

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 12.—A Washington correspondent of the *Times* furnishes for this morning's paper another batch of Star route frauds. He says: The dishonest Star route contractors and their confederates seem to have at last reached the conclusion that government is really in earnest and intends to prosecute them and punish them if possible. After the election of President Garfield, they used all their political influence to affect his choice of postmaster-general. Then they exerted their combined strength through ex-Senator Dorsey and others to secure in Brady's place a person who would be satisfactory to them, but there was an honest man at the head of the department, and he was determined there should be good men around him, and the jobbers failed to get any one of their candidates in Brady's place. There seems to be but one daily newspaper in the district which is not under Brady's control, and the people of Washington are almost entirely dependent upon outside papers for information concerning the startling discoveries which have been made. Persons employed to gather evidence of the wickedness, quietly and persistently pursue their way, supported by high authorities who employ and who approve their selection. In the chair formerly disgraced by Brady sits an upright gentleman of rare business ability, who is rapidly becoming acquainted with all the details of the contract bureau and who looks with astonishment upon a system in which true business methods seem to be completely ignored. The postmaster general is finding on every hand evidence of corruption and reckless extravagance and looks, through the reforms of the present to a realization of a dream of a self-sustaining department and cheaper postage in the near future. Energetic subordinates gather evidence which will overwhelm the guilty. It is hard for one who gains an insight into these records and who studies the history of the previous investigation, to escape the belief that the postoffice department has been a sink of iniquity for years, and it will be no easy task to compute the amount of the people's money stolen or thrown away.

The correspondent notes some remarkable increases of pay by the familiar method of "increase and expedition." On one route the pay was raised from \$680 to \$3,264, and on another from \$2,550 to \$10,300. He then devotes himself to an exposition of the Texas temporary service, a newly discovered ramification of the frauds. The favorites who hold "temporary service" in Texas are General Frank C. Armstrong, of Texas, and Major John D. Adams, of Arkansas, who in this matter are practically one and the same person, and A. H. Brown, James B. Colegrave, R. C. Kerns and J. P. Harbach. Armstrong was a general in the confederate army. Adams was a friend and supporter of ex-Senator Dorsey. A. H. Brown was once a clerk in the department at Chicago, in charge of territorial routes, by which the government has been robbed of many millions. It appears, says the correspondent, to have been Brady's custom to keep a select circle of favorites informed as to his decisions in regard to temporary contracts, so they could put in their proposals without delay. These proposals were at once accepted, without question and without competition. No opportunity was given to local stage men or others to compete for work, which was usually given to a favorite for one year at a price which was three times as much as the work was really worth.

The favorites sublet the route to local men and pocketed or divided the difference. When one of the favorites became possessed of a little ready money, he could very easily get temporary contracts on three or four or half a dozen routes in a bunch at his own figures. It is known that a woman secured 12 such contracts in one day. The route bill passed in 1879 established about 2,000 routes. Brady put "temporary" service very soon afterward upon 1,300 of them. At the investigation of 1880 he presented a statement of temporary service put on from July 1st, 1879, to October 1st, 1879. Most of the jobs given to favorites did not appear in this statement, but were bestowed at later dates. Of the sum of \$178,479, representing the total annual pay on temporary contracts in Tex-

as, \$163,420 was given to Armstrong, Adams, Brown, Duxbury, Colegrave, Harbach and Kerns. Colegrave was a friend of ex-Chief Clerk French; Harbach is the agent of the Louisiana Lottery Company and a friend of ex-Congressman Morey, and Kerns is head of the Kerns combination, of St. Louis.

NEW YORK, 12.—*Tribune*: Ex-Senators Conkling and Platt were away from the hotel a good deal yesterday, and this gave rise to a rumor which was circulated about the hotels last night, that a conference was being held. Vice-President Arthur says he has not been absent from his house during the day; that he had not seen Conkling since Thursday, and that he knew nothing about any conference. It is probable there was no conference further than what Conkling had with ex-Senator Platt, Senator Jones and a few others. In the afternoon ex-Senator Conkling took a walk with Captain Michael Cregan. When they returned, Cregan said the ex-senators would probably return to Albany to-day. He said there was no prospect of a change in the situation, and no man knew what the outcome of the present deadlock would be. He declared the talk of a conference to consider the withdrawal of Conkling and Platt was unfounded.

