

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 11.15 a.m.—Reported heavy buying for foreign houses accompanied by the sharp decline in English consols, has been sufficient to make trading in cereals and provisions extraordinarily active all morning. Great interest as usual centers in wheat, where transactions have been very large in volume. May wheat, which closed at 81 1/2 last night, opened at 82, rested there for a few moments, but upon another reported decline in consols, rose rapidly to 3 1/2, fell back to 3 1/4, and is again up to 3 1/2. May corn has advanced to 3. May oats 3 1/2. May pork 12.92 1/2. May lard 70.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, via Galveston, 11.—War has been formally declared.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—R. S. Hayes, senior Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific railroad in an interview on the strike said: The main question in this strike is one of personal liberty, or whether a handful of men, who are not satisfied with their position as employes, shall be allowed to prevent other men who have no expressed cause of dissatisfaction, from continuing at work. Out of twenty-five thousand employes of the Southwestern and Wabash system, not one thousand are directly affected by the reduction of wages, which is alleged to be the reason for the strike, and I am certain that of this 1,000, at least 500 would go to work to-morrow if they were not restrained by their bull-dozing co-employes. The reduction made is in regard to men employed in machine shops and round houses. Train service-hands have not been reduced. The reductions have been principally in Texas.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The general court martial convened for the trial of Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer of the army, met in this city this morning, General Hancock presiding. The counsel for Gen. Hazen challenged Brig. General McFeely, as a member of the court, on the ground of unfriendly relations between them growing out of his (Hazen's) criticisms of the subsistence department of the army of which General McFeely is head, when he (Hazen) was endeavoring to abolish the system of post traderships in the army. The court sustained the challenge and the accused waived the right to further challenge. Gen. Hazen was then arraigned, and through his counsel demurred to specifications of the charge, alleging that he criticized and impugned the propriety of the action of the Secretary of War, in refusing to send a sealing steamer to the relief of the Greeley party after the failure of the Proteus expedition in the fall of '83. The court overruled the demurrer and the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and several specifications.

WASHINGTON, 11.—In accordance with Secretary Teller's order dated March 3d, the Commissioner General of the Land Office issued three patents to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company for 679,287 acres of land (known as the "Backbone" grant) and they were delivered to Wm. E. Barnum, by direction of John F. Dillon, attorney for the railroad company. Although Secretary Teller issued the patents for 679,287 acres of land, the company under its grant claimed 1,000,000 acres.

Yesterday Secretary Lamar issued the following order to the Commissioner of the Land Office:

March 10th, 1885.

You are hereby directed to suspend all proceedings relative to patenting lands to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company until further notice.

Signed, L. Q. C. LAMAR.

In addition to the lands already patented, the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company has lists covering 326,706 acres, which, under this last order, cannot be patented until the Secretary takes further action.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The "Backbone" resolution, offered by Van Wyck, was laid before the Senate as unfinished business.

Van Wyck said the Senator from Colorado (Teller) had gone to New York to be absent a day or two, and asked that action upon the resolution be deferred until Friday.

Van Wyck offered a resolution that the Secretary of Interior and Attorney General be directed to take the steps necessary to prevent certain lands in Florida and Alabama being sold by the Atlantic and Gulf West India Transit Company. He requested that it lie on the table for the present.

After the lapse of twenty minutes, Secretary Pruden appeared and delivered "sundry messages in writing."

The Senate went into executive session, and five minutes later adjourned.

The President has nominated Edward D. Clark, of Mississippi, as Assistant Secretary of Interior.

Secretary Lamar says his reason for suspending action in the land patent matter was to obtain an opportunity to examine into the merits of the company's claims.

The Star says: Secretary Bayard has taken steps for the formal withdrawal of all treaties pending in the Senate. This will leave the Senate with nothing to do but to pass upon nominations, and the prevailing impression now is that the session will not last more than two weeks longer.

