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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Colonel Cook, special Star route counsel, in reply to Brady's letter complaining of the government detectives filling the press with false reports, etc., and the application of Brady's counsel for a speedy trial, said: The charges of fraud reach all over the country. They will reach down to Texas; they will travel into New Mexico; will penetrate Oregon; will reach California; and it will become necessary to bring witnesses from all these varied localities in addition to the record evidence. It requires weeks to do that. None of these witnesses can be brought except upon regular and authoritative orders of court. Some of them are reluctant, exceedingly so, if our opinion is correct, so, at the earliest period, it would not be possible for the United States to proceed with the investigation before the latter part of July. It is already out in all the papers that are friendly to General Brady; owned by General Brady—perhaps I do not go too far when I say controlled by General Brady—that he is suspected. I have but one thing further to say—two things—it is not out judicially and regular form of decent administration of law that General Brady is suspected. It may be out that he is suspected, but he is but a citizen of the United States, not above the ordinary and usual decent administration of law, and as perfectly subjected to those modes of proceeding as the poorest and humblest shoe-black who may walk the streets of the city of Washington. All here are equal. If this proceeding is justifiable it may be demanded by every one who appears in the police court, or every one who as he passes through the streets, may hear a whisper fall upon his ear: "That fellow did wrong." General Brady is only the equal of the humblest. One thing more and I am, for the present, done. Just as soon as the facts can be collected, and as soon as the order and regulations of this court will permit; just as soon as the United States, through her proper officers can accumulate and present in proper order documentary and other evidence which they expect to present to the grand jury, the case will be presented under the superintendency of your honor. The Constitution confers no such right as is now solicited by General Brady.

District Attorney Corkhill set forth in his statement that the grand jury had already more work before it than they could finish; that there were alleged criminals in jail awaiting action on their cases, and that Brady's case was not known to the court officially in any way, and that it was therefore impossible to act upon it.

Jeremiah Wilson, Brady's counsel, pleaded this was not an ordinary case. Brady, who stood as high as any man in the United States was removed a few months ago from position for the publicly avowed reason that he had been guilty of gross violations of official duty whereby government had been defrauded of large amounts of money. The case has been very conspicuous, made so by the postoffice department, and Brady had been a great sufferer. He closed with an eloquent appeal for his client.

Colonel Cook said: If General Brady is acquitted, no one will rejoice more than I. Indeed, I may go further. If any should rejoice more than it would be the President, the United States attorney-general and postmaster-general. They desire to vindicate, by the regular administration of justice the United States and to protect its interest and maintain and perpetuate it in the highest and most exalted purity. They do not desire even the accusation of any one, so earnestly do they desire it. They do not wish even their presentation to the grand jury until all the facts are impartially presented.

The Court said: It would be wrong to instruct the grand jury in regard to Gen. Brady's alleged complicity in the frauds. When government is prepared to produce its proofs before the grand jury it will do so. These newspaper reports complained of are, of course, a great evil, and if Gen. Brady has been wrongly accused, a very great wrong has been done him, and he has his remedy in the courts, but I do not think it is right to force the United States into the investigation prematurely, when government is not prepared, and still more premature into a trial of the party who is ac-

cused by public rumor of this evil. Therefore, I do not see proper to give the grand jury any more definite charge than I have already given.

Cook—I will say there will be no difficulty in the future. We will industriously prepare the case, so that when your honor returns in September, the matter will be taken before the grand jury in due form.

