

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The republican senators held a caucus this morning, and filled the committee places made vacant by the death of Senator Miller, of California. They then proceeded to consider what to do about the collectors of internal revenue who are being reported favorably by the Senate committee on finance. They reached no conclusion and will caucus again tomorrow.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John L. Price, to be register of the land office at Topeka, Kansas.

Wm. C. L. Beard, to be register of the land office at Wakeeney, Kansas.

Jas. H. Travis, of Texas, to be agent of the Indians of the Onray agency in Utah.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Gen. Crook confirming the reports of the surrender and subsequent escape of Geronimo and part of his band but gives no details in addition to what already have been published.

The House committee on foreign affairs to-day agreed to a favorable report on the McCreary bill, authorizing the President of the United States to arrange a conference for the purpose of encouraging peaceful and reciprocal commercial relations between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the Empire of Brazil.

Senator Cockrell submitted to the Senate to-day the proposed amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to employ not more than five nor less than three competent persons, at a salary of \$3.50 a day, to examine and adjust all claims for Indian depredations now on file in the Indian Bureau, and appropriating \$10,200 to defray the expenses of such examination.

Senator Wilson to-day reported favorably from the committee on post-office his bill to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to make the penalty for using the mails to circulate obscene or immoral books a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Senator Call, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably Senator Blair's bill to legalize the incorporation of National Trades Unions, with amendments by the committee striking out the section making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to prevent or endeavor to prevent any National or Sub-Union from carrying out its lawful objects, and requiring that the headquarters of an incorporated National Trades Union shall be in the District of Columbia.

Reed's proposed Constitutional amendment forbidding citizens to be deprived of the right to vote on account of sex, received three votes only in the House judiciary committee this morning, and only one of the three persons casting one of the favorable votes has pronounced in favor of woman suffrage. An adverse report will be presented to-morrow.

A counterfeit brown back National Bank note has been discovered purporting to be an issue of the Central National Bank of Norwalk, Connecticut, and giving the charter number of the bank as 404. This bank has never issued a note of the series of 1882, and its charter number is 2,342.

The attention of Secretary Whitney was to-day called to the cable report that the London Daily News has demanded of the British Government an explanation of the statement printed in New York that the British constructors and officers are interested financially in the construction of the new vessels to be built for the American navy, and the News bases its demand upon the statement in the New York papers that these vessels were to be designed by a syndicate of which Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, ex-chief of construction of the British navy, Mr. White, the present chief constructor, and the firm of Sir William Armstrong & Co., are the principal members. The Secretary said that there was no truth in the statement.

Senator Harris's examination was resumed to-day by the Telephone committee. The witness stated he had never referred to Garland in connection with the Government suit.

Mr. Hale called the witness's attention to the fact that the supplementary agreement he supposed he signed, seemed to bind all of the stockholders including Mr. Garland, to use all their influence to secure the institution of a Government suit and the employment of their lawyers by the Government.

Witness replied with some surprise that he had no idea that they had committed themselves in that manner. Mr. Garland knew nothing of it. Adjourning.

"There is a great improvement in the Secretary's condition," said Dr. Lincoln to-night. "He was bright and cheerful and was able to use his right hand some. Though far from being a well man, he is very much better."

St. Louis, 1.—The following has just been issued—To the Public: As showing the sincerity of the railroad managers in their treatment of the Knights of Labor, we respectfully state that pursuant to an order of our General Executive Board we this day sent a committee to the managers of

the several railroads offering to return the men to work, and in no instance would they be received or treated with, each official in turn refusing them employment. Hoxie has agreed to receive the committee of employees to adjust any grievances which may exist. He refuses personally and through his subordinates to recognize any of us as employees, and refuses to receive any but such as he calls employees. In short, after himself and Gould have conveyed the impression to the world that they are willing to settle, they refuse to settle. Now, we appeal to a candid and suffering public, on whom is falling all the weight of this great conflict, if we have not been deceived enough. How much is long-suffering labor to bear? This great strike never would have been, had Hoxie condescended months ago to hear our complaints. We do not claim to be more than human. It should not be expected of us to be more than human. In this country position makes no man king or slave, and an imperious refusal on the part of one citizen to confer with other citizens with whom he may have business connections, when such refusal begets great business and social revolution, is not only a mistake, but a crime against the public. Gould is invoking the law against little criminals who are made desperate by his policy of duplicity and oppression, and yet the terrorized public does not invoke the law against the arch criminal of the land. If we cannot be allowed to go to work the strike must go on.

