The New North-West.

JAS. H. MILLS, PUBLISHER.

GENERAL STURGIS has been appointed to the Governorship of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. The *Globe-Democrat* says: "This is likely to prove one of the most satisfactory acts of the Administration, if we are to judge by that officer's long and faithful service in the army."

IT IS STATED that Postmaster-General has already saved $412,034 in the cost of steamboat and Star route service without impairing its efficiency; that the President and Attorney-General are standing by James and that valuable papers, including reports made by special agents in regard to some of the routes held by the rings, have been abstracted from the office of Brady.

HERE in Bozeman we are not much concerned regarding the course of the Northern Pacific road across the main range, except in so far as it might affect the location over the Belt mountains. From our knowledge of the country we judge the Bozeman Pass so far superior to that of Sixteen Mile creek that only a great saving of distance could possibly cause the choice of the latter. The approach to it up Shields river is excellent: an even moderate grade nearly to the summit; but the descent to the Missouri is different. The altitude at the summit must be about 6,000 feet, while at the mouth of Sixteen Mile it is less than 4,000, leaving a difference of 2,000 to be overcome in but little more than 25 miles, or an average grade along the entire descent of 80 feet per mile. On the Bozeman Pass the maximum grade we believe is 66 feet and that only for a short distance.—*Courier.*

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office has rendered a decision upon the following submitted case. Can one of the locators of a mining claim upon which the necessary amount of expenditures for a given year have not been made, relocate the same as abandoned property in his own name and for himself only? The Commissioner decides that if the law governing possessory rights has been complied with, the claim reverts to the United States and may be relocated by the original locator or any one else. The second one is, "Such location being valid, can the locator claim the amount of money actually expended by himself for work on the original location as part of the expenditures required by law to entitle him to receive patent for the claim so relocated? This point is decided in the negative. The claim having been abandoned and relocated, all prior rights are extinguished by the act and the claim stands precisely as if it had not been previously located. It has also been decided by the same authority on a stated case that unless prohibited by State or local laws, a mining location made on Sunday would be legal.—*Exchange*

AMONG the things unexpected this session of the Senate has been prolific in is the confirmation of Stanley Matthews. The Judiciary Committee rejected the nomination, but it was rescued from the burning, brought up and confirmed by one majority. Among the most displeased Senators at this result is Edmunds, who threatens to resign the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee in consequence. Of course Matthews had to secure a number of Democratic votes to help him through, and as they do not by any means admire Matthews their support may be attributed to the policy of creating dissensions in the Republican party. Still it does not have the approval of some of the most efficient Democratic organs. The *Sun* says substantially that Voorhees, Pendleton, Beck and Lamar have virtually given the control of the Supreme Court to Jay Gould and the corporations by this confirmation and have thereby shut themselves out of future Presidential consideration, while the Philadelphia *Times* in forecasting this probable result said: "It is certain that without Democratic votes Matthews' confirmation must fail; but who ever knew Democrats to be able to resist a blunder or a folly whenever they had a square chance?" It is an open question, therefore, in which the dragon's teeth have been sown thickest by the confirmation.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON'S prospective translation to the embassy at St. Petersburg illustrates the admirable working of the English diplomatic system. Sir Edward was promoted to his present post at Washington from a third-class mission. Washington is considered a second-class and St. Petersburg a first-class post. This arises from the fact that our diplomatic service has no equivalent for the higher rank of diplomacy. We never send a representative higher in rank than Minister Plenipotentiary, while at all first-class powers the crown of England is represented by an Ambassador. This rank is higher than Plenipotentiary because the Ambassador represents the Monarch's person and he is treated precisely as the Monarch would be. He enjoys certain immunities that a Minister can lay no claim to. For example, the legation of an Ambassador in a foreign country cannot be touched by the military or civil law of the nation to which the Ambassador is accredited. The palace of the British legation in Paris and all the great capitals is owned by the crown of England. The English flag covers all the territory thus owned. In St. Petersburg it is an immense square, which, if need be could hold all the resident subjects of the Queen in case of peril. In France the palace of the British Ambassador is next door to the residence of the President of the Republic, the Palace of the Elysee. It was formerly a princely abode. So that while Sir Edward Thornton might for many reasons prefer his sumptuous quarters and easy duties in Washington, he will go to St. Petersburg as the last step of his diplomatic career.—*Phil. Times.*

