

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 29.

Secretary Schurz to-day officially requested Attorney General Devens to institute proceedings against the Central Pacific Railroad Company to set aside the patents issued to that company for about 20,000 acres of lands situated within the claimed limits of the Manna Dias grant, in the Marysville land district. This grant was rejected by the Supreme Court in March, 1873. The lands were patented to the railroad company under the dates of March, 1872, March 1875, and December 1875. Secretary Schurz holds that under the principles announced by the Supreme Courts in the case of *Newhall versus Sanger*, these lands being within the limits of a private grant, were exempted from the operation of the railroad grant, and patents were issued for them erroneously without the authority of law. He also invites the Attorney General's attention to the decision of Secretary Chandler in the California case of J. W. Harbison and others, in which it was held that the patents for lands when, in question were erroneously issued and the Commissioner of the General Land Office was instructed, July 12th, 1876, to call upon the Central Pacific Railroad Company to return them. Schurz informs the Attorney General that this request has not been complied with.

A correspondent says: The interest in the Potter investigation has quite died out here. Potter himself seems discouraged and disgusted. Mrs. Jenks' specific declaration that she alone is responsible for what was supposed to be the Sherman letter, and that the Secretary had nothing to do with it, let the bottom out of the whole matter so far as he is concerned. Potter's dignity collapsed under the mere suspicion that he had been made a victim of such a trick. Butler, taking up a cue which Potter dropped and piqued by his own discomfiture at the woman's hands, thus far makes no more out of the case than his predecessor did. The only peg on which the prosecution still lingeringly hangs is Sherman's original indefiniteness in denying flatly that he ever wrote the letter which he had no recollection of, but which contained some sentiments which he did not disprove. Unprejudiced folk are quite disposed to laugh the Potter committee out of court, unless unexpected and positive testimony refuting Mrs. Jenks can be produced. Minister Noyes is generally admitted to have come out with a clear record. No shadow of reflection upon him is developed by testimony. This helps to discredit the whole proceeding as a fearful blunder, inspired by partisan prejudice and hate.

BOSTON, 29.—In wool there was a fair business done the past week, the total sales comprising 1,297,000 pounds. The comparatively high prices of new wool in western States have led to a firmer feeling for desirable lots of old, and holders are now quite indifferent about selling, as they feel that this wool cannot be replaced at present rates, but while buyers are rather more free purchasers at previous prices, they are not disposed to pay any advance. Good average lines of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces could be sold quite freely at 35 @ 36, and Michigan and Wisconsin at 33 @ 35, but any advance on these prices would put a stop to business. Combing and delaine fleeces are in better demand than for some time past, and manufacturers are now ready to purchase. The sales for the week include Ohio fleeces, No. 1 X, and XX, at 35 @ 38, Michigan fleeces at 33 @ 36, delaine and combing at 37 1/2 @ 45; unwashed at 23 @ 31. Texas at 20 @ 29; unwashed fleeces at 20 @ 29; scoured at 45 @ 70; super and X pulled at 25 @ 43 1/2. The transactions in California footed 43,000 pounds of spring and fall at 20 @ 30 for spring and 17 1/2 @ 20 for fall.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 29.—General Bradley's expedition reached the Little Missouri River on Wednesday last and went into camp near the forks of the river, on the site of a score of the Indian villages. The permanent camp will be located within a few miles of the present camp. It will be about 235 miles from Fort Laramie and 70 miles from Deadwood. The officers of the command think the Little Missouri River Valley affords a delightful location for a summer camp, water and grass of good qua-

lity being plentiful and wood abundant. Fourteen Arrapahoe scouts last week were placed on muster roll on Sunday, having been sent from Fort McKinney by General Merritt. Scouting parties are to be sent out immediately to gain a full knowledge of the surrounding country, for future use in case of battle with the Indians. The contract train, with 800,000 pounds of public property and stores, is expected to reach the camp in a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.

A Silver City dispatch says: The latest from the front indicates the probability that the hostiles will leave Rocky Cañon and go in the direction of the Columbia River, through Yakima Valley, in Washington Territory, and passing along to Spokane County, get to Kootenai. They will meet with little or no opposition on this route, there being no troops, and but few volunteers to meet, except of the latter such as might possibly be sent out from Walla Walla. They will pass through a fine stock country and commit heavy depredations with the probability of murdering many settlers.

