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AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, 29.—Five fires occurred during the night. Owing to the violence of the wind and the great distance between the various alarms, the firemen found much trouble in keeping the flames under control. The most disastrous was at the chemical works of Powers and Wightman, the largest of the kind in the country, which were totally destroyed. The loss to this place will be over a million dollars. The fire was first discovered about one o'clock, but the alarm was not responded to, because the only engines in the fire district were already engaged in combating a similar fire in the woolen mills at Second Street and Lehigh Avenue. One of the two engines which answered the first call, came a distance of nearly two miles. The store of Cook Bros. & Co., produce and commission merchants, No. 29 South Water Street was damaged \$10,000. About the same time the Echo carpet mill at Lehigh Avenue and Palethorpe Street, and three or four dwellings adjoining were destroyed, involving a loss of \$25,000. The other fires were not so serious, but the frequent alarms served to distract the firemen and tax the department to its utmost.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—Gov. Stoneman will issue a proclamation within four days for an extra session of the legislature, March 20th, to consider the railroad tax cases.

NEW YORK, 29, noon.—\$600,000 in gold has been engaged for shipment to Europe to-morrow.

CHICAGO, 1.—Announcement is made of the discovery of a new and remarkable motor known as "The Triple Thermic Motor."

The new motive power is the vapor of carbon, and it has been in practical use in driving a 60-horse power engine for six months past in a cement-paving manufactory on West 46th St., New York. The discoverer of the means of applying the new power and the inventor of machinery adapted to its use, is W. S. Colwell, formerly of Pittsburg, who it is claimed has been at work many years on the application of the same. The material from which the vapor is generated, (bi-sulphide of carbon) is a discovery of the last century. The force and power of the vapor in its application far surpasses that of steam, and its application and regulation is already under more perfect control than steam.

The invention, or discovery, consists in evolving bisulphide of carbon into a vapor for operating machinery by generating heat in a generator and transferring it into a vessel containing bisulphide of carbon. The latent heat of steam is utilized to convert the bisulphide of carbon into vapor, only 118 degrees being necessary to produce this vapor. A prominent engineer of Chicago, giving the result of his examination of the new motor says:

"I saw a fifteen horse power boiler with very little fire under it, generating steam which generated the new motor, which in turn ran an engine of sixty horse power." A syndicate has been formed which controls the invention and its patents, with a capital stock of twenty-five millions, of which eight million dollars has already been realized on stock. Ex-Gov. Hubbard of Texas and Ex-Congressman Baird of Boston are mentioned, as being largely interested in the new motor syndicate.

WASHINGTON, 1.—W. A. Burleigh, formerly delegate in Congress from Dakota, but not a resident of Montana, was before Springer's committee today for examination in relation to the official conduct of Judge Conger, one of the district judges of Montana, recently succeeded by Judge Coburn, of Indiana. Witness testified that Judge Conger was under the influence of liquor so often that business suffered. Burleigh had seen him go to sleep on the bench while important cases were being heard. The delay in appointing a successor to Judge Conger, Mr. Burleigh asserted, cost the district from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and had also cost government a large sum.

Ex-Chief Justice Shannon was also before the committee. He said he had also investigated the charges against Judge Conger. The testimony from two counties in Conger's district had been in favor of him, while that from two other counties had been against him. Judge Shannon testified in regard to the charge of gambling that he knew Conger while holding a term of court at Miles City, played poker for money one Sunday afternoon, while during the morning of the same day he had delivered an address before a Sunday school. On other occasions witness said he had found Judge Conger playing "stud" poker and faro for money, cigars and drinks. In relation to the charge of having disreputable associates, Judge Shannon said Judge Conger had been seen in Miles City in June, 1882, at a dance given by a colored woman of bad repute. As to drunkenness, witness testified that Judge Conger had been seen on the beach on several occasions when under the influence of liquor and unfit to be there.

Chicago, 1.—The *Daily News* Matamoros, Mexico: Rosalea, the murderer of Sawyer Bolado, was executed yesterday at the City of Mexico.

At Merida, yesterday, Isaac Morton, a hackman, murdered Signora Monzamille, in his hack for repelling his advances. In the same place Tobain Hernandez was murdered by his wife and paramour, his body being thrown in the river.

Jacksonville, Fla., 1.—Two negroes,

on Thursday, camped near the depot of New Branford. Yesterday morning both were discovered dead in camp, one shot through the head, the other terribly mutilated, and half of his head chopped off with an axe. No clue.

