

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

CHICAGO, 26.—The Times will tomorrow publish interviews with Hon. M. W. Fuller, Judge W. C. Goudy and Hon. S. C. Judd, leading democratic lawyers of this State, upon the effect which the death of Representative Logan will have upon the Senatorial deadlock at Springfield. They all agree in saying that it does not change the status of affairs; that the law requires a majority of all the members of both houses elected, to be present and voting, in order to constitute a quorum.

The full roster of the joint Assembly is 204, and the presence of 103 is necessary to make it a legal body for the choice of a Senator. With this number present and voting, a majority of the votes cast, it is claimed, will elect. There are 102 democratic members of joint assembly, and since the death of Representative Logan, 101 republicans—so that either party, to secure a constitutional quorum, must have the assistance of one or more members of the opposite party. Three weeks or more will elapse before Representative Logan's place can be filled by a special election.

Springfield, 26.—Gov. Oglesby this afternoon signed an order, calling for an election of a Representative in Whiteside county, in place of Logan, deceased, to take place March 21st. There will be no business done in either House or Senate, aside from taking a formal ballot for Senator, until Tuesday. Large numbers are pairing and going home to-night.

CITY OF MEXICO, 26.—A journalist and a physician, both well-known in Mexican society, had a duel with swords over trouble originating at a masked ball Sunday. The physician was wounded.

Luis Gonzales, editor of the *Explorador*, is lying very low at Morlia. He received six wounds. The physicians pronounce two of them necessarily fatal. It is stated that Prefect Rocha, who is popularly blamed with the infamous assassination, will be allowed to escape. Consequently his arrest is a mere blind to deceive the indignant people.

A young man of this city attempted suicide by piercing his heart with a corksew.

PITTSBURG, 26.—William Jackson Moore, of Tridelfia, Washington county, came to this city to-day for the purpose of consulting legal advice concerning some property of which he claims to have been defrauded by relatives. Moore, who is 61 years of age, tells a wonderful story of privations and suffering. He claims that for eleven years his step-daughter and her husband have kept him a prisoner in a cellar, and that he was not permitted to leave his prison except occasionally at night, when he would be allowed to walk about the yard bound with ropes. Some days ago he missed his usual allowance of food, which was passed to him through a small hole in the door. Hearing no sound in the house, he determined to make his escape, and, with a large stone, which he had worked loose in the wall, he battered the door down. His relatives were nowhere to be seen, and with money, which he found in one of the drawers, he came to Pittsburg. Previous to imprisonment he says he was forced to make a will in favor of his step-daughter, and on the day preceding his incarceration, the neighbors were informed the old man was going to Michigan.

NEW COLUMBIA, Ga., 26.—Geo. Hahn and Augustus Staragle left this place in a sleigh this morning for the purpose of driving through the country to buy produce. Both indulged freely in drinking. Later, both were found dead about eight miles from here, the horses having run away and thrown both out. Hahn had his neck and right arm broken, and was otherwise badly cut. Staragle had his head torn off his body. Blood discolored the snow for 400 feet.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—At 6 o'clock to-night, Thomas Bostwick, the well-known saloon keeper, killed Mrs. J. B. McGue, said to be the wife of a book keeper of this city. He fired three shots at the woman, and then killed himself by firing two bullets into his head and stabbing himself five times. It does not appear that they had quarreled, or had any trouble, but about the time mentioned shots were heard in rapid succession, and when their room was entered they were found shot and stabbed as above stated. Their bodies were taken to the morgue. A letter written by Bostwick was found, in which he charges McGue with having caused him a great amount of trouble. It is not yet known who McGue is, but he is said to be a bookkeeper in some house in the city. Bostwick had a wife and child, who are said to be living in Cincinnati.

FRANKFORT, Ky., 27.—Lieut.-Governor Hindman has granted Wm. Neal a respite for thirty days. Neal was to have been hung at Grayson, Ky., to-day.

HALIFAX, 27.—In the Nova Scotia legislature, Mr. Power gave notice that he would propose the question of the right of the Parliament of Canada to impose a duty on flour. Another member brought down the resolution stating that the union with Canada had been injurious to Nova Scotia, and recommending an appeal to the imperial authorities for leave to withdraw from the union.

NEW YORK, 27.—3's, 1; 4's, 12½; 4's 22½; Pacific 6's, 26; Central Pacific, 84½; Burlington, 22½; Northern Pacific 104; pfd, 42½; Northwestern, 93½;

New York Central, 94½; Oregon Navigation, 67½; Trans-continental, 13½; Pacific Mail, 52½; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 20½; Texas Pacific, 13½; Union Pacific, 48; Fargo Express, 9½; Western Union, 50.

