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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Nominations: Robert Dymenforth of Illinois, Assistant Commissioner of Patents; James H. Teller of Ohio, Secretary of the Territory of Dakota.

New five cent nickles, perfectly gold washed to deceive any ignorant persons and passing among them for new five dollar gold pieces, were discovered here to-day.

The sundry civil bill will be reported to the House in a few days. The general deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills, is now under consideration by a sub-committee.

Frank K. Foster, Secretary of the Federation Trade and Labor Union, continued his testimony to day before the Senate committee on education and labor. To cure existing evils, Foster recommended the following remedies as the most practicable and desirable at present, viz: First, the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor and statistics; second, the establishment of boards of arbitration where practicable; third, the enforcement of a National eight hour law; fourth, the abolition of child labor as far as possible by legislation; fifth the repeal of all conspiracy laws which interfere with the right of working men to combine for their unions, like other corporations; sixth, the abolition of the convict labor contract system.

The majority of the party who invaded the Indian Territory have withdrawn of their own accord upon ascertaining they were deceived as to the purpose of the expedition by the leaders. Several of the latter were arrested by the military, and will be turned over to the civil authorities.

The issue of standard dollars last week was \$171,000, against \$162,000 the same week last year.

The Senate judiciary committee agreed to report for passage a bill providing for the purchase from Geo. Washington Parke Curtis Lee, of the entire Arlington estate, comprising 1,100 acres, near Washington City, and including the National Cemetery at a cost of \$150,000, the accrued taxes, \$15,000, to be paid by Gen. Lee.

The Court in general terms ordered that the money awarded Benj. Weil by the Mexican claim commission, must be paid, unless good reason is shown for withholding it.

The changes made in the tariff bill as it progressed in Congress have alarmed those whose business is specially affected by the action taken, and representatives of the various industries of the country are flocking here in great numbers for the purpose of securing, if possible, legislation favorable to each interest threatened. Lobbying is most active, and the life of members is made a burden by continued requests, arguments and importunities in behalf of this or that branch of trade. What the outcome will be it is difficult to surmise; but a gentleman in position to know the undercurrent of feeling among the republicans believes the chances are about even for the passage of some kind of a tariff bill at this session. It may be that the whole question will yet be settled by the conference committee.

A bill was introduced by Willets to prevent claim agents from practicing before the commissioner of Pensions under fictitious names, inspired by the recent discovery of a number of frauds on claimants perpetrated in the west under cover of fictitious names and addresses.

A bill was introduced by Dunnell which provides that no pension clerk or agents shall be detailed by the Commissioner of pensions to duty in the State from which he was appointed.

Congressman Harmer, of Pennsylvania, has struck a bonanza. A few days ago deeds were signed by which one-fourth of 16 copper mine claims in Sonora, Arizona, in which Harmer had principal interest, were sold for \$350,000. These claims were located nearly three years ago, in Dragon Pass, in the mountains of the southern part of Arizona. This property has been opened up by the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway. As soon as the properties had been acquired, works were built at a cost of \$50,000, and before the sale was made over \$200,000 worth of ore was taken out and sold.

After the Mexican reciprocity treaty had been signed and sent to the Senate, the American Commis-

sioners desired to amend it by adding a number of articles to the free list, and proposed to the Mexican Commissioners to have the treaty recalled and the articles inserted. The Mexican Commissioners did not have the necessary authority to make the desired changes without communicating with their government. The treaty was therefore withdrawn from the Senate and held under advisement until Senor Romero and Gen. Canada had obtained further instructions, then amended in the manner proposed by the American Commissioners and returned to the Senate, and is now in the hands of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and that committee has requested Gen. Grant and Prescott, the American Commissioners who negotiated the treaty, to appear before them on Tuesday next, when its provisions will be discussed.

CHICAGO, 11.—August Gilhardy, attacked on the street for the purpose of robbery, drew a pistol and fired at his assailant, killing him instantly. The robber's name is Antonina Korsenski.

August Gilhardy, who shot and killed the sand-bagger, was discharged from custody by the coroner's jury, with a vote of thanks.

New York, 11.—Charles Seebach, bar-tender, fired upon a party of boys snowballing him and killed John Noonan, aged 9.