WINFIELD, Kansas, 13.—A cyclone visited Sumner and Sedgewick Counties, Sunday night, causing the destruction of a vast amount of property, killing a few and wounding many persons. It was first seen near Ninnisab, on the Arkansas River, three miles from Mulvale Junction, and traveled rapidly in a northeasterly direction, striking in a cornfield near Mulvale. It passed a mile north of Mulvale and picking up a two-story frame house, turned it over twice and smashed it to smithereens. A lady and her child were severely injured internally as well as bruised, and the chances are she will die. The residence of a man named Egan was demolished. This was done by one branch of the cyclone water spout. Another did much damage at Bellplain. The two united near Mulvale, and it was the two combined that did the work. During the destruction large hailstones fell in immense quantities and a hot wind prevailed, making it difficult to breathe and turning leaves of corn as black as dirt. After leaving Mulvale, the cyclone wheeled off in a southerly direction and struck Floral, a small town about four miles from Seely. One person was killed there and two more or less dangerously wounded. Crops are much injured.

NEW YORK, 13.—*The Tribune*'s London letters say: It is understood that Forster's inquiries in Dublin convince him of the necessity, first, of enforcing the coercion act more vigorously than hitherto; and second, of supplying the necessary force of police and military to enable the officers to serve legal processes of eviction or other writs, without inquiry into the circumstances. Forster's colleagues, after some hesitation, recognized the paramount obligation to enforce the Queen's authority, which this said league is challenging on a larger scale than ever. Parnell's Hyde Park speech has been accepted in Ireland as a signal for seditious violence and has been accepted by the government as sufficient evidence of the impossibility of making any compromise whatever. Chamberlain's remarkable speech at Birmingham, proves that no single member of the government any longer questions the necessity of using force to maintain order in Ireland, while the enthusiastic reception of that speech among the most radical constituency in England, demoralizes what remained of radical opposition in Parliament to the government policy. There is a growing catalogue of outrage in Ireland. Such attempts as that in Liverpool are creating a degree of indignation among moderate people which no government can disregard.

Gladstone's speech, yesterday, on the English land question, indicates a readiness to accept modifications in the existing system of tenure. He condemns limited ownership, but suggested important changes in the system of restriction of the transfer of land. He thought, however, that American competition had more influence in creating the present depression of landed property than the artificial disabilities of the owners. The conservatives discredit the reported intention of the government to call an autumn session if the lords reject the land bill. They insist that a dissolution

is probable, and openly avow that they are preparing for the contingency; hence the unusual number of speeches of the conservative leaders; but neither Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, nor still less the smaller fry, have made an impression upon their constituencies.

The *World's* London special says: In his Midlothian campaign, Mr. Gladstone, with an eye on the Irish vote in English boroughs, declared that the explosion at Clerkenwell prison in 1867, by which Michael Barrett and his fellow conspirators killed 12 and lacerated 120 innocent people, led up to the church disestablishment bill of 1869, and the land bill of 1870. Following up the premier's theory, the Parnell party may assert with good face that the attempts to blow up the Central Police Station and the Town Hall at Liverpool are simply forcible methods of calling the government's attention to the necessity for prohibiting evictions. It is certain, however, that these outrages are doing irreparable harm to the Irish cause. There was a shadow of an excuse for the Clerkenwell affair, and a great deal to be said in defense of Allan Clark and O'Brien, who killed Sergeant Brett in the prison van rescue at Manchester, and Captain Mackey's attacks on the Martello towers, at Queenstown, and his raids on gunsmiths' shops at Cork during the 1867 troubles, were laudable enough from his point of view, but for the powder and dynamite affairs now occurring, there is no possible excuse. The wrecking of the Liverpool Town Hall, or for that matter, of the British Museum, would not shorten England's strong right arm one span. A strong feeling of irritation is growing everywhere, and I should not be surprised to hear any day of an attack upon the Irish quarter in Liverpool.

