# New-York Tribune.

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## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

THE CREEK CIVIL DISSENSIONS EXPLAINED—INDIAN SOCIOLOGY—DENIAL BY SECRETARY CHANDLER—DISCIPLINE OF NAVAL CADETS.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE furnishes an explanation of the troubles among the Creeks, showing that they originated at the time of the War of the Rebellion. The Union sympathizers are now being harshly treated and need relief from the Government. A forthcoming work on the sociology of the Omaha Indians is described by a TRIBUNE correspondent. Secretary Chandler states that he does not aspire to succeed Mr. Rollins in the United States Senate. The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter of instructions to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy with regard to the subject of discipline.

### THE CREEK INDIAN TROUBLES.

THEIR ORIGIN DATING BACK TO THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—UNIONISTS PERSECUTED AND MURDERED—CHEROKEES UNEASY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Inspector Pollock, who was sent to the Indian Territory to investigate the Creek troubles, has submitted his report. He recommended that a detachment of troops be sent into the Creek country to repress disorder and preserve the peace. General Sherman has issued the necessary orders at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. To a TRIBUNE correspondent, to-day, a man who commanded the loyal Indian troops during the Rebellion said that the internal difficulties among the Creeks really date back to the close of the war, and that the recent disorders, which began in December last, were precipitated by what some of the Indians regarded as an unfair mode of distributing the Creek Orphan fund, to reimburse which Congress appropriated a large sum last year. This gentleman also said:

When the Rebellion began, about one-half of the Creeks, comprising most of the full-blood Indians, remained true to the Union cause. Under the leadership of their grand old chief, Opathleyoholo, they moved northward to Kansas, fighting three severe battles with the rebels on their way. The first Indian regiment (Union) was wholly recruited from among these loyal Creeks, and they were splendid soldiers. When the war was over the distinction between "loyal" and "disloyal" Creeks was kept up and the latter succeeded in obtaining control of the government, and have managed to retain it down to the present time. The loyal portion of the tribe have had many causes of just complaint, and last fall there was bloodshed.

WHO THE SPIECHEE REBELS ARE.

The "Spiechee rebels," as they are termed by the Creek authorities, are led by Ispahechee, who was a soldier in the first Indian regiment, under my command. With few exceptions the loyal Creeks side with him in this unfortunate trouble. There is perhaps some reason to fear that unless the difficulties are settled soon the Cherokees will become involved. I heard this morning that Sleeping Rabbit, a prominent citizen by adoption of the Cherokee Nation, has been killed since he was arrested a few days ago. I presume that his murderers will be demanded by the Cherokee Government if that be true."

The correspondent was shown a letter dated March 4, from one of the most influential and prominent citizens of the Cherokee Nation—a man who is in every respect trustworthy. He writes:

Inspector Pollock has been among the Creeks for some days; I regret to say that I have not seen him. *The Indian Chieftain*, the reputed organ of the Administration, says that he indorses Agent Tuft's policy of dealing with the disaffected Creeks—now spoken of as the "Spiechee rebels," but who properly speaking, are the Opathleyohola party of Unionists of immortal fame; and against whom a systematic warfare of oppression, robbery and murder has been inaugurated—and is pursued with relentless venom. Spiechee (Espah-e-chee), is one of the noblest representatives of the pure blood Creek tribe, and is a man of great moderation.

UNION SYMPATHIZERS MURDERED.

He told our assistant chief, R. Bartch, Christmas last, that upwards of fifty of his men had been killed by the Creek light-horse men—and now said that 100 have been killed within the last four months. Sleeping Rabbit, who came to this country in 1838 with the Eastern Cherokees and was adopted under our constitution and has a Cherokee family, and forty others from the Greenleaf settlement, this nation, went, unarmed, last week to see the Inspector (Pollock) at Muscogo, and to trade—and were arrested by order of General Porter and marched off to Okmulgee and other points for trial. D. Childers, just from Washington, was arrested at the same time. Rabbit, report says, was ironed. After leaving Muscogo one of the prisoners was killed. These men were sympathizers, no doubt, with the Spiechee party, but I have not heard of their committing any unfriendly act toward the Creek Nation. You know, Colonel, that more than half the Creeks were Union men in the late war.

A FAIR COUNT DENIED.

They elected the chief a few years since, but he was unseated on technicalities. If a fair count could be had, I have every reason to believe that they are still numerically the stronger of the two parties—but as things now are, this cannot be done; if the Government is determined to stand by Agent Tuft's recommendations these people are doomed. All these things are causing unrest among the Cherokees.

