

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 31.—The action of the committee on ways and means in finding a bill in relation to the duty on paper and pulp by including a long list of articles, is variously commented upon. There seems to have been a majority of the committee in favor of a reduction of the duty on paper, who it is claimed have been bulldozed by the newspapers against their judgment, and the high tariff men who did not want this duty reduced, resorted to a parliamentary ruse which is known as "loading down" a bill, and amended it so as to include a large number of commodities, from which a majority of the House, will not consent to have the protection removed.

The public debt statement will show a reduction of \$10,000,000 for March; internal revenue receipts, \$9,000,000, customs, \$19,000,000.

NEW YORK, 31.—The *Herald's* Galveston special says: There is no longer any doubt that the ex-President has fixed his mind on another term in the White House. He is as silent about as it the grave, but those who accompany him, and his family do not conceal their eager desire to re-enter the White House, nor their dislike of any opposition to their wishes. They have fixed all their hopes on success, and the ex-President not only seeks the nomination, but does not mean to be balked in his desire. He will not withdraw. There is no doubt on this point. He is a candidate before the Convention, and he means that the party shall nominate him, no matter how bitter the struggle, or narrow the majority may be.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—Owing to some mismanagement on the part of some of the election officials, the count is not yet complete, but the majority of the Citizens' ticket will not vary much from 6,900. It is not decided yet whether the Workingmen will contest the election on account of difference of the ballot paper, though the report is that the real facts of the case regarding the paper have been ascertained to be that the Workingmen procured their paper from the Secretary of State, while the Citizens' Union obtained theirs from a dealer in the city. There is no evidence that the variation in color was the result of intention. As to the charge of surveillance of voters rendered possible by the difference in the color of ballots, the most charitable hypothesis is that it was merely done to keep a run of the voting with a view of anticipating the result in a general way. Whether or not any contest is made the general impression seems to be that nothing will come of it, as mere formality will not be allowed. The reverse is clearly the manifested will of the people.

Sitka advices via Port Townsend, say: The winter has been unusually severe.

The troubles between the Indian tribes have been amicably settled.

Lieut. Guertin, of the sloop of war *Jameson*, was married to Miss Kate Omittoff.

Mining operations are at a standstill on account of the weather.

TOPEKA, 31.—The State convention does not meet until 4 p.m. The prospects are that it will be late tonight before anything definite can be forwarded. The Blaine men are in the majority in the State, but the Grant men control two to three congressional districts. The Blaine men in caucus last night decided to elect all the delegates in the convention, not allowing districts to make selections as has been the practice heretofore. The Grant men say they will persist and withdraw and elect delegates from two Grant districts. Whether this is to be done is not to be said, but there is to be a stormy time. Senator Plumb is here as a delegate, and it is understood he will join the Blaine force and insist on a full Blaine delegation.

ST. LOUIS, 31.—Under an order issued by Judge Hallett, of the United States Circuit Court, at Denver, to-day, the Western Union Telegraph Company regain possession of their telegraph lines on the Colorado Central Railroad extending from Denver to Cheyenne. At 7 p.m. they restore connection between Colorado points and the East and North, as well as the Pacific Coast. This was among the Western Union lines forcibly seized by the Gould interest on the 27th of February last, and their restoration to the Western Union is a very substantial gain to that company, as the connection is an important one.

DENVER, 31.—The *Tribune* and

News' Leadville special says: F. A. Prentice last night shot and killed L. C. Dixon while engaged in a quarrel growing out of an alleged insult offered by Prentice to a lady who Dixon was escorting home.

The *Tribune's* Cannon City special says: It is stated here that the agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company are bringing 2,000 men from Canada to work on the Leadville extension of that road, and will have trains running into Leadville in 75 days.

COHOES, 31.—The Harmony mills strike continues among the weavers and spinners, at a loss to the workmen of \$30,000 weekly. The working weavers were stoned last night. Three hundred weavers and 180 looms are operating. If the strikers do not return within the week, they will be locked out until the men present themselves for work.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., 31.—Kane Brother's stone front block was burned at midnight. Loss \$40,000.