There was about the usual rush of visitors at the White House to-day. The President arose early, and at once betook himself to opening his mail, which was unusually large. As one of the clerks at the White House put it, "President Cleveland receives as many letters in a day as ex-President Arthur received in a week." It is a fair inference that many of the letters relate to appointments to office. The President ran hurriedly through the mail and then began the reception of visitors, many of whom had been in waiting some time. Among the callers were Congressional delegates from Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, North Carolina and Florida. The Secretary of War called about noon and had a long conference with the President. At 1 o'clock the doors of the White House were thrown open to the public, and the President was kept busy receiving callers for over an hour.

Col. Lamont said to-day that the reduction in the clerical force at the White House was made merely in the interest of economy, therefore no appointments would be made to fill vacancies created. He said there might possibly be one or two more changes in the personnel of the force, but that would be all. Since President Cleveland's inauguration, the entire clerical force, including the private secretary, has been busily engaged from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight. It is expected that the rush of business will compel the continuance of these working hours for some time to come. One of the regulations of the house prohibits employes from smoking in the offices.

Edward D. Clark, of Vicksburg, Miss., to-day nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is a member in very high standing of the bar of Mississippi, and has practiced before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is said to be a man of great legal learning and force of character. He has also been so wedded to his profession that he has steadfastly declined to have any connection with politics although holding strong democratic opinions.

At the Postoffice and Interior Department the rush of visitors continued to-day without diminution, and notices have been posted in conspicuous places by the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior to the effect that only Senators and Representatives would be received in the afternoon. This regulation is beginning to have a perceptible effect, and both those officials now find time to devote a small portion of the day to necessary routine business.

The Secretary of the Treasury had a large number of callers to-day, including three large delegations—one from Kentucky, headed by Senator Beck and Speaker Carlisle; another from North Carolina, headed by Senator Vance, and a third from Virginia, headed by Representative Barbour.

Secretary Manning appointed Eugene Higgins, of Maryland, chief of the appointment division of the Treasury department, in place of Trevitt, of New York, resigned. Higgins is a friend of Senator Gorman.

Vice-President Hendricks recently applied to Postmaster General Vilas to have a friend appointed to the position of superintendent of the free delivery at the Chicago post office, to take the place of the republican incumbent. Mr. Vilas, upon inquiry, learned that the above named officer was usually appointed by the Chicago postmaster, and so informed Mr. Hendricks that he could not interfere.

Gen. Black, the newly appointed Commissioner of Pensions, arrived here to-day and called upon the President and Secretary Lamar. He met with a cordial welcome, and will assume his official duties as soon as confirmed by the Senate.

The caucus of Republican Senators and its caucus committee, which have been engaged early and late since the session began upon the allotment of places on the majority sides of the Senate committees, finished the task to-day, but the result will not be formally declared until to-morrow. Senator Conger, succeeds to the chairmanship of the committee on postoffices and post roads, made vacant by the retirement of Senator Hill. Senator Pike takes the chair of the committee on claims, held by Senator Cameron of Wisconsin. Senator Sewell takes Senator Logan's place at the head of the committee on military affairs. Senator Evarts is made a member of the committee on judiciary and foreign relations. Senator Teller is made chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and a member of the committee on public lands. The judiciary committee is increased by one and the commerce and public building committee by two members each. Many other changes were made in the membership of committees for the purpose of equalizing the honors, responsibilities and labors of the committee rooms, and the task of the caucus committee was found one of considerable difficulty. Its members are unusually reticent about their proceedings, but it is understood that the feature of their work which proved most perplexing related to the finance committee.