Sleeping Rabbit, it seems, was the most influential man in the "Greenleaf settlement," which is composed of the remnant and direct descendants of the ancient Natchez tribe, who were fire-worshippers. These people were formerly considered a part of the Creek tribe, but when the Southern tribes emigrated from the country east of the Mississippi, nearly half a century ago, the Natchez settled in the Cherokee country and were formally adopted as citizens. A good deal of the present trouble is attributed to the conduct of one Vore, who has been chief clerk at the Indian agency. He was a paymaster in the rebel service, and, it is asserted, has been guilty of many questionable practices. It is said that an order for his removal has been issued from the Indian office.

### SOCIOLOGY OF THE OMAHA INDIANS.

AN INTERESTING VOLUME ON THE SUBJECT IN COURSE OF PREPARATION BY THE REV. J. O. DORSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, of the Bureau of Ethnology, has nearly ready for the printers an interesting volume on the sociology of the Omaha Indians, who number about 1,100 persons and now live in Burt County, Neb. Mr. Dorsey has spent the greater portion of the last twelve years in the study of the dialects, laws and customs of the various branches of the great Siouan family, and has gathered a formidable mass of material of interest to the ethnologists. He has obtained his information from original sources, having spent months at a time among the Indians learning their language and studying their laws and customs. Among many tribes the ancient codes are undergoing a course of modification, made necessary by the changed condition of things in respect to gaining a livelihood and influenced to a still greater extent by contiguity to the white race.

THE RELATION OF WIFE TO HUSBAND.

Mr. Dorsey finds much to admire in the customs of the Indians and pronounces many of the opinions prevalent in the East about them erroneous. In respect to their family economy, he says the relation of wife to the husband, so far from being like that of slave to master, is, among the tribes he has visited, one of respect and influence, limited in its sphere but recognized under all circumstances. Hunting was not the pastime but the business of the husband, and regulations of the most rigid kind governed all his operations. No man could go off upon a hunt by himself without the consent of the chiefs appointed to direct the expedition, lest by premature action he should alarm the buffaloes, and while filling his own larder ruin the chances of success for the rest of the tribe. Hunting and war for the defence of the tribal interests were the work of the men, and it was considered sufficient. Woman, for her share, cared for the home and performed the duties which lay near it. The tepee and all it contained in tribes where "mother-right" prevailed were hers in fee simple.

POLYGAMY PERMITTED IF THE WIFE WISHED IT.

Polygamy was not forbidden, but when practised had few of the objectionable features which characterize it elsewhere. It was the wife who besought her husband to extend his marriage relations. She selected the woman who was to share with her the cares of the household and the attentions of the husband. For this purpose her choice almost invariably fell upon her own sister or upon some near blood relation. She would say "We are one flock, my sister and I; my duties are too hard; take her, that I may have assistance."

It was the duty of a man to marry the widow of his deceased brother, after the elapse of a suitable time—two or three years—and care for her and her children as if they were his own. The aged and helpless also had claims upon their more vigorous blood relatives which were of an exacting nature and were everywhere recognized. Some years ago an asylum was built by the Government in one of the tribes for those who were unable to care for themselves, but owing to the maintenance of ancient customs it has never had an occupant.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW A DIVORCE COURT.

The terms "brother" and "sister" are applied to distant cousins as well as to those born of the same parentage, and marriage between members of the same genus or clan is rigidly prohibited. The rights of the mother-in-law would be considered very oppressive to a civilized husband. If she does not approve the conduct of her daughter's husband she may take his wife away by the exercise of her own arbitrary will and give her to another man. There is possibly a compensating advantage in this for a husband who does not like his wife, since he might secure a divorce by merely offending his mother-in-law.

Unchastity is rare. Thieving is held in great contempt and thieves are punished severely. The penalty for murder is death at the hands of the relatives of the victim, but may be compromised by the payment of valuables at the will of the executioners. Drunkenness, which proved a terrible curse when it prevailed has among the Omahas been entirely eradicated by the efforts of the native policemen uninspired by any other influence than their own good sense.

OMAHA CHARITY OSTENTATIOUS.

Charity of a certain ostentatious kind is a fixed principle. A man's importance and influence are not estimated so much by what he possesses as by what he has given away. To bestow upon one's kindred is not considered an act of charity, but a duty. To give to those who have no claim is a public virtue, and "the generous" rank with "the brave" in dignity and influence. Gifts are usually made in public, and any spectator may record the event by notching a stick, and thus prepare himself to appear as a witness should the benefactor ever claim to have given more than he actually bestowed.

### THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A statement is current in the New-England papers to the effect that Secretary Chandler will enter the race for the Senatorship to succeed Senator Rollins, of New-Hampshire, whose term expired a week ago. When Mr. Chandler's attention was called to this matter, he said: "It is not so. I am not a candidate, and you are authorized to say so anywhere and to anybody. I am in favor of the re-election of Senator Rollins."

### SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Ex-Congressman Crowley, of New-York, has been retained by Attorney-General Brewster to conduct the prosecution of the South Carolina election cases to be held in Charleston in April. A large number of cases will be presented.

### GROWING WHEAT NOT YET DAMAGED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In relation to the recent reports of damage to the growing wheat crop, Mr. Dodge, statistician to the Department of Agriculture, states that no such reports have been received by him, and that the status of the crop can only be unfavorably affected by future disasters.

### NAVAL ACADEMY DISCIPLINE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to the superintendent of the Naval Academy relative to the cases of several cadets deficient in conduct at the recent semi-annual examination:

The case of Naval Cadets Frazier, Quimby, Sweeting, Sparling and McCord are referred back to you for further consideration and final recommendation. All the papers concerning them which have been transmitted to the Department by you are herewith returned, and various letters interceding in their behalf are also forwarded to you for consideration. It is not the intention of the Department to interfere, except for extraordinary reasons, with such measures and rules as the Superintendent and Academic Board may adopt for the discipline and instruction of the cadets. Such frequent interpositions by parents or influential friends of the cadets would soon demoralize the Academy, and would ultimately change it from a school of special instruction and severe discipline, designated to fit the cadets for the perils, emergencies and patriotic enterprises of a military life, into an ordinary institution of learning. If it ever becomes such, it should not be thereafter maintained at the public expense of $450,000 annually.

In making your final recommendation, reasonable leniency should be shown those cadets whose improper conduct may have resulted from haste or youthful thoughtfulness, and their future career should not be clouded by dismissal for light causes. On the other hand, the real welfare of the whole school should inexorably control the action of its authorities, and the effect which may be produced upon the great body of cadets by the retention of persistent wrong-doers should have full weight in any decision.

### RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, lately in command of the European Station, was placed on the retired list yesterday by operation of the law. He is succeeded in command of the European Station by Rear Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, formerly of the Light-House Board. Rear Admiral E. R. Calhoun will be retired in April. These two retirements will make a vacancy in the list of Rear Admirals, which will be filled by the promotion of Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, now on duty with the Naval Advisory Board.

### THE NEW FIVE-CENT PIECE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury having directed that the word "cents" be added to the new five-cent piece, the superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, who designed the original coin, is engaged in preparing a device for the back of the proposed coin, which will include the denomination of its value in unmistakable terms. No order has, however, been made, suspending the coinage of the new five-cent pieces, and the Mint Bureau reports that they are being issued from the Philadelphia Mint at the rate of nearly $5,000 worth a day, which amount is said to be sufficient only to supply about half the applications made for them.

### MUSIC AT PAYNE'S REINTERMENT

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Architect Clarke, on behalf of Mr. Corcoran, has requested the Philharmonic Society of this city to take charge of the musical portion of the exercises on the occasion of the reinterment of John Howard Payne's body, and to render with a large chorus, "Home, Sweet Home." The invitation has been accepted.

### *LIEUTENANT SEYMOUR'S FUNERAL.*

BOSTON, March 11.—The funeral services of Lieutenant Charles Seymour, United States Navy, were held this afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church at Charlestown. There was a large attendance of naval attaches. The body was escorted to the church by a full force of marines. The pall-bearers included Pay Director Gilman, Medical Inspector Gorgas, Captain Chandler, in charge of the navy yard, and Captain Bunce, of the Wabash. The remains were taken by the Fall River Line to New York to-night for burial.

### *COMPLAINTS OF SPINNERS.*

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 11.—Secretary Howard, in a call for a spinners' meeting, Tuesday night, says: "The only recent grievance is the tyranny of overseers in discharging spinners without just cause. If those higher in authority do not stop further injustice a firm and determined stand will have to be made against such arbitrary conduct. Though strikes are only believed in as a last resort, I see nothing left open to spinners but such a course, if this system is further pursued."

### *INDICTED FOR ASSAULT.*

FREDERICK, Md., March 11.—James C. King, who, it is alleged, recently forced Dr. A. A. Roth, of this city, at the point of a revolver, to sign a $5,000 note in satisfaction for alleged intimacy with his wife, was indicted on Saturday by the Grand Jury for assault with intent to kill. After getting possession of the note King gave it up and is now suing Roth for $10,000 damages.

