

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 5.—At to-day's meeting of the House committee on mines, Representative Redford offered a short and simple substitute for the public land commission bill. This substitute proposes to confine all new legislation on the subject to an amendment of section 2322 of the Revised Statutes by adding to the said section the following words: "And in all cases where the main dip of the lode, vein or ledge does not exceed thirty degrees from the horizon, the right to follow to mineral shall not extend beyond the side line drawn down vertically."

Senator Jones and Representative Daggett were present when this substitute was offered. They stated they could see no objections to its adoption, they being satisfied that a distinction should be made between float lodes and fissure veins. Mr. Bedford suggested that the congressional representatives of mining States and Territories should meet at Senator Jones' house to-morrow evening and definitely agree upon a measure regulating the location of flat lodes that do not appear upon the surface, and a meeting will be held accordingly. As soon as the bill is agreed upon it will be introduced in the House and Senate and pressed for passage without delay. The public lands commission bill is opposed by all the members from the East, and to-day's proceedings in the committee indicate that it will not become a law.

Senator Jones, in the course of his argument before the committee to-day, urgently remarked that miners are familiar with the existing law and that all conceivable questions growing out of it have been adjudicated. He then distinctly intimated his opinion that the pending bill had been gotten up in the interest of mining lawyers and so-called experts, who desire new laws and new conditions in order to open up for themselves further opportunity for employment.

The House committee on mines and mining, at a meeting to-day, heard Jones, of Nevada, in opposition to that portion of the bill prepared by the land commissioners relating to mineral lands, which the commissioners at their last meeting agreed to report favorably to the House. Jones had invited representatives and delegates from the mining States and Territories, to meet at his residence this evening for the purpose of discussing the mining features of the bill.

The House committee on ways and means to-day agreed to that portion of Tucker's tariff bill which places on the free list the following articles: Salt in bags, barrels, packages or bulk, woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks, books, periodicals, pamphlets and all printed matter, engravings (bound or unbound) illustrated books and papers, maps, charts, music and music books, shumac, cod liver oil, crude or refined, and crude petroleum.

At this point Representative Wood moved to insert in the bill to be placed on the free list, wood pulp and all other pulps used in the manufacture of paper.

Pending discussion upon this proposition, the committee adjourned till to-morrow, when a vote will be taken upon it and the committee will proceed with the consideration of the bill. Nine distinct propositions to fix duty on salt were voted down before the article was finally allowed upon the free list.

The bill reported by Wallace from the Senate select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late elections to enforce the provisions of sections 2 of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, provides "that in the future in taking the enumeration of the inhabitants of the several States, the superintendent of census shall ascertain the number of male citizens of the United States 21 years of age and whose right to vote at any election under the Fourteenth Amendment has been denied or in any way abridged by the Constitution or laws of any State except as authorized by said amendment."

ST. LOUIS, 5.—The arrivals during the day of delegates to the anti-third term republican convention have been only moderate, but the local committee have advices which indicate a full attendance when the convention meets at noon to-morrow. Among the delegates already on the ground are E. C. Hubbard, a delegate to the Chicago convention

from the second Kentucky district; S. W. Whiteridge, Secretary of the New York Independent State committee; Eugene A. Gailbert, Iowa; Rev. J. A. Welch (colored), Philadelphia; Peter Bonner, from the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio; James E. Scripps, editor of the *Evening News*, Detroit. The sentiment of the delegates already assembled seems almost unanimous in favor of making it the sole purpose of the convention to give adequate expression of hostility which is believed by the delegates to exist in the republican party against the nomination of Grant to a third term. A strong effort is to be made to prevent the name of any other presidential candidate being mentioned and to prevent an expression of any preference as to who the republican nominee shall be. Resolutions have been drawn up by a member of the executive committee of the anti-third term movement, to be presented to the convention. The chief points are unalterable opposition to the third term, limit of presidential tenure by a constitutional amendment to two terms of four years each, or to one term of six years, and pledging the members to support no congressional nominee who will not work for such constitutional amendment, the nomination of a President to be made by delegates appointed and instructed by congressional districts, the State conventions to have the power to instruct only delegates at large; strictest adherence to the constitution and to precedents; that the convention will name no candidate, but declare unhesitatingly that in the event of the nomination at Chicago of a third term candidate, a national executive committee to be appointed by this convention shall call on the National Convention in Philadelphia to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

A dispatch was received by the executive committee to-day from George Wm. Curtis, expressing his fullest sympathy with all republicans in opposition to a third term for which no good reason can be urged. A letter will be read to the convention from Secretary Schurz, in which the following occurs: "You need not fear that I shall remain silent and inactive when the real tug of war comes, if it does. As to my post of duty under such circumstances, my mind is fully made up."