Failures the last seven days, 283, compared with a total of 290 last week. WASHINGTON, 27.—Civil Engineer Menocal, in charge of the expedition to survey the route proposed for the Nicaraguan Canal, reports to the Navy Department under date of San Juan River, January 31st, the arrival of his party there on the 22nd of January, camp being established near the junction of the San Juan and Serapiquí rivers. Some objection was offered by the officials of the Costa Rican government to his making any surveys within Costa Rican territory without further instructions from the government. A special messenger was sent to San Jose for instructions. In the meantime the survey began on the left margin of the San Juan River and was carried to the other side. Menocal made a careful examination of that river and tributaries for several miles above the mouth, which satisfied him of the impossibility of raising the waters of that river for a canal by a dam at that point. The survey is being prosecuted with encouraging signs of success.

ALBANY, 27.—Following is the reply addressed by Cleveland to the silver coinage advocates in Congress:

To Hon. A. J. Warner and others, Members of the Forty-Eighth Congress:

Gentlemen.—The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites and, indeed, obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become the objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which, under the operation of the act of Congress of February 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the Federal treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins, which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar prescribed as "the unit of value" in Section 14 of the act of Feb. 12, 1873, and which, with silver certificates representing such coins, are receivable for all public dues, being thus receivable, while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of \$28,000,000 a year. It has followed, of necessity, that the flow of gold into the Treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury, now available for the payment of gold obligations of the United States, and for the redemption of United States notes called "greenbacks," if not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment. These are facts which, as they do not admit of a difference of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forwarded to us in the official reports of every Secretary of the Treasury since 1878 till now. They are plainly affirmed in last December's report of the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives. They appear in the official documents of this Congress and in the records of the New York Clearing House, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of the receipts and payments of the Federal Government and the country pass. These being the facts of our present condition, and our danger, our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope you concur with me, and with the great majority of our fellow citizens, in deeming it most desirable, at the present juncture, to maintain and continue in use the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by the present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals parting company, to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver, to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States, in the daily business of the people, to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate—were it now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression—would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity, so ardently desired, and apparently so near, would be hopelessly postponed; gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding-places, and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. Saddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store, and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil.

From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them.

I am gentlemen, with sincere respect, your fellow citizen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1885.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Tribune* Wash-

ington special says: The fight between the silver men and the new administration to-day was quick and decisive. Cleveland was knocked out in the first round, and he retired from the field in pretty bad condition. The silver men are jubilant. They could not have anticipated such an easy victory. Twenty-four hours ago they would have been satisfied to prevent their opponents from mustering the two-thirds majority necessary for suspension of the rules. Nothing could have accomplished this result but the receipt yesterday by the leaders of the silver movement of Cleveland's letter, in which he sets forth his reasons why the coinage of silver should be suspended. The letter determined the silver men to gather their forces for energetic resistance. It arrayed solidly against the incoming administration a large and influential wing of the democratic party. To say the democrats feel happy at the result of this fray would be a stretching of the truth. At the beginning of their term of power they find themselves at variance with the executive on a question which will cause them more trouble if possible than the tariff.

The *Tribune* says editorially: The action of the democratic House yesterday, in practically refusing to give Cleveland power to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar at his pleasure, was undoubtedly due to two controlling reasons. One was the fact that a great majority of the democrats do not want to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar; the other, that enough republicans could not be found who would vote with the minority of the democrats to put the thing entirely in the hands of an untied President.

The *Times* says: It is impossible to say how far Randall's tactics in regard to the suspension of silver coinage do or do not represent the views of the President-elect, but most likely the latter confined himself to approval of suspension, and left it to the leaders of the party in Congress to decide in what manner suspension could be best brought about. Randall would have made his proposition much more logical, practical and probably stronger if he had directed the suspension of silver coinage, leaving discretion, if any was to be exercised, in the resumption. The vote of yesterday shows that the democratic party, as represented in the House, is decidedly, perhaps decisively, opposed to the suspension of silver coinage, while two-thirds of the republicans favor suspension. It amounts to this: On a question of prime importance—the first that Cleveland had thought proper to take position on—involving the policy of the party for a considerable period, the President-elect finds himself supported by two-thirds of his opponents in the House, and opposed by two-thirds of his own party. But we are much mistaken in Cleveland if it shall give him a moment's uneasiness. He has taken his ground on this question deliberately, is backed by the conservative element of his party and by the more intelligent men of all parties.

The *Commercial* is not sure whether the result of yesterday's vote on the suspension of silver coinage is unfortunate for Cleveland or for the country. If Cleveland is resolute in his determination to pursue the right, he will receive aid on this and similar questions from republicans who hold the welfare of the country in supreme regard. They, with the sound men among the democrats, will constitute a working majority in both houses of Congress. We need such a redistribution upon a question of principle as this will be if it comes about. But why are the members of the present Congress so resolute in their opposition to the suspension of this iniquitous and highly dangerous law? Is it possible the silver mine-owners have found it to their advantage to distribute a part of the plunder the law gave them among the law-makers?