## *SNOW STORMS AND GALES.*

### EFFECT OF THE BLOW IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, March 11.—The effects of last evening's storm, reports of the violence of which are now coming in from all parts of Nova Scotia, prove not to have been so serious as was expected. At the south end of this city part of the wharf on which Howell's foundry formerly stood was blown away, but the other wharves and property on the water front suffered only slightly. The chafing of vessels which, in some cases, was quite bad, and the heaving up of a few planks in the wharves make up almost all the other damage yet reported. The vessels at anchor in the harbor rode out the gale without any injury to speak of. The bark Comoria dragged her anchors for a short distance when the storm was at its height between 8 and 9 o'clock, but pulled up before getting into danger. The steamers Sarmatian and Newfoundland, which arrived to-day, report having felt the blow only lightly and were caused no anxiety. The Gloucester fishing schooner Admiral, which put in here to-day to land a sick man, had to lay to during the gale, which struck her with great violence.

### LITTLE DAMAGE DONE AT ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 11.—The storm which prevailed last night subsided about 3 a. m. to-day. The wind hauled around from south to southwest and this forenoon to west. The tide to-day was higher than usual at this time and the sea broke over several wharves, doing little damage, however. To-night the wind is blowing strongly from the west, with snow squalls. Though the weather is stormy, it would attract no attention but for Professor Wiggins's prediction.

### HEAVY FALL OF SNOW IN QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Que., March 11.—A very heavy snow-storm, in fact the heaviest during the whole season, began here yesterday at midday and only ceased at 3 p. m. to-day. With the exception of a little blow from 8 to 12 o'clock to-day, no wind storm has prevailed here. A heavy fall of snow occurred at all outlying places in this province. There was no sudden rise in the St. Lawrence River during the day.

QUEBEC, March 11.—Reports from Heath Point, Anticosti Island, state that a very heavy southeast gale prevailed there last night. This morning about 200 seals were seen on the ice two miles south of that station. The ice there is heavy, but a little water is visible to the south-southeast. The gale has not abated much, but at all the other stations the wind is reported as moderate.

WATERLOO, Que., March 11.—The severest storm known for years is now in progress. Snow began falling yesterday afternoon and continued unabated through the night. The wind has been blowing a gale all day and the snow is piled high, making travel of all kinds absolutely impossible. It will take days to remove the snow blockade. Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt, the wave passing from east to west, causing great alarm. The snow now shows signs of abating.

### SNOW IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 11.—Twelve inches of snow fell here yesterday afternoon and evening. The storm extended the whole length of Lake Champlain. Reports received this evening from northern New-York state that cloudy weather with a heavy north wind prevails, the same as here.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 11.—Rain fell Saturday throughout northern New-York, which changed to snow at night, accompanied by a heavy, cold wind. From three to six inches of snow have fallen and the weather is now clearing and cold. Trains running on the roads to-day kept the tracks clear.

### A CLEAR DAY ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH, March 11.—Reports from along the coast of New-Jersey give to-day's weather as bright and sunny, with a strong and cold wind from the northwest. No signs of a storm are reported.

### *FITFUL WEATHER IN THIS CITY.*

Yesterday was a queer day. There were light, fleecy clouds and bright, warm sunshine in it, and there were also flurries of large flaked snow and great patches of ominous black clouds. A few minutes of calm alternated with a period of fitful sharp wind from morning till night, and all the time the clouds sped in fantastic processions from west to east across the sky. When night fell the sky was as "clear as a bell," but the temperature which was 37° at 3:30 p. m. fell to 27° at 9 p. m. About 10 o'clock the wind began to rise, sweeping in fierce and sudden gusts down Broadway and around the corners into the dark side streets. By 11:30 it had reached a velocity of thirty miles an hour and was blowing from the west with constantly growing strength. The temperature fell to 20° at midnight. The stragglers in the vacant streets struggled hard to make headway against the blasts, or ran precipitately before the piercing gusts that pursued them. Hats were blown off, coats were blown open. The wind swayed the flagstaffs, swung the creaking signs, moaned about the steeples and literally howled through the telegraph wires, while in the black sky the stars shone brilliantly, winking and blinking through the uproar. The Signal Station and its observers were taken completely by surprise and many were the fears lest Wiggins had come to wreak summary vengeance for the flippant contempt with which his oracles had been received. The observers knew not whence came the storm. They knew only that the wind came out of the black west and was steadily increasing in power.

### *LOSS OF LIFE BY THE FLOODS.*

RESULT OF THE UPSETTING OF A HOUSE IN THE HELENA DISTRICT—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—A dispatch from Helena says the first loss of human life by the flood in that region occurred to-day by the upsetting of a house twelve miles south of Helena, in which were six adults and four children. The latter were drowned; the former were rescued by a party of hunters, who took them off the roof after they had clung to it three days. The St. Francis Swamp contains hundreds of horses, mules and cattle standing up to their throats in the water, their owners being unable to rescue them. Many carcasses are floating about.

