

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The finding of the Wason court martial has been reviewed by the Judge Advocate General. The result has not been made known, but it is thought that the sentence is at least unaltered, otherwise the department commander would have acted upon it.

In the Hill investigation to-day, Murphy was sworn and answered the usual questions as to his residence, occupation, etc. Witness had been a stone-cutter from 1859, and within six years worked both as a journeyman stone-cutter and foreman in dressing granite for the Philadelphia building. During the time he worked there 15 per cent. of the contract was in his pocket. With this Dix Island Granite Company men were instructed as to the length of time they should occupy cutting each stone. The superintendent made estimates, and a man finished a particular stone in less time than allotted, he was discharged. Witness worked about 140 days upon one stone, and believed he could have done the work in forty or fifty days. Witness appeared before the commission of which Assistant Secretary French and Mr. Hill were members and testified to all the facts just related by him, and called Hill's attention to the unfairness of the modified contract which he (Hill) then proposed making. Counsel for defense wished to postpone the cross-examination of Murch until to-morrow, to which prosecution assented. Several letters and other documentary evidence relating to the Philadelphia building was then offered, after which Gen. Steinmetz was recalled and questioned as an expert in relation to certain alterations of the plans for the building committee. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. Ruggles has telegraphed Gen. Crook as follows: At Whipple Barracks, Arizona: I am directed by the Secretary of War to advise you that the Secretary of the Interior informs him he cannot consent to receive your Indian prisoners at the San Carlos Agency. He says he will endeavor to take care of the children, but in his opinion the adults should be held as prisoners of war, and kept from contact with the peaceable Indians of Arizona. The Secretary directs that the prisoners be kept apart by you, and fed out of the appropriation for subsisting Indian prisoners of war until he shall receive full reports from you, with any recommendation you may have to make on the subject upon which the final disposition of these Indians will be determined.

Secretary Lincoln transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior the following telegram from Gen. Miles with favorable endorsement of its recommendation:

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., June 15.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The principal chiefs interested in Moses' reservation have started from Spokane Falls and are now en route to Washington, under charge of Captain Baldwin. I earnestly request that efforts be made to make an amicable and permanent settlement with these Indians while in Washington, not only to satisfy them for the portion of their reservation restored to the public domain, but also, if possible, to purchase their relinquishment of the remainder of Moses' reservation. It is second only to the Black Hills, and prospectors are already pressing upon it, and will soon give trouble or endeavor to have another portion taken from the Indians. I think it would be advisable for the Government to give the Indians \$150,000 for their benefit to induce them to take land in severalty on the Coalville reservation.

Crook in a dispatch to the Adjutant General opposes keeping the captive Apaches apart from the other Indians.

Mrs. Emma C. D. Nickerson has filed a petition for divorce from Major Aza H. Nickerson. The petition among other things charges the defendant with adultery with Tena Diller Carter, the woman to whom Major Nickerson was married, after the divorce was obtained. A bill in equity has also been filed asking that the conveyance of property by Major Nickerson to Tena Diller Carter be set aside.

LITTLE ROCK, 20.—Four men, convicted of robbing a railroad train and killing Conductor Cain, will be hung Friday at Clarksville.

Halifax, 20.—George Hampton of the Plotou Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was arrested while trying to escape. He is charged with forgery of \$16,000.

New Brunswick, 20.—The residence of Ezekiel M. Patterson was robbed of \$12,400 in bonds and gold during the absence of the family.

Chicago, 20.—The second trial of R. S. Monroe, charged with raising upon a bank of this city, false drafts for \$5,600 on Beckett & Co., Leeds, England, began to-day. Edmund Beckett is here from England to testify.

Nashville, 20.—The American's Springfield special says that Judge John E. Garner of that place was indicted at the June term of the Robertson County Court, for an attempt to commit perjury and subornation of witnesses in a lawsuit in which he was leading counsel, it being the trial of Benoh Hopkins, for killing Dr. Nuckles, in which Hopkins was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The trial was most exciting on account of the prominence of the parties and the manner of the killing, and the verdict of acquittal was productive of much feeling. There were several counts in the indictment, one charging that Judge Garner bribed witnesses to swear falsely.