One senator, it is said, asked to be relieved from further service upon this committee unless its composition was changed in some respects. He is credited with the impression that New England ideas were dominant in the committee, and is said to have given this as his reason for wishing to withdraw. This, it is reported, when brought before the full caucus, precipitated a discussion of the tariff, in which wool and pig iron figured as the leading elements. Neither the caucus

nor the caucus committee seems to have seen its way clear to make the change desired by the Senator from Ohio, for the republican membership of the finance committee, as it stands to-night is the same as at the last session. Many senators have urged Sherman to remain upon the finance committee, upon the ground that his familiarity with the financial affairs of the government would there be most conspicuously serviceable. His name stands second upon the committee list. He was not at the Capitol to-day, and his further purposes in regard to the matter are unknown.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., 11.—At a council this afternoon the Oklahoma boomers decided to await further advice from their representatives in Washington, who are endeavoring to intercede with the United States. The Marshal received warrants for the arrest of the boomers who were in the Territory last winter, and has arrested twenty men. They started for Wichita this evening for examination. There are 1,200 boomers here, and there are six companies of colored cavalry at Chillico, six miles south of here, awaiting reinforcements. Gen. Hatch says he can get eight more companies, if needed.

Gen. Hatch has received an official dispatch from Camp Russell, Indian Territory, stating that 800 boomers from Texas and Arkansas are moving westward across the Sac and Fox Reservation. The General, thereupon, issued orders that they be turned back and conducted off the Government lands.

CHICAGO, 11.—Theodore Von Spreckleson was arraigned in the justice's court this morning charged with improper conduct. Ten years ago he was well known in good society, having the usual prestige of a wealthy German. He went to California and engaged in growing a large vineyard. He then returned to Chicago and opened a large wine house, but betrayed the trust confided in him and became a defaulter. Friends paid up the amount of money taken. About two years ago Von Spreckleson obtained some means and soon afterwards married a wealthy widow, but they did not live happily together, and the disappointed man appeared to lose his pride and manhood and rapidly sank to the level of the common tramp. He is a man of brilliant education and ability, but now seems half demented. The justice imposed a fine of \$25, and Von Spreckleson will for a time associate with cosmopolitan society at the workhouse.

MARSHALL, Texas, 11.—An attempt was made to-day to detect Furlong, assisted by the civil authorities, to take out a freight train. As the engine was about to leave the yard, the strikers quietly assembled, requested the engineer to get down and out which he did. The engine was taken back to the round house and the fires drawn. This evening the county attorney telegraphed Gov. Ireland: "The strikers here are quiet, peaceable, sober citizens; are not making any demonstrations to injure persons or the property of the railway."

Dallas, Texas, 11.—It is said a compromise may be looked for between the Texas Pacific company and the strikers; that the officers have invited the secretary of the striking mechanics to a conference from which peace is expected. The Governor's proclamation is generally regarded as uncalled for. The Evening Times says: Governor Ireland has no more right to dabble in this fight than we have, and he would do well to wait until the authority of the State is defied before he rushes into print. The strikers remain orderly and firm.

ATLANTON, Ga., 11.—Gov. Martin and the railroad commissioners were in secret conference the greater part of the day with the executive committees of the strikers and District Superintendent Fallon of the Missouri Pacific. The strikers presented their grievances, and after discussion of the matter, at the suggestion of the Governor, the commissioners consented—if both sides were willing—to act as arbitrators. There was no pretence that the commissioners have any authority to arbitrate, but they consented to act, in the hope that the difficulty may be settled amicably. After the conference adjourned and communicated to the strikers the proposition of the Governor, a meeting was held which was largely attended and lasted two hours. They then adjourned, first having authorized the committee to give their ultimatum, which is said to be a demand, first, for the restoration of October rates, and then arbitration; the decision of the arbiters, however, to be agreeable to both sides. At 8 this evening the committee was in session with the Governor and commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—Master mechanic Hewitt visited the Missouri Pacific shops here just before quitting time this evening and announced to the men that the wages prevailing in the shops prior to September last would be restored, dating from March 1st. This action of the company, he said, was taken in consideration of the loyalty of the men and the cheerful manner in which they had continued their work under trying circumstances. The restoration amounts to from 10 to 30 per cent., according to the wages earned by the men in the different departments.