While no delegate to the anti-third term convention has arrived, ex-Senator Henderson declares he has trustworthy letters that twenty Pennsylvania delegates have signed a pledge to break instructions.

Ex-Senator Woodin, of New York, writes that he and 15 other delegates to Chicago have taken a mutual pledge to vote against Grant.

MADISON, 5.—R. W. Baker, chairman of the republican State central committee was re-elected. The State convention was called to order at 12 m. In his remarks he said that a solid south had been organized and would be met by a solid north. He hoped the Wisconsin delegation would go to Chicago uninstructed and unite in a man about whose election there was no question of success.

A temporary organization was effected by the election of W. E. Carter, of Grant, as president, and Willard Brown as secretary, and the appointment of the usual committees.

Wm. P. McLaren was elected permanent chairman, H. M. Kutchin and W. H. Josslyn secretaries. Considerable discussion arose as to the manner of selecting delegates at large to the Chicago convention, which ended in a call of the roll for votes on the presidential question, resulting, Washburne 88, Blaine 89, Grant 39, Edmunds 3. The discussion was on the choice of delegates at large the Washburne Sherman and Grant delegations combining to keep Blaine from having a representation. The following delegates at-large were chosen: C. B. Cassady, Edward Sanderson, Thos. B. Scott and George Nanteenwick; alternates, R. Barker, Dewitt C. Davis, George B. Scott and Paul Lackmaud. The district delegates were then chosen by their districts. Electors were chosen as follows: At large, George End and Knud Langland; district electors; first district, L. S. Blake; second, John Kellogg; third, George E. Weatherby; fourth, Wm. P. McLaren; fifth, C. P. Lovell; sixth, E. L. Brown; seventh, F. H. Keyes; eighth, John F. Kingston.

NASHVILLE, 5.—The republican State convention met to-day at Representative's Hall and was called to order by John R. Dillon, chairman of the State convention. Hon.

L. C. Houck, of Knox, was nominated for temporary chairman. W. H. Young (colored), of Davidson, Henry Ryan (colored), of Brownsville, were nominated. The name of W. H. Young was put to the convention first and by viva voce vote declared elected. After the appointment of committee on credentials, the convention took a recess.

Jas. R. Dillon and Thomas H. Reeves were reported by the majority and minority of the committee on organization, respectively, for president of the convention. In the ballot by counties, Dillon received 265 votes and Reeves 255. Mr. Dillon, on taking the chair, said that the contest had been forced between the third term and anti-third termers, and by his election resulted in a triumph for U. S. Grant. He declared himself in favor of a strictly State credit platform. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and pending their action the convention was addressed by Hon. Stanley Mathews. A motion was carried requesting the delegates from congressional districts to select two delegates each to the Chicago convention. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow when 20 delegates will be chosen by districts to be reported, 14 of whom are for Grant.

## NEW YORK, 5.

The United States marshal having notified Judge Shipman, who is now holding the United States District Court in this district, that he had no money with which to pay jurors and witnesses and officers of the court, his honor discharged all the jurors except those engaged in the trial of the kid glove reappointment case, remarking that no cases could be tried until Congress made the requisite appropriation to carry on the courts. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at this state of affairs.

Gen. Escorbedo has arrived in New York. Speaking to a reporter, who asked him how the Panama canal would affect Mexican interests he said: "The only feeling of opposition to the project springs from the idea that the completion of the canal will injure the railroad between Tehuantepec and Mazatlan; but, in my opinion, there need be no anxiety on that account."

Edward Daniels addressed the Bullion Club last evening upon the present aspect of the silver question. He dwelt upon the demonetization of silver and its consequences, and what he claimed to be the advantages of a bi-metallic debt-paying money, as he expressed it, and predicted that soon there would be another panic.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the jury, by direction of Judge Shipman, gave a verdict in favor of the government in the case of A. T. Stewart & Co., against F. A. Merritt, collector of the port, involving the question as to the validity of the reappraisal of kid gloves by the collector.