(Signed) By order of
EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Dist. Assembly No. 191.

Chairman Martin Irons, A. C. Coughlan and other members of the executive committee when asked for information regarding the effect of the appeal upon the situation refused positively to discuss the subject. One of the committeemen said: "We have a large army at our command and a desperate fight ahead of us, therefore we do not propose to expose our plans until they have been perfected."

It now develops that under instructions from the Executive Boards of District Assemblies Nos. 101, 93 and 17, a committee from Local Assembly No. 650 waited upon Master Mechanic Bartlett last evening at the Missouri Pacific shops and tendered the services of the old shop employees. The men, as they said, were ready to go to work this morning and desired to find out if all would be taken back, and a list of fifty-two names was handed Bartlett, who, after scanning it, checked off 17 of them as the names of men he would employ; the others he would not take back. Attempts of a similar nature were made by committees of strikers at prominent points all over the Gould system. In every instance the Executive Boards claim the committees received the same reply. The ratio of the men the road was willing to take back to the number who are on the strike was, the Executive Board say, about the same all over the system—17 out of 50, or thereabouts. The reports of these committees, received by telegraph, determined the Executive Board to issue their address this afternoon, and to continue the strike until the roads consent to take back all of the strikers.

CALLING FOR TROOPS.

About noon to-day several representative members of the Merchant's Exchange, headed by D. R. Francis, Mayor of the city, called upon Governor Oglesby of Illinois in East St. Louis. Speeches were made setting forth the situation and urging upon him the necessity of calling out the militia at once to restore order and effect a resumption of freight traffic. The Governor replied that while he knew the authorities of East St. Louis were unable to cope with the situation, the County of St. Clair was large and populous and the powers of the sheriff great. These had not been exhausted and until they were he could not call on the military for aid. If, however, he should be actually obliged to bring soldiers here they would come for active service and resolute work. There would be no nonsense nor child's play about it.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Kansas City, 1.—The Journal's Topeka special says: Governor Martin received a dispatch to-night from State Adjutant-General Campbell at Parsons, Kansas, saying the mob was seemingly in the ascendancy there, and he could not start the trains without aid. The Governor thereupon authorized the calling out of the First Regiment State Militia to-morrow morning, and telegraphed General Carroll at Paola, to go to Parsons and take command.

Parsons, Kansas, 1.—Fifteen hundred people gathered this morning to witness what was expected to be the last attempt to start trains before resorting to military assistance. A wrecking train was started to clear the roads of the wreck caused by the strikers and it was allowed to go. When the freight had been made up, however, the strikers promptly "killed" the engine. No further movement was made, and Adjutant-General Campbell requested the Governor to order out the militia.

RECKIVER SHELTON'S REPLY.

Dallas, Texas, 1.—Receiver Sheldon last night received a telegram from Martin Irons asking if he would set all the strikers to work in their former places and arbitrate. Sheldon has replied he cannot set all to work, as it would necessitate discharge of the men who came to the company in their need. He adds

that the discharge of Hall is the only grievance he knows of; says the facts in Hall's case had been denied by the newspapers since the strike commenced, and goes on to say that the proper thing for Hall to do is to appeal to the court for redress. It is the proper arbitrator in such cases and will give speedy justice to all.

MOVING FREIGHT.

Kansas City, 1.—Though the strikers as a body have not yet returned to work, the Missouri Pacific freight business is progressing more actively. The freight depot was reopened to-day and freight is being received as usual. Five freight trains were sent east without a guard.