Jacksonville, 11.—Wash Cooper, colored plasterer, shot John Stewart, colored barber, with a rifle. Stewart died in an hour. The murderer was arrested. The shooting was in the public square. The cause of the trouble was about Stewart's wife, who had deserted him.

Morristown, N. J., 10.—Jas. Tregeon was sentenced by Judge Magie to be hanged March 21st.

Patterson, N. J., 12.—Annie Dorena Granger and Catherine Voorhees, daughter and wife of J. R. Voorhees, are jailed for attempting to murder him. Both are members of the Salvation Army.

New York, 11.—Alfred Keegan, Jas. M. Jarvis, Patrick Cunningham and W. F. McGrath, deputies in the office of the commissioner of juries, are arrested on a charge of malfeasance in office, and by confession of one of them it appears they have been receiving tribute from 2,000 or 3,000 businessmen who paid for being relieved of jury service. Some paid whenever drawn upon, and some paid a fixed sum yearly. The practice has been in vogue since 1877, and the conspirators realized large sums.

CINCINNATI, 12.—The flood of 1832 is now surpassed. Taking the most liberal standard it then reached 64 feet three inches. At 11 to-night it stood half an inch above that and is still rising. Reports from above indicate the river is rising at Wheeling, and falling at Marietta and Pomeroy. It will probably continue to rise here to-morrow.

People at Lawrenceburg at last report themselves virtually helpless, lacking food and unable to procure any help. Telephone and telegraph lines are down, and no means of communication.

Arrangements are made here to mount fire engines on flats in case of fire in the flooded district.

Frankfort, Ky., 12.—The Kentucky River was 41 feet at noon, and rising three quarters of an inch an hour. It is expected to rise till night. Fully one thousand people are homeless; much distress everywhere. Communication with the outside world is cut off, save by telegraph. The turnpike to Versailles, on the low ground in Frankfort, known as "Crow," and a large part of South Frankfort are entirely submerged. Fort Hill, the highest point about Frankfort, is now an island, caused by backwater. Residences two miles from the river are under water. The Hermitage and O. F. C. distilleries are covered on their first floors. Six hundred head of cattle are standing in water above their knees. The water is three feet six inches on the cellar floors of the penitentiary, covering nearly the entire prison yard. The prisoners are loose in the chapel, and doubled in cells on the second floor. The wooden bridge to South Frankfort is considered very unsafe, and is hourly expected to go down. Thousands of people line the river banks on both sides, watching the heavy drift and houses go down.

New York, 12.—The World's Washington special says: ex-Senator Booth, of California, who has been here during the past week reluctantly confesses that his State is likely to be democratic for years to come. The Germans are leaving

and have gone out of the republican party to stay. To this defection, in itself large can be added a large exodus from the republican ranks on a principles that will operate fatally upon republican hopes. Mr. Booth fears the next national campaign. Booth voices the republican dismay by criticizing Gov. Stoneman for not going out of his way to favor the railroad companies, after having been elected as charged, with railroad assistance. It is conceded, however, that that office is capably administered, but this tribute is believed to be an intimation of David S. Terry, who is behind the throne and pulls all the strings, still according to Booth he pulls them acceptably to the public.

Ex Governor Edwin D. Morgan, is lying dangerously ill, and is attended by a number of eminent physicians. His family are very anxious.

A Herald editorial on the Mexican treaty says: Grant's comments would be more appreciative and intelligible if the text of the treaty were first disclosed to the public. In advance of such disclosure it is premature for anybody, even Grant, to open such a discussion.

London

TRENTON, N. J., 12.—A rope of refined cast-steel has just been sent by the Roebling firm from their mills in this city to San Francisco. It is 20,440 feet long, diameter 1 1/2 inches, and it weighs 61,000 pounds. It was put in two box cars, both open at the ends, with half the rope in one car and half in the other, but in a continuous coil. The rope is for use on the street traction railway in San Francisco.

CINCINNATI, 13.—A shocking disaster is reported by telephone from the western part of the city. Both the freight and passenger depots of the Cincinnati Southern Railway were undermined and fell into the surrounding water, carrying with them one hundred or more people. The depots were a one story frame structure, resting on McLean Avenue, which was almost covered by water, and both sides filled with water. It had become so soaked as to melt, and the catastrophe was further hastened by the breaking of the sewer, which sent a current along the bank. Crowds of people have been in that vicinity looking at the floods. It is supposed these are victims of the disaster.