The *Post*, more jubilant, exclaims: Though adverse to the cause, honest money, the vote is encouraging and full of promise. Its chief significance lies in the fact that the campaign has opened, the first gun has been fired, the issue been made, the ground been cleared. In the next House the democrats will be weaker by 37 members; the republicans stronger by that number. Sixteen votes will reverse the majority. There is very little doubt that the change has already been effected in the composition of the new House. The vote shows that of the republican members of the present House, exactly two to one favored suspending coinage. If this proposition holds good as to the new members, there will be a net gain of 24 members to the anti-silver party, leaving the vote 142 to 126 in favor of honest money. We conceive it to be of the highest importance, as an earnest of victory in the next Congress, that Cleveland has put himself on the record as an unflinching friend of the honest dollar. If the silver question and civil service question together should divide the democratic party, it would divide the republican party also, and the best elements of both parties would range themselves on the side of the administration.

The *Herald*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce* and *World* are dumb on the subject.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—A special to the *Times* from New York, based on reliable medical authority, says: "Notwithstanding the rose-colored report of Gen. Grant's health, recently given in a medical journal, the truth is Gen. Grant is a very sick man, and his death is apparently not far distant. The

public have no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system. It is hoped the affection of the tongue may not prove fatal, but there is, as yet, no appearance of its not developing into a malignant and fatal disease. Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, the enlarged and inflamed tongue continues, making it painful to speak, or to swallow fluids, which are the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this distressing malady, General Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia, and it seems it has taken possession of his whole system. He has had most of his teeth drawn to lessen the neuralgic torture, and his injury in the hip, caused by his fall a year ago, is still a source of great suffering, and forbids physical exercise. It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that General Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of reaction; and unless there should be some unexpected relief, he will not be long among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining, and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortune. He works every day with a bandaged head and in unremitting pain, to finish his military autobiography, or history of the war, and hopes to complete it this spring. The first volume is more than half done. He has not taken time to revise the first volume because of his apprehension that he may not be able to finish his second volume.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The riotous scenes in Kensington carpet mill district were repeated to-night. The crowd of spectators, which before has never exceeded five thousand people, was increased to ten thousand to-night. The Mayor had determined to break up the riots, and nearly five hundred officers were sent to the scene of the disturbance. Mayor Smith and Chief of Police Stewart were both present. When the first detail of officers arrived at Leedom's mill it found the street literally packed with people. After the other detachments arrived, a double line was formed, and, working each way, they forced the crowd back for a square on each side of the mill. As a detail was being posted at each end of the street thus cleared, a crowd of men broke through the lines and attempted to reach the mill door from which Cameron, the non-union loom-fixer, was expected to come. The police, with drawn clubs, charged on the crowds, and succeeded in forcing them back beyond the lines. During this encounter many persons were clubbed, and five arrests made. Five special officers in citizens' dress, draw up to the mill, and Cameron, running quickly down the steps, mingled with them. They sauntered down Howard street, with Cameron a short distance ahead, their object being to deceive the crowds. They were successful only so far as the police were concerned, for when the line of policeman at Daughin street was reached, several officers rushed upon the specials, and their charge and were about clubbing them back when they succeeded in making themselves known. When Cameron and his escort reached Otis street the crowd was so dense, the police patrol wagon had to be driven down the street to open a passage way. Several snowballs were thrown during the march to Cameron's house, but the loomfixer was escorted to his home without further molestation. Trouble was also expected at Joseph Taylor's, where two non-union men are working, and 100 officers were posted there. A large crowd gathered, but there was no disturbance.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The large commission house of E. M. Samuel & Son stopped paying margins on wheat this afternoon and announced that they would suspend until they could look into their affairs and ascertain how they stood. They are heavily long on wheat, but say they cannot make a statement of their condition until to-morrow. They owe one firm here about half a million bushels of wheat, and it is believed their losses have been very large. The firm is one of the oldest and best known in the city, having been established over forty years.

HELENA, Mont., 27.—Last evening Sheriff Churchill captured two of the escaped jail-breakers at Avon, the first station this side of Garrison. Ashton did not surrender until severely wounded in the back. Clarke was not injured. They were both lodged safely this morning in the Helena jail. Gov. Carpenter has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of Henry Edmonson, sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment for horse stealing.

