the United States by Great Britain, says that in search for a steamer for the proposed Greely relief expedition, attention was called to the *Alert* as peculiarly fitted for the service; intimation was conveyed to Lowell that the British government had not forgotten the considerate attention of the United States in the matter of the Arctic steamer *Resolute*, and that if the *Alert* would be of any use she would be presented to this government. The suggestion that she would be of use was made, and the vessel was accordingly given to the United States unconditionally. The gift is duly acknowledged with thanks by the President, on behalf of the people of the United States.

A bond call for \$1,000,000 was issued this afternoon.

SOLUTION OF THE "MORMON PROBLEM."

JOAQUIN MILLER'S METHOD.

TRUTH AND FICTION MIXED AND MINGLED.

The following letter from the poet of the Sierras is taken from the *Chicago Times*:

THE MORMONS.

Bills in Congress are, and have been for twenty-five years, hovering over the Mormons like buzzards over an abandoned pack-horse on the plain. Congress at one time found a sufficient excuse before the country to send an army there. A great deal of bitter feeling was engendered; a good many millions of the people's money spent; few contractors got rich. This is what came of it. The Mormons did not care very well.

If the time of Congress is worth anything at all, we are paying a prodigious price annually for the impotent solution of this problem, if problem it be. We are wasting a great deal more, however, in the time spent in reading over and reciting this uninteresting subject at breakfast, at dinner, and at supper day after day as the years go by. We are wasting much more than either time or money in the prostitution of taste and refinement necessary to discuss this unsavory subject, as it is discussed. I have entirely avoided it in these Sunday papers. You will bear witness that on this very present subject I have been decently silent. Although I am sure from my thirty years' residence in the West, in and about