

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 9.—Thon sands of cattle have been dishorned in this section since the outbreak of the craze a few months ago and with but few exceptions the animals have rapidly recovered from the operation. Today, however, news comes that several droves recently dishorned on farms west of here are in a most pitiable and serious condition. Their horns were removed March 1st and their wounds have not yet healed and mortification is reported to have set in, in the flesh of the head. About one hundred animals are thus affected.

LONDON, April 9.—Forty persons were killed and about 500 injured by the tornado at Dacca, India, on Saturday last.

CHICAGO, April 9.—At 7 o'clock tonight as a C. B. & Q. engine manned by new men was approaching the city over the Western-Indiana track from the southwest at Forty-Seventh Street, a crowd threw stones through the cab window. Charles Sommers, one of the crew, drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. He struck James Baylon, a foundryman, in the knee. At Fortieth Street the engine met the same reception from another crowd and Sommers again brought his pistol into use. He fired and the bullet struck Mike Welch, a Wabash engineer, in the groin wounding him fatally. An alarm having been given to the police, the engine was intercepted at Thirty-First Street and Sommers was placed under arrest.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A special to the Inter-Ocean from Carrizo, Arizona, says: Last evening at 8:30 o'clock, as the west-bound freight train on the Atlantic & Pacific road was nearing this place, the engine was derailed and plunged down a steep embankment. Frank Ashton, the fireman, and John Bell, the brakeman, were killed. The engineer jumped and escaped without injury. Ten cars were badly wrecked.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 9:30 this morning Dr. Barker said Conkling's condition was much improved this morning and an operation that had been performed seemed to have accomplished all that was expected. His temperature had fallen to 99 and his pulse to 90. He slept three hours during the night.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Everything was quiet at Mr. Conkling's residence from a late hour last night until this morning. At seven o'clock, Mrs. Conkling was seen. She said the ex-senator had passed a comparatively easy night and was then somewhat better. He was resting quietly and had experienced no further attacks of delirium and in every way seemed to be improving. It was announced that the doctors would have a consultation about 2 o'clock this afternoon. At 8:30 a.m., Judge Alfred C. Cox, of Utica, nephew of the ex-senator, visited the patient and within ten minutes he appeared again at the door. He said that only Dr. Anderson and the nurse were in the patient's room.

"Mr. Conkling passed a restless night," said Mr. Cox, "but he is considered to be some better. He was awake when I was in the room, but did not speak to me."

DR. BARKER WOULD MAKE NO STATEMENT

this morning as to Conkling's chances of recovery.

Edward S. Stokes called at the sick room shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. He said that Conkling was conscious and lying in bed. He refused to take medicine from any person but Mr. Stokes. Among other callers in the early morning were ex-Judge Horace Russell, ex-Governor Hoadley and Col. Edward Gebhard.

At 11 o'clock the senator was reported as being not so well as in the early morning hours, being conscious only at intervals of short duration. The effect of the operation was beginning to show itself in the way of causing a heavy strain upon his system.

At 11 o'clock this morning rumors were in the air about the Hoffman House that Conkling was in a very precarious condition. No strictly official information was, however, obtainable.

From various sources it was learned, however, that the sufferer was delirious nearly all the time. The result of the operation and consequent suppuration that resulted therefrom seemed to be sapping the very life of the patient. Mrs. Conkling had become very much alarmed for her husband and had given up her room on the Twenty-fifth Street side of the Hoffman House and was established in the ex-senator's elegant rooms on the second floor of number 9 West 24th Street. Conkling occupies the whole floor of four rooms and the sick man is in the back bedroom.

Mrs. Conkling is in the front room, and does not remain at her husband's side.

VERY CRITICAL.

At 11:25 Conkling's condition was considered very critical. At 11:30 Col. Frederick A. Conkling, brother of the senator, came out of the house leaning heavily on the arm of his son. He was almost too much affected to speak and in answer to a question as to his brother's condition, said:

"Very low, very low."

When he was asked if there was any hope of his recovery, he replied:

"I fear not; I fear not."

The outlook at noon was very bad for the senator.

At 2:35 p.m. Dr. Barker came from the room where he had been since 2 o'clock and said his patient's condi-

tion was about the same. When Dr. Barker entered the sickroom at 2 o'clock, Conkling asked how long he had been there. The Dr. replied:

"O, only a little while."