A DISPATCH dated May 14 says: "In the decision of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the Crow Indian reservation, the Secretary held that while no unnecessary opposition to the contemplated surveys in said reservation should be interposed by the department, yet in order to avoid any hostile actions or unfriendly feelings on the part of the Indians toward agents or employes of the company, he deemed it advisable that the Crow Agent should make known to the Indians the purpose for which the preliminary surveys are to be made, and should assure the Indians that the lands necessary for right of way granted by Congress will not be taken until an agreement therefor has been entered into between the Indians and the United States, and the Indians have been fairly compensated for the same. The Secretary gave directions to have the views expressed in the decision carried into operation. He recognizes at present simply the right of the railroad company to make preliminary surveys in order to determine whether it will construct its line south of the Yellowstone through the said reservation." If we recollect aright the United States guarantees to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to extinguish Indian titles on reservations over which the road shall be located. As this takes time, it seems not improbable the construction of the Northern Pacific from the east will be delayed if it is determined to build over the Crow reservation along the Yellowstone, but it will at the same time compel the company to make its location of line this season and thus settle the question for or against the projected northern routes.

ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

"Deer Lodge—The Grand Jury has indicted ten Mormons including two bishops for unlawfully voting in Montana for Delegate to Congress. One hundred Mormons residing in Utah and Idaho are said to have voted for the democratic candidate in Montana under assurance of protection. Deputy Marshal Rumsey has thus far made no arrests."

The foregoing came over the wires this afternoon. It is probably part of a plan to upset the election for Delegate in Montana. It is a most unlikely thing that any "Mormons" whose residence is in Utah or Idaho would attempt to vote in Montana. It is contrary to all the teachings and rules of their own people and party. "Mind your own business" has often been cited as the "Mormon" creed. We have no right to interfere with the politics of our neighbors, nor to break the laws of the States and Territories we may visit for business or pleasure. This is well understood by the Latter-Day Saints, and we shall be greatly surprised if this dispatch turns out to be anything but a canard. However, if any "Mormon" has foolishly gone from Utah or Idaho into Montana and voted unlawfully, he is amenable to the law and should be punished accordingly. No one here will object, whether he is a Bishop or a layman, so long as justice prevails. The most will be made of this rumor that is possible, but we believe it will prove either a telegraphic sensation or a huge exaggeration of some simple matter scarcely worth mention. We wait for further news.

The above is from the *Deseret News* of May 11th, and is entitled "Is it a canard?" The telegram never went from the Deer Lodge office, but the statement as to the indictments is correct. Owing to the indictments being found against persons at a distance, and not wishing to throw any obstacle in the way of the officers, the *New North-West* has not hitherto referred to this matter. It is in order now to give a *resume* of the case.

This Judicial District consists of Beaverhead, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge and Missoula counties. The United States Court terms of the district have been held at Deer Lodge. The Utah and Northern was last year extended into Beaverhead county. A large number of Mormons, residents of Utah, under charge of Mormon Bishops, were engaged in grading and constructing the road, and numbers were engaged in operating it. Some three hundred and fifty of these remained until the November election in 1880, and voted at Dillon, Shinebergers, Willow Creek, Spring Hill and Brown's Bridge. There were 408 votes cast at Dillon, of which it was estimated by those who should know not over 200 were legitimate. Many of the Mormons voting went direct to the train and left for Utah; nearly all departed for Utah within the next few days. It has been alleged that a number, not satisfied with voting once voted again at Spring Hill, but this is not the matter under consideration. Bishops Merrill and Hendricks and a great many of these men were known to be residents of Utah and to have one or more wives there. Their votes were challenged at the polls at Dillon and a record kept. Bishop Hendricks was among those challenged at Dillon and swore his vote in. Bishop Merrill voted at Brown's Bridge. The laws of Montana require as a qualification to vote that the person voting shall be a male citizen of the United States, or have declared his intention to become such, be above the age of 21 years, and shall have *resided* in the Territory three months and in the county where he offers to vote, thirty days, next preceding the day of election. It was held that these men, with their homes, regular places of abode, and their families in Utah, engaged in Beaverhead county only temporarily, and then on the eve of departure, were not residents of Montana as contemplated by the law. The matter was reported to the United States District Attorney and his interposition solicited. At the December term of Court, 1880, witnesses were subpœnaed from Dillon and appeared to answer before the United States Grand Jury, but as important papers and witnesses did not arrive in time the matter went over until the April term, 1881, when District Attorney Dryden had his evidence present and as stated above indictments were found against ten of the parties, including two Bishops, for illegal voting in Beaverhead county.

Warrants of arrest were made and Deputy Marshals James R. Wallis, of Deer Lodge, and William Rumsey, of Helena, left April 20th to make the arrests. They returned some days since having arrested Bishop Merrill at Franklin, John Jones, a freighter, whose home is at Malad, Joseph Poole, a conductor on the Utah and Northern, whose home is at Ogden, and John W. Beers, also of Ogden. Each of them gave bail in $500 to answer at the September term of court, 1881. It is probable that other arrests have since been made, and the Marshals think only two of the ten are out of reach.

