

## BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The following proclamation by the President was issued to-day by the President of the United States of America:

## PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Public policy demands that the domain shall be reserved for the occupancy of actual settlers in good faith, and that our people who seek homes upon such domain shall in no wise be prevented, by any unlawful interference, from safe and free entry thereon, to which they may be entitled; and,

Whereas, To secure and maintain this beneficial policy a statute was passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 25th day of February, in the year 1885, which declared it to be unlawful to make any enclosures of any public lands in any State or Territory, to any of which land included within said inclosure the person, party, association or corporation making or controlling such inclosures had no claim or color to title, made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted right thereto, by or under a claim made in good faith, with a view to the entry thereof at the proper land office; and which statute also prohibited any person, by force, threats, intimidation, or by any fencing enclosure or other unlawful means, from preventing or obstructing any person from peacefully entering upon or establishing a settlement or entry under the public land laws of the United States, and from preventing or obstructing the free passage and transit over or through the public lands; and,

Whereas, It is by the fifth section of said act provided as follows "that the President is hereby authorized to take such means as shall be necessary to remove and destroy any unlawful inclosure on any of such lands, and to employ such civil or military force as may be necessary for the purpose; and

Whereas, It has been brought to my knowledge that unlawful inclosures and such as are prohibited by the terms of the aforesaid statute, exist upon the public domain, and the actual legal settlement thereon is prevented and obstructed by reason of such inclosures and by force, threats and intimidations; now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby order and direct that any and every unlawful inclosure on public lands, maintained by any person, association or corporation, be immediately removed, and I do hereby forbid any person, association or corporation from preventing or obstructing by means of such inclosures or by force, threats or intimidation any person entitled thereto from peacefully entering upon and establishing a settlement or residence on any part of such public land, which is subject to entry and settlement under the laws of the United States. And I command and require each and every officer of the United States, upon whom the duty is legally devolved, to cause this order to be obeyed, and all provisions of the act of Congress, herein mentioned, to be faithfully enforced.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.  
AUGUSTA, Me., 8.—Appropriate Grant memorial services were held here to-day. At the exercises held in the Granite church this afternoon the following eulogy was delivered by Hon. James G. Blaine:

"The public sensibility and personal sorrow over the death of Gen. Grant are not confined to one continent. A profound admiration for the great qualities, and the still more profound gratitude for his great services, have touched the hearts of the people with true sympathy, increased even to tender emotions by the agony of his closing days and the undoubted heroism with which he morally conquered a last cruel fate. The world in its hero worship is discriminating and practical, if not indeed selfish. Eminent qualities and rare achievements do not always ensure lasting fame. A brilliant orator enchains his hearers with inspired and inspiring gifts, but if his speech be not successfully used to some popular recollection, his only reward will be in the fitful applause of his forgotten audience.

A victorious general in the war of mere ambition receives the cheers of the multitude and the ceremonial honors of the government, but if he brings no boon to his country his fame will find no abiding place in the centuries that follow: The hero for the ages is he who has been chief and foremost in contributing to the moral and material progress, to the grandeur and glory of the succeeding generation. Washington secured the freedom of the colonies and founded a new nation. Lincoln was the prophet who warned the people of the evils that were undermining our free government and the statesman who was called to the work in the leadership of their extirpation.

Grant was the soldier who by victory on the field, gave vitality and fore to the policies and philanthropic measures which Lincoln defined in the Cabinet for the regeneration and security of the Republic. The monopoly of fame by the few in this world comes from an instinct, perhaps from a deep-seated necessity of human nature. Heroes cannot be multiplied. The gods of mythology lost their sacredness and their powers by their numbers. The millions pass into oblivion, the units only survive. Who asked the great leader of Israel to conduct the chosen