A Grika dispatch says: John Hendricks arrived here this afternoon, direct from the Klamath agency, having left there on Thursday morning. He says the report that the Klamaths are on the war path is incorrect. They have been off the reservation hunting and digging roots. The agent has sent out runners to order them to return to the reservation, and they were all coming in. Old Ochos' band of Snakes, who left the reservation three years ago, are on the war path, and supposed to be the Indians who killed the men in Warner Valley. Captain Adams was intending to start this morning with 24 men from Fort Klamath, on a scout through Summer Lake, Silver Lake, and Chican and Chewan can Valleys, to look after the interest of settlers and stock men. Hendricks gives his opinion, however, from conversations with Indians, that if the hostiles now in Warner Valley are victorious, and drive the settlers from those valleys, the Klamaths will undoubtedly eventually join them. There is much excitement in Lake View, Sprague River and Lagella Valley, and the settlers are all endeavoring to get arms. All the families in Sprague River and Lake View have gone into Linkville and vicinity.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Times* Washington special says: On Mrs. Jenks' examination, that she did not seem to be in good humor, and appeared to take umbrage at many of the questions put to her.

Potter, who conducted the examination, became so irritated at her persistent rudeness, that he completely lost his temper, especially when Mrs. Jenks angrily told him that he must be very dull of comprehension not to understand one of her answers, and added that she spoke very good English.

Springer, with a view of ascertaining her financial condition, interrogated her as to her occupation, when she promptly retorted by saying "Othello's occupation's gone. The republican party is dead in Louisiana," which reply evoked a peal of laughter, Potter himself heartily participating. Her reply drove Springer out of the case for a time. A long pause occurred at this juncture, while waiting for Butler, who asked her a day or two ago to produce the Anderson letters, which she expressed her willingness to do, provided she was permitted to introduce copies of her replies. When Butler entered the room Potter informed him that Mrs. Jenks had some letters for him, but the General declined to receive them quoting from Virgil the line "I fear Greeks bringing gifts in their hands."

Butler evinced the greatest delight at Chandler's testimony, which, according to his theory, lays the foundation for the charge which he is striving to substantiate, that Hayes was a party to the bargain by which he secured the support of the democrats to the completion of the electoral count, and thus obtained the presidency in consideration of his pledge to abandon Packard and Chamberlain, and recognize Nichols and Hampton. Butler is reported as saying that if this allegation can be proved, it properly forms the basis of articles of impeachment, and no doubt he intends to accomplish this object if he can do so.

A special from Richmond says: The ferryboat at West Point, Va., sunk to-day. Congressman Bever-

ley Douglass, who was a passenger, was nearly drowned.

The deaths last week were 554; births 440. The authorities are proceeding against midwives, physicians, etc., for not properly reporting the births and deaths.

Several cases of sunstroke occurred here and vicinity yesterday, one fatal. The weather keeps warm, the thermometer marking among the nineties for three days.

ALBANY, 30.—The oil train was thrown from the track of the New York Central road, last night, by the removal of a rail, and 19 cars were wrecked. The oil took fire, and the brakeman, named Truax, was burned to death. The engineer and fireman were both injured.

LINWOOD, Pa., 30.—The southern express from Philadelphia, at 9.30 this evening, was thrown from the track near Claymont, Del., and the engineer and fireman killed. As far as ascertained, none of the passengers were killed.

A man, supposed to be William R. Hough, of Chicago, and Christian Krauch, of Baltimore, were also killed.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—A fire in McLean's block partly destroyed the house; loss \$15,000; insured. The fire marshal, Sexton, broke his arm during the fire, but continued to direct the operations after he had it set.

The state of chronic disturbance which prevailed in East St. Louis for months past, culminated this evening in a fight between part of the metropolitan police force and the city marshals, organized by Major Bowman. It appears that last January the Metropolitan, under Chief Renshaw, took forcible possession of one of the engine houses and prison cells, which have been used as a police headquarters, and although Major Bowman demanded that it be vacated by them and returned to the city, his demands had been refused.