ATLANTON, Ga., 11.—A general meeting of the strikers gathered to hear the Governor's proposition rejected it by a unanimous vote, and instructed the committee to say to the Governor that the strikers would accept the services of the railroad commissioners as arbitrators, provided wages were first restored to the October scale pending

arbitration, that other shops in the strike should be treated in the same manner in their respective States, and that until a conclusion is reached which shall be mutually agreeable matters shall stand as at present. This report having been communicated to the Governor and another conference held, it was agreed by the committee that they would, in deference to a suggestion made by Gov. Martin, join the committees from Parsons and Sedalia and proceed to St. Louis and interview Messrs. Hale and Hovie in person.

St. Louis, 11.—The Missouri Pacific shopmen held a meeting to-night and formally decided, in view of the action of the company in restoring wages, they would not strike.

Under instructions of George Treat, of the U. S. Circuit Court here, United States Marshal Couzins left to-night with a posse of about fifty for Hannibal, Mo., to take charge of and protect the Wabash Railway at that point.

KANSAS CITY, 11.—The Missouri Pacific officials this evening notified the county authorities that they intend to pay off the striking men here to-morrow and discharge them, and then put new men in their places, and will hold the county responsible if any damage results. The sheriff will not take action.

CHICAGO, 11.—A meeting of the general managers of the western lines was held here to-day, to consider the action of the Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri lines, in issuing passes to shippers in territory common to those lines but not covered by other lines in the pass arrangements. The arbitrators hold that this was in contravention of the agreement. The meeting to-day sustained that ruling. It was decided that all roads west of the Missouri river should furnish the arbitrators with lists of shippers to whom they wished to grant passes. The whole matter to be left to their discretion.

At a meeting of the Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast Railway Association to-day, the matter of freights from Chicago to the Pacific Coast came up. They were decided on some time ago, to go into effect March 20th, and they were made to take the place of all rail through rates from New York to the Pacific, because the lines east of Chicago would not consent to favorable terms. The bulk of the business between New York had been going by water to New Orleans, and thence by the southern route. The new rates from Chicago west, as proposed, will have a tendency to divert a portion of this trade to all rail routes. It seems probable that this will be defeated, however, as to-day Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, gave notice that his road and the Southern Pacific, from Ogden and Mojave, respectively, would exact their full proportion of the through tariff of January first. These roads hold the key to the situation. Another meeting will be held in Denver two weeks hence.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast railway associations met in joint session here this afternoon, in the persons of the general managers, and appointed Geo. M. Bogue, J. H. Hillard and H. S. Dewey, a board of arbitration, to fix percentages from February 1 to May 1 of the current year. It also ordered superintendents of transportation of the same lines to meet here two weeks hence to arrange a uniform time schedule for freight trains between Chicago and St. Louis and Missouri river points.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 11.—A sensation was created to-day at Bowling Green, Ky., by Charles Moore entering the house of his father, Dr. R. J. Moore, one of the best known and wealthiest citizens of the State, and demanding that his aged parent sign notes amounting to \$6,110, which he refused to do. The boy then seized his father by the throat and choked him severely. Releasing his hold on the old gentleman's throat, he brought forth two revolvers, which induced his father to come to terms and sign the documents. As soon as he could recover he had his son arrested. Young Moore is in the government employ at Evansville, Ind. The father is in a very feeble condition and refuses to prosecute his son.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR NICARAGUA, via GALVESTON, 12.—Active war preparations are being made throughout the country. Government now has several thousand men ready to send to the frontier. strenuous efforts to resist Barrios are being made in Costa Rica. A large number of soldiers are ready to move. Great enthusiasm is manifested and confidence in the final result displayed. It is thought probable in some quarters that Guatemala will consider the matter before attempting coercive measures, and that a friendly solution of the difficult problem of uniting the five States may be arrived at.