New York, 1.—There was a meeting of the Presidents of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railways at the residence of C. P. Huntington to-day. Huntington when asked about it said: "We talked over the situation in a friendly way and several points which had not been well understood were explained. I do not like to say we came to an understanding or that a settlement is sure, because so many things might occur which would upset our plans, but I think it safe to say there will probably be a settlement within thirty days. I thought we were near a settlement when we had our last meeting, but certain things came into the discussion which prevented. Our ships carry about 5,000 tons of freight, and perhaps one-fourth of this freight was for through points, the balance being for Louisiana and Texas points where the rates were not cut. So we have made money on every vessel that has gone out. Of course we have lost a great deal in through business, but I would feel that my fifty years' experience was wasted if we could not carry on the line on one of our lines for twelve months. It may be that before a settlement can be made our traffic managers will have to settle the details."

CHICAGO, 1.—The attendance upon the Citrus Fair in this city, comprising the exhibition of California fruits, is growing larger daily and the projectors express themselves greatly pleased at the interest exhibited. Yesterday and to-day the crowds attending have been very large. The display in many ways is unique. In the building are five long rows of fruit trees laden with ripe fruit, while on each side of them are rows of tables loaded up to their utmost capacity with fruit. An examination of the trees shows that there are among them orange trees bearing fruit in every stage of development. On the same trees there are large, ripe, luscious fruit, just ready to drop at the slightest touch, fruit just changing its dark green hue for the golden orange, fruit of diminutive size, hardly distinguishable from the unburst bud, blossoms, which clothe the tree in bloom or are just bursting from their coverings, and buds which have not yet burst into bloom. There are also specimens of lemon trees, olive trees, ribbon palm, fan palm and bananas. At the end of these rows of trees a large pyramid of fruit, composed of oranges and lemons, has been constructed after the pattern of the Washington monument in Washington. It reaches clear to the roof of the building and is topped with plumes of pampas grass, and is in itself an important and attractive feature of the fair. A knowledge of what the tables contain may be obtained from a closer inspection of those containing the Santa Ana Valley exhibit. The exhibit of this valley occupies the northwest quarter of the building, and is one of the finest in the building. She has some of the finest oranges in the world. The Washington Naval orange, a seedless variety, especially attracts attention. Then there are Konabs, Mediterranean Sweets, Mission and seedling oranges. Of lemons the Genoa, Eureka and Lisbon species are shown. There are exhibits of limes and apples of both first and second growth. The exhibit also contains a large assortment of raisins, English walnuts, and such dried fruits as apricots, peaches and apples. An interesting exhibit is that of a sheaf of wild mountain oats. Another interesting exhibit is this collection is a section of a trunk of the eucalyptus, or blue gum tree. It is twelve years old from the seed, and measures seven inches in diameter. The tree when cut down was ninety feet in height. Embarked in the exhibit from the valley is that of Anaheim, Los Angeles county. On this table are to be seen a number of ostrich eggs. Alongside of these monster eggs, and in wonderful contrast to them, are humming birds nests with eggs in them. The exhibit of wines, however, is one of greatest interest and is considered one of the most complete ever made in the East. The management of the fair is arranging for a gala day next week to be inaugurated by a street procession, which will be headed by some trees in the exhibition.

BIRMINGHAM, 1.—The effects of the freshet are worse than telegraphed yesterday. Gadsden reports the Coosa river at its highest mark and still rising, with alarming reports from above. All the railroad bridges on the branch roads between Atlanta and Gadsden are swept away and a number of washouts on the Alabama & Great Southern are reported on both sides of Atlanta. The mill and lumber interests at Gadsden suffer immense damage. The Tennessee river is reported out of its banks at several points. From Tuscaloosa and Warrior the advices are serious, though it is believed the worst is passed. Many houses on either side of the river have been abandoned

and the water is running through the doors and windows. Some families occupy the upper stories of dwellings and skiffs and canal boats are used for transportation. The village of Northport, across the river, is almost submerged now.