It is impossible yet to tell the extent of the disaster when the Southern Railroad depot, the only freight depot, went down. A great crowd of people were there looking at the flood. When Rian's restaurant, a small building near by, went down, the crowd rushed over on the platform of the depot to see what was the matter, when suddenly the whole depot collapsed and sank into the water. The track was at the same time depressed, and the cars standing close by ran into the depression, covering the people who had gone down with the falling structure. Not one body had been recovered at 1 o'clock, nor could the bystanders give any intelligent account of how many escaped. The work of recovering the drowned will be exceedingly difficult, as the place is isolated. There is danger of other parts of the street melting as this portion did. It is possible, however, that the break in the great sewers in McLean Avenue caused the depot to sink.

CINCINNATI, 13.—The river at 11 o'clock is 64 feet and rising slowly. It will certainly reach 65 feet before it begins to fall. The weather is cloudy and warm. The water works engines are all idle and water in the reservoir only enough for six days. The police report no increase of crime consequent on the lack of gas last night. A brick dwelling house on Fletcher street fell this morning, no lives lost. Much sickness is found among the imprisoned people in the tenement houses. Relief boats are busy visiting all such places with ample means at hand to prevent all suffering.

HARLENTOWN, Ind., 13.—There is no loss of life so far as we can learn but the damage here will be very heavy; cannot be estimated till the water goes down. It is now about three feet higher than last February, and up to this morning has raised about an inch an hour.

Lynchburg is entirely covered, some houses to the second floor. The entire village of Harlontown is covered and some of the people have had to abandon their houses entirely.

Shawneetown, Ill., 13.—The river is rising an inch and a quarter an hour. Citizens moving into the second stories of their houses; much alarm felt.

Evansville, 13.—The river is 43 8-10 feet and not rising so fast to-day, and not much damage is done in the city, but a great deal in the low lands between Evansville and Henderson.

Madison, 13.—Not much damage here so far, though the railroad depot is flooded and the track under water for some distance. All trains stop at the foot of the hill. The river is still rising.

New Albany, Ind., 13.—The river rose 18 inches last night and is still rising. All the houses and factories along the river are abandoned. The water got into the glass works furnaces last night and the fires are all out. Mr. Depauw will lose at least \$100,000. About 3,000 persons are out of employment. No estimate can be made of the losses yet, but from 300 to 500 families have had to move. Every available foot of the high ground is filled. The railroad track between here and Jefferson is abandoned and ferry boats only are making occasional trips to the Kentucky side.

Helena, Ark., 13.—The river has risen 15 inches in the past 24 hours. People are preparing to repair the bad places in the levees at once.

Boston, 13.—The board of aldermen passed an order for the entire city to be illuminated by the electric light.

NEW YORK, 13.—The Herald says: From the long fruitful vine yards of Ohio comes the complaint heard sooner or later in all the grape growing countries, that a peculiar blight is affecting the vines, lessening the yield and compelling the uprooting of many vines. This is bad news, but as concerns the wine, the growers will be the principal sufferers, for apples grow nearly everywhere in the Northern States, and from their juice can be made, and is made in great quantities, an alleged wine, that millions of self-styled experts cannot distinguish from the genuine article.

WASHINGTON, 13.—General Grant, Prescott, and Secretary Frelinhuysen appeared before the Senate foreign committee to-day, advocating and explaining the Mexican treaty.

The expenditures for ocean mail service show during the fiscal years from 1848 to 1882 inclusive, the total amount paid by the United States for transporting mails to foreign countries was \$31,240,407, of which \$24,911,538 was paid to companies owning steamers or other vessels sailing under the American flag.

Senator Ferry is here; he declines to talk. It is believed he is preparing a statement at the house of a friend. Haskell and Townshend are quarrelling in the House. Although Kason interposed, the dispute is likely to be renewed to-night.

The President has accepted a section of 25 miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana, coming eastward and ending 325 miles from Wallula Junction, Washington Territory.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the preference of the party who secures cancellation of a homestead entry is purely a personal one belonging to contestant only, and does not descend to another upon his death, but dies with him.