Ben Boon, James Boon, James Solt and Tim Demombren were indicted jointly with Judge Garner. Judge Garner is one of the Commission of Referees Court, created by the last Legislature to relieve the Supreme Court overcrowded with work. He is a lawyer of high standing, and has served on the bench and in other positions of honor and trust.

Philadelphia, 20.—The police to-day found in the cellar of the dwelling 2243 North Fifth street, formerly occupied by Dr. Isaac Hathaway, alleged abortionist, the bodies of several children and a large number of human bones. Dr. Hathaway was arrested in March, 1881, with Rev. Thomas B. Miller for committing criminal mal-practice upon Mary Butler, a servant girl, whose child died after the operation. Both were admitted to bail, and Hathaway fled. He, however, returned to the city some time ago, but has never been re-arrested on the charge. Three months ago his wife charged him with assaulting her and threatening her life. She asked to have a warrant issued for his arrest, but subsequently withdrew the charge. She told the officials at the time that her husband had performed several criminal operations upon her, and she knew he had performed a hundred others. Up to four this afternoon 21 skulls and portions of skulls of infants have been found buried in the cellar of the dwelling. Dr. Hathaway is now in the county prison, charged with assaulting a relative. The coroner lodged a detainer at prison against him.

Chicago, 20.—A report has just reached here from the stock yards that 50 Texas steers became frightened and stampeded, and are now charging through the streets in every direction throughout the southern part of the city, all the way from Ashland Avenue to Lake Michigan, a distance of over three miles. They are said to be wild and utterly uncontrollable, and citizens are out all through the district with guns and pistols, shooting at them and adding to their frenzy.

Particulars are not yet obtainable, but report says a number of people were run over and more or less injured, and one person killed.

Later reports say nobody was killed, and as far as heard, only one man hurt. About 40 of the steers were killed, and the remainder were gathered together and driven back to the yards.

Chicago, 20.—The rush for saloon licenses under the new city ordinance in order to make inoperative the new State high license law, continued to-day. When the clerk's office was opened this morning, a line of expectant dram-sellers extended through the highway and half a block along the street. Preparations had been made for speed, however, and by noon the jam was practically over, and for the remainder of the day they were easily taken care of. The result of the two day's work is the issuance of 3,000 licenses. There are about 4,000 saloon keepers in this city. It is alleged that many notaries winked at glaring irregularities in furnishing sureties.

Minneapolis, 20.—About 3 p. m., the Chicago express on the Omaha line, when near East Minneapolis, ran off the track, owing to a misplaced switch. The entire train, consisting of engine, baggage, three passenger cars and a sleeper, were

derailed. Engineer Wm. Harrington, of this city, and baggage-master Roberts, of Elroy, were instantly killed, and a brakeman named Sunderhart was badly hurt. Roberts has a wife and three children in Elroy. It was the first trip of the engineer over the road. The train was running at a high rate, 40 miles an hour, when the accident occurred. A few of the passengers were slightly injured.

Kansas City, Mo., 20.—The river is still rising slowly. At 3 p. m. it is 23 feet 5 inches. The Kaw, which was on a stand yesterday, is rising slowly to-day. No additional damage of importance is reported to-day.

St. Louis, 20.—The water has risen a few inches, but no material destruction to property has yet been wrought.

John Parvy, employee of the Electric Light Company, while repairing the line, was killed by the shock.

New York, 20.—A small fire in E. M. Flax's mill caused a panic among the inmates, 500 in number. One girl fell on the stairs and was trampled by her companions. A man leaped from a window. Both were taken to the hospital.

St. Louis, 20.—The river rose six inches to-day; to-night it marked 33 feet one inch higher, with one exception, than it has been for over 20 years. The lowlands, the National stock yards, and the little town of Venice, two miles above, on the Illinois side, and extending back nearly a mile from the river, is deeply inundated. The Columbia bottom, embracing a section of country ten miles long and three wide, under cultivation, is completely submerged, and the crops will probably be totally ruined. The damage is not yet estimated but will be heavy. Three islands in the river between here and the mouth of the Missouri, having 200 acres, are under water and a strong current sweeping over them. They will probably be carried away and every vestige of their crops. The northern part of the city, lying along the river bank, including the suburb of Lowell, are pretty well inundated. Within this section are a large number of mills and factories. There is much suffering and deprivation in the flooded districts.