Pesth, 1.—The editor of an Anarchist journal, radical in politics, was arrested and securities were found at his house which were stolen when Elsert, the Vienna money changer, was murdered.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1.—The steamer *Daniel S. Miller* and a barge are fast in the highlands with passengers and freight on board.

Hunters' Point, L. I., 1.—There was an extraordinary high tide along the north shore of Long Island yesterday, and much damage was done to docks.

Harrisburg, 1.—Fifteen pounds of dynamite in a small shanty in the lower part of this city, accidentally exploded this morning, damaging sixteen buildings. No one was seriously injured.

Lima, via Galveston, 1.—The Chilians entered Trágilo and imposed a compulsory tax of 100,000 soles. Congress opened to-day. It is reported that Chilian troops in the interior received orders to concentrate at Chosics.

ST. PAUL, 2.—Associated Press specials from Bismarck, Jamestown and Fargo show that March came in with a blizzard that throws all previous ones this year into insignificance. There was a heavy snow fall all last night and this morning, and the wind commenced blowing 40 to 50 miles an hour, catching up the snow and driving it in blinding masses so that it was impossible to stay upon the streets up to midnight. No lives have been reported lost from the fact that it was Sunday and none ventured to leave their houses. Trains were delayed all day, and all cuts have drifted full of snow so that it will be necessary to clear them out before the trains can be moved. Reports come from all parts of Dakota that the snow is in some places light, but the wind terrific. Thermometer five to ten below zero.

UTICA, N. Y., 2.—Fire was discovered this morning in the shoe manufactory of H. J. Holbrook & Co., Catharine Street. It proved the most disastrous in the history of the city. The Holbrook buildings, M. B. DeLong's furniture house and James B. Rockwell's clothing house on Catharine St., M. C. and E. D. Comstock's large store house on the Erie canal, the Utica City National Bank, Newell & Son's, paper and glass dealers, the Utica *Observer* building, Comstock Bros., wholesale house, C. H. Sayars' hardware store and Edward Martin's gas fitting and plumbing store, from 106 to 123 inclusive, on Genesee street, were totally destroyed, together with most of their contents. Assistance was rendered by the fire department of Little Falls, Rome and Whiteston. The total loss is about \$475,000. Insurance about \$325,000.

To the losses above noted must be added many others making an aggregate of \$800,000; insurance \$450,000.

The *Utika Observer* will find accommodations in the office of the *Weekly Globe*. The safe of the City Bank contains securities of one million in value and a large cash balance. Business men burned out have already found temporary quarters.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Ex-Postmaster Gen. James telegraphed Springer that it would be inconvenient for him to appear on Tuesday in the Star route investigation, and the latter postponed the examination till Wednesday; MacVeagh appears on Thursday, Ex-Senator Spencer on Friday, and A. M. Gibson on Saturday.

MONTREAL, 3.—The snow storm caused much damage in eastern Canada. Many houses along the St. Lawrence were almost buried in the snow, the occupants had to make their exit through the attic windows.

St. Catharines, Ont., 3.—Peach buds throughout Ontario were completely destroyed by the recent severe weather.

HAZLETON, Pa., 2.—Early last evening while the streets were thronged, a tragedy occurred at the corner of Broad and Pine Streets. A young man aged 28, named Wm. Nichols was standing near the entrance of Squire Shutter's office, when he was approached by Edwin Brothas, a well known Englishman. When within four paces of his victim Brothas made some remark about settling the difficulty that existed between them. Receiving no response, he drew a revolver and fired two shots in rapid succession. The first shot taking effect in Nichols' right arm, the second entering his head at the ear. Brothas walked a short distance down Broad street until the excited crowd took up the cry of stop the murderer. He ran, but was captured at the corner of the next block. Nichols can't recover. The cause given for the murder by Brothas is the seduction by Nichols of his niece Beatrice Eleanor Rugg, an 18 year old girl, who came to Hazleton last October.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 29.—Information has been lodged with the police that an attempt to blow up the law courts with dynamite was imminent. They have arrested three men and seized a large quantity of dynamite discovered in a house in Clare Market, near the Strand.

Ltbest advices from Trinkitat state that firing began at noon to-day.

Suakim, 29.—Friendly tribes which participated in the fight on Wednesday, claim to have won a victory and captured 40 camels.