About noon, to-day, city marshal Walsh learned that there were but three of the Metropolitan force in the engine house, and thinking it would be easy to capture it, he mustered his deputies at his headquarters, a little more than a block away, and made a dash for it. He was seen, however, and the occupants of the engine house, officers Wallace and Gleyre, and turnkey, Chapman, barred the door, hastened up stairs, and the two first named appeared at the windows armed with Springfield rifles. Walsh and his men rushed on, armed with clubs and revolvers, and found officer Slack near the door of the engine house, whom they assaulted with clubs, knocked him down, and three pistol shots were said to have been fired at him, one of which wounded him in the head.

Wallace and Gleyre then called on the crowd to disperse, when more shots were fired by Markham. Wallace and Gleyre then shot into the crowd, and Deputy Marshals Neville and O'Connor fell dead, and James Doyle was wounded.

The marshals then retired, taking with them their dead. Mayor Bowman, in the meantime, appeared on the ground, and, he says, narrowly escaped, as one of the men in the engine house took a deliberate aim at him, but by a quick jump sideways he avoided being hit, the ball entering the ground only a few feet from where he stood.

While the fight was progressing the bell on the engine house was rung and the Metropolitan hastened to their headquarters from all directions, but the marshals had retired, and nothing further was done. Mayor Bowman immediately telegraphed to Belleville, the county seat, for Sheriff Weber and County Coroner Conly, who arrived this afternoon. Weber went to the headquarters of the Metropolitan and arrested Wallace and Gleyre, and Coroner Conly will hold an inquest to-morrow.

The circumstance which led to this unfortunate affair cover much time, and many events, dating as far back as 1867, when the Metropolitan law was passed by the legislature. This law has been pronounced unconstitutional several times by the supreme court, but the force has some way managed to exist. It has been totally ignored by Mayor Bowman, who organized a force of deputy marshals under a city ordinance, and the result has been two distinct forces of police, which have been at sword points for months, and conflicts, more or less serious, have been almost a daily occurrence.

There are also two political factions in the city called Bowman

and anti-Bowman, which are very bitter, and stop at no means to damage each other. Mayor Bowman says: Even granting the legality of the existence of the metropolitan police commissioners and force, the original legislature specially provides that they shall be entirely separate and definite from the city of East St. Louis, and shall not use or occupy any of the city property, therefore he or his officers has a right to dispossess them of the engine house.

Further trouble was apprehended, to-night, but up to the present writing, 12:10, a. m. all is quiet on the other side of the river, and the probabilities are that no further violence will occur.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Tribune's* special says: In view of the urgent demand for troops for service on the plains, orders have been issued to various recruiting officers, to hasten, as far as practical, enlistments, in order to bring up the numerical force of the army to 25,000. By the direction of the Secretary of War, regiments in the Indian country, engaged in active operations, are to be increased to the maximum strength, while such regiments as are retained on garrison duty at the various sea coast fortifications are to be reduced to the minimum number. By this means, the Secretary says, he will be able to throw into the section of country threatened by hostile Indians the largest force possible without exceeding the existing limits of the law.

Dispatches just received here from the northern border say there are no signs of Sitting Bull or any other organized body of his warriors entering the United States for the purpose of resuming hostilities.

The *World's* Washington special says: The committee will continue the Florida case to-morrow. Vance and Black, who were named by Dennis as the persons who counted in the 219 fraudulent votes in Archer precinct, in Alachua County, will probably testify. As the evidence is conclusive against them, there is no little interest felt to learn how they are going to get out of it. Both of them are federal office-holders, who were content to hold smaller positions than McLin and Dennis were offered, and were rewarded early by the administration.

Jenks will probably be discharged this week and Kellogg put on the stand to give the board an account and history of the removal of Packard. If Kellogg is as severe on the Hayes commission to Louisiana as he is in conversation, his testimony promises some important revelations.

PATERSON, N. J., 1.—One building of the Lignow works was burned to-day; loss, \$25,000; uninsured.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Potter committee resumed its session to-day.

Bowles Baker, with his right hand uplifted and his eyes closed, heard the chairman recite the usual oath of a witness, and then refused to be sworn in that form. He was excused from further attendance, pending the consideration of his case by the committee.

