

be enough left in the lake to supply the commercial demands of local consumers and for all multiplying needs.

I am promised a consignment of rock bass this fall, which grows to fourteen inches and a weight of two pounds. In the East it is common in streams, lakes and ponds, and swims in schools. They spawn in May and June, on gravelly shoals, and build nests and care for their young, and it is said to be a most excellent food fish and also a rapid food multiplier.

Respectfully,

A. MILTON MUSSEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1895.

A. M. Mussey, Esq., Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City:

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 9th, enclosing a request from W. F. James, of Salt Lake City, for a supply of trout for stocking the Big Cottonwood Creek.

The proper blank has been mailed to the applicant, and upon return of the same to this office, arrangements will be made for supplying the fish as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully,

MARSHALL McDONALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

May 22, 1895.

A. Mussey, Esq., Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir:—By direction of the commissioner, 50 black bass and 50 crappie have been assigned to you, and it is now being arranged to have them delivered at Ogden, Utah, by messenger or by one of the U. S. fish commission cars, within forty days. Please indicate by return mail your readiness to receive the consignment. Our agent will advise you in advance of the hour of his expected arrival, and arrangements should be effected by you with the telegraph operator for the prompt delivery of the message.

Vessels free from injurious matter, partly filled with cool, fresh water, and of a carriage capacity of eighty gallons, must be in readiness and conveniently placed for an immediate transfer of the fish the moment the train stops. The co-operation of the depot agent should be secured that he may receive and care for the fish in your absence. The fish commission car will usually be found at the rear end of the train, the messenger in the regular baggage car. It will be necessary for you to meet the car at Ogden as it will be on its way to California.

Very respectfully,

W. D. C. RAVENEL,

Acting Commissioner in Charge.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NEW YORK, May 28.—A London cablegram to the *Evening Post* says Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, has formally replied to the memorial forwarded by influential bankers and financiers in the interest of emphasizing his previous strong remark in favor of the gold standard. His reply concludes thus: "You may rely upon it that her majesty's government will give no countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system, nor in any discussion in which they may be called upon to take part, will they admit any doubt as to their inten-

tion of firmly to adhere to the single standard."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The remains of Secretary of State Gresham have been embalmed.

The body has been laid out in the sleeping room where the death occurred. The metallic coffin is to be covered with black cloth, with heavy oxidized silver handles and the usual plate for the name and the circumstance of birth and death.

Most of the prominent men in public life called at the hotel early in the day, leaving their cards. A flood of telegrams and cablegrams of condolence came in during the morning.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Secretary Gresham will be conducted in the east room of the White House tomorrow at 10 o'clock. All the executive departments will be closed that day under executive order. The body will lie in state all morning and leave Washington for Chicago at 1 p.m.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 28.—About 8 o'clock last night a telegram was received in this city from the secretary of war, Daniel Lamont, stating that Secretary Gresham could not survive the night, requesting that his mother, Mrs. Sarah Rumley, who lives at Lanesville, Harrison county, be notified. The messengers reached the old homestead about 10 o'clock. Before they could speak, Mrs. Rumley moaned: "Walt is dead, my poor boy is dead," wringing her hands and weeping bitterly. The messengers informed her of the critical illness of her son, and thus afforded her slight comfort.

Upon receiving the news of the secretary's death, another messenger was dispatched to Lanesville.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The President today issued the following proclamation:

"Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state of the United States, is dead. The President, in making this distressing announcement to his fellow countrymen, speaks from the depths of personal affliction to remind them that they too have lost a pure and able public servant; a brave and patriotic guardian of all their rights and interests; a manly and loyal American and a generous and lovable man. As a suitable expression of national bereavement I direct that the diplomatic representatives in all foreign countries display the flag over their embassies and legations at half mast for ten days, and that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half mast at all the forts and military posts and at all naval stations and all vessels of the United States. I further order that on the day of the funeral the executive departments in the City of Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half mast. GROVER CLEVELAND."

NEW YORK, May 28.—A special to the *Herald* from Ussau, says:

The battle where Marti was killed occurred May 19th near Bifos. The Cubans were divided into two bodies under Gomez and Maceo. It was expected that they would leave St. Luis for Bayamo. Learning this fact Col. Sandoval, with 800 men of the second, fifth and ninth peninsular Spanish

infantry and fifteen horses, pursued them and encountered 700 of the rebel cavalry, under Gomez, at noon. In the first charge the Cubans rode down the Spanish advance, killing a sergeant and wounding or capturing and entire squad. Sandoval personally led the bayonet charge and the Spanish heroically held their charge against the rebel forces, fighting the Cubans face to face. It is said that Marti, who led the advance, fell in the third charge almost within the Spanish lines, pierced by seven bullets.

Gomez then came to the front and the Cubans made eleven successive fruitless attempts to break the Spanish lines and recover Marti's body.

In the last charge Gomez was wounded and his horse killed under him. The Spaniards dashed forward to seize him, but were repelled by the Cubans.

The Spaniards say they lost only five killed and six wounded. The Cubans had fifty killed and about a hundred wounded.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 28.—Nat Sulzbacher, of this city, has just returned from the Devil's river country, where he came near being a victim of the terrible flood that visited that section last Thursday. He was caught in the rushing waters and lost all of his baggage. He states that he helped to bury four persons who met their deaths by drowning near Ozona. Two others belonging to the same family were drowned, but their bodies have not been recovered.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says the *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports that there is great anxiety in government circles in Sweden regarding the threatened armed conflict which may end in the dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway.

CADIZ, May 28.—The French steamer *Dom Pedro*, bound for Carrilo, Spain, has been wrecked off Corrubedo. Eighty were drowned. The disaster was caused by the bursting of a boiler.

When the disaster occurred, *Dom Pedro* was off Cape Corrubedo, the west coast of Galicia, and not off Forrubedo as first reported.

About 100 lives were lost. *Dom Pedro* was a 3,000 ton steamer and was engaged in running between Havre and the Argentine Republic, calling at Bordeaux, France, and carried freight and passengers. The latter were mostly emigrants bound for the Argentine Republic or other points of South America.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 29.—General Leonardo Marquez arrived in this capital after a twenty-seven years' residence abroad under banishment from Mexico for taking part in the French intervention. When Maximilian and General Miramon and Mexico were shot at Queretaro in 1867, General Marquez narrowly escaped a like fate, only saving himself by bribing the porter in charge of the cemetery of Los Angeles, in this city, thus being allowed to secrete himself in a newly made sepulchre. His capture being finally made, he was not shot as the Mexicans had intended, but was given banishment instead. He is now allowed to return by the grace of President Diaz, who has long been urged to grant clemency by the friends of General Marquez.