The water is a foot deep in the Tuscaloosa cotton factory and work had to be abandoned. Just before dark the wreck of a small house passed down the river and several persons were observed clinging to the timbers. A rescuing party in skiffs started out in pursuit from the Tuscaloosa shore and were rapidly borne outside by the rapid current. Many persons living on the low lands below Tuscaloosa had to be rescued from their homes in skiffs. No calculations can yet be made of the amount of damage done to farming interests, railroads and other highways. From every place with telegraph facilities come the same reports.

Montgomery, Ala., 1.—The river ceased to rise about noon, after reaching the highest point ever known. One thousand people, mostly colored, had to leave their homes. Rescuing parties with boats have been bringing in sufferers all day. The river has fallen slightly.

NEW YORK, 2.—Aldermen Fullgraf was arrested this morning on a Bench warrant, on the charge of bribery, in connection with the passage of the Broadway Surface Railroad franchise. He was taken to the District Attorney's office. Ex-Alderman Kirk spent the night in a cell at police headquarters. He sat up all night with his head in his hands brooding over his troubles. After the ex-Alderman had breakfasted this morning he was taken to the District Attorney's office.

St. Louis, 2.—The situation as affecting the strike on Gould's southwestern system has developed no change this morning. No hope is entertained of the Knights returning, at least until the executive board shall have arrived. In East St. Louis the same large crowd collected this morning about the freight yards to prevent the removal of freight.

INDIANAPOLIS, 2.—Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks left to-day for an extended trip to California and the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2.—Dr. Hamilton said this afternoon that Secretary Manning was still improving and that to-day is one of the best days he has had since he was taken sick.

WASHINGTON, 2.—In the course of his speech in the Senate yesterday on the bill to admit Washington Territory to the Union, Mr. Dolph, speaking of woman suffrage, said:

"Mr. President: There is another matter which I consider pertinent to this discussion, and of too much importance to be left entirely unnoticed on this occasion. It is something new in our political history. It is full of hope for the women of this country and of the world, and full of promise for the future of republican institutions. I refer to the fact that in Washington Territory the right of suffrage has been extended to women of proper age. I do not believe the proposition, so often asserted, that suffrage is a political privilege only, but a natural right. It is regulated by the Constitution and the laws of the State, I grant, but it needs no argument, it appears to me, to show that the Constitution and the laws adopted and enacted by a fragment of the whole body of the people, but binding alike on all, is a usurpation of the powers of government. Government is but organized society whatever its form. It has its origin in the necessities of mankind, and it is indispensable for the maintenance of civilized government that it should represent the supreme power of the State and be capable of subjecting the will of its individual citizens to its order. Such government can only derive its just powers from the consent of the governed, and can be established only under the fundamental law which is self-imposed. Every citizen of suitable age and discretion who is to be subject to such government, has, in my judgment, a natural right to participate in its formation. The lamented Lincoln immortalized the expression that ours is 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people' and yet it is far from that. There can be no government by the people where one-half of them are allowed no voice in its organization and control. I regard the struggle going on in this country and elsewhere for the enfranchisement of women, as but a continuation of the great struggle for human liberty which from the earliest dawn of authentic history, convulsed nations, rent kingdoms and drenched battle fields with human blood. I look upon the actions which have been achieved in the cause of women's enfranchisement in Washington Territory and elsewhere, as the crowning victory of all which has been won in the long continued, still continuing contest between liberty and oppression, and as destined to exert a greater influence upon the human race than any achieved upon the battle field in ancient or modern times. Should this bill be passed we shall witness the spectacle of a state government founded in accordance with the principles of equality, and have a State at last with a truly republican form of government."

Indian Commissioner Atkins was examined by the Telephone Investigating Committee to-day, and rehearsed the story of the Pan-Electric organization as heretofore related.

Ranney inquired if the witness regarded it as proper for a member of Congress to accept a gift. Witness, with some heat, denied that his interest

was a gift. He had agreed to pay whatever assessment was necessary to develop an unknown quantity.