The Legislative Committee is examining into the condition of the people of the overflowed district, and will report in favor of giving State aid to the actual sufferers.

DESTITUTION IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The committee of South Evansville in charge of supplies for the sufferers along the Ohio River returned on Saturday. The members report great suffering and sickness at nearly all the river towns. At New Franklin, Ind., a village of 120 inhabitants, 30 are destitute and 15 are sick. Two deaths have occurred from pneumonia. At Uniontown, Ky., with a population of 1,500, nearly everybody has suffered. Fifty persons are destitute.

In Shawneetown 1,500 people are destitute, and are depending on the public for provisions and medicines. One hundred and twenty-five persons are sick, and 24 have died of pneumonia, catarrhal fever and dysentery. The last-named disease has become almost an epidemic. About 125 houses have been swept away or damaged. At least 700 persons are liable to disease. At Caseyville, Ill., no relief had been furnished. There were forty-five cases of sickness—mostly of typhoid fever—and one death had occurred. One hundred houses had been under water; half of them are ruined.

The village of Rose Clair had been entirely covered by water. The committee found a family of ten persons, the father and mother being sick, living in the engine-room of an old saw-mill.

New-Liberty, Ill., had been entirely submerged, and sickness to an alarming extent prevailed.

### *RAILROAD NEWS.*

CHICAGO, March 11.—The shipments of grain eastward for the week past from Chicago over the various trunk lines show a decided increase for the Erie Road. Numerous reputable commission and shipping firms here claim that this increase is because the Erie Company has secretly granted special rates to certain commission firms. The agent here denies any knowledge of a privilege in rates. Other commission houses are strenuously agitating the matter.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Company has made to Conrad Baker, of Indianapolis, and the Union Trust Company of New-York, as trustees, a first mortgage for $22,000,000, due and payable on October 1, 1932, with interest at 5 per cent. The mortgage covers all the property of the company.

### *SEQUEL OF AN ELECTION FIGHT.*

FREDERICK, Md., March 11.—Augustus Porter, a Democratic politician, who killed a colored man at the polls in this city last fall at the election, has been practically acquitted of the charge of assault with murderous intent by the Grand Jury, which failed to indict him. This action is a great surprise, and much indignation is expressed at Porter's probable escape from paying the penalty of his crime. *The Times* will say editorially in the morning that the action of the jury is "an insult to decency and a disgrace to this section of the country."

### *A BREAK IN THE FRENCH CABLE.*

BOSTON, March 11.—A private dispatch received in this city announces that communication on the French cable is interrupted by a break which occurred this afternoon about 225 miles from Duxbury, Mass.

## TWO SUNDAY MURDERS.

### A POLICE OFFICER SHOT AT HIS DESK.

ROUNDSMAN COMISKY, OF LONG ISLAND CITY, KILLED BY PATROLMAN CASEY.

Officer Patrick Casey shot Roundsman Richard Comisky, at the Twelfth Precinct Police Station at East-ave. and Fourth-st., Hunter's Point, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The station was in charge of Comisky at that hour, and Officers Jeremiah Connors and Edward O'Brien were on reserve with him. While the three were conversing together, Casey, in citizen's dress, entered and passed through the office to a room in the rear. He took off his overcoat and laid it upon a chair, and a few moments afterward called Officer Connors to come and help him fix his revolver. Connors found Casey standing by a table, with the weapon in his hand, endeavoring to push in the small rod which fastens the barrel in position. Both being unable to remedy the difficulty, O'Brien went in and in a few moments succeeded in making the revolver work.

Casey slipped the weapon into the left-hand pocket of his blue sack coat and walked out into the office, where Comisky sat behind the desk looking out of the window. Stepping up before the desk he asked Comisky why he had dogged him around while he was at his post. The roundsman replied that it was to make him more faithful in the discharge of his duty. Casey immediately drew his revolver and said: "Then I'm going to kill you."

Before Comisky could make a single movement Casey fired directly at his head. The bullet struck the officer about an inch below the right eye and he fell back in his chair dead. Officer O'Brien, who had stepped into the room as the shot was fired, rushed forward and wrenched the revolver from Casey's hand. Assisted by Officer Connors he succeeded in forcing him into the back room.

While O'Brien kept guard over the prisoner Connors hurriedly summoned Dr. W. J. Burnett, whose office was close by. But Comisky had breathed his last before the doctor arrived. The blood was dripping slowly from the wound, and formed a pool beneath the chair in which the officer was seated. Police Commissioner McGee, who lives near by, was summoned, as was also Coroner Robinson, who ordered Casey to be placed under arrest.

CASEY TAKEN TO THE COUNTY JAIL.