It is well this question should be determined. Utah is furnishing the railroad builders for all surrounding territories. Their homes are in Utah. Their first allegiance is to the Mormon Church. They retain residence there and vote as their church rulers direct. In the past few years they have overrun Idaho and defiled the elections of that territory. They are attempting the same thing here, and last year held the balance of power in Beaverhead county and used it. In 1881-82 they will be swarming in other counties of Montana through which the Utah Northern or Northern Pacific is being constructed. They will be able to control the local and perhaps the general election in this territory, where they have no interests, no sympathies, and no proper right to vote. The *Deseret News*, the Church organ at Salt Lake city, virtually takes this position, the only tenable one it can take. If our present election law is adequate to protect the territory against this invasion of the political rights of our people, the parties arrested will have to forfeit their bonds or the Courts will administer a lesson that will stand as a warning against further violations; if the law is inadequate then an extra session of the Legislature should be convened next winter to enact a law that is sufficient for the purpose. This is the meaning of the indictments in this Judicial District and it commands the support of every well-wisher of Montana.

A CRISIS OF THE PARTY.

The Washington news of the past three days is dramatically interesting. The events, growing largely out of the animosity between Conkling and Blaine, the President espousing the cause of the latter, are of grave import to the Republican party. Garfield appointed five friends of Conkling to position in New York State; he appointed one friend of Blaine, and the enemy of Conkling, Collector of the port of New York. Conkling kicked and locked the Senate for two months; Garfield then withdrew the nominations of Conkling's five friends, refused to send in further nominations until Robertson was considered and massed the influence of the administration to secure his confirmation. As each Senator had friends to be appointed Conkling was at a disadvantage. He found some of his adherents weakening; he did not wish to sacrifice the faithful ones in a fight that would estrange the President and lose them their patronage, and so he and Senator Platt resigned and have appealed the question to their constituents. Robertson was confirmed, and the great bolt broken the way was open for all. The administration has won the first round. The second is now being fought out at Albany. On the result of this, if it is fought to issue, hang the destinies of Garfield, Conkling and Blaine, and not improbably that of the Republican party. It is the fiercest struggle within the lines that the Republican party has had. Two of the three prime movers will be downed finally in this fight, and it is liable to cost the Republican party the State of New York and the next Presidential election. The Republicans if they have not taken the job of blundering off the Democrats, have at least started in to set them a stupendous example, and, as has been the custom in all things, are likely to make a brilliant success of it. We have given so much space to telegrams relating to this affair that extended comment is necessarily deferred. Democrats will be profoundly gratified with the situation. Republicans will interpret it according as their sympathies are with Conkling or Blaine, the real parties at issue in the fight, but none can help regret that the party is placed in peril by a strife which was wholly unnecessary.

COL. Ingersoll has stirred up the clergy again by a new lecture entitled "Some Reasons Why." He delivered it in New York a fortnight ago and the following Sunday several pastors made the question of unbelief the theme of their discourses. The lecture is one of the most defiant, pungent and brilliant of his contributions to Pagan literature and like his others will bear fruit. While Ingersoll has the undoubted right to think and believe as he pleases; while it is a free country and he has the right to speak and print as he thinks, without restraint, Ingersoll ought to suppress himself. The opinion of the civilized world is against him. He may not believe in God or Christ; millions of as good people as he is do. Their belief can do no harm; his may. No true Christian can be a bad man. Therefore if their belief is baseless it does no harm. But if they are right and Ingersoll if wrong he is wresting them from a faith by which alone eternal life may be made blessed. There are many believe as Ingersoll does; but many have the good sense not to force their skepticism into the attention and lives of those who believe in Christianity, while Ingersoll with intellectual force and oratorical power that would inspire armies to deadliest conflict, is not content with his unbelief but must thrust it into the public ear and do possible harm where he can do no possible good. If he would battle hypocrisy as he does faith good might be accomplished; but he wars against faith. We know many skeptics, men who doubt as Ingersoll talks, and yet who realize that they may be wrong, who know that a Christian household and country cannot but be pure and good, and that a true and beneficent faith should not be rudely assaulted by a baseless unbelief. The crop of skeptics is large enough without being cultivated. Christianity is a safe harbor; disbelief an open sea where skeptics drift without sail, chart, compass, rudder, anchor or point of destination.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Globe-Democrat* at the City of Mexico, writing May 7th, says: General Grant will not get his railroad concessions from this Congress and will leave for home in ten days an angry and disappointed man. It is stated, however, Congress will enact a law empowering the President to make contracts and grant subsidies, and that the concession asked by Grant may yet be obtained in that way.

MRS. GARFIELD has a low form of typhoid fever and is not improving very fast. Dr. Boynton, of Cleveland, is chief physician in attendance. It was at first thought over-exertion and excitement induced her illness, but it seems a committee is appointed to examine the White House personally, under the apprehension that its sanitary condition is not good.