Eden inquired if the witness had ever used his official connection to further the interests of the Pan-Electric. "Not on the face of God Almighty's earth," said the witness, stepping energetically back of the chair upon which he leaned; "and no man can look me in the face and say so. It would cut my hand off at the wrist before I would do such a thing."

Acting Attorney General Goode has returned the bills of Jeff Chandler, Eppa Hunton and Charles H. Whitman of special counsel to assist in the prosecution of the suit against the Bell Telephone Company to the first Comptroller of the Treasury, with the statement that the amount called for \$1,000 for each is in accordance with the contract regularly executed and for services already rendered. The first Comptroller has accordingly passed the bills and they have been paid.

A general order was issued by the War Department this afternoon, announcing the following assignments:

Major General J. M. Schofield, to the Division of the Atlantic.

Major General A. H. Terry, to the Division of the Missouri.

Major General O. O. Howard, to the Division of the Pacific.

Brigadier General Crook was to-day released from the command of the Department of Arizona and assigned to the Department of the Platt, formerly commanded by Gen. Howard.

Brigadier General N. A. Miles, now in command of the Department of the Missouri, will be assigned to the Department of Arizona.

CHATTANOOGA, 2.—The gas works are inundated and there will be no gas to-night. The water works are also under water. The supply in the reservoirs will be exhausted in twenty-four hours. The river is fifty-one feet and is rising. The water at 9 a. m. reached Market and Eighth Streets. Business is entirely suspended. Relief committees have been organized and homes and goods are supplied to all the needy. The damage to railroads is great. No trains are running and none are expected before Sunday. Telegraph communication is cut off in many directions.

There is no improvement in the condition of affairs here to-night. The flooded territory has been largely increased to-day, and at 8 p. m. the river reached fifty-two feet, and is raising an inch an hour. The river has been falling all day at Coudon, Rockwood, Dayton and Charleston, and it is expected to reach its maximum at this point before morning.

Montgomery, 2.—The river has fallen sixteen inches. Boats have been distributing food all day throughout inundated parts of the city. Seven hundred persons, mostly negroes, have been water-bound two days without food. Reports from different points near here to-day show that five negroes have been drowned. A steam ferry boat left here to-day, going to the river to pick up all persons in danger, and to supply food to the suffering.

Specials to the Advertiser from Rome, Georgia, place the loss there at \$1,500,000. At Salem the gas works are submerged and the city is in darkness. A steamboat reached there to-day with 150 rescued negroes. Nine negroes were drowned on one plantation. The Warrior River falls slowly. Great damage is reported all along its banks, especially in the way of horses and mules and corn. Distress is reported from all the overflowed sections. The loss of life and property cannot yet be conjectured. The actual measurement makes the flood five feet and nine inches higher than any record of the Alabama River.

LOUISVILLE, 2.—The river here has reached the danger line and is still rising rapidly. The streams throughout the State are very high, but so far railroad travel has not been interfered with in Kentucky nor is there any extensive damage by water reported.

Nashville, 2.—The Cumberland river is rising three-fourths of an inch an hour at this point, being eight inches above the danger line. Many families are moving, their houses being partly submerged. There was a heavy rain this morning, and the skies are still threatening.

NEW YORK, 2.—One of the bitterest railroad rate wars that the western roads have ever known has probably come to an end. The transcontinental pool was broken on the 19th of February, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe announcing a cut in the rates between New York and San Francisco. All of the lines in the pool met the cut and the result has been that travelers and freight have gone to California at extremely low rates. It is understood among railroad men that President Strong practically presented his ultimatum to President Huntington of the Southern Pacific on Thursday and that Mr. Huntington asked until to-day to answer it, and by telegraph he did answer, and immediately his agents announced to shippers that the rates would be restored to the old basis after to-morrow. The Atchison agents have not yet received orders of the subject, though they are expected every hour.

KANSAS CITY, 2.—The Journal's Parsons, Kansas, special says: Eight companies of Colonel Patrick's First Regiment Kansas National Guards arrived this evening, numbering about 400 men.

Just after passing Ottawa a gang of ruffians came on the track and signaled the engineer to stop, which he did, and the leader, a man named Sample