CAMDEN, S. C., 20.—A monument erected by the women of Kershaw County, in memory of the Confederate dead was dedicated to-day. There was a grand military demonstration, in which twenty companies participated. Senators Hampton and Butler, Governor Thomson and other distinguished men were present. The ceremonies of unveiling consisted of an artillery salute, a dedicatory prayer, an ode to the ladies, and a memorial oration by Senator Hampton. He paid a tribute to the faith, devotion, and patience of the Southern women, and said when the true history of the war shall be written, they would not only occupy the first place in our hearts, but the first in honor. They would always repel with scorn and indignation the imputation that monuments to the Confederate dead marked the spot where traitors slept. We of the South were neither traitors or rebels, nor was our war in any proper sense a rebellion. It was strictly a civil war, growing out of conflicting interests and different construction of the Constitution by opposite sections of the country. He maintained that the perfect union of the States contemplated by the fathers could never be possible if the citizens of one portion of the republic are to be kept in that Union merely on sufferance, tolerated but suspected, contributing their full share to the support of the government, but not participating in its direction; bearing its burdens but not sharing its honors, and feeling that in the home of their fathers they are but unwelcome intruders. He congratulated the country that the future was auspicious; that the scars of war were being obliterated by time, and demanded that our former enemies do justice to the motives that inspired our conduct. He believed that if the settlement of the war issues had been left to the old soldiers, the country would have been saved the shame and humiliation of reconstruction. He counseled obedience to the laws, and to the supremacy of the Constitution, and said: "It requires only mutual forbearance, concession and generosity on the part of the contending sections to bring about this result, and surely every statesman, every lover of his country, desires to see this end reached; and it can be attained

without loss of self-respect by any honest man, North or South, without any unmanly degradation; without the sacrifice of one honest conviction, or one cherished principle. The great questions that were at issue between the North and South, and which were left to the arbitrament of war, were decided against us, but the sword never has decided and never will decide the question involving the merit of principle. The final judgment as to the motives and actions of the war rest with a higher tribunal than any on this earth, and to that last court of appeal must every question of right and wrong be submitted. For our convictions we are responsible alone to our conscience, and to our God; hence there is no inconsistency in our giving to the Constitution and laws under which we live an earnest support, while we hold in tender reverence the memories of men who died for the cause we held to be just and right.

The oration was received with much enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, 21.—The waters of Lake Calumet yesterday were paid, and the occasion was improved by the acclimats now at Pullman, who contemplate entering the great rowing contest Thursday and Friday. Among the arrivals yesterday were Wm. Elliott, ex-champion of England, whom Hanlan defeated on the Tyne course, in England, in 1879, and James H. Riley, of Saratoga, who had the honor of rowing Hanlan a dead heat at the Barrie regatta. The prospects now are that 18 men will start, and while Hanlan is the favorite against the field, Hamm, Gaudaur, Lee and Hosmer are dividing the honors for second place, while Parker, of St. Louis, has many admirers and it is thought may prove a surprise party. Courtney has not put in an appearance and is not expected to show up at this late hour.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—The terrible calamity of Saturday evening is the subject of universal unhappy comment. The hall has been surrounded by distressed and excited crowds. The stairway from the gallery at the top landing, at which occurred the pressure which led to the accident, is from five to six feet wide, and the gallery door through which the children were allowed to pass is so narrow that they were obliged to pass one at a time, which circumstance is regarded as the direct cause of the calamity. It was fastened with a bolt which was lodged in a hole of the floor, thus narrowing the passage way for the purpose of ticket taking when the audience was entering the hall. The janitor says the scene behind the gallery door was fearful. Some children were fixed upright in the heap and actual gasping for breath, so great was the pressure of the crowd upon them. The majority of the children in the hall were under 12 years of age. When the disaster happened, the janitor and wife and several hastily summoned bystanders went to work immediately to give the sufferers relief. They first sent out of the building by other exits the little ones still in the hall, by this way avoiding fears of another crush. Those who went to the rescue of the sufferers found the work of removing the heap of bruised, crushed and suffocated bodies, no easy task. Two hundred children were rescued from the pile who were partially uninjured; many others were found in an unconscious condition, but of these a number were restored at once to their homes. Those who were dead with a number whose wounds are regarded as fatal, were laid out in the hall, where the local doctors in attendance used every effort to restore those in whom a spark of life could be detected. One eyewitness stated he saw lying on the flagstones, a short distance from the bottom of the stairs, the dead bodies of seven children. Many of them who came to assist in removing the dead and rescuing the living were utterly overcome by the distressing sight of so many dead and dying children. A number of deaths have occurred since the first report, and the total list is now placed at 186. One of the persons who responded quickly to the call for help says that many who volunteered to assist in rescuing the children, sickened at the spectacle, and fled horrified from the distressing scene. The rescuers efforts were directed towards reaching the children who were apparently alive. So tightly were the victims