Representative Foster inquired regarding the published statement of Gen. Butler, that certain well-remembered speeches by Foster had been prepared by prominent southern democrats.

Gen. Butler assured Foster that he labored under a misapprehension. Foster was also assured there was no intention to call him as a witness.

Mrs. Jenks re-appeared, and retired after testifying that she had a brother named Adolph R. Murdock, formerly a United States mail agent, and recently appointed in the New Orleans custom house, but she had not been officially advised of the appointment, which he should have been long ago. She had sought his appointment, but was unsuccessful.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A Baker City, Oregon, dispatch says: A citizen courier arrived here, to-day, from Canyon City. He comes to ask Governor Chadwick for arms and men to protect the citizens of John Day Valley. He states that fifteen citizens, scouts from Canyon City, under Colonel Burnham, discovered Indians near the south fork of John Day River on the 19th. Contrary to Colonel Burnham's orders one of the scouts fired upon the Indians. The fire was returned. Two of the scouts, who escaped shortly after the fight began, and came into Canyon City for reinforcements, state that their companions were surrounded by at least

## FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30.—The Russians at Adrianople have introduced the Russian fiscal system of levying high duties in advance, and farming out tithes.

BERLIN, 30.—Congress has agreed to grant the Turks halting stations on the road to the Balkans, but they will not be allowed to be quartered on the inhabitants. If objections are raised to the acts of Turkish generals, the consuls will remonstrate, and if no redress is obtained they will forward protests to the ambassadors at Constantinople.

The memorandum presented to the congress on Saturday, by Delyanina, simply described the unhappy state of Crete, and set forth the necessity for a better definition of the Greek frontier. This moderation had a very favorable effect, as actual resistance of Turkey would alone hinder the realization of the Greek proposals. It has been decided, in consequence of the energetic representations of England, that the Roumania delegations shall be heard on Monday. The plenipotentiaries declare they will sign the final treaty before leaving Berlin.

ATHENS, 30.—A telegram from Syka reports that fighting continues at Apocorone, and several Turkish men-of-war took part in the conflict. Armed musketeers have encamped outside of Cauea and demand the dismissal of the governor of the island.

LONDON, 30.—A Constantinople dispatch says: The Turkish plenipotentiaries in the congress will demand that only a limited portion of Bosnia and Herzegovina be occupied by Austria.

News from Serajevo shows that the Turkish troops are moving westward. Five battalions from Navi Bazar will enter Herzegovina.

Austria has concentrated a considerable force on the frontiers. Turkey is negotiating with Austria, and an understanding may be arrived at.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that the Austrians will cross the frontier on Tuesday.

Austria refused to allow Montenegro any portion of the shore south of Antavori.

MADRID, 1.—The Emperor of Morocco is dead.

VIENNA, 1.—A civil commission will accompany the troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of organizing the administration of the country. A large train and 17 ambulance hospitals will follow.

BERLIN, 1.—The congress seems to have admitted, in principle, that every portion of the territory detached from Turkey shall bear a proportional part in the financial charges of the port.

The congress will certainly deal with the interests of the holders of Turkish bonds.

## Local and Other Matters

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JULY 1.

Base Ball.—The third game of the series for the championship of Utah, between the Red Stockings and Deserets, was played on Saturday afternoon. The latter won it. The score was 22 to 6.

On the Way.—By letter from President William Budge, we learn that he arrived at New York on Saturday, June 22nd, and expected to sail for Liverpool on the S. S. *City of New York*, chartered by Guion & Co., on Tuesday, the 25th.

Will Celebrate.—The hands employed at the Temple quarry, Big Cottonwood Cañon, intend having a festive time on the Fourth. They will celebrate by firing off anvils and wind up with a sumptuous dinner, for which preparations are in progress.

Accidentally Drowned.—The *Territorial Enquirer* learns that Lizie Boschard, 14 years of age, was recently drowned at Gunnison, Sanpete County, while bathing in Sanpitch Creek. It is supposed she was attacked with cramp, while in the water.

Prophecy.—The *Jersey* (Channel Island) *Express*, publishes, at the