LONDON, 29.—The dynamite discovered at Charing Cross and Paddington station was labelled "Atlas Powder." Both clocks were of American make and a copy of the New York *Sun*, dated February 6th, 1884, was in the valise at Paddington station.

In the Commons, Churchill inquired whether the government intended to ask for further powers in regard to dynamite fiends; whether they would ask permission to expel from Great Britain persons suspected of having connection with recent discoveries of dynamite. The council, chief of police and railroad officers have decided to increase the number of detectives and take important steps, the nature of which has been kept secret.

Berlin, 29.—The *National Gazette* hopes secessionists will not propose the Reichstag a resolution thanking the United States House of Representatives for its resolution of condolence on the death of Lasker unless it is previously ascertained whether it can be adopted. *Germania* doubts whether such a resolution would find a majority. The Reichstag is not compelled to reply to a resolution of condolence of which they have received no official cognizance. *Politische Nachrichten* attributes half the blame to Minister Sargent and asserts that he is lacking in political tact and so failed to keep the authorities at Washington informed of the true state of affairs in Germany.

The *Cologne Gazette* says: Bismarck might perhaps have forwarded the resolution to the Reichstag if Minister Sargent had not, from easily explained reasons rendered himself obnoxious. We hope this unfortunate incident will not disturb the harmony of the two nations whose interests have been closely bound together for many years.

Cairo, 29.—General Gordon's proclamation to the Soudanese issued on Tuesday, is as follows: "Since my arrival I have given you sound advice. Everything has been done to resume quietness and stop bloodshed. My advice has not been followed. I am therefore forced, against my will, to summon British troops. They will arrive in a few days when I shall severely punish all who do not change their conduct. You well know that I know everything that is going on."

Trinkitat, 29.—The enemy were very bold yesterday and kept up a continual firing on Fort Baker. None of the garrison were hit.

Spies report that the rebels are feasting and rejoicing because they have received large reinforcements and that they are erecting earthworks.

A squadron of English cavalry will act to-day as scouts with orders to retire to the main body when they touch the rebels. The rest of the cavalry will be massed in near by to act as occasion demands.

LONDON, 29.—In proposing the bill for the extension of the franchise, in the House of Commons, Gladstone said: "To introduce separate franchise bills for England, Ireland and Scotland, with the prospect of carrying English and Scotch bills and leaving the Irish bill to take its chances, would be altogether impracticable. The arguments in favor of a uniform bill were unanswerable; nothing could induce him to abandon such a bill. Redistribution of the parliamentary constituencies follow the reform of the franchise. If the two questions were embodied in the same bill, it would prove fatal to both. He entreated his supporters not to endanger the success of the bills by proposing additions. This measure by greatly extending the franchise and placing the votes of boroughs and counties upon an equal footing, would increase the voting power of the United Kingdom about 2,000,000. Of this number, England would furnish about 1,300,000, Ireland 400,000 and Scotland 200,000. This result was certainly worth attaining. If the House took a broad view of the matter, the enfranchisement must be considered desirable. The people were trustworthy, and as voters under the constitution, were the strength of the constitution. If these measures should become law then their constituents would rally to the support of the constitution which would be stronger than ever.

Sir John Hay objected to the bill because it excluded redistribution; without this the extended franchise would give the nationalists 90 seats in Parliament and place a stupendous power in their hands.

Lord Randolph Churchill opposed the bill. He said agricultural laborers had no knowledge of political questions nor concern in them. At this point an adjournment was voted in spite of the protests of Gladstone. The Parnellites and scotch members appear generally pleased with the bill. The English liberals are disposed to object to the extension of the franchise unless coupled with redistribution on the ground that it will strengthen Ireland and Scotland at the expense of England.

LONDON, 29.—The English government have decided to send a courteous dispatch to America relative to the action of Americans in countenancing and assisting dynamiters.

LONDON, 1.—Unofficial dispatches from Trinkitat state that the battle raged all day yesterday. The rebels fought desperately, and immense numbers were shot down. The British fought in an oblong square and the rebels were beaten at every point.

Special dispatches to the *Daily Telegraph* confirm the report that the British were everywhere victorious in yesterday's battle.

