

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE VICTORY OVER THE AMERICAN.

AMERICAN.

Camp Hampton, on Snake River, 20, via Fort Washakie, Wyo., 23.—The President's party reached this camp after traveling about eighteen miles along the foot hills between the Shoshone and Teton mountains. The camp is named in honor of Senator Wade Hampton, who was expected to accompany the party. Its location is grand, on the bluff of Snake River, and facing the center range of the Teton mountains.

Judge Rollins shot and brought in his first antelope. All kinds of game abound in the camp. Nearly all the party are engaged to-day in angling for trout. The President and Senator Vest are outstripping the rest and vying for supremacy. Each landed a two and a half pound trout. From the bluff facing the camp their seats were witnessed by the entire command. Their catch for the day is much larger than any during the trip.

At our last camp the temper of all the party was seriously tried by the extremes of weather experienced, hot weather in the middle of the day, a severe gale of chinook winds throughout the day and night, accompanied with blinding clouds of dust; ice formed one inch thick in the water buckets before the tents by morning. To-day the weather is clear and bracing, and all the party are in excellent health and spirits. To-morrow's march will take us to the southern boundary of Yellowstone Park.

Camp Strong, Wyo. Ter., 21st, via Bozeman, Montana, 23.—Revellie call at five a. m. woke us all from a refreshing sleep, though the ice in our buckets this morning showed that three blankets had been none too many during the night for our comfort. Half-past six found all the tents struck and packed on the mules, and the Presidential party in the saddles. Our route to-day of 30 miles lay nearly northward over the hills of the Shoshone Mountains, avoiding the marsh bottoms of Snake River, which are very treacherous. It was a rough and rugged country, covered for nearly three-quarters of the distance traveled by dense tracts of burned and fallen timber. At noon was reached a sparsely timbered knoll which commanded a view of Jackson Lake, with the snow-covered Tetons rising from the hills in the background. The scene was wild and grand, and repaid us for our severe, hot and dusty march in the early part of the day.

The omniscient reporter who claims to be with us, (and who has been purely a mythical personage) since we left the railroad at Green River, carefully and considerably located the Secretary of War at Fort Washakie for an indefinite period after we started on our present trip across the mountains, and as the Secretary has never been absent, it is a matter of much curiosity as to how the inventive genius of the fictitious local correspondent will be able to restore him to us. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lincoln has been one of the keenest daily observers of the resources of the country through which we are passing, and is constantly and pleasantly reminding us of his presence.

This evening we are camping at the Crossing of Snake River, which was named last year by Gen. Sheridan Camp Strong. Our tents are pitched on the banks of the stream in a grove of lofty pines. Trout are abundant, and the party are taking advantage of their last opportunity for fishing before reaching the Yellowstone. The surroundings of this camp are so beautiful and the opportunity for sport so good, that it is decided that we remain over here another day.

The President and other members of the party are in their usual good health and spirits.

CHEYENNE, 22.—The famous "fence" case was decided to-day in the district court by Chief Justice J. B. Senor. The case has been the subject of much discussion among the stock men here and by the Interior and Law Departments at Washington. The decision if upheld by the superior courts will affect in a radical manner stock raising in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska. No decision has ever been made on this question, and Judge Senor's opinion forms a precedent. The case is that of the United States vs. A. H. Swan and others. It is a bill in equity, asking for an injunction to abate a

fence which had unlawfully enclosed eleven sections of government lands and to restrain defendants from the erection of such other fences on like unoccupied sections of the public domain. This was brought as a test case, and was twice very elaborately argued by Brown, United States district attorney for Colorado, for the United States; and by Corlett & Rosendale, of Cheyenne, for defendants. The case has been under advisement for a month, and with the result that the fences must be removed.