It is needless to say that these outrages, combined with the anarchy existing in many parts of Ireland, render it more and more difficult of Mr. Gladstone to carry the land bill. What the Parnellites hope to gain by thwarting him passes comprehension. The tory leaders make no secret of the course they would adopt if called to power. Agrarianism would be summarily stamped out, the league would be suppressed as an illegal organization, public meetings would be prohibited, and Leicester, Connaught and Munster at once placed under martial law. I heard a prominent tory exclaim the other day, "Oh, for a week of Lord Strettharine at Cork!" His Lordship who, as Sir Hugh Rose, won a grim reputation during the Indian mutiny by blowing sepoys from the cannon's mouth, was in command of the forces in the Cork district in 1867, when the Fenians of that city marched out 1,500 strong, one snowy morning in March, spent a whole day in besieging four policemen in the Ballyknockane barracks, and then returned to Cork and volunteered en masse as informers. Asked by the castle authorities to report on the state of his district, the old "Bengal Tiger," as the Corkonians dubbed him, briefly replied that he was ready to reduce the city to ashes at a moment's notice, and to sweep the country from Youghal to Bantry in two days. That this would be the tory method of Ireland, the more bloodthirsty of their journals frankly avow. The Marquis of Salisbury, who would be premier if Mr. Gladstone was ousted, has taunted the government for putting down the revolt by Quaker measures, and how Mr. Parnell can think that his countrymen would profit by a change of masters is known only to himself.

Mr. Gladstone has staked the existence of the ministry upon the success of his Irish policy, and is doing all that indomitable energy can do to push the land bill through the House, but the mad course of the Parnellites is terribly disheartening to him. The bill will not satisfy the League—no bill, however radical, could do that—for it lives only for agitation, but reasonable home rulers, like Shaw, of Cork, Mitchell Henry, of Galway, O'Connor Power, of Mayo, and McCoan, of Wicklow, who have done and dared more for Ireland in the way of personal sacrifice than all the fire-eaters combined, are perfectly satisfied with it. Obstructionists, however, seem determined to prevent its reaching the upper house this session, and they strengthen the hands of the tories by encouraging the bad work now going on in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone is losing patience, and no wonder. The *Spectator*, which has advocated a generous Irish policy, in season and out of season, for years, is discouraged, and

in its issue, to-day, it exclaims, in a way of despair: Is it of any use even to attempt to benefit a people so irrational?

The news that the Pope has determined to put a stop to the proceedings of clerical agitators is the only bright spot in the sky. Archbishop Croke, who was a rampant leaguer a week ago, has taken the hint, and in his speech this week at Thurles and Lashel, veered around several points and urged Parnell to accept the land bill and frown down resistance of the law. It turns out to be that a number of very loud mouthed league orators have been trying to get bought off with government office. O'Connor Power, the other day, exposed a blatant Ballinrobe lawyer named Daly, who was willing to keep silent on the wrongs of his country for the crown prosecutorship of Mayo, and I understand some rich developments of the same sort will shortly be given to the House by Lytton, liberal member for County Tyrone. Parnell's followers take Pope Hennessey and William Keogh for their model as Irish patriots.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The commissioner of Indian affairs, to-day received a telegram from the Southern Ute agency, to the effect that a new station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad had been established on the reservation, and that stores, saloons and dance houses were being located there. He says it is inexpedient to use Indian police to enforce the United States laws, and military force will be required. The commissioner sent a telegram to Secretary Kirkwood, with a recommendation that the war department be requested to issue orders for the commanding officer of the troops stationed near the agency to place himself in communication with Agent Page, and immediately remove from the reservation all intruders, together with their property and effects.

The scout, E. K. Allison, who has been instrumental in bringing into camp many of Sitting Bull's Sioux, is in Chicago, and reports Sitting Bull, 170 miles north of the line, in Guaphella, where he and his followers are obliged to make all sorts of shifts for livelihood. He believes the Yanktonnais, at Poplar Creek, are guilty of much of the devilry for which the Sioux are blamed, and thinks they should be sent to the Dakota reservation. The Sioux are intending to send several of their chiefs to Washington to apply for a stated reservation, where they may live and die in peace, and without hardships such as they now suffer.

CHICAGO, 13.—*Tribune*'s Ottawa: Intelligence is just received from British Columbia that Mr. Onderdonk, of San Francisco, is pushing forward his contract on the Canada Pacific Railway with great energy. His contract is for 127 miles of very difficult country. There are three tunnels to be made and work is tedious. One tunnel is 1,600 feet long. There are some 3,000 men altogether employed on the Onderdonk works, of which half, approximately, are Chinese.