The report that a man had been shot at the Seventh Precinct Station ran through Long Island City like wildfire. Assoon as the name of the principals in the murder became known, the excitement became intense. Knots of men gathered at the corner of the street near the station and talked violently about taking the prisoner by force and hanging him to a lamp post. Commissioner McGee, at the request of several citizens, decided to have Casey taken to the County Jail for safe keeping, as the cells in the station were unfit for use. The order was executed with such rapidity that in an hour after the crime was committed the prisoner was behind the strong bars and walls of the Jail.

On the way to the Jail, the Commissioner states that Casey exhibited the most abject cowardice. To one of the officers who accompanied him he said: "For God's sake, don't let the mob get hold of me." He trembled whenever two or more persons were passed, and seemed in constant fear lest some one should fire upon him from behind fences or doors. In the afternoon he sank into a deep sleep, from which Sheriff Furman was unable to rouse him for a long time. Casey's wife, who visited him later in the day, was allowed a few minutes' conversation with him in the presence of keepers. The fact that Comisky was dead was kept from Casey yesterday in order that the motive for which he killed his victim might be discovered. No reporters were admitted to the cell of the prisoner.

NO REASONABLE MOTIVE GIVEN FOR THE DEED.

To a TRIBUNE reporter who visited Hunter's Point last evening Officer O'Brine stated that Casey was undoubtedly under the influence of liquor when he committed the crime. He was not drunk enough to stagger about, and to an ordinary observer would appear sober. O'Brien also said that Casey and Comisky had not been on speaking terms with each other for nearly a year. None of the officers were aware that any quarrel of a serious nature had taken place between them, and were wholly unable to account for Casey's act. That Casey had for some time been jealous of Comisky, because the latter had been advanced more rapidly than himself, was well known to most of the police officers.

"I do not know what Casey's motive was in committing the deed," said James Comisky, a brother of the murdered man. "They have not been on speaking terms for some time. I only know that five weeks ago, when my mother died, Casey came to the house, and in a conversation I had with him said that he would get even with 'Dick' one of these days, if he ever got a chance. I thought at the time that he was only speaking in jest, but, alas, I know now that he was in earnest. It seems to me one of the coldest-blooded murders that ever took place in New-York."

The corpse containing the body stood in a back room of the house occupied by Mr. Comisky's father, in Fourth-st., when a TRIBUNE reporter called last evening. A candelabrum, bearing seven lighted wax tapers, was placed at the head of the coffin. In the room were assembled a dozen or fifteen women, with tear-stained faces. In an adjoining room were a number of men who were endeavoring to console the bereaved father and son. The face of the dead man was marked all over with powder from the murderer's pistol, showing how closely to Comisky he must have stood when he fired.

THE HISTORY OF THE TWO MEN.

Comisky was thirty-two years of age. He was appointed on the police force in 1877. He was advanced to the position of acting-sergeant last summer, under the administration of Mayor DeBevoise, and was continued in that position, in addition to his duties as roundsman, by the Board of Police appointed by Mayor Petry. He was unmarried. His father and brother are the only surviving members of his family.

Casey, although an efficient officer, has never had an enviable reputation. On several occasions during the last five years he has, when heated by liquor, made threats against the lives of those who opposed him in any way. Three years ago he shot and seriously wounded Simon Flaherty, in Kearney's cock-pit at Jackson-ave. and Dutch Kills. Flaherty did not prosecute Casey at the time for fear that cock-fighting would be brought to an end at Hunter's Point and he lose his occupation. A few weeks ago Casey got into a quarrel with "Tom" Clarlin, a well-known character in Hunter's Point, and drew his revolver to shoot him, but was prevented by his friends.

It was reported last night that the cause of the trouble between Casey and Comisky originated last summer at the time of the breaking up of the pool and gambling places at Hunter's Point. Comisky, it is said, was pecuniarily interested in one or two of these concerns. Casey was angry because Comisky had been placed in a position which yielded him so much profit, in preference to himself. Casey is thirty-one years of age, of medium height, thick-set, and wears a black moustache. Dr. W. J. Burnett, assisted by Dr. Hitchcock, made an examination of the body of Comisky soon after his death, and found the bullet in the left lobe of the cerebellum, near the top of the spinal column. The revolver used by Casey was a Colt No. 32. The coroner's inquest will be held on Thursday.

### KILLED BY AN ITALIAN.

A SUNDAY NIGHT TRAGEDY IN MONROE-ST.—STABBED TO THE HEART WITH A SHOEMAKER'S KNIFE.