CHICAGO, 12.—The News says the new rates from Chicago to the Pacific Coast—will go into effect March 20th, but the Central Pacific has interposed a bar to the successful carrying out of the agreements formed by the Transcontinental and Pacific Coast associations. J. C. Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, gave formal notice yesterday that the Central Pacific from Ogden and the Southern Pacific from Mohave Junction, would exact their full proportion of through tariff rate of January 1st. Business from New York to the Pacific coast, the bulk of which has been going by the "Sunset route," New York to New Orleans by water, and thence by the Southern Pacific, is the stumbling block. The recent action of the Transcontinental Association in putting Chicago merchants in a position to

compete with New York by reducing from here and the withdrawal of the through rate by the all-rail route from New York, militates against the "Sunset route," and Stubbs seem determined to balk all measures. His lines hold the keys to the Pacific Coast practically, save that the Union Pacific can get out by the Oregon Short Line, and if he persists in his determination to demand local tariff for his lines, the outcome is hard to guess. A meeting to consider existing complications is to be held in Denver in two weeks, but the prospect for a peaceable settlement is not encouraging. The superintendents of transportation of Pacific Coast and Colorado-Utah associations are requested to meet two weeks from yesterday to agree on a uniform schedule for freight trains between terminal points.

NEW YORK, 12.—Gen. Grant is better this morning; slept well last night; has been free from pain for the last four days and is now able to walk up and down stairs at will.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—Everything is quiet about the railroad shops here this morning. The men are all at work and seem entirely satisfied with the action of the company yesterday in restoring their wages. The statement comes from Jefferson City, made on the authority of one of the leaders of the Sedalia strikers, who was in that city yesterday in conference with Governor Marmaduke, that unless a settlement of the difficulty is made by Friday noon, the engineers and firemen will join the strikers.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 11.—The rumor that Count Von Munster, German Minister to England, is about to resign, is credited in high diplomatic circles.

LONDON, 11.—Government has invested £20,000 for General Gordon's family.

BERLIN, 11.—The result of Count Herbert Bismarck's special mission to England, relative to German interests in West Africa is reported as follows: England concedes to Germany the whole of the Cameroons country with the exception of the mission town of Victoria, where the Germans are alleged to have hauled down the British flag. England further agrees not to interfere with any action Germany may take in the entire country from the south bank of the Rio del Rey to the small river emptying into the Bight of Biafra, some distance north of Cameroons, which enters the sea near the equator. Germany on the other hand recognizes the supremacy of England over the country lying between the north bank of the Rio del Rey and Lagos. This covers the basin of the lower Niger.

DUBLIN, 11.—Parnell has issued a manifesto advising the municipalities of Ireland to observe a respectful neutrality regarding the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, 11.—Financial circles are excited over official reports received this afternoon confirming the report published in the Times this morning to the effect that Russian troops had advanced further into Afghan territory. The Russian government admits such a movement has taken place, but asserts it was only intended for the purpose of seeking a more favorable position in case of war with Afghanistan. It is generally believed that both Afghans and Russians are hurrying forward and that a collision is imminent. British consols have fallen 11-16ths of one per cent, and Russian securities two per cent, in consequence of the above news.

BRUSSELS, 11.—The Independence Belge announces in a dispatch from Rome that Italy will undertake the relief of Kassala. The correspondent says the plans for the necessary campaign are completed.

A SPECIMEN EPISTLE.

The following autograph letter, penned by a specimen anti-"Mormon" legislator, and addressed to friend of its writer, speaks rather strongly as to the quality of that nest of unclean crusaders. Comment upon it or its author does not appear to be called for:

"THIRTEENTH SESSION,—IDAHO LEGISLATURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, January 18th, 1885.

Friend Jim I am having a very good time here this winter, I am well treated by everybody—things are moving along all right we are likely to fix the brethren plenty before we are through. We have just passed a law creating the office of attorney general, we think he will help us prosecute polygamy cases. The new election bill has passed the council making the voters all take the test oath if we can get it through the house and I think we can we will have the brethren in a very tight place, we will find out then whether God or the other fellow is running it. We will fix our County ticket to-day and hand it to the Governor for his approval.

A. R. STALKER.

THE party given by the Caledonia Society, in the Social Hall last evening, was a very enjoyable affair.