COL. TOM. SCOTT has been quite ill recently in Philadelphia. It was thought at first that he had in a moment of thoughtlessness swallowed a railroad too much, but as his recovery has been slow the illness is now attributed to something else.

New York Press on the Confirmation of Stanley Matthews.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The real significance of the Senate's confirmation of Stanley Matthews as a Supreme Court Judge is not in connection with its party relationships, but in the fact that a power has arisen in this country which is strong enough now to overbear both great political parties, and right in the teeth of an opposing popular opinion of every dictate of propriety, to compel those two parties, as occasion may require, to do their bidding. This is at once apparent upon an analysis of the vote. Thus, among the Senators in the affirmative (will it be believed?) are such leading men as Voorhees, of Indiana; Pendleton, of Ohio; Beck, of Kentucky, and Lamar, of Mississippi. We do not see how these heretofore ostentatious opponents of corporate monopoly can look their constituents in the face when they return home after having made such a record. It looks as if those constituents had been deliberately sold out.

The *Sun* says. To the credit of the Republican side of the Senate, be it said that this astonishing event has been accomplished by the votes of the Democratic Senators.

It is these chosen Representatives of the Democratic party who have elevated Matthews to a dignity with which he is unworthy. The confirmation seems to have been achieved through the assistance of Joseph E. McDonald, of Indianapolis, who ceased to be a member of the Senate three weeks ago. McDonald is not merely a professing Democrat; he is a leader of the Democracy. Up to the present time it had not appeared improbable that the Democracy might confer upon McDonald the high position which he so narrowly failed to gain in 1880. Now, however, the situation is profoundly changed. Whatever individuals styling themselves Democrats may do, the National Convention of the party can never select for its candidate a man who has given to Jay Gould the control of the Supreme Court.

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has nominated Charles E. Henry, of Ohio, for United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Frederick Douglass, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, vice Geo. A. Sheridan.

The Senate has confirmed Don. A. Pardee Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial District.

Malachi Kleba, for Receiver of Public Moneys at Boise City, Idaho, and Moses M. Bane for Receiver of Public Moneys at Salt Lake City have been confirmed by the Senate.

The President withdrew the nomination of Law Wallace for Charge d'Affairs at Paraguay and Uruagay at his own requests.

Two Hundred More Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Senate—Bayard and Cameron were appointed to ask the President if he had any further business and the Senate took recess for an hour.

The President informed the Senate he has 200 more nominations and to not adjourn before Saturday.

Telegrams in Brief.

The banking house of Robert A. Baker, Fon du Lac, has failed. Liabilities, $100,000.

Mrs. Garfield was in improved health on Wednesday.

The arrival of emigrants in New York this month will, it is estimated, exceed 70,000, a greater number than arrived during the entire year 1877.

A New York dispatch of the 17th says Democratic and Republican paper sweat at and condemn the action of Conkling and Platt.

RUSSIA.

The Guy Fawkes of the Winter Palace Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—The Nihilist arrested here lately, charged with complicity in the murder of the Czar and with planning the Little Garden street mine, is a naval officer. He was also an accomplice of the Nihilists who mined the Winter Palace in February, 1880, and is charged with having stolen a quantity of dynamite from the government magazine.

The *Golos* states that quiet is restored at Kief. The people who suffered most are the mechanics, small tradsm and retired soldiers.

There are 1800 destitute families at the barracks. The wife of Governor-General Drentelen has formed a committee for their relief. Disturbances have also occurred at Bayarki and Varilhoff. Reinforcements of infantry and dragoons have arrived in the disturbed districts.

THE CONKLING-ROBERTSON FIGHT.

Albany Now the Scene of Raging War.

WHO WILL SUCCEED CONKLING AND PLATT?

ALBANY, May 18.—At 20 minutes of two o'clock, while the Senate was in Committee of the Whole, Senator Lord in the chair, a telegraph operator entered and handed Robertson a telegram. A buzz of excitement ran around the circle and business was suspended. Senator Robertson handed the telegram to Senator Woodin, who quickly read the contents, and coming toward the desk said: "Come down from there, Lord." "What are we in?" "I move the committee rise?"

Senator Lord then put the motion, which was declared carried. In the meanwhile Robertson had returned to his seat in the circle and appeared to be deeply affected. Senator Woodin assumed the duties of President and said:

"On motion of Mr. Sessions, the Senate stands in recess in recess five minutes. I will read the dispatch to the Hon. Mr. Robertson: 'Your confirmation just made unanimous; accept congratulations.'"

The wildest excitement ensued. Amid cheering and clapping of hands, Sessions jumped on his chair and gave three cheers for Robertson, while Husted, who had just come in from the Assembly, leaped upon a chair and aided in the cheering.