While leisurely patrolling his beat at Monroe and Corlears sts., about 6 o'clock last evening, Officer Simington, of the Delancey-st. police, was told that a fight was going on among a lot of Italians at No. 301 Monroe-st. The policeman hurried to the place. On the way he met several children, who were running toward him, and who informed him that the fight had resulted in the fatal stabbing of one Italian by another. The policeman found a crowd of excited Italians of both sexes in front of the house and within it. A short, swarthy Italian stood on the front steps of the building. Some Irish women who were near by pointed this man out as the murderer, and the policeman arrested him. He put his hand on the Italian's coat collar and made him move along in front of him into the house. The prisoner, whose name is Antonio Seigo, is a shoemaker by trade and his shop is on the first floor of the house. The officer marched Seigo into his shop, where the body of Gaetano Capobiaco, his victim, was bleeding on the floor in the middle of the room. Seven or eight Italian men and women were in the room, and when they caught sight of the officer and his prisoner, they set up a shout and made a rush for the two men. Some of the women had seized knives from the floor of the shoe-shop, and for a few minutes it looked as if the crowd intended executing summary vengeance on the murderer. At this juncture a woman handed the policeman a large French cavalry revolver. Livingston took it, and flourishing it in a threatening manner, he kept the crowd at bay until the arrival of other policemen, when Seigo was turned over to them for safe keeping.

The facts of the murder were elicited after much difficulty from the excited spectators. The most intelligible account of the affray was given by a girl, Annie Cazzello, who witnessed the murder. According to her story, about ten persons were present in Seigo's shop at the time, including several women, among them Mrs. Seigo and Mrs. Capobiaco. The men were playing cards and drinking beer. The women were gossiping. The men were playing cards for beer and much of it was drunk. When Mrs. Seigo saw that her spouse was becoming very drunk she went up to him and told him to stop drinking. She also accused Capobiaco of making him drink with no other purpose than to get him drunk. Capobiaco retorted by clutching Mrs. Seigo by the back of the neck and ordering her to go up stairs to her room. The woman endeavored to break loose from Capobiaco's grasp. She tried to kick him, and finally appealed to her husband for aid. Seigo commanded Capobiaco to let go of his wife, and took hold of him, intending to compel him to desist. Capobiaco told him to keep quiet or he would shoot him. Capobiaco put his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol. At this Seigo snatched up a long and exceedingly sharp shoemaker's knife and plunged it into his countryman's breast just above the heart.

The wounded man sank groaning to the floor and died in a few minutes. The murderer coolly walked out of the room and stood on the front steps until he was arrested. Capobiaco's wife fell upon the body of her husband with loud shrieks, and a dramatic scene followed. She took from his hand the heavy cavalry pistol and gave it to another woman, by whom it was given to the policeman afterward. The dead man was twenty-four years old, and was a junkman. Both men lived in the house where the murder was committed. Seigo, who is thirty-five years old, has a little girl. Capobiaco had no family, but his wife. His body was removed from the shop and taken upstairs to his room. Seigo was locked up in the Delancey Street Station, and the witnesses were committed to the House of Detention.

### *GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S BRIEF VISIT.*

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND APPOINTMENTS—PATRONAGE TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Governor Cleveland came to the city unaccompanied, on Saturday, and remained at the Gilsey House until last night, when he returned to Albany. During his stay here he was visited by a number of politicians many of whom were not admitted to his presence. The object of his visit was not made known, but it was reported that the Governor came to consult with the Mayor, Edward Cooper, Samuel J. Tilden and others in regard to legislative measures and appointments.

The Governor has a number of important appointments yet to make, and the pressure of politicians for these places is said to be very great. A Superintendent of Insurance, in place of Charles G. Fairman, with a salary of $7,000 per annum, is to be appointed next month; also a successor to Bank Superintendent Hepburn, who has a salary of $5,000 per annum. There are three State Assessors to be named at any time the Governor may see fit, with salaries of $2,500 each and a $500 allowance for expenses. There is some indignation among the Democratic applicants for office because the Governor permits Thomas C. Platt to continue to draw a salary of $2,500 for the sinecure office of Quarantine Commissioner, his term having expired in January. The terms of the other two Commissioners, David W. Judd and John A. Nichols, will expire next month.

It is well understood that the Governor does not intend to make any nominations for harbor masters until the law is changed, as he does not believe in levying tribute on the ship-owners. This objection, it is said, also applies to the port wardens. The harbor masters are said to have made about $7,000 each last year. All the "earnings" are pooled and divided by the captain of the port. There are nine harbor masters and eight port wardens. The latter make about the same amount as the former.