A Lykers Pennsylvania dispatch states that an explosion of gas in Short Mountain colliery killed Geo. West, Simon Kneilly and Michael Douglas and probably fatally injured Thos. Evans and Robt. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The steamer *Gaelic*, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, has arrived with Hong Kong dates to April 7th.

Affairs between China and Russia are still threatening. Rumors are current of a conflict between the troops of the two nations on the Tli frontier and of the Chinese forces having crossed the Amur River.

Chung How, late ambassador to Russia, and contractor of the treaty at Lividia, is under sentence of decapitation approved by the Emperor.

Li Yung Choi, leader of the Kwangsi revolt on the frontier of Anam, and some months ago reported captured and executed, is now said to be alive and at the head of forces in the mountains. The alleged execution was a fraud by the governor of Kwangsi. Some Coolie or unimportant officer of Lis' army was taken prisoner and said to have been made to personate him and beheaded in his stead.

The Chinese in Hong Kong have subscribed liberally to the Irish famine relief fund. A significant stipulation was made at a public meeting that a large amount should be forwarded to the mayor of Cork for distributing among the distressed in that district, the home of the governor, respect for whom is sincerely felt by the Chinese residents.

William P. Daingerfield, presiding justice of the Superior Court, dropped dead on the bench at noon to-day.

He was hearing a case when he suddenly threw up his hands, gasped once or twice and expired instantly. He has been in poor health for some months past. His death is attributed to heart disease. Deceased was a native of Virginia, aged 56, and was Judge of the Twelfth District Court previous to the reorganization of the judiciary under the new constitution. His body was laid out in the court room, pending the arrival of the coroner.

The death of Judge Daingerfield has called forth a general expression of regret. A meeting of the judges of the Superior Court was held this afternoon to draft and adopt resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased president and to decide upon offering their services to the family as to the funeral. The members of the bar will meet to-morrow to take steps to properly honor the memory of the late judge.

CHICAGO, 6.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* says: The *Tribune's* Albany special states that Senator Robertson, who is one of the delegation to Chicago, and Senator Sessions, another delegate, declared to-day that they would vote for Blaine on the first ballot and as long thereafter as he was a candidate. They would not obey the unit rule. Judge Robertson is prominent and his action is significant. He received strong support at Saratoga in 1879, for governor against Cornell. The number of sympathizers with these two is variously estimated at from 15 to 26.

LOUISVILLE, 6.—The committee of the republican convention on resolutions adopted a resolution last night reaffirming the devotion of the republican party, favoring the payment of the State debt, in favor of common schools and opposing convict labor where it conflicts with honest toilers.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—M. S. Quay is the only city delegate to Philadelphia who personally prefers Grant.

A Montreal dispatch says: Wurtel has been sent to Paris to negotiate a loan of twelve million for the province of Quebec, and reports the mission successful.

SANTA FE, 6.—Hatch, with every available man, left Alasaliante on Tuesday night on Victoria's trail. Captain Madden with two companies should be west of Fort Bayard, and Captain McLellan with two companies south of Mogulain Mountain. News of a fight is hourly expected.

LEADVILLE, 6.—A dispatch from Gunnison states that Stevens and Lieter's prospectors at Highland City, got into a fight with a company of miners and several men were killed.

BOSTON, 6.—A fire in Beebe's Block, Otis St., caused loss to the clothing firm of Whitten & Burdett & Young of from \$200 to \$250,000. Simmons, Hath & Whitten, who occupied the floor and basement, loss quite heavily.

DENVER, 6.—In the case of Scott Evans, against the Highland Chief Mine, Leadville, Judge Hallett, in United States District Court awarded an injunction restraining the defendant from works claimed by plaintiff.