Trinkitat, 1.—On Thursday night Gen. Graham's expedition encamped

near Fort Baker. The troops were all assembled before sunset except the 65th regiment which arrived at eight. Friday morning breakfast being over, the forces about 4,000 strong, formed in an oblong square, the front and rear being longer than the sides owing to the different strength of the regiments.

The Gordon Highlanders formed the advance with two Gatling guns and one Gardner in the right corner and two Gardiners and one Gatling gun in the left corner. The 88th Regiment formed the right hand side of the square, and the Black Watch regiment the rear. The length of the front was 350 yards. The Hussars acted as scouts, advancing in a semi-circle 1,000 yards ahead, thus covering the front and flanks of the main force. The troops advanced over the sand knolls and scrubs for a mile from Fort Baker, along the Teb road, when the rebels opened fire with Remington rifles. The range was so long that the shots proved ineffective. The rebels in swarms reached the high ground in front and on the flanks of the British army. They retired slowly as the English advanced, keeping about 1,200 yards from the main body of the English force. The British cavalry followed, covering the rear, upon the left, formed in three lines, distant 900 yards from the main army. At 9.30 a gun boat fired from Trinkitat, but the shells burst a mile short of the enemy's position. The cavalry and mounted infantry advanced on the left to touch the rebels who moved obstinately, as though not indisposed to fight. The infantry continued to advance steadily. Two or three times a halt was made to allow the sailors and artillerymen dragging the guns to rest. The road toward Teb was studded with one hundred corpses of Baker Pasha's fugitives filling the air with pollution and around which swarms of carrion flies hovered. After advancing three miles the earthworks of the rebels came in sight, guns were mounted and standards flying.

The rebel fire had now almost ceased except on the extreme right and left. The British stepped forth as if on parade, the bagpipes playing and Highlanders marching cheerily. They advanced till within 800 yards of the rebel position, where stood an old sugar mill surrounded by a number of huts, and forthwith the guns were situated. Here a halt was ordered and the scouts rejoined the cavalry. Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "Attention" was called, whereupon the rebels, seeing the British move, began the battle with a shell from a Krupp gun, which passed high over the square. The next shots were aimed with greater accuracy and the shells burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a rattling fusillade with small arms, and as the shots increased the ambulance surgeons were fully occupied. The English advanced steadily in the square without answering the rebel fire till they passed north of the place of the rebel works. At this point a piece of shell wounded Baker Pasha and twenty men were hit. After an echeion movement of a thousand yards a halt was ordered, and the men directed to lie down. It was now noon-day, clear, and the wind dispersed the smoke of the rebel fire, disclosing their movements. Then the British opened fire and the rebels' fire rapidly slackened. An advance was at once ordered. The troops rose and approached the rebel works. The rebels were in no military order, but held their position desperately. There were two thousand of them in front and hundreds on the sides of the square. As the British advanced firing, the rebels rose within 100 yards of them and rushed headlong with spears upon the British line. They fell dead right and left. None of them bolted, but fell back sullenly. Having cleared the ground in front the British attacked Fort Burnaby and carried it after a desperate fight. They turned two Krupp guns against the enemy, but the Arabs contested every inch of the ground. The British then stormed the brick building, and at 10 o'clock the rebels bolted, the Gatling guns and Martin rifles creating great havoc among them. The English forces advanced to the well at Teb, where the rebels made a last stand. After four hours of arduous fighting, the British gained possession of the rebels' camp. The cavalry charged the retreating rebels, who did not bolt, but gave the troopers blow for blow. The enemy retreating slowly and the British keeping up a rapid fire. Gen. Graham decided to pass the night at Teb Wells. An advance on Tokar will be made to-day.

LONDON, 1.—During January disorders occurred at Little Popo, West Africa. The German corvette *Sophie* landed a force which chastised the natives and restored order.

Wm. Thackeray Marriott, Liberal member of the Commons from Brighton, was re-elected, having resigned to test the feeling of his borough on the question of lack of confidence in government's Egyptian policy.

Rome, 1.—The announcement that the Italian cabinet had resigned was premature.

LONDON, 1.—A black bag made of American cloth has been found in the cloak room of Ludgate Hill station, containing 45 packages of dynamite and a portion of an American alarm clock.

The police are in possession of evidence that one of the valises seized in London was deposited in the railway depot at Southampton by two passengers from New York who landed at that port.