TOPEKA, Ky., 31.—Nearly all the delegates are here. The Blaine men claim 50 majority. The Grant men only ask no instructions to be given. An attempt will be made to pass resolutions indicting Ingalls, which will make trouble.

SAN ANTONIO, 31.—General Canals, commander of the Mexican forces on the Lower Rio Grande, with his staff, reached Galveston Thursday, for a visit to San Antonio. Ord sent Major Raphael to escort him.

COLUMBIA, 21.—Grant is the present choice of the republican leaders. Blaine second. The republicans will nominate a full State ticket, and are registering in full force.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The sub-committee on Pacific Railroads who were instructed by the full committee to enquire into the alleged contract between the Pacific Railroad and Pacific Steamship Company have not prepared their report upon the subject, but it is understood they will take the ground that while such a contract would be obnoxious to the received tenets and precedents of common law, the almost universally changed condition upon which commercial transactions are based justify radical departure from former precedents.

Senator Booth's bill to authorize the auditing of unpaid accounts of a number of California merchants for supplies furnished the Indian service during the years 73-4 and 5 was to-day reported back from the Senate committee on claims favorably, but with amendments making its provisions general. The bill as amended directs the accounting officer of the Treasury to examine and audit all the unpaid accounts heretofore filed in the departments for service rendered and supplies furnished under the direction of the Indian bureau, and in cases where said service and supplies are found to have been actually applied to the benefit of the Indians, to report to congress the balances equitable due on said account respectively, notwithstanding no sufficient appropriation existed to pay them at this time they were presented. The bill was placed on the Senate calendar for further action.

Representative Horace Davis has received and will to-morrow file at the State Department an elaborate communication addressed to Secretary Evarts, by Theodore A. Lord, of San Francisco, making very serious charges against Thomas T. Dawson, formerly of Oakland, and now United States Consul at Apia. Lord's truthfulness and reliability are vouched for to Congressman Davis by a number of the most respectable citizens and business firms of San Francisco, interested in the Samoa Islands, who write to him that Lord was selected by them to go to Samoa and advise him of the true state of affairs there, on account of his well known integrity. Lord charges Consul Dawson with working in the interest of the Mormon government, and Mormon business houses against the interests of the American government and American citizens. He says he is a man of bad character, in fact, infamous wherever he is known, personally dishonest and corrupt, and nothing less than a petty thief. Lord also severely criticizes the convention entered into by Consul Dawson, and the German and English representatives with the new king Maleatou by which it is proposed to create Opia into a municipality under the control of foreign consuls, with authority to levy a tax of five per cent. per year upon American residents and he and his San Francisco friends ask Secretary Evarts to disapprove this convention. Davis, correspondent above referred to, say in closing

these charges, until some decent reliable man to be appointed to succeed Dawson there will be no safety for the American interests at Samoa and no encouragement for Americans to contend for a portion of its trade. If there were a reputable consul there a company would be formed here at once to operate the sugar plantations of these islands, but parties are waiting for a change of consuls to be made before doing anything.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Tribune* comments: The triumph of the Citizens' Union in the San Francisco election is overwhelming. The demagogues who have filled the Sand Lots with billingsgate and menaced the city with fire and slaughter have been put to route at the polls. The democrats were in open alliance with the workmen and share the ignominy of the campaign and the defeat. For example, the Democratic Convention accepted the Sand Lot candidate for joint Senator, after receiving from him a formal pledge that he would vote for a democratic United States Senator. A party nomination had previously been made, but the leaders vied with one another in wheedling to the rowdy element. A few bourgeois clamored for a straight ticket, but the nomination was swallowed by a large majority without retchings and almost without grimace. The result of the election is most significant and gratifying. The redemption of San Francisco is drawing nigh.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The debt statement shows a decrease in the public debt for March of \$14,719,397; cash in treasury, \$201,106,983; gold certificates, \$6,885,500; silver certificates, \$11,289,920; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$8,849,000; refunding certificates, \$830,450; legal tenders outstanding, \$340,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$15,525,297.

The national bank circulation increased \$20,639,103 since resumption day, January 1st, 1879, and legal tenders on deposit with the treasurer for the purpose of retiring circulation have increased to \$8,028,982 in the same period.

The postoffice department awarded the contract for the delivery of mails between the depot and post-office in San Francisco, for two years from July 1st, to Abbot & Parkinson for \$5,445.