The trouble in Indian Territory arises mainly from different interpretations of treaty stipulations, and of permit laws passed by the Choctaw and Cherokee legislatures in not requiring merchants, farmers, mechanics, laborers, etc., who are citizens of the United States, to pay a small yearly tax for the privilege of plying their different vocations within the limits of those Indian countries. The Secretary of the Interior, in 1877, decided these permit laws imposing taxes upon foreigners were without authority so far as the collection of taxes were concerned. Many white settlers and individual Choctaws and Cherokees construed this decision to permit persons to enter the country without the consent of Indian authorities, and since then many whites, at the invitation of individual characters, have established themselves in the Indian country and refused either to work or pay tax. The question of the validity of these permit laws was submitted to Congress and referred to the judiciary committee of the Senate in 1879, who reported the laws are invalid. Secretary Kirkwood is being pressed on one hand by Indian authorities to aid in the expulsion of all intruders, and on the other hand by friends of white settlers to prevent expulsion, and in view of the uncertainty of laws bearing on the matter has decided to submit all legal questions involved to the Attorney-General urging speedy opinion. Secretary Kirkwood to-day received from Fort Smith, Kansas, resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens yesterday. The resolutions complain the Indian authorities of the Choctaw nation have passed a law assigning a very high tax upon all white persons without Indian rights who carry on any trade or occupation within the limits of the nation, and deploring the action of the Choctaw nation in attempting to enforce such law at a time when such enforcement would work great injury, hardship and suffering upon white settlers. The Secretary is earnestly implored to take such steps on behalf of the people as may be necessary to postpone enforcement of the law in question until the present growing crop is gathered.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Times on Auditor French: Nothing is said officially as yet about the results of his visit to the Pacific Coast, but while in San Francisco he saw fit to make a report to the president of the Central Pacific Railroad, in which he gave assurances that he should deem it his duty, at an early day, to communicate with the Attorney General of the United States with a view to the discontinuance of proceedings instituted against your company in the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York. This was a very extraordinary proceeding and it is reported that the Government is by no means satisfied with French's course. Whatever his conclusions might be, and whatever occasion he may have found for changing his mind, he should have reported the results of his investigation to the Government first, and refrained from giving assurance to a corporation against which the Government has had occasion to bring suit for the enforcement of its rights.

A London dispatch says: The editor of the Morning Post publishes a communication over his own name, Sir Algernon Borthwick, on the condition of Ireland. He admits the present legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland exists only in name. He says that the present land bill is an attempt at compromise between two social systems resting on purposes totally distinct, and it must naturally result in disappointment, mutual recrimination and failure. The land league is an embodiment of formal ideas and radical proclivities. Justice to Ireland means, in effect, the withdrawal by England from her intentions to her hoped-for results of union in 1881, and the creation of a homogeneous nation out of utterly discordant elements. It is now painfully apparent the home rule in the so-called Imperial Parliament is a standing protest against their being common ground from which any common legislation can proceed. When will statesmen have influence enough and authority with their

constituencies to have the facts, and not wishes and assertions, made the guide of a nation's policy and the groundwork of its legislation? The Irish race is actuated by racial propensities and customs totally distinct from those of the English. No union based on a common system of law and industrial pursuits can possibly obtain between them except by constant force on one side, in the absence of timorous concession to the rule of the stronger.

One other question which we may make up our minds the nation has sooner or later to force, is whether Ireland, as part of the United Kingdom, is to be subjected and made obedient to the same laws and usages as ourselves; or is she by exceptional legislation in deference to her original and in her compatible proclivities due thereto, to be left outside the obligations and responsibilities of a union while still a component part of it?

I will leave this idea for possible use and expansion in the vivid imagination of the home secretary, or as a cud to be chewed of sweet and bitter fancies by the Irish in his not unfrequent passages to and from the sister isle.

The Herald's Madrid: The Gazette publishes a decree dissolving the Cortes to-morrow. It was decided in council to send instructions to the authorities in the provinces to remain strictly neutral during the electoral canvass. The chambers dissolved were elected in 1879, and majorities in both were devoted to the canvass and the late cabinet. The election will take place at the end of August, and the new Cortes will meet in September. It will certainly be favorable to the new ministry.

DENVER, Col., 24.—A special from Santa Fe, New Mexico, says: The case of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad, came up in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Complainant, through attorneys filed a bill which sets forth that defendant is the trespasser and encroached upon the lands of complainant and that defendant hurried on its work for the purpose of preventing complainant from occupying and enjoying its land grant. Complainant therefore asks the court to award to it at a just and equitable figure, all the lines of railroad, rolling stock, improvements, etc., in the Territory of New Mexico, owned and operated by defendant. The answer of the defendant sets forth that the complainant has not proceeded with the construction of its road within the time prescribed by Congress, and furthermore, denies that the grant constitutes a franchise, but avows that the United States never held any property in this territory save as a private proprietor. Defendant expressed a willingness to pay the complainant \$80,000, which it says is more than the actual value of the land taken. At the conclusion of the reading of the bills an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning at 10 a. m. Both parties are represented by able counsel and the greatest interest is manifested in the suit.