NEW YORK, 13.—Directors of the Maritime Association have adopted a resolution respectfully urging upon President Garfield, Secretary Windom and Collector Robertson, that the principles of civil service reform be especially observed in the custom house, and efficient employees be retained and that efficiency and experience be solicited in new appointments.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., 14.—Sunday was a terrible day for cyclones in the northwest. The atmospheric pressure was very great between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and during that one short hour no less than three twisters dealt death and destruction in as many paths. The first that came to the knowledge of the *Herald* was from King City and vicinity. This cyclone started near Savannah, in Andrew County. Its course was northeast, through Flag Springs and King City. Many houses were destroyed, and not less than 12 lives were lost in Andrews County. At Flag Springs and King City, the destruction was much greater. The loss of life in that vicinity is probably 50 men, women and children. The public school building at King City, a large brick, was raised to its foundation. Hundreds of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep were killed, one man losing 80 cattle, another 60 sheep, another seven horses. Another cyclone started at Winslow, De Kalb County. Another started four miles south-west of Rosendale, Andrew County, and passed eastward one mile south of Rosendale. The course of all the above cyclones was east

north-east. Another started eight miles north-west of Hopkins, in Nodaway County. Its course for twelve miles being south-east. It was one-fourth of a mile wide, and nothing escaped destruction in its track. Many lives have been lost in all these cyclones, and the destruction to property which cannot now be estimated is very great.

Topeka.—Stories of hair breadth escapes continue to come in from the storm district, and new reports of damage to crops, houses, cattle and glass are received. Some people were stripped of their clothes entirely ruined in property. Several people were injured, and near Oliver one died. Mr. Rosecrants and Mr. John Harper living near Melvern are known to have been killed, and many neighbors badly hurt. The list of totally destroyed buildings is very long. Their fragments are found miles from their site.

Des Moines, 14.—One of the most destructive storms that ever visited central Iowa, swept through Sunday afternoon and evening. Hail stones fell, the size of eggs, breaking glass, killing stock, birds, poultry and game. The Baptist church here was struck by lightning and the roof burnt. A dozen houses were blown away. At Rising Sun, one Erickson and his baby and wife were blown a quarter of a mile. The wife's mind is badly affected. John Walker's house was demolished and his wife killed. In Grant Township, north of Douglas Johnson was killed. Crops were beaten to the ground. Casey, one house was blown away and many houses demolished. Inches of hail were on the ground. Robert Trowbridge and Herman Rathburn were killed by lightning three miles north of Exera, while a wagon. One man lost every bushel of corn in 30 acres by wind.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Times* Washington says of Postmaster General James' work: Although Brady has been out of office for three months, the annual expenses of the department have been reduced 1,500,000, whilst the interest of the people have been carefully considered and have not been injured. The reduction on the annual cost of Star routes is, up to this date, \$385,000, of which \$190,000 has been saved in the last few days. There has been sufficient additional saving in contracts supplies to raise the total to more than \$1,000,000. Large additional reductions in the cost of the service have been determined upon and are not included in the figures given above. The reductions included will be made at the beginning of next month, when contracts for some existing service will expire and not be renewed, and yet great "expedited" routes hardly been touched. The relations thus far made in the Star service are only the beginning of work which will be based upon official reports.

The estimated receipts of the department for the next fiscal year is \$39,578,789, and it is believed it will exceed this sum. The estimated expenses are \$40,955,432, so the expenses will have to be reduced only \$1,376,643 to establish the department on a paying basis. It will be early done. There can be no doubt that a judicious and fair reorganization of Brady's fraudulent Star service will bring into reality the dream of a postal department, a postal department not self-sustaining, but affording profit to the government.

The *World's* Washington says: The stories of Blaine's illness are untrue. He was never more robust in his life. He has had nothing to do with the New York fight, and means to have nothing to do with it. He keeps up his communication with the department by telegraph and goes there only when he is obliged to do so.

NEW YORK, 13.—The *World's* London says: There is a full County Cork. On Sunday priests, acting under instructions from Bishop McCarthy, of Clonmel, and Bishop Delany, of Cork, warned the people against resisting the law. A good effect has also been produced by the circulating of copies of a letter from Mr. Dillon, M. P., pointing out that attacks upon the militia and constabulary can only lead to the slaughter of the people and nothing.

At Kinsale, to-day, a man named Mahony, who was implicated in the Fenian rising in 1867, was arrested for setting fire to a fishing boat belonging to a neighbor who was "rattled" from the league. There was a fight between Mahony and the police last night at Douglas.