COLUMBUS, Neb., 1.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-night, Frank P. Millard in the chair. Committees were appointed, and pending reports addresses were made by Dr. Miller, of Omaha, and others. The motion to sustain the two-thirds rule in the National Convention was adopted by a vote of 88 to 67. The committee on resolutions presented a report advocating hard money and low tariff, denouncing the wrong inflicted upon the democratic party and the country at large by the republicans in 1876; and pledging the democrats of Nebraska to right those wrongs as far as possible and punish the wrongdoers.

NEW YORK, 1.—A committee of 21 appointed by the Democrat Union on Monday, to devise the best plan for bringing about a union between the Tammany and anti-Tammany democracy, met this afternoon and appointed a sub-committee of five to call upon the two existing democratic organizations of this city and want each of them to appoint a sub-committee to meet this committee in conference for the purpose of devising a plan to secure the election of a united representation of the democrats of the city of New York as delegates to the coming convention.

TOPEKA, 1.—The republican State convention of Kansas assembled in Representative's Hall this afternoon. L. Reddon, chairman of the committee on credentials and order of business, was appointed temporary chairman, and the convention adjourned until 8 p.m. The convention is strictly a Blaine affair, and the delegates elected were instructed for that candidate.

CHICAGO, 1.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Senator Blaine caused considerable surprise and disgust by favoring the rider on the appropriation bills in hostility to the former position of himself and the republican party. He recognizes his error to-night and regrets it.

LOUISVILLE, 1.—The \$30,000 prize in the Commonwealth lottery was drawn this afternoon, by ticket 1,451; the second prize \$10,000 by ticket 16,508.

MANSFIELD, O., 1.—Secretary Sherman, in a short speech here to-night, referring to his previous innocent remark that he had come home last fall to repair his fences, said that thanks to his friend Mr. Nigh, those fences were now in repair, and now he has come home

because his heart is turned towards home.

He continued: What I say to you will be read by many who don't sympathize with you in your generous support, but it is due to them as well as to you, that what I say shall be frank, manly and truthful. By the course of recent events, and not by myself seeking, my name is mentioned among those from whom the republican party will select one, to carry its banner in the approaching Presidential contest. It is not egotism to state this fact, and it is not to shrink from criticism and scrutiny such a course necessarily invites and provokes. I accepted the position without pretense of mock modesty, because I did not think it right to allow friends to put themselves to trouble on my account without a frank avowal that I was willing to accept and without delaying until certain of success [applause], but with a firm determination not to detract from the merits or services of others, nor to seek this lofty elevation by dishonorable means or lying evasions or pretense. [Applause.]

In this way and in this way only am I a candidate, but with great doubt whether if nominated I would meet the expectations of friends, and I am resolved, in case of failure, that I will abide cheerfully and kindly by the choice of the convention. [Applause.] There is one condition, scarcely necessary to state, upon which my candidacy depends, and that is, if the republicans of Ohio do not fairly and fully in their convention express a preference for me, and support it with substantial unanimity in the National Convention, my name will not be presented to that convention with my consent. [Applause.] And this, fellow citizens, is about all, and is perhaps more than I ought to say about personal matters, for in the great contest, in which we are about to engage, the hopes and ambitions and even the lives of men are of but little account compared with the issue involved. When American politics are so tranquil that a mere choice of men, and not great principles, is the bone of contention between parties, then it is a matter of comparative indifference who is nominated. But the contest this fall between the republican and democratic parties, will present for decision questions of the gravest importance. The candidates chosen for the republican party must be those who will not only fairly represent our side of these great issues, but who will probably be most certain of election. The republican party is the party of principle, and the democratic party is the party of opposition. The republican party wins only upon its bold leadership on questions of public policy. It proposes now to maintain a policy of resumption and refundings which has been so successfully executed thus far, but must be supported hereafter by the friendly action of the government. It proposes to maintain and enforce the constitutional amendments with all the powers of national government, to the end that every man, poor or rich, white or black, may be secure in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. [Applause.] It proposes to fasten and extend the system of free common public schools, both by State and national governments, to the end that every child of proper age may secure instruction in the primary branches of education, and thus give to the poor, as well as the rich a fair chance in life, so that the opportunities to win an honorable position in life may not be confined to any favored or fortunate class, [enthusiastic applause.]