LITTLE ROCK, 24.—Sheriff McElhanney, of Neocha, Mo., ferreted out considerable information in regard to horse thieves in Arkansas and Missouri. According to his statement there is a regular organized gang of horse thieves, with headquarters in Arkansas, southwest Missouri and south-west Kansas. They have a regular semi-annual meet, grips, pass-words and an organization, the whole cemented by the most diabolical oath enforcing secrecy. They have a line for running out stock extending the entire distance from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, with friendly houses at Short Creek, Joplin, Neosha, Granby, Firewell, Bentonville and Fayetteville. The officers have the description of 75 stolen animals, and it is said they are making arrangements to begin the pursuit of the thieves, which is to have no ending until the desperadoes are brought to justice. Owing to the great number of stolen horses a portion of the territory named is not considered safe in which to buy or trade in stock.

NEW YORK, 25.—The World's London yesterday says: Bismarck, who is rapidly recovering his health, is reported to be tickled over the success of his policy in setting France and Italy by the ears, and well he may be, for it is complete. This is the anniversary of the battle of Sufferino, and the allies of that day are much nearer war than they have ever been in these 22 years. The Italian government is doing its utmost to suppress the anti-French demonstrations, but the feeling is

too intense to be smothered either by force or argument. In the southern towns of France where thousands of Italian workmen are employed, the police have to escort the Italians to and from their work. Mass meetings are forbidden, but the French workmen discuss the matter in their shops and at night. The cry of "down with Italy" is almost as popular as "on to Berlin" was on the eve of the Franco-German war.

A well informed correspondent says this anti-Italian feeling will make itself felt at the coming elections, and unless Gambetta makes an appeal for peace, the candidates in many of the southern departments will be pledged to an aggressive policy against Italy. In Italy a similar condition of things exists. The elections cannot be much longer delayed, electoral bill or no electoral bill, and the fierce animosity of the people to France, which the radicals are fanning by wild speeches, will be a potent factor in the contest. Meanwhile as I have said, Bismarck is happy. The German papers openly boast that when France seeks to avenge Alsace, Italy will avenge Tunis and Marseilles.

The Tribune says: It has been said by admirers of Conkling that he was a very proud man. The question arises whether his pride was all a sham. A gentleman does not willingly thrust himself in where he is not wanted even if he has no more than ordinary pride. He shrinks from begging, but four-fifths of the members of the legislature and more than two-thirds of the members of his own party have been showing to Conkling in the most formal and emphatic manner for several weeks that they do not want him for a Senator. Still he persists in thrusting himself upon them, keeps the legislature in session for weeks at a great loss to the people and a great loss to members in order to press his importune demands for office and goes up and down begging for votes and begging members who are sick of business to stick to him yet a little longer, with an utter lack of shame which doesn't indicate that he has either pride or self-respect.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—Frank Bragg, secretary of the Portuguese Protection and Benevolent Society, has absconded, being a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000. Bragg was a saloon keeper near the city front, and was implicitly trusted by his countrymen, who deposited with him for safe keeping, investment and stock operations, their savings. He left the city June 16th, ostensibly for Tuolumne County, on business. It is now ascertained he has made a clean sweep of the money, stocks and bonds of his clients, and even the more valuable furniture of his saloon.

CHICAGO, 25.—The Times' advices from Rico says: D. G. Taylor, who escaped from the cattlemen's expedition on the night of the 18th inst., just arrived, reports the party had a two days' running fight with the Indians. J. Hall was seriously and J. H. Eskridge slightly wounded, and seven men are missing. The party is corralled on the Grand River, in Utah, by Indians. B. F. Klee, captain commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Colorado National Guards, with thirty men, on the 22d inst., left here to rescue the party.