people over the sands of the desert and through the waters of the sea into the promised land? Who marched with Alexander from the Bosphorus to India? And who commanded the legions of Caesar in the conquest of the Gauls? Who crossed the Atlantic with Columbus? While General Grant would have taken his place with that long and always increasing array of great men who were found wanting in that supreme hour of trial, there was a higher power that controlled the result. God in his gracious mercy has not raised those men for works which should come to nought. In the expression of Lincoln, "No human counsel devised nor did mortal." In their accomplishment those human agents were sustained by more than human power and through them great salvation was wrought for the land. As long therefore as the American Union shall abide with its blessings of law and liberty, Grant's name shall be remembered with honor. As long as the slavery of human beings is abhorred and the freedom of man assured, Grant shall be recalled with gratitude, and in the cycles of the future the story of Lincoln's life can never be told without associating Grant in the enduring splendor of his own great name. Gen. Grant's military supremacy was honestly earned without factious praise and without extraneous help. He had no influence to earn his promotion except such as was attracted by his own achievements. He had no potential friends except those whom his victories won to his support. He rose more rapidly than any military leader in history from the command of a single regiment, to the supreme direction of a million of men, divided into many great armies and operating over an area as large as the Empires of Germany and Austria combined. He exhibited extraordinary qualities in the field. Bravery among American officers is a rule which has happily had few exceptions, but as an eminent general said: 'Grant possessed a quality above bravery. He had insensibility to danger, apparently an unconsciousness of fear and besides that, he possessed an evenness of judgment to be depended upon in sunshine and storm.'

Napoleon said, "The rarest attribute among Generals is a two o'clock in the morning courage. I mean," he added, "unprepared courage; that which is necessary on unexpected occasions and which in spite of the most unforeseen events leaves a full freedom of judgment and promptness of decision." No better description could be given of the type of courage which distinguished General Grant. His constant readiness to fight was another quality which according to the same great authority established his right as a commander. 'Generals,' said the exile at St. Helena, 'are rarely found, eager to give battle. They choose their positions, consider their combinations and then their indecision begins. Nothing,' added this great warrior of modern times 'is so difficult, as to decide.'

General Grant in his services in the field never once exhibited indecision and it was this quality that gave him his crowning characteristic as a military leader. He inspired his men with the sense of their invincibility and they were thence forward invincible. The career of General Grant when he passed from the military to the civil administration is marked by his strong qualities. His Presidency of eight years is filled with events of magnitude in which if his judgment was sometimes questioned his patriotism was always conceded. He entered upon his office, after angry disturbances caused by the singular conduct of Lincoln's successor and quietly enforced a policy which had been for four years the cause of embittered dissipation. His election to the Presidency proved in one important aspect a landmark in the history of the country. For nearly fifty years preceding that event, there had been few Presidential elections in which the fate of the Union had not, in some degree, been agitated either by the threats of political malcontents, or in the apprehensions of timid patriots. The Union was saved by the victory of the army commanded by Gen. Grant, and no menace of its destruction has ever been heard since Gen. Grant's victory before the people.

Death always holds the flag of truce over its own, and under that flag friend and foe sit peacefully together with passions stilled, benevolence restored, wrongs repaired, justice done.

It is impossible that a career so long, so prominent, so positive as that of Gen. Grant should not have provoked strife and engendered enmity. For more than twenty years from the death of Lincoln to the close of his own life, Gen. Grant was the most conspicuous man in America. He was one to whom the leaders looked for leadership; upon whom partisans built their hopes of victory; to whom personal friends by the tens of thousands offered their devotions. It was according to the weakness and the strength of human nature, that counter-movements should ensue; that General Grant's primacy should be challenged; that his party should be resisted; that his devoted friends should be confronted by jealous men in his own ranks, and by bitter enemies in the ranks of his opponents. But all these resentments are buried in the grave which to-day receives his remains. Contentment respecting his rank as Commander ceases, and the unionists and confederates alike testify to his powers in battle and his magnanimity in peace. The controversy of

his civil administration closes, as Democrats and Republicans unite in pronouncing him to have been in every act and every aspiration an American patriot."