The bag found at Ludgate Hill station was deposited on Monday. It

contained 30 or 40 cakes of whitish yellow powder, each packet enclosed in paper, and all packed around a small alarm clock to which a pistol was attached, so arranged that when the clock ran down it would fire the contents of the pistol among the packets.

The statement is made that the French government has given assurance that it will assist in the discovery of the men engaged in the dynamite business; that all vessels hereafter arriving at French ports from America will be thoroughly searched.

A bust of Longfellow was unveiled this morning. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Dean, sub-dean Bradley being absent on account of domestic affliction.

London, 1.—The war office has received telegrams saying the losses of the British in the fight near Trinkitat were 24 killed and 142 wounded. The British captured four Krupp guns, two howitzers and one machine gun.

Cairo, 1.—The English government has given its sanction to the dispatching of two British battalions to Assouan. The popular enthusiasm so strongly aroused when Gen. Gordon's mission was announced, is subsiding. At Khartoum less confidence is felt in the situation. It is feared the tribes beyond Khartoum will ridicule Gen. Gordon's somewhat pompous proclamation.

Col. Stewart, secretary for Gen. Gordon, has returned to Khartoum from his mission of conciliation up the White Nile. He passed everywhere without molestation, but the natives assembled at several points upon the banks of the river and assumed a menacing attitude.

Col. Stewart will go again up the White Nile, taking with him 2,000 Bashi Bazuks in order to overawe the natives.

SUAKIM, 2.—The British troops entered Tokar at noon on Saturday. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when the four thousand rebels holding the town fled.

Osman Digma is encamped eight miles distant from Suakim. A battle with him is expected when the British troops return to Suakim from Tokar. All the reports commend the steadiness with which the British moved on Teb. The square in which they were advanced to battle was never broken. The determination and bravery of the rebels were shown in the fact that when they were charged by the cavalry great numbers of them threw themselves upon their backs on the ground and speared the horses of the troopers as they dashed over them.

After the battle Baker Pasha and Admiral Hewitt returned to Trinkitat. The soldiers cheered Baker Pasha, who was so severely wounded as to be unable to walk. Veterans who took part in the battle say they never met a more resolute foe. The enemy's trenches were found completely filled up with corpses. The march to Tokar was accomplished in four hours from Teb. The Hussars scoured the country and kept up a desultory skirmishing with the enemy who retired in disorganized masses in the direction of the Tamanieb. The Arabs lost 1,100 men dead on the field at Teb, besides the guns and other munitions. The whole camp, including 375 tents and many camels was taken. The condition of the camp showed that the Arabs relied upon being victorious.

General Graham sends a part of the Tokar garrison to Trinkitat and destroys the fortifications, and will then march to Tamanieb, where he will convoke the chiefs of the friendly tribes and those submitting to him, and make arrangements to keep open the route to Suakim and Berber.

Cairo, 2.—The garrison found at Tokar numbered 70 men, who were half-starved. The remainder had joined the rebels.

The body of Maurice Bey, surgeon, lost, and four other Europeans killed in the route of Baker Pasha's troops, were found at Teb and buried.

Sir Evelyn Baring telegraphing the news of Friday's victory to Gen. Gordon, used the Arabic language in order that the news might spread along the line.

Baker Prsha's wound is not serious. It is believed that Osman Digma's force has been broken.

Government is convinced that Gen. Gordon's mission will fail and his life be put in peril. It has offered Ab-Del-Kadir Pasha, minister of war, under the sanction of Baring, British minister, the governorship of Khartoum. Ab-Del-Kadir refuses the office unless Gen. Gordon assents.

London, 2.—The Queen has sent a telegram of congratulation to the troops on their victory. Gen. Graham telegraphs as follows: "Tokar is relieved. The rebels had held the town since February 16th, oppressing the garrison and inhabitants. The rebels fled to the mountains."

The rebel guns at Teb were served by the Egyptians. The Arabs of Hovdieda have declared in favor of El Mahdi. The governor has telegraphed to Sennar for troops.

London, 2.—Cornwallis West, in a letter to the *Times*, says: "The time has come for England to demand of friendly governments protection from the attempts of O'Donovan Rossa and his bloodthirsty crew."

A German newspaper, referring to the dynamite outrage in London, says: "England is now reaping the fruits of her hospitality to anarchists and cut-throats from all parts of the world."

Berlin, 2.—A box containing clock-work exploded in the post office at Genesen to-day. One official was severely wounded.

LONDON, 3.—The authorities offer