In addition to those indicated the Governor has the appointment of a large number of trustees for asylums and hospitals, game and fish protectors, Health Commissioners and like officers most of whom serve without pay, hence the politicians do not seek these places. If bills now pending in the Legislature become laws the Governor will have the parcelling out of the patronage of the Emigration Commission, the control of the expenditures on the State Capitol and the appointment of a number of salaried officers, all of which causes the politicians to be particularly obsequious to him at this time.

### *TO DREDGE ON THE PANAMA CANAL.*

The American Dredging and Contract Company is about to begin operations on the Panama Canal. The company was originally started by the Slaven Brothers, of San Francisco, who associated with them William T. Coleman, James Phelan, Lloyd Tevis, and other Californians. The Slaven Brothers came on here with letters from Phelan and others to the Export Lumber Company, and by the heads of this company were introduced to William R. Grace & Co., who took a small amount of the stock. The New-York agent of the Bank of California was made trustee of the funds received for the stock. Among others who purchased it were Morton, Bliss & Co., Abram S. Hewitt and Eugene Kelly. The following persons were elected directors of the company: James Phelan, Lloyd Tevis, Eugene Kelly, Charles R. Flint, William M. Ivins and Mr. Slaven. The last-named was elected president and Mr. Ivins was made secretary. There was constructed for the company the largest dredging machine in existence. The vessel to carry it was made in Philadelphia. The German steamer Claudius has been chartered to tow the vessel containing the dredging machine to Panama, and will start on March 13.

The "Hercules" dredger is constructed on the same plan as one now in use in the San Joaquin Valley in California. Lieutenant-Commander Goringe and other experts have examined the machine and speak highly of it. The company is building another dredging-machine, the exact counterpart of the first, and is to have a third one built. Each one costs $125,000. The dredger works equally well in hard or soft dirt. The company will receive about 30 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, and has a contract to dredge several miles at a cost of $2,000,000. Payments are to be made monthly. The subscriptions to the stock of the company have been in amounts not to exceed $50,000, and some less.

### *THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.*

Few visitors to this city could see more in the limited time that they have to remain than the members of the Japanese Embassy. As they have not been in New-York long enough to have mastered the requirements of the Penal Code, they neither remained indoors nor attended church yesterday. To a TRIBUNE reporter who called on them at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night K. Kakiwuchi, one of the secretaries, said: "After breakfast we left the hotel for Central Park, going on the elevated railroad and then driving through the Park in a carriage. We have public gardens in Tokio, but none so large as Central Park. We have no statues such as we saw there to-day, but we all said that we wanted some and also an obelisk from Egypt. After riding through the Park we went on the elevated railroad to Castle Garden, the Japanese Consul accompanying us. We have no such sight in our country. There are poor people in Japan, but no beggars; they are all put in the workhouse."

### *THE LAND LEAGUE CONVENTION.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Land League of the City of Philadelphia made arrangements to-night to hold the annual national convention in this city on April 25 and 26. Messrs. Parnell, Davitt and Egan are expected to be present. The Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall have been engaged.

### *TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.*

SMALLPOX IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 11.—Two cases of smallpox were reported to-day—one in the central part of the city and the other in Hyde Park. The Board of Health has taken active measures to prevent its spread.

STEPPING FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 11.—A. B. Gaster, a drover of East Liberty, Penn., a passenger on the Western express last night, became bewildered and stepped from the train while it was moving. He sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### THE SOCIALISTIC MEETING IN PARIS.

FIFTEEN ARRESTS MADE—A FIGHT AT A MEETING OF MASONS.

PARIS, March 11.—1:30 p. m.—The police have dispersed several groups of socialists in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. They made no resistance. Fifteen hundred persons afterward reassembled, but the police and mounted municipals again dispersed them and arrested five persons. The crowd is now marching to the Place du Trône, which is guarded.

The cavalry charged the crowd twice, knocking down and crushing several men and boys.

To-day's arrests number fifteen.

At a meeting of masons to-day Yves Guyot, who presided, said that Bonapartists headed the meeting on the Esplanade des Invalides on Friday. This remark was followed by an uproar, and a free fight ensued during which Guyot was assaulted.

At a meeting of Socialists yesterday, at which to-day's meeting in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville was decided upon, it was determined to invite all Socialists to a great meeting in the Champ de Mars on the 18th instant. Violence toward the police and troops was urged. Louise Michel is in hiding to avoid arrest.

### CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 11.—A meeting of 2,000 persons was held to-day to protest against the action of the Chamber of Deputies, in having adopted a motion declaring that the Chamber, having confidence in the Government, rejected the proposal to consider the question of a revision of the Constitution. Prime Minister Ferry having declared that the subject would be made a Cabinet question. The meeting adopted a motion favoring a revision. Several deputies belonging to the Extreme Left were present.

### SURVIVORS OF THE WRECKED NAVARRE.