The Secretary of the Interior decided in the case of Julia D. Graham vs. the Hastings and Dakota Railway Company, that a homestead entry made by a soldier in the service of the United States pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 21st, 1864, of lands within the granted limits of a railroad grant, such entry being extant both at the date of the grant and when the company's right thereunder attached, and subsequently cancelled for constructive or virtual abandonment, is prima facie valid, although it is alleged by the company to be void ab initio, and excepts such land from the operation of a railroad grant. He also holds that in the administration of the homestead laws as amended by the act of June, 1872, soldiers' services should be construed as equivalent to all intents and purposes to residence for the same period upon the tract so entered.

In the case of Collins vs. the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Co., the Secretary of the Interior holds that the failure on the part of the company to carry out the proviso in regard to its land, that such land as is not sold within three years after the completion of the road should be opened for pre-emption, the price realized to be returned to the company, does not derogate from the grant, nor does it operate to defeat the same, or cause the lands to revert to the United States.

Executive Departments, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Ex-Postmaster General

Marshall Jewell, will be draped in mourning for ten days and closed on Wednesday next, the day of his funeral.

Blair's bill in relation to the incorporation of National Trades Unions, presented in the Senate, provides that any trade organization having one or more branches in a State or Territory, shall be entitled to receive from the United States Courts a charter as National Associations under such name as may be selected, with power to sue and liability of being sued.

Cassidy presented in the House a memorial of the Legislature of Nevada, asking an increase of the appropriations for the survey of public lands.

The appropriations for this purpose last year and for the maintenance of the office of surveyor general were so small that the surveyor in Nevada practically ceased.

The House committee on pensions reported favorably to-day Rosecrank's bill to pay Mrs. Caroline McDougall, widow of Rear Admiral McDougall, a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The Secretary of the Interior has sustained the decision of the commissioner in the case of Christian Eberle vs. the Southern Pacific Railway, allowing Eberle's homestead entry within the granted limits of the company in Los Angeles district.

CHICAGO, 13.—In the trial of John Kudie, of Monmouth, Ill., merchant, for conspiring with the employees of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer to steal the firm's goods, the testimony developed the fact to-day that Henry Spanning, stockkeeper of the firm has been stealing from them ten years, he couldn't say how many thousand dollars in the aggregate. He has been promised immunity.

Pat Callory after an amusing disquisition in court this morning upon the uselessness of the heathen Chinese in American civilization, was fined \$5 and costs, for having stood a Chinaman on his head in the street, and causing his mouth to assume the shape and size of saddlebags. Pat is 67 years of age, and though a pigmy in height, he turned a hand-spring in court at the smallness of the fine.

A sensational story says that one Dr. O. Eberlin, a fledgeling physician, using drugs on a married lady patient, outraged her, and then by vile arts gradually alienated her affections from her home and family. She confessed and then went crazy, and is now in an insane asylum. The wronged husband tried in vain to kill the physician. Eberlin says the woman made advances to him, which he repelled. His story is not much credited.

Madison, Wis., 13.—Two weeks ago John Sheffield, a dissolute character living near here, quarreled with his family and left them. This morning his house was set on fire and two of his daughters, one aged 14 and the other an infant, were burned to death. Mrs. Sheffield barely escaped in her night clothes. There is great excitement, as it is the universal belief that he fired the house.

Wheeling, 13.—A German named Alden has been on a hurrah here. He said this morning he would be in heaven to-day, and shot himself in the head; he died at once.

Toronto, 13.—R. J. Flemming, of Chicago, was arrested at Peterboro, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged here the frauds amount to nearly \$500,000. He is the man who got large sums of money from all parts of the country on the pretense of dealing in grain on the board of trade. Fifteen thousand dollars was found on him. Flemming declares his arrest is a scheme to squeeze money out of him. He knows he cannot be extradited, and will not give up a cent.

Rockford, Ill., 13.—Swartzell, the murderer of the McGregor family, is on his way here. It is believed that, unless brought in secretly, he will be lynched.

Deadwood, Dak., 13.—H. O. Clark, auctioneer of this city, formerly a prominent business man, died to-day from injuries received at the hands of Thos. Rollins, a clerk in the store of J. F. Edmonds, yesterday morning. Clark had trouble with Rollins over a saddle borrowed from the store, which he subsequently sold and refused to settle for. He broke into the store early yesterday morning, and when Rollins appeared attacked the latter with an axe-handle. Rollins knocked him down and inflicted fatal injuries with a hammer. Clark was a former partner of Edmonds. At