NEW YORK, 27.—The ship *T. F. Chapman*, from Liverpool, which arrived here to-day, reports: February 17th, latitude 37 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 67 degrees 30 minutes, Robt. O'Neil, seaman, aged 25 years, a native of Chicago, while reefing the spanker, was knocked off the top of the wheelhouse overboard and drowned. At the same time the second mate was thrown from the top of the wheelhouse to the deck and very badly injured. Feb. 10, fell in with the schooner *Lizzie C. Hickman*, Capt. Joseph, from Richmond, Virginia, for New York, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain, his wife and child, and a crew of seven. The ship *I. F. Chapman* is the vessel that, while on her voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool, a seaman named Jansson died from the alleged abuse of two officers, who are now on trial in New York for the crime.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 27.—Information reached the *Courier-Journal* to-night of a horrible tragedy in Union County, Ky. A farmer named Moss Caton,

living near Smith's mills, Union County, and his sons, last Saturday hung his wife, whom he married four years ago. She was a widow lady before she married Caton, and owned a small parcel of land, which Caton wished her to deed to him. She declined to do so, which enraged him. Saturday, with his sons, he took her out and hung her after beating her terribly. They put the corpse in a box and took it into the house. Lady neighbors, in dressing the corpse for burial, discovered bruises and a broken neck. They reported the matter to the authorities, who had the body disinterred, and ordered the arrest of Caton and sons. Twenty men, led by the county magistrate, went to Caton's house. On arriving they met with resistance on the part of the Catons, whereupon they fired upon them, wounding Mose Caton in the ankle and John Caton through the lungs. Caton's daughter, Annie, in attempting to shield her father, by passing between him and the posse, was shot in the bowels. Squire Lilly finally stopped the firing and asked Caton to surrender if he would not, they told him they would kill him and burn the house down. He then decided to give up. Squire Lilly started off with his prisoners—Mose Caton, Wesley Caton, John Caton, Tom Caton and Joseph E. Fritz—and landed them safely in jail at Morganfield. John and Annie are both badly wounded.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., 26.—The following are the particulars relating to the flight of ex-Mayor Thos. Nevins: About a year ago he came here from Whatcom, W. T., and engaged in practicing law under the name of John B. Voorhees. He soon became associated with A. L. Teele, of the firm of Teele & Voorhees, and flourished on Teele's election as Justice of the Peace. Last November the firm dissolved and Voorhees began practice on his own account. After his disappearance on Saturday it transpired that he was the absconding mayor of Adrian, Mich., who, with a portion of the city council issued city bonds for waterworks and sold them to the extent of \$50,000. This resulted in those who were responsible being found guilty of exceeding their official authority. Voorhees claimed he left in order to screen others, and assumed the responsibility himself, he being single while the others were married. He also states that he received no money for the bonds, it being deposited in a New York bank in trust for the city of Adrian, and that the bonds were subsequently cancelled. Adrian lost nothing. When he arrived here he was recognized by persons who knew him in Michigan. He convinced them that he came west with a desire to redeem himself, so they permitted the matter to rest, until his flight became known. His friends here claim that his indebtedness, amount not known, will be paid in full.

NEW YORK, 28.—The General Sessions court room was crowded this morning with persons anxious to witness the proceedings in the arraignment of Mrs. Dudley for the shooting of Rossa, and "Dick" Short for stabbing Captain Phelan. Short was first arraigned. His face was flushed but his manner calm and collected. Short pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of assault and battery. The Recorder said that as the case was an aggravated one he would increase the bail from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Short was then removed.

Mrs. Dudley was then arraigned and approached the bar with a quiet smile. Her counsel said by his advise she stood mute. The Recorder directed the plea of "not guilty" to be entered for Mrs. Dudley, and her bail was fixed at \$5,000, the accused was then taken back to prison. Neither Captain Phelan nor O'Donovan Rossa were present during the proceedings.

NEW YORK, 28.—In regard to General Grant's health, Col. Frederick Grant said to a *Post* reporter this afternoon: "My father is a very sick man. There is no use in longer denying the fact. We have made every effort to keep the fact from the public, because we knew that as soon as it should become known he was dangerously ill there would be hundreds of letters coming in with every mail, and this would only excite him and make his case less hopeful. My father has had little rest for the past few nights. He was up and about the room for a little while yesterday, and we hope to get him up again to-day, but he is suffering constant pain in the ear and head. For any facts concerning the nature of his disease I refer you to his physicians. The doctors who are attending him are Dr. Fordyce Baker, Dr. J. H. Douglas and Dr. H. B. Sands of this city, and Dr. T. M. Merker, of Philadelphia." Dr. Douglas said: "I am in no wise responsible for the rose-colored report that appeared in a medical journal last week. Two days before the report was published, I had a conversation with Dr. Sands, in General Grant's house. As a result of the consultation, we both decided that the cancerous growth at the root of the tongue was hardening and steadily growing worse. Microscopical examination by an expert proved beyond doubt that it was a case of malignant epithelial growth. General Grant is a very sick man. I think there is little or no hope that he will recover. He is breaking down, but has displayed much courage. For less than a month he has done as much as six or eight hours' work a day, but he has had little sleep for the past eight days. We have tried to keep the knowledge of his true condition from the General, because he had so many other trials to