CINCINNATI, 10.—Police Lieutenant Michael Mullen was to-day released from the county jail, a full pardon having arrived from Washington signed by President Cleveland. Mullen had charge of the Hammond Street police district at the presidential election last November and he was convicted of having locked up in the station house over 100 colored men the night before the election. They were detained until after six o'clock p. m. on election day, when all were released. No charge was entered against any of them. Mullen was convicted in the United States Court for violation of the federal election laws and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, which began January 3d. The pardon gave as grounds for the action of the President, the general good reputation of the prisoner, the fact that the application was signed by many of the first class citizens and that Mullen probably misapprehended his duties, and various other reasons.

NEW YORK, 10.—The following cable correspondence is self-explanatory:

NUREMBERG, Germany,  
Aug. 10, 1885.

To D. H. Bates, President Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, New York, via Mackay-Bennett Cable:

Received through Mr. Pender the following from Mr. Field, who sailed suddenly on Saturday for America:

## FIELD TO PENDER.

"London Aug. 6th.—Cyrus W. Field to Mr. Pender: 'Russell Sage wants to know the best terms that Garrett would sell his lines right out for money. If he will not sell right out what terms would he accept upon a pooling or other agreement upon a fair basis.'

Pender sent me the above and added: 'Mr. Field suggests that both companies agree to advance at once, keeping separate, but under a fair and abiding agreement.'

## PENDER'S REPLY.

Mr. Pender wired him, at my request, as follows:

August 8, Field, Steamer Queenstown.—Have delivered your message to Garrett, who requests me to telegraph you as follows:

"I have your message [through Mr. Pender, in which you say that Russell Sage wishes to know the best terms the Baltimore & Ohio Company will sell its telegraph right for money, and that if the Baltimore & Ohio Company will not sell outright, he wishes me to name the terms for a pooling or other agreement. I also have your message asking me to advance the tariff, under a binding agreement with the Western Union. Cable Mr. Sage that the Baltimore & Ohio declines as heretofore to sell its lines, which are not for sale at any price, and also declines your proposition to advance rates."

## GARRETT TO FIELD.

I also wired Mr. Field to Queenstown, as follows:

Field, Queenstown:

Allow me to suggest as proper and fair that before sailing you cable the other side contradicting absolutely the lies which have been circulated about the telegraph understandings between us and with which your name has been freely used. Unless you do this positively and in a satisfactory shape and repeat the same to me before sailing, I shall feel disposed to give to the public your message and my reply. (Signed) ROBERT GARRETT.

## PENDER TO GREEN.

Mr. Pender also cabled Dr. Green as follows: "I observe that Western Union has advanced from 59 to 98, and a considerable portion of this advance has taken place since Mr. Field and I had an interview with Mr. Garrett. I am told that it is understood in America that at that interview (and there was only one) Mr. Garrett approached Mr. Field and myself with a view of effecting the sale of his system to the Western Union as a settlement of the existing state of things with the land lines. This is untrue, and it is only fair to Mr. Garrett that I should let you know this. Subsequent to the interview I cabled to you that a pooling arrangement, using the Atlantic & Pacific and the American Union purchase as a basis of settlement, might be negotiated. It is evident to me that the information you have got elsewhere does not fairly represent the case, and I am anxious, therefore, that the real facts should be known to you and the public. Mr. Garrett had been perfectly open in all his business. Since I came to Hamburg he has read to me extracts from letters showing that the sentiments going about on your side are exaggerated, and as I do not wish my name to be compromised in any way, I think I am justified in sending you this telegram."

JOHN PENDER.

## FOR THE PRESS.

Please give the above correspondence to the press with such additional information as may be necessary to fully explain our independent positions.