Mr. Loomis then called for three cheers for President Garfield, which were given with a will. A general hand shaking followed, amidst which the Senate adjourned.

ALBANY, May 18.—The Republican General Committee unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the action of Conkling and Platt and ordered a copy sent to President Garfield.

It is reported to-night that Assemblymen Cogdon, Shelton and Fenner have come out against Conkling.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Commercial's* Albany special says: Evidently Robertson's man is going to make a strong fight against the stalwart majority, and the confirmation of Robertson will add materially to their strength. It is pretty certain Conkling will stand entirely aloof from the struggle and the result will be placed in the Governor's hands.

The chances now favor a combination by which a stalwart and and anti-stalwart will be chosen. Cornell and Depew are named by the wise ones.

The Republican Central Clubs fired 100 guns in City Hall Park in honor of the confirmation of Robertson.

ALBANY, May 18.—In the Senate, McCarthy presented a remonstrance from 46 citizens of the village of Homer to the re-election of Conkling and Platt. He read it himself and added that all the citizens of the village except two had signed it. President Robertson ordered it printed. Senator Bixby moved to refer it to the Committee on Grievances.

Senator Holbrook—"No; to the Committee on Salt."

Senator Sessions—"Salt won't save him."

Judge Robertson says it is his opinion that neither Conkling nor Platt will be re-elected.

"Why do you think so?" asked a correspondent.

"Because," he replied promptly and earnestly, "their party is falling to pieces; their men are coming over to me by the dozens, and what they say gives me assurance of the fact that the successors of Conkling and Platt will be two administration Senators."

The followers of Conkling are sanguine and full of fight and say nothing can prevent the re-election of the two Senators.

ALBANY, May 17.—The opinion is growing that the Senate will refuse to go into the election of U. S. Senators and leage the choice to the Legislature.

ALBANY, May 17.—It is pretty well settled that the Senate will not agree to go into election to fill vacancies in the U. S. Senate."

STANLEY MATHEWS CONFIRMED.

The New Justice Says He was in a Corner.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Edmunds, Davis, Logan and McMillan spoke to-day against the confirmation of Stanley Matthews, while Sherman, Pendleton and Beck advocated it. Criticisms were directed toward his locality and his former friendship for the Pacific railroads, and Edmunds held that he had at the unveiling of Thomas' statue enunciated the State right heresies. A vote was then taken and by 22 to 21 he was confirmed. Politics was entirely ignored in the confirmation.

Justice Clifford was confirmed in 1858 by one majority. Anthony was absent to-day and lost his chance to vote nay. Nobody is likely to move a reconsideration, although it is rumored that such a thing is possible. Further fight would, it is argued, appear like persecution.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The *Inter Ocean's* Washington special says: An interview got the following from Matthews: "Well, I am confirmed by a majority of one vote. That is not much to brag of, is it? But considering the extraordinary move of the opposition to my confirmation, the victory is greater than it appears. I was at a terrible disadvantage in the contest. Charges made against me were such as I could not answer. It was asserted that if I was on the bench I would decide in a certain way. I could not answer that charge. It was certainly a very unfair attack. It is all right to tackle a man about what he has done; to overhaul his public record; but to attack one for what it is presumed he will do is unfair, because he cannot answer it. This mode of warfare put me in a very embarrassing position, for the very nature of it prevented me from making reply. The fact that I was an Ohio man was used against me. It is known that some of the Senators thought the vacancy should have been filled from some other State. It has been a long, and to me, a very annoying, situation. To be confirmed by a majority of one vote is nothing to brag of, but considering the extraordinary effort to defeat me, it is perhaps a surprise that the majority was not on the other side." The rumor has been that Senator Teller, who was paired with Sewell, of Alabama, telegraphed Sewell that he (Sewell) did wrong in voting for Matthews, as he (Teller) would have opposed him and wished the pair to hold. Sewell, who voted for Matthews on the information that Teller would do so, was expected to move a reconsideration, and then refrain from voting for confirmation, which would have defeated Matthews.

EX-SECRETARY SCHURZ.

Reported Connection With the Northern Pacific Denied.

The report that Carl Schurz was to be made President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company by the Villard Committee, "Under the new consolidation, which is said to be beyond question now," is denied by prominent officers of that company and of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. At the office of the latter company it was said that ex-Secretary Schurz was a frequent visitor, whenever he was in town, because of his friendship with Mr. Villard and other officers of the company. It was supposed that the rumor must have originated from this, for there was certainly no other foundation for the story.

There was no office in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, it was said also, with which Schurz's name had been connected.

Destructive Tennessee Fire.