NEW YORK, 6.—It is stated that for six weeks the assistant district attorney has been in Arizona negotiating with parties who stole Stewart's body.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—The Anti-Third Term National Republican Convention was called to order at 12.35 by General Henderson, who called to the Chair Mr. E. C. Hubbards, of Kentucky, a delegate to the Chicago Convention who, in returning his thanks for the honor conferred, declared in behalf of the convention that it was possible for the republican party to nominate the next President, and that the safety of the Republic demanded that the republicans should remain in charge of the nation's affairs. He alluded to the existence of the belief which a section of the party effected to hold that a third term candidate was necessary, and asserted that this meeting, called to combat that idea, represented a larger part of the republican party than ever before or will again convene. The chief point to which this Convention was directed, was hostility to any movement tending in the last degree to the establishment of a monarchy. The remark that there were here no private axes to grind, that there was no candidate to be brought forward for President elicited hearty applause. The man who to-day is canvassing for votes for a third nomination was the least fitted by nature or education for the office which he seeks. Two terms of his administration which had failed to suppress or

diminish dishonesty in a nation's affairs had convinced the country of this fact, and had left it for a time a debated question whether dishonesty was not inherent in the party which supported that administration. For himself he was a stalwart republican, and he believed the day the republican party commits itself to a third term, that day it signs its own death warrant. He believed the Chicago Convention would place in nomination a man above reproach, who would lead the party to victory and bring safety to the nation. It was the hope of every man here that the third term idea would to-day receive a blow which would kill it forever.

Col. Guilbert, of Iowa, was elected secretary. The chair then appointed the following committee on organization: G. C. Wharton, D. A. Finkleburg, G. W. Allerton, Wm. B. Clark, S. A. Archer, E. W. Fox, W. H. Jones, E. W. Bryant, M. E. Bryant, Carl Rochl, M. Hunt.

Col. Blueford Wilson, of Illinois, made a speech in which he declared unwavering hostility to a violation of the precedent set by the Father of his Country against a third term—a precedent which had long been recognized as a common unwritten law of the party. Where do you find the third term supporters? In Wisconsin, in Iowa, in Illinois, in the New England States? These States are silent as to the endorsement of the third term principle. In South Carolina, which presents the most depraved political ideas, in Alabama, in other southern States where there is no shadow of hope that there will be a single electoral vote for republican candidates, a voice is raised for a third term.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows, and was adopted: President, John B. Henderson; Vice-President, H. Halls, New York; Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois; E. R. Wood, Pennsylvania; Otto Kirschmayer, Michigan; John W. Carter, Massachusetts; H. M. Turner, Georgia; G. W. Bryant, South Carolina; M. E. Bryant, Alabama; L. N. Dimbitly, Kentucky; Robert A. Hill, Indiana; J. H. Wells, Florida; R. E. Rombaour, Missouri; Dr. H. J. Lampe, Missouri; Secretaries, Colonel Gilbert, Iowa; E. H. Foster, Missouri; J. W. Wilson, Col. F. F. Lederberg, Missouri.

Gen. Henderson, in taking the platform, outlined briefly the purpose and scope of the convention. The question was, whether the great unwritten law of Presidents and memorable customs which was at least as far as the written code should be observed in the nomination of President. He quoted Gen. Grant's speeches at Bloomington and Little Rock, to disprove that there was need of strong government. He asserted that of the States which have declared for Grant, Pennsylvania alone would be able to give him a small electoral vote. Even Illinois was doubtful in its choice, and almost certain to oppose the election of Grant in case of his nomination. If the Chicago convention would force him on the party, it might become necessary to declare an eternal dissolution of all connection with them, and to affirm the right to call a convention and act independently.

Mr. Whitridge, in behalf of the executive committee of the Independent Republican party of the State of New York, presented a message offering the convention sympathy and co-operation. He stated that the party managers in the State who have hesitated and done nothing to make the State convention, have falsely endeavored to represent New York as a unit for Grant. The republicans of New York were not a unit for Grant, and he believed a majority of them oppose his nomination.

Mr. Wood, of Philadelphia, presented a message from the National Republican League of that city, in the same tenor. On motion, a committee of 13 was appointed by the Chair to consider and report a platform; all the resolutions to be referred to the committee.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read as follows and at once adopted without debate: "In pursuance of demand, and representing the convictions of what we believe to be a majority of the republican party throughout the Union, this convention of republicans has assembled for the purpose of declaring their convictions with reference to the present aspect of political affairs. The deliberate and emphatic expression is especially demanded in view of the determined efforts to force upon the party the nomination of a candidate for Presidency for a third term, in defiance not only of