ROBERT GARRETT.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—On the passage from Auckland, Maxwell was manacled and the detectives kept six-hour watches over him day and night. He maintained perfect ease during the entire trip of 21 days, never giving the detectives the slightest trouble. Two

carriages were in waiting at the steamer landing and the detectives with Maxwell were driven to the city prison where the prisoner will remain until to-morrow afternoon. When accosted in prison, he said his name was Daugier and that he was a Frenchman, a native of Paris, aged 34. He acknowledged having known Preller, but beyond this refused to say more, repeating what he had previously said that his attorney in New Zealand had cautioned him about saying anything of the crime with which he is charged. Ex-Police Surgeon Clarke, who came up at that moment asked him if he spoke French. He replied that he spoke a patois of Norman-French. Dr. Clark said he was familiar with that patois, whereupon Maxwell suddenly checked himself and refused to further continue the conversation. Captain Lees, chief of the city detectives, and who mainly worked up the evidence against Maxwell, when the latter passed through this city last April, says the prisoner is a Scotchman with an assumed English accent. The detectives, at the suggestion of Captain Lees, provided Maxwell with clean clothing preparatory to having him photographed. When he had finished his toilet he looked more like the description published than he did when he came over the ship's side. The entrance to the city prison is surrounded by a crowd eager to get a glance at the notorious prisoner.

NEW YORK, 11.—The World has successfully completed its task of raising one hundred thousand dollars for the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue. The Washington cent was sold to Miss Helen Dauvray for \$130. The total amount collected was \$102,006.39, which was contributed by over 120,000 persons.

NEW YORK, 11.—Threes, 2%; 4's, 13-4's, 22%; Pacific Sixes, 26; Central Pa; cific, 34; Burlington, 30%; Northern Pacific, 22-; Preferred, 48%; Northwestern, 24; New York Central, 36%; Oregon Navigation, 79; Trans Continental 20%; Pacific Mail 49%; Panama, 98; St. Louis & San Francisco, 19; Texas Pacific, 15; Union Pacific, 49%; Wells, Fargo Express, 14; Western Union, 71%.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 11.—Information has just reached here that a terrible explosion of gas took place in the West End Coal Co's mine this morning, at Mocanagua, fifteen miles from here. As far as can be learned, ten miners were instantly killed and several others dangerously injured.

Further intelligence of the disaster says the fan engine that supplies fresh air to the West End Mine at Mocanagua, broke, depriving the mine of air.

## FOUR MEN HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE DEAD.

and four or five more are yet in the mine and cannot be reached owing to impure air.

Just before the night shift went off duty the fan broke. The boss knew this and so did the men of the day shift before they entered the mine but, notwithstanding this they went into the mine taking a great risk. There were about thirty men in all who were supplied with safety lamps, as it was well known that gas would accumulate. About 75 men were in the mine at the time when the work began. The workmen repairing the fan were the first who were overcome with the gas and in about an hour later the same fate happened to many more in the mine. Before the men fairly realized the danger

## MORE THAN TWENTY WERE UNCONSCIOUS.

Those who could then escape did so. Supt. John Teasdale and several of his men became unconscious and were with difficulty rescued. Others went down, and in the face of immense difficulties, and in the spite of being continually overpowered by gas, got out all but ten men. Three of those brought out were dead and the other six are beyond doubt dead.

AUSABLE FORKS, N.Y., 11.—President Cleveland accompanied by Dr. Ward of Albany passed through here this morning en route for the Adirondacks. They were met at the depot by Hon. H. D. Graves and taken to his residence where a short reception was given, after which the party was met by Paul Smith who will take them by stage to Prospect House, where the President will spend a few weeks.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The Smith Court-martial has completed its work, and to-day the court was temporarily adjourned. The findings will be sent to the President for his approval or disapproval. An unwritten law in court martial cases prevents the members of the court from revealing the findings until the President's action.

Secretary of State Bayard to-day received a telegraphic communication from the American consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, saying that he had positive information that Santos had been liberated. No details were given in the telegram.

The following naval board has been appointed to meet at the Delaware Iron Works, Chester, Pa., to-morrow, to make an examination and take an inventory of the three cruisers, Chicago, Atlanta and Boston, which were being constructed by John Roach: Assistant Naval Constructors J. F. Hanscomb, J. B. Hoover, Richard Gatewood and Louis Nixon.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has directed a supplemental competitive examination to be held at the Treasury Department on the 25th inst., for the purpose of filling the seven vacancies in the grade of cadets in the revenue marine service.