NASHVILLE, May 17.—The loss by fire is about $300,000. It began first in the Western Union Office cutting off all wire communication. Warren Bros'. paint house, P. Schneider's furniture store, the penitentiary and many prominent buildings were destroyed, the whole including half each of four squares of the city.

HIGH TIMES AT WASHINGTON.

Robertson Confirmed—Senators Conkling and Platt Resign—Paradise Popping.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Senator Conger called up from the table the nomination of Edwin A. Merritt to be Consul-General at London and it was confirmed without debate and without any uttered manifestation of dissent, the confirmation being effected by common consent in the absence of objection. The nomination of W. H. Robertson as Collector of Customs for New York, was then called up and confirmed in precisely the same manner without demand for vote of any kind or a word of discussion. Badeau was withdraw. The President nominated Aleck Boreman U. S. Marshal for the western district of Louisiana and a considerable number of other minor officers. These nominations were all read and referred. The negative votes to Merritt and Robertson were hardly heard and they are said to be less than a half dozen.

It is stated Chandler's nomination goes over to December by universal desire. It is reported the President will appoint Chandler during recess but must first get the resignation of the Solicitor-General Phillips, or remove him for cause. The story is improbable.

It is stated the only negative votes on Robertson were Ingalls, Farley, Jones and Don Cameron.

The Vice-President laid the following communication before the Senate:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1881.

SIR—Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of that State. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

This communication caused great sensation which was heightened when the Vice-President laid the following before the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881.

SIR—I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

T. C. PLATT.

ADMINISTRATION VS. CONKLING.

It is to be War and No Quarter.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Comment on the diplomatic nominations to-day is that the nominees were all Blaine men and worked for the Secretary's nomination last year for President. Gen'l Kilpatrick had been promised the mission to Chili, but the Kansas Senators protested against the displacement of Osborne. Finally, after considerable pressure, it was agreed to recall Hilliard and send Osborne to Brazil. Christiancy was recalled because of his divorce case and the developments against him as to the treatment of his wife. A large number of nominations will go to the Senate to-morrow. Several clerks were busy all afternoon and evening making them out at the White House. In regard to New York nominations it is positively stated Payne will not be renominated for Marshal of the Southern district of New York, though Woodford may be renominated. Payne has been busy at Albany working industriously for the re-election of Conkling and Platt since Monday, and having cast his fortunes with the anti-administration he will be left to share the fate of that side. There is no longer any doubt a strong fight will be made against Conkling and Platt and will have the sympathy of the administration. This is justified on the ground that Conkling declares he would regard his election as a rebuke to the administration and a commision to make war to the end of Garfield's term. The policy of the administration will be to elect straight Republican Senators who will be in entire harmony with the party on all questions. If this can't be accomplished in this Legislature, then the policy will be to prevent the selection of Conkling and Platt even if the Senatorial election has to be thrown over to the next Legislature. The administration is confident and its confidence is based upon assurances from all parts of New York, that the Republican party of that State sustains the nomination of Robertson and the President's cause in regard to him; that New York Republicans now consider it their duty to prevent any division in the party, and that the only way to do this is to support the administration. Therefore, it is believed if the issue made by Conkling is submitted to the people next fall in the choice of a Legislature they will elect a body virtually instructed to choose Senators who will support the administration and labor for the success of the Republican party. Conkling says nothing for publication about his policy, but his chief friends gathering at Albany to insist upon his re-election indicates they are informed of his purpose. He is described as cool and game as ever. The news that the New York Senate will refuse to go into election, if that be necessary to beat him, didn't excite or alarm him. His friends say he claims to have known the feelings and wishes of his constituents and to be fully in accordance with them. He says he has no fears of their disapproval. Two Republican Senators talking together to-day agreed in conclusion that Conkling and Platt will be beaten and that they had not at first appreciated the full force and strength of the fight against them. One Senator said if the present New York Legislature were to elect he believed Conkling would take the field in New York next fall on issues of his own; that he will formulate his platform and include in it opposition to monopolies and as a candidate before the people for election to the Senate he will pledge himself if elected to devote his great abilities freely to the interests of New York. This Senator said he had heard Conkling talk in that line. He had heard him speak of the immense resources of New York and what far-reaching progress the Empire State could make if her public men would devote themselves to her rather than to politics on the platform, and principles of this character. This Senator believed men of all parties would probably rally to Conkling and send him to the front over all opposition.

A Senate Sensation.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The sensation in Senatorial circles to-day was the speech of Senator Edmunds in the Republican caucus this morning. The original cause of the trouble was the consideration of the nomination of Chandler. Hale, of Maine, acting for Blaine, was vehement in his demands that the Republican Senators should rally to the support or Chandler. He pointed out the fact that the Democratic Senators were nearly solid against Chandler. He thought that this ought to be enough to show the Republicans their line of action. Then by insinuations Hale made an attack upon the Senate judiciary committee, alleging that it had been biased in its action by a desire to gratify the personal spite of Conkling.