ST. PAUL, 24.—The Northern Pacific railroad track was completed yesterday at 3 o'clock, the ends of the track east and west being brought together as close as desired for the exercises of the formal last rail laying. Back from each end a few rods, spurs were put in and the connection made by a switch running around the remaining gap. At the hour mentioned, the first train went over being one of the construction trains followed almost immediately, by one of the trains which had been running west to the end of the track from Helena. The last 50 miles of track have been put down in less than 20 days, beating the time set by the engineer here, which was Saturday at 3 o'clock. The Telegraph particulars received this morning are that nine miles and three hundred feet of track were laid yesterday to the finish at 3 o'clock, or at the rate of 12 or 13 miles for a full day. With the opening of the road a large amount of freight is expected to be handled. Already several through shipments have been arranged for. The first being a train of 30 cars of wheat, for which the cars were ordered yesterday. The shipment will come through to St. Paul. It will be the first through train over the road. It is to be followed closely by shipments of hullo and salmon.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The inauguration of the foundation of the Garfield monument under the auspices of the Grand Masonic Lodge of California, assisted by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, took place to-day at noon at the Golden Gate Park. Over one hundred thousand persons witnessed the ceremonies.

MINNEAPOLIS, 24.—Members of the Northwestern Traffic Association convened to-day at Lake Minnetonka, but on account of the absence of several prominent members no business was done and the meeting adjourned until to-day. The question to be considered is the Pacific coast business in connection with the Northern Pacific Railway.

CARROLLTON, Ills., 24.—Wm. Pope attempted to obtain a reconciliation with his wife, near Woodville, but his advances were repelled. He then shot her and himself.

WELLS, Me., 24.—Further details of the drowning accident show that a party of fifteen or twenty left Baldhead Cliff House, yesterday at 9 a. m., and drove to Aquamquill Beach, where they arrived about 11, and entered the surf. The undertow and surf were running strong, and there was a heavy sea; and although warned of their danger in venturing too far, nearly the whole party were swept out by the undertow, and four drowned. Four others were rescued in a critical condition, but at last accounts were doing well. The rest of the party reached shore safely. Rev. Mr. Little of Washington, D. C., succeeded in rescuing his wife and child, but his son Eddie drowned. Full list of the victims: Greenough Thayer, North Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Emma Gould, Andover, Mass.; Miss Kittie Safford and Eddie Little, Washington, D. C. Search is being made for the bodies, but without success.

Chicago, 21.—A Dollarville, Michigan special says that town, of about 300 inhabitants, and headquarters of the American Lumber Company, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. Twenty of the principal buildings were destroyed. Two children are reported burned to death. Loss, \$120,000.

New York 24.—Andrew Sauger and Carle Stein, workmen in Huepeler's brewery, on Sixteenth street, to-day entered a large wash tub to do some work. Ignorant of their presence, the engineer set the machinery in motion, and life was literally pounded out of Sauger; Stein was taken out and sent to the hospital.

St. Louis, 24.—Post Dispatch Gallatin special: The jury that is trying the case of the State vs. Frank James spent the night in charge of the sheriff. It was much discussed at the hotels, and the opinion is generally expressed that a ver-

dict of guilty is out of the question. A hung jury is probable, and acquittal possible. Promptly at 8 o'clock this morning court convened, witnesses being excluded from the court room. The attendance was not so large as yesterday. A number of ladies occupied seats on the stage. Judge Goodman announced the counsel would be allowed an hour in which to present the case to the jury.

Mr. Wallace, for the State, read the indictment, and then told the story of the Winston robbery and the manner of the death of MacMillan, who was shot through the head as he looked into the door of the smoking car. The three men in the smoking car were Frank and Jesse James and Wood Hite. He said the two men who took possession of the engine were Dick Liddell and Clarence Hite. The speaker foreshadowed the testimony of the State, locating the gang in Clay and Ray counties and establishing their presence in the vicinity of Winston on the day of the robbery.

Defense waived the right of presentation of their case, and the taking of testimony commenced.

The first witness was John D. Penn, of Colfax, Iowa, a stone mason, who was in the company of MacMillan at the time of his death. He related how he and four others, including MacMillan, boarded the car at Winston; how three men came in the car at Winston with revolvers in each hand; how MacMillan was killed as he jumped up to look through the window, and the circumstances of the robbery. On cross-examination, he admitted that he could not identify either of the three men, as they wore masks.

Addie Wolcott, engineer of the train, the second witness, related how a couple of masked robbers jumped on the train and forced him to obey their orders at the muzzle of revolvers.

Frank Stamper, baggage man, told his experience during the robbery; how he was pulled from the car by the leg and threatened with their revolvers.

Charles Murray, United States express agent on the train, related how he was forced to open the safe by two men in masks, armed with revolvers.