The Treasury Department to-day

purchased 245,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia mint, for coinage into standard dollars.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was made at the last session of Congress for the transportation of about 600,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury at New York. Owing to the high rates asked by the express companies, the Secretary of the Treasury decided to transfer the coin by registered mail, and so about \$100,000 have been transported in this way. The money was mailed in \$100,000 packages. In view, however, of the publicity which has been given to the method of transportation, it has been deemed best to suspend further shipments of the precious metals for the present.

General Armstrong, who recently investigated the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian agencies, and whose report thereon had much to do with the issuance of the proclamation ordering the removal off that reservation, will proceed to the Apache agency for the purpose of making an enrollment of the Indians there and inquiring into and reporting the condition of affairs among the Apaches.

The State Department is informed that the civil governor has officially declared that not a case of cholera has thus far occurred in Malaga.

Judge Chenoweth said to-day the investigation of the Coast Survey Bureau and the report thereon to the Secretary of the Treasury are completed, and that nothing more remains to be done in the matter by his denials contemplating a supplemental report on the workings of the bureau, as he says it is not necessary. He expects to return to Washington in three weeks, when he intends to begin an investigation into the conditions and workings of the Geographical Survey. The Fish Commission will be investigated.

## THE 'FRISCO SUB-TREASURERS.

Treasurer Jordan says that the statement of a misunderstanding between the incoming and outgoing sub-treasurers at San Francisco, regarding the count of the money in the vault, premature, if not entirely incorrect. He has received no information on the subject, and if there had been any misunderstanding of the kind stated, certainly would have heard of it.

NEW YORK, 11.—The following telegram was received in this city to-day:

The message of Mr. Field, inclosed in Mr. Garrett's dispatch, was sent in reply to a dispatch sent him by Mr. Garrett to Queenstown, where (Field) was about to take the steamer for New York. That dispatch of Mr. Garrett's was inclosed in the correspondence on the subject sent to-night by the Associated Press.

Cablegram from Homburg-vor-Hohe:

To Bates, President Baltimore & Ohio New York, via Mackay and Bennett cables:

Field replied as follows from Queenstown:

"Telegrams received. Your request I received by cable from New York. I advise you to communicate with Russell Sage as to any answers you wish to make. Know nothing of any lies or any reports circulated in New York regarding you and myself. I certainly did tell me you wished to make some satisfactory arrangements to settle the telegraph war. Hope you will have peace and plenty, instead of war and poverty. I should have forwarded this before, but for error in the message between Barnard and myself.

(Signed) ROBERT GARRETT.

Dr. Norwin Green, president of Western Union Telegraph Company, makes public this evening the remainder of the correspondence, including cable dispatches, in regard to the negotiations for a purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio lines by the Western Union or the restoration of telegraph tolls by the two companies. Dr. Green gives as a reason for the publication desire "to correct the impression made by Mr. Richard Garrett's cable dispatch which was sent in these dispatches to-night."

The first dispatch is from Dr. Green to Hon. John Pender, London, and appears to be in reply to a dispatch from the latter gentleman. It says that "same form of deal" was had with Baltimore & Ohio here (New York) that no figures were proposed and whether the Baltimore and Ohio give an order to admit of an explanation of its revenues and expenses. This is dated July 8th.

On July 10th Mr. Pender says to Mr. Garrett was not prepared to exhibit his books, but suggested that mileage of his lines was greater than that of the Atlantic and Pacific and American Union together when absorbed by the Western Union, it seemed to think this might serve as basis of negotiation.

July 18th Dr. Green replied that the basis was not satisfactory, and said could not go beyond the cost of the property as a basis.

July 31, Mr. Pender asks Dr. Green if the rumors of settlement between the companies are true and is answered the same day that they are not.

August 4th, Mr. Pender telegraphs to Dr. Green that he will see Mr. Garrett in Homburg and present the Doctor's views.

August 5th, Dr. Green replies that he does not think it best to press Mr. Garrett with any urgency; that he is satisfied that they are far apart in terms; that Mr. Garrett wants a large