This sort of talk brought out Senator Edmunds. He electrified the caucus by stating that he, for one, would resign his seat in the judiciary committee if Chandler was confirmed. The Senate had gone far enough in challenging the integrity of the actions of his committee. Senator Edmunds then, in his most bitter and sarcastic fashion, reviewed Chandler's position at the Capital. No man recognizes him as a lawyer. He is a bold, unscrupulous lobbyist; a man of ability, but notorious from his close relations with nearly every prominent job ever brought before Congress. To put him in the high office of Solicitor General, would be an effort to place the Department of Justice at the disposal of the most powerful rings in the country. Edmunds said that Chandler's nomination was also an insult to the Attorney General, who would not remain in the Cabinet if he should be confirmed.

A Foundered Schooner.

SEATTLE (W. T.), May 11.—The schooner Alice (Captain Arey), arrived at Port Townsend last evening from Kodiac, Alaska, making the trip in the remarkable time of seven days. On board the Alice was Captain Wessels and part of the crew of the Alaska Commercial Company's schooner St. George. The St. George, a vessel of 100 tons, was lost on the 27th of last month in the North Channel, off St. Paul harbor, by striking a rock theretofore unknown. She was loaded with a cargo of general merchandise, and filled in about ten minutes after striking. The schooner Pauline Collins came to her relief, and after rescuing her towed the St. George to Long Island, where she drifted ashore and thus a large part of her cargo was saved. The St. George was bound from St. Paul to English bay at the time of the accident. No lives were lost.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

A Shower of Official Heads Falling.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President nominated Elijah A. Stone, of Ohio, Indian Agent at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, and D.C. Main, of the District of Columbia, Indian Agent at Fort Lembi Agency, I. T. The Senate confirmed Chas. W. Hopkins as Postmaster at Frisco, U. T.; Albert W. Bosh, of Indiana, Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, Washington Territory; Wallace R. White, of Maine, U. S. Attorney for Washington Territory. The President nominated Thomas A. Osborne, of Kansas, Minister to Brazil, vice Hilliard recalled; Judson Kilpatrick, of New York, Minister to Chili, vice Osborn transferred; Stephen A. Hurlburt, of Illinois, Minister to Peru, vice Christiancy recalled; Lew Wallace, of Indiana, Minister to Turkey; Geo. H. Manny, of Tennessee, Minister to Columbia, vice Dechman recalled; Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, Charge d'Affairs to Paraguay and Uruguay, vice Caldwell recalled; Horace Taylor, of Wisconsin, Consul to Marseilles, vice Gould recalled.

KILLED BY HIS OWN MEN.

Lieut. Cherry Assassinated—A Mysterious Affair.

CHEYENNE, May 14.—The *Leader's* special from Fort Niobrara says. Lieutenant Samuel A. Cherry, of the 5th Cavalry, and an escort, while out scouting for road agents near Niobrara, came upon them suddenly, when a fight ensued, in which Cherry was killed. The road agents escaped. Cherry was adjutant of Thornburg's command in the Ute expedition, and in the action at Milk river distinguished himself for bravery. He was engaged to marry the daughter of Congressman Harry White, of Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A Fort Niobrara special says: The fact has been developed that Lieutenant Cherry was killed by one of his own pursuing party. About ten o'clock on Wednesday morning Lieutenant Cherry, who had divided his party, retaining three men with him, saw some men at a distance on a bluff. While riding along with Sergeant Harrington on his right and Thomas Locke and James Conroy in the rear, a shot was fired behind them, when the Lieutenant at once turned to the left in his saddle and asked what it meant. Locke, with his pistol in his hand and within few yards of him, pretended it had gone off accidentally, and immediately shot the Lieutenant through the heart, death being instantaneous, or nearly so. Locke then turned and fired on Conroy, at whom it appears he had directed his first shot. Conroy was wounded and knocked out of his saddle. Harrington, according to his own statement, seeing his officer shot down, and strange men approaching them, believed that Lieutenant Cherry and himself had been betrayed by the other two soldiers and that the men approaching were the desperadoes. He at once fled and after riding down his horse and Lieut. Cherry's, which followed him, reached the post at 9:30 p. m. Up to this time rumor had accredited to him a participation in the atrocious murder of Lieut. Cherry.

It must be remembered that the party of Lieut. Cherry was scattered over several miles and it was afterward ascertained that the men whom Harrington says he thought were the robbers were in fact Bordeaux and his party. From the fact that no one could comprehend the situation, Locke put spurs to his horse and effected his escape. The news soon reached the post and Capt. Montgomery, with his company of 50 cavalry, proceeded rapidly to the scene and sent the Lieutenant's body to the post.