Two physicians then testified as to the nature of the wounds causing MacMillan's death.

This concluded the testimony of the State, so far as the killing was concerned.

Court then adjourned until 1.30, when evidence will be adduced tending to connect Frank James with the killing.

Gov. Crittenden arrived this morning and is an attentive auditor in court.

The most intense excitement was caused about noon, when Judge Irving and Harfield Davis, the two gentlemen who were warned a day or two ago to be careful in giving testimony against Frank James, made their appearance. Each received the following letter:

St. Louis, April 23.
To Harfield Davis and Alex. Irving,
Gallatin, Mo.:

Gents:—Your evidence against Frank James will be watched by tried and true friends of the hero. No one but the writer and one other know how near Gov. Crittenden came to biting the dust in April, 1882, on the Sunday afternoon that he rode in the reclining chair car from Jefferson City to St. Louis. This pistol was cocked twice, and only policy prevented. Excuse Frank James; he has hundreds of friends who will never see him sacrificed, and will come to his aid at the proper time. If you are wise you will be careful.

(Signed) A. R. K.

The letter addressed to Davis was written in red ink in a free, bold hand, and was enclosed in an envelope of the Hotel Monte, San Antonio. The postmark is a Wabash postal car, and it was evidently mailed at Union Depot. The letter to Irving is written in black ink, and enclosed in a plain envelope. James's attorneys denounce the author of the letters.

Kansas City, 24.—Mrs. Sarah Hite testified as follows in the James trial: She was given breathless silence by the audience. She said: "When I married George Hite in Kentucky he had seven children; four boys, Clarence, John, George and Wood. In March, 1881, defendant came to our house with Dick Liddell and Jesse James; all armed. They came back next month, acting as though frightened, and stood at the window with guns in their

hands, looking outside. I did not see Frank after the 27th of April. Mr. Hite's first wife was Frank James' aunt."

Defense declined to cross-examine witness.

Silas Norris, of Kentucky, testified that he knew Jesse James. In March, 1881, Jesse introduced Frank as his brother. Thinks Liddell was present.

After further testimony of minor importance, court adjourned until morning.

Journal's Gallatin special. The event of to-morrow will be the testimony of Dick Liddell, upon whom the State mainly relies for its case. This man has assumed all of the informer's role. The plan of the defense will be to impeach Dick's testimony as unworthy of credence, by reason of his having been convicted of infamous crimes. Your correspondent has learned facts in Liddell's history which seem to have been forgotten. It will be shown that he served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for horse stealing, was sentenced by the Mount Vernon Court in 1874 for three years, and came out under the three-fourths rule.

Various opinions are held concerning the testimony given to-day. The James sympathizers say that the State has thus far failed to make a single point; while the other side regard the testimony as the beginning of a chain of evidence which cannot be broken by the defense.

Governor Crittenden was present in court room to-day, he will return to Jefferson City Sunday. On his way here this morning he met Charlie Ford, who introduced himself to the Governor and said the pretended interview held with him in which he was made to say that Governor Crittenden offered him a reward for killing Jesse James was false, and he intended to publish a statement to that effect to-morrow. The Governor never saw Charlie till this morning. It will be remembered according to the interview referred to, that Bob Ford conducted the negotiation with the Governor.

Galveston, Texas, 23.—A News Laredo special details a row culminating in a shotgun early this morning, in which B. Young was wounded by George Milton, a man named Hill, with Young, received a severe flesh wound, a drummer and a prominent citizen standing by had their clothing perforated, but escaped uninjured.

Carrollton, Ills., 24.—Wm. Pope attempted to obtain a reconciliation with his wife near Woodville, but his advances were repelled. He then shot her and himself.

Washington, 24.—The Critic says the American Rapid Telegraph Company to-day notified their employees that all advantages accorded them during the strike have been revoked, and that hereafter they will receive the same pay as before the strike, and will also be compelled to labor the same number of hours. This is the company that acceded to the demand of the operators a few days after the strike, and received for their action great praise.

Failures reported the last seven days, 165, against 170 last week. New England, 22; Middle States, 20; Southern States, 40; Pacific States and Territories, 21; New York City, 4; Canada, 13.