jammed together that it was regarded dangerous to drag them out of the helpless mass, lest the effort would result in pulling off the limbs of the living children as well as mutilating the dead. They therefore proceeded steadily and systematically to lift off the topmost. A few of those beneath had survived, and their moaning and low cries of pain could be distinctly heard amid the exclamations and cries of bereaved parents and friends who were thronging the adjacent streets. The disaster was referred to in all the churches in Sunderland yesterday, and by many preachers in London, prayers were offered for the parents and friends of the victims.

The staircase from the gallery was a winding one. Both audience, and officials in the hall at the time of the disaster were unaware of some time of the terrible tragedy being enacted at the door. They were not informed till Graham, hall-keeper, who strolling near the scene of the calamity, was attracted by the groans and gave the alarm. Mr. Fay, who gave free entertainment, was busy packing his apparatus to depart, when a man rushed up to him and informed him of the disaster, and he immediately fell down speechless in a fit. Some of the families whose homes were so suddenly darkened, had over three children. One man and wife pushed their way into the hall in which lay the bodies of the victims, and without betraying any emotion began to scan the faces of the dead. Recognizing the face of one of his children the father, pointing with his finger exclaimed: "That's one," passing on again he recognized another, and then a third; staggering in a fit of agony he cried, "My God! all my family gone!" and overwhelmed with grief sank on the floor. In some homes there are five children dead. Queen Victoria sent a telegram to the Mayor of Sunderland expressing her grief at the disaster. Children of various Sunday schools sent telegrams of sympathy. The flags are at half-mast. One Sunday school of a thirty scholars by the catastrophe. Many survivors had their arms broken in the crush; others are suffering from broken ribs or rupture of internal organs. Graham, hall-keeper, says children not twenty yards from the door came pressing forward, unaware of the tragedy, thus making matters ten times worse than they really were. The scene inside the hall, during identification of the victims, description; it was painful in extreme. The faces of the children in almost every case were black and swollen from suffocation, of which many died. Many lips were cracked and bleeding. Parents rushing wildly about would fall upon the bodies of the dead children with loud wailing and weeping, clasp the unconscious forms in their arms, vainly endeavoring to note any sign of life. Many poor mothers swooned away at the first sight of the dead, while others were wild, almost violent in hysterical grief. The act of removing the dead from the hall yesterday, was the occasion for a renewal of the lamentations. In the confusion many parents rushed through the police cordon appointed for the preservation of order, and there was a scene of great confusion. One of the witnesses of the calamity stated to-day that for the first five minutes there was a great lack of assistance, and from this cause alone there were certainly 100 lives lost. The weather was warm, and the passage way very close, so that in a short time after the catastrophe a horrible stench came from the mass of the hall.

Latest reports figure up 168 dead. The greatest fear is felt that number may yet be shown to have reached 200. The eagerness of children to depart from the hall, caused by their desire to receive prizes promised them. Graham throws the blame of the calamity upon a man connected with the entertainment, who it appears fastened the door half open in order that the prize might be given the children one at a time while leaving the hall. One sad incident was witnessed in the vicinity of the hall. A lad was sitting on the railing near Murton street crying. A passer-by inquired the cause of his grief. "Why, sir," said he, "I was in the place there, and when I was coming out a boy that was dying bit my hand; and that's the one," he added, pointing to the corpse of a child lying near by.

The number of deaths from the Sunderland calamity has reached 197.