The Durango Record has the following: Charles A. King, just arrived from the Big Bend of the Dolores, gives the following information learned from two men who came direct from the scene of the fighting, arriving at Big Bend on Sunday, two days after the fight, which took place in Castle Valley, Utah. They report the cattlemen followed the Indians several days, without finding them. On Thursday, 16th, shortly after breakfast, they were fired on at short range by the Indians. The fire was immediately returned, and the Indians fled. No one was killed or wounded on either side. The whites pursued and fought them the rest of the day. On Friday, 17th, the fight was renewed. Dave Willis was killed and Jordan, Bean and Hall were seriously wounded. J. H. Eskridge, the notorious desperado, was cut off from the rest of the party and charged on by thirty Indians. He laid in a clump of bushes and picked them off with his rifle until it got too hot, when he opened with two revolvers, killing twelve Indians. When rescued he was only wounded in the ankle, but his clothes were riddled with bullet holes. Tom Click and three others are missing, and supposed to have been killed. The Indians retreated and the cattle men brought the

wounded to Grand Valley. It is supposed that the May party, who cut off by the Indians, went to the McCarthy party, as they had not been heard from. There were fifty-eight men in both parties, whom twenty-eight were engaged in the fight. The Indian forces estimated at between fifty and six hundred. The whites lost several horses. The Stockton was not reported. The Wilson brothers are missing and it is feared have been killed. Troops left Lewis on Tuesday, under command of Captain Carroll, accompanying General Hatch. A small citizenry left here on the 21st, on the 22nd, for the seat of ALBANY, 25.—Vote in joint convention: Potter, 34; Conkling, Wheeler, 32; Cornell, 1; Lapham, Roach, 1.

Second vote: Depew, 34; Keen, 34; Platt, 20; Cornell, 9; Crowder, Tremaine, 1; Lapham, 1.

A new movement is to be started next week for the party caucus, a feeling becoming more general that the deadlock cannot be broken and a caucus is held in the regular way and nominations made by the majority submitting to the majority. If the caucus programme is accepted by both sides the deadlock will end the next day. At present seems to be the only chance.

NEW YORK, 25.—A Tribune reporter interviewed a gentleman who, it says, is the highest authority in the United States on Japanese affairs, and who said: The Chinese movement on the Pacific coast does not attract much attention in Japan, nor is likely to in the future. Japan has no intention to send to America, and as before, she will not send any people across the Pacific except the purpose of acquiring skill or knowledge as is calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of her people. Commerce between Japan and America can be increased. Mechanical and agricultural facilities have become the fashion there. Two hundred and fifty newspapers and other publications are regularly published supported in the empire. The relations between Japan and China now as friendly as could be desired. The standing disputes are Japan's to a great extent by designing fish men who do not belong to the nationality.

The Tribune says: Booth referring to his London engagement with Irving: Its success is very in all respects, and only my poetic misery prevents it from being the happiest theatrical experience I had. I wish I could do as much Irving in America as he has here for me.

It is stated that McCullough had offers from two London theatres. He is to play an engagement at the Fifth Avenue on Sunday. He was in Ireland at the latest accounts. He writes that now filling the pleasantest moment of his life, etc.

At a meeting of the Northern Pacific syndicate subscribers, for the formation of a new company to be called the Oregon Transcontinental, was discussed. It was proposed that the new company have power to build lateral feeders to the Northern Pacific, also should performed functions allowed to the Northern Pacific.

The Commercial Bulletin table showing the number of steamers and sailing vessels carrying grain from here during the months ending May 30th, shows: Steamers, 513; sailing vessels, 261. In 1880 the number of vessels leaving the port loaded with grain during the five months exceeded the steamers by 119.

A London dispatch says: The party in Parliament give the grand banquet next week on occasion of the 35th anniversary of birth-day.

In the Commons last land (liberal), moving papers on the Anglo-Turkish convention, said that in spite of the Turkish promises, the convention was binding on Turkey, in the not improbable Armenian insurrection and the intervention, we should be bound to go to Turkey's assistance, therefore recommended that should intimate distinctly to Turkey that we withdraw from the convention. As a consequence, we give up Cyprus, which he strongly advised. The holding of our position of Cyprus was an infractio public law.

Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said there were no papers which could be laid before the House.