Chico, Cal., 24.—A fire is raging in the mountains of Feather River. News is received that 30 miles of valuable timber is destroyed. There is no knowing where the fire will stop. Sixty men are at work trying to check it.

Mystic, Conn., 24.—The session of the Connecticut branch of the Universal Peace Union was largely attended. A resolution was passed demanding that the war of extermination which has been waged for 250 years against the original occupants of the American soil, including treacherous and unprovoked slaughter of thousands of friendly men, women and children, the violent or fraudulent appropriation of their lands and other property, perpetual bad faith and every kind of wrong be stopped, and that our fellow citizens of Indian birth be accorded their citizenship, suffrage and justice, to which they are entitled, under the Fourteenth Amendment. A series of resolutions were adopted in favor of universal peace, temperance and woman suffrage.

Washington, 24.—The Supervising Inspector General of steam vessels reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1883, the total number of accidents resulting in loss of life was thirty-four, of which twelve were from explosions, five from fire, eight from collisions and

six from snags, wrecks and sinking. The total number lost in 1882, 205.

FOUR YATES, Dakota, 22, via Blainmark 24.—Senators Dawes, Cameron and Logan, of the select committee to inquire into the grievances of the Sioux Indians, held a council here to-day with the Confederate bands at this agency. About 300 Indians were present, including Sitting Bull, Goli, and Rain in the Face, said to be the man who killed Gen. Custer. Inquiries of Commission were principally directed to the investigation of the terms of agreement ceding 18,000 square miles of this reservation to the government in consideration of 25,000 cows and 1,000 bulls. The Indians claimed that they signed the agreement while not fully understanding it. They say now that they wish to become farmers and own their land in severalty if they can be furnished with implements and instruction in cultivation. They are willing to give up their ration, but insist on their continuing under the old policy.

Sitting Bull told the Commission that he had been appointed by the Great Spirit to speak to them, and he alone had the right to express the sentiments of the Sioux. When informed that all should receive recognition, he used insulting language to the Commission, and left the council. He afterwards returned, apologized and addressed the committee, saying he wished eight million dollars for the land covered by the agreement.

General Logan replied to Sitting Bull, and informed him that he was not chief, and that if he used like language to another committee he would be thrown into the guard house and made to work.

CHICAGO, 25.—A New York special says: "I had a talk with Bonanza Mackay about the new concern a day or two ago. The company has transferred twelve million of its stock to the mining king which gives him a million over the controlling interest of the company. Mackay tells me that it will be run on the principle adopted by the English Government. By this telegraph system uniform charges are to be made whether messages are sent only across the street or from New York to San Francisco. These charges will be 25 cents for twenty words, and one cent for every additional word. A good feature of the scheme is the issuing of stamps for various sums with which to prepay messages. Mackay says: 'Fair, his former partner, may go into the affair, and he believes it will prove an immensely money making scheme, because the public will have confidence in its permanency by reason of a clause in the charter forbidding the company from consolidating with any other for a period of at least twenty years. Connection is to be established with the new cable company, fostered by Mr. Alderman Healdy of London, who was over here a little while ago. The work of pushing this company forward will go ahead very rapidly now. Branches are being established from Albany and New York to the old region. A large force is also at work joining Chicago and St. Louis. Almost immediately steps are to be taken toward San Francisco, and inside eight months, the postal line will be in complete working order.'

HAILEY, Idaho, 24.—Considerable excitement exists in this city over a report which appeared in last evening's Wood River Times that a party of cowboys had started for the Yellowstone Park to kidnap President Arthur, and Sheriff Turney has detailed two trustworthy deputies to look the matter up, with instructions to summon a posse and arrest the kidnappers, if the facts are as stated. The Times says that during the past two weeks numbers of strangers all well provided with good riding animals and firearms and resembling a party of regulators or Texas cowboys have been camped on Willow Creek, and considerable curiosity has been expressed as to their intentions some accounting for their outfit as a party organized to go up in the Indian country or a prospecting trip, while others believe them to be a band of Arizona rustlers. During several days past some of the party have ridden through town in a defiant manner and mysteriously disappeared. From a man who came in to-day it is learned that the party who induced him to join them and made him take certain pledges of secrecy, were organized to proceed to the Yellowstone Park. They left last night going on the stage road, and he escaped during the night. The object of the expedition is to kidnap and capture President Arthur.