Conkling Still for Grant.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Platt held a consultation with a number of political friends at his office here to-day. One gentleman present afterward said the ex-Senators were rather surprised at the general disapproval of their course. Conkling will arrive to-morrow and a caucus will be held in this city. A friend of Conkling said he would immediately enter into the practice of law in this city, and would take no further part in politics until he had made money enough to insure himself a comfortable living. The Senator would advise his friends to select ex-President Grant as his successor in the Senate.

POWDER AND POISON.

How Czar Alexander Enjoys Himself.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—An engineer has found a mine of 37 pounds of gunpowder under a stone bridge at the steamer landing in the street leading to the Tsarkalsel railway station.

Two naval Lieutenants were arrested at Cronstadt for abstracting dynamite from the military mine department.

The Czar is said to have nearly perished by poison on the 12th inst. The palace scullions, arrested since, had sprinkled arsenic over a bowl of salad of which Alexander is very fond. On the day previous the Czar received an invitation to his funeral.

Death by Violence.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 11.—James H. Kemp, a well-known barkeeper of this, was found dead in the stable of the old Nevada mill, in Six-mile cañon, this morning, by some boys who were hunting their cows. He had evidently committed suicide by placing a pistol in his mouth, blowing out his brains. He has not been seen since last Saturday. He was a single man, about 37 years of age, and a native of Missouri. His act of self-destruction was probably caused by his being out of work.

WALLA WALLA, May 11,—J. Stevens shot and killed M. Hederick, who was a member of the last Idaho Legislature, at Potlach Creek, this morning at 9 a. m. Stevens surrendered, and his case was set for trial on Friday.

SEATTLE, May 11.—The Russian, Henry Mesolo, who literally stabbed a sailor named Lawrence to pieces some months since at Port Townsend, and fled to Victoria, was brought back last night, and is now here awaiting trial for murder.

Midhat Pasha's Sin Finds Him Out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—The palace of Midhat Pasha was suddenly surrounded to-day by 13 battallions of troops under command of an aid-de-camp of the Sultan. Midhat, however, escaped by a side door and took refuge at the French consulate whence he issued an appeal to the foreign consuls for protection,

It is officially announced the complicity of Midhat Pasha in the murder of Abdul Aziz has been established. He had been dismissed from the governorship.

The Evil of This Contest.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Republican party is bigger and better than any man. It is bigger than the President; it is greater than Senator Conkling. Nevertheless, it is possible that two men, occupying such exalted positions, may be instrumental in creating divisions that will bring the party to defeat, and this is precisely what is to be feared in connection with the present contest at Washington.

How the Contest Ended.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The famous Robertson nomination, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for two months past, was confirmed by the Senate with peaceful unanimity to-day. The extreme rapidity with which the long-pending controversy was finally disposed of is very readily explainable. The fight against the confirmation was abandoned by Senators Conkling and Platt when they sent in their resignations two days ago, and as they had given up the contest its continuance to-day by their sympathizers would have simply exposed the latter to hostile remembrance from the administration hereafter and prolonged the Senate's session without a possibility of preventing the foregone conclusion, which was therefore gracefully, as well as wisely, facilitated to-day by refraining from opposition in any form or in any degree whatever. It was also privately explained by a prominent Senator who had been expected to make an earnest speech against Robertson's confirmation that he abandoned his purpose because he felt he could not fully discuss the case without giving political ammunition to the Democrats, which they would undoubtedly employ at some future time against the Republican party.

ALLEGED INSIDE HISTORY.

Severe Fire on the President by a Man in the Bush.

NEW YORK, May 13.—In Wednesday's *Herald* was commenced the publication of a series of articles from an occasional Washington correspondent, giving what he chose to call an inside history of the recent Presidential campaign, and they have appeared every morning since. The following are their salent points.

The correspondent declares that the great battle now being waged in the Senate is really between Conkling and Blaine, and the President has taken the latter's part. The correspondent speaks of the President thus:

We have had some men in the executive chair who were not very strong intellectually; men who were moulded and managed by crafty party leaders among their contemporaries, and whose names remain to us as synonyms of political stupidity and imbecility; but it is doubtful if there has ever been an occupant of White House who has been so completely blinded and fooled as the twentieth President of the United States. He has become the exclusive slave of petty spites and the tool of reckless, designing politicians. Conkling has not asked for a single appointment, though Garfield has frequently sent to Conkling for advice.

Before the election, when things looked black for the Republicans, a conference was held in New York, to which Conkling was invited but refused to attend. Garfield, however, met Levi P. Morton, who had also refused, and as an inducement to him to raise money offered him the choice of these offices: First, the Secretaryship of the Treasury; second, the head of the syndicate then contemplated for refunding our debt; third