I believe the republican party is the only party in this country that has the courage and ability to carry out these great objects of national desire, and that the controlling elements of the democratic party cannot and ought not to be trusted to secure either of these primary conditions of good government. Though there are many men in that party whose friendship I highly prize, yet I never concealed from them or from you my profound distrust of the principles and the tendencies and aims of that party. And now, more than ever, I would regard its success in gaining control of the executive and judicial branches of the government as an unmixed calamity.

The Secretary then referred to the great change that has taken place since 1877, when the democrats elected senators from great central States, whose control passed from the hands of republicans, and even Illinois sent an independent to the Senate.

He vindicated the President's southern policy. He said it had

been more criticized than any other act of his administration, and said he believed it was sober judgment to-day, that it was wise and for the best interests of both whites and blacks.

Referring to the desperate and dangerous condition of finances three years ago, when hard times had deprived men of work, encouraged tramps, riot and violence. He said paper was below par, distrust and idleness and shiftlessness were uppermost, and 4½ per cent. bonds were with difficulty sold at par. Now the before idle men are busy, money is at par, credit is universal, capital is no longer hoarded, new industries are springing up, the public debt is rapidly decreasing, this month's decrease being greater than ever before—\$14,000,000. (Great applause.) Hundreds of millions of our bonds have been sold above par and at a large premium now, and bonds at a still lower rate may, perhaps be negotiated. The republicans last fall carried by a majority or plurality every northern State where an election was held.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The adroit purpose of the republican minority of the Senate in allowing the marshal deficiency bill to be engrossed and read a third time yesterday without debating it was disclosed to-day by Senator Edmunds' speech, and is this evening the main topic of comment in political circles. This purpose, it is now seen, was to procure a veto for the bill based upon objections to its political clause, which objections, as set forth by Edmunds to-day, might for the most part have been obviated by amendments as soon as they were stated, had not the majority been precluded from offering amendments by the parliamentary law which requires all engrossed bills to be voted upon as a whole, without opportunity for further amendment. Edmunds' criticisms, it will be observed, were founded almost wholly upon the alleged faultiness of the machinery provided by the new clause for the appointment and control of election officers and were pointed out as likely to be grave difficulties in operating it; and although he charged that the insertion of this clause was a covert attack upon election laws, designed to weaken or practically abrogate them, it was very noticeable that he had refrained from making this charge until the bill had passed beyond the parliamentary stage for amending it in particulars which he most specifically condemned. Hence his subsequent declaration that this was only one link in the chain of propositions intended to reverse everything that now exists for the security and protection of the people of the United States under the federal Constitution, fell short of the desired effect, but the intimation of his closing sentence that the President will veto the bill has produced a decided impression as is quite generally believed to be founded upon authoritative information as to the President's purpose. It is also believed, however, that the President in this event will make no opposition to the scope of the proposition, but will be inclined to express his willingness to approve it if its operating machinery be perfected and it be presented to him as a separate measure, instead of a rider on appropriation bills. Secretary Evarts, whose presence in the Senate chamber on similar occasions during the extra session was always found to be a precursor of a veto message, was an attentive auditor of Edmunds' speech to-day and has evidently come to the Capitol for the sole purpose of hearing it.

Senator Booth to-day introduced a bill directing the issuance of a patent to the heirs of Juan Reid for Rancho Corte del Presidio in accordance with a survey made in pursuance of the final decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 5th, '72. This decision of Sec'y Delano, through the efforts of the military authorities and some other parties, has been brought before Secretary Schurz for review, and it is understood that Judge Marble, the law officer of the Interior Department, has written an opinion providing for a new survey to restrict Reid's heirs to one square league.

The House judiciary committee have agreed to the second passage of a bill for the relief of the former occupants of Point San Jose military reservation, which is a duplicate of the measure recently agreed upon by the Senate committee. It authorizes the court of claims to give judgment for the value of improvements made by the Government, but probably rejects the claim for compensation for lands.

The Senate committee on railroads gave a hearing to-day to ex-Gov.