"How very kind of you," feebly said the sick man. He then fell back unconscious. The patient's pulse at this hour is 99 and temperature 101.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The April statistical returns to the department of agriculture relate to the condition of winter grain and of farm animals. The season for seeding was a long three months in some of the southern states and the appearance as winter set in was uneven, though plants were rooted. In the drought there was slow germination in soils not well pulverized, causing thin stands in such areas. Hence, the superficial impression of the condition was made which trained correspondents saw at once was deceptive and that the impairment of the status was slight. Later rains improved the prospect. In the south the soil was in good tilth and fall growth generally good. In the Middle States the seeding season was moderately favorable, though in some places the soil was dry. In California, with some exceptions, a very favorable season for seeding and germination is reported. Drought in Oregon delayed the plant growth. Only a partial winter protection was enjoyed in the northern belt. The variable temperature of March seriously injured the plant in the central states of the west, and some loss from winter killing appears even in Texas. On the Atlantic coast the winter injury was very slight. South of Maryland the temperature was mild and favorable. The present appearance of the crop is quite unfavorable as spring is late and the present growth of late grain comparatively small. Favorable spring weather might make a material improvement. The average of the present condition is 32 lower than in recent years, excepting only 1883 and 1885, when the averages were 80 and 76 respectively. The averages of the states of principal production are as follows: New York, 94; Pennsylvania, 90; Ohio, 68; Michigan, 76; Indiana, 75; Illinois, 74; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 97. The average of Texas is 88 and of most of the southern states higher, from 87 in Arkansas to 97 in Tennessee, though the area seeded is small in all this region.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—All talk of compromising the deadlock in the House of Representatives has ceased. The belief is generally expressed this afternoon that the present condition of affairs will continue until Tuesday next, the day when it is intended to call up the tariff bill, when a determined effort will be made to break the deadlock. There is a desire on the part of the democratic advocates of the direct tax bill to have a caucus called for the purpose of determining what course shall be pursued to put an end to it; while opponents indicate a willingness to have a caucus called for consultation they decline to be bound by the caucus' action.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The Times' Knoxville, Tennessee: Five men were killed at Cumberland Gap, sixty-five miles north of this city, on the Kentucky line. A courier, in the employ of the Powell's Valley Railroad Company, arrived today and reported serious conflicts had arisen between the laborers employed in building the tunnel at that place, and also between a lot of strikers and men who had taken their places. Five deaths are reported up to a late hour tonight. The first trouble occurred on the Kentucky side Saturday between a gang of laborers and a squad of well-armed natives. Shots were exchanged, a few persons being wounded on either side. Saturday afternoon about 100 laborers engaged on the Tennessee end of the tunnel struck for \$1.50 per day. The contractors refused and the strikers posted notices throughout the surrounding country warning all that if any one went to work in the tunnel at reduced prices they might expect to be shot down. The contractors secured men and put them to work yesterday morning. The strikers who had been drinking heavily, over Sunday, appeared on the scene early Monday morning, and as soon as the men took their places opened fire on them with rifles, shot guns and revolvers. Five laborers, whose names were not ascertained, were killed outright, and several others were seriously wounded. The battle lasted half an hour. The sheriff of Claiborne County was notified today, and instructed to raise a posse of deputies and capture the rioters living or dead. The officers of the Powell's Valley road have left for the scene, and serious trouble is expected.

LITTLE ROCK, April 10.—Advises from the Indian Territory tell of a battle between horse thieves and a Deputy United States Marshal aided by three Indian police. Two of the thieves and two of the police were killed and the deputy marshal was seriously wounded. The Territory is just now overrun with desperadoes.

LONDON, April 10.—Lord Salisbury delivered a speech at Carnarvon, Wales, today. He said he was convinced that all the rulers of Europe were struggling to prevent the calamity that might result from race conflicts in which circumstances might arise that would involve their people. There was now reason to hope that the life of Emperor Frederick would be continued. His life would be a pledge for the advancement of mankind and the maintenance of peace.

Referring to the fisheries treaty,

Lord Salisbury said he had sent Mr. Chamberlain to America unfettered with orders, beyond informing him of the broad views of the government. The treaty was a monument and would stamp a peaceful feeling upon both nations.

The premier expressed confidence that prosperity would return to Ireland when the people realized the hopelessness to effect political changes by a disregard of the rights of property and the lives of their neighbors.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Mayor Hewitt today transmitted to the Common Council a message disapproving the resolution taking from the Mayor the power of directing what flags shall be displayed upon the city buildings. In it he shows that while the Irish-born population amounts to 16.45 per cent., 27 per cent. of the Board of Aldermen are Irish, more than 1 1/2 times the normal ratio of representation, and that the same ratio of representation prevails in all the departments except the police, where 38.10 are Irish-born, nearly double the normal percentage. This, he declares, is at the expense of the German element. He gives a tabulated account of national representations in office and in charitable institutions. He states he does not publish the tables to invoke comment, but declares that under our free government and boundless resources the Irish nationalists should exhibit a modest restraint in claiming new privileges not known to the law and not desired by the more conservative portion of the nationality in whose favor the exception is demanded. He advises the Board of Aldermen to adopt a measure whereby the vexed question may be made squarely an issue before the people.

OTTAWA, April 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Charles Tupper moved the second reading of the bill to ratify the fisheries treaty. In his speech in support of the motion, he reviewed the circumstances connected with the former treaties between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries of Canada. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 was a just one, and he believed the majority of both countries believed its abrogation was a mistake. This abrogation was caused by an ill-founded belief in the United States that Canada had helped the south during the war. He was sorry that public opinion in the United States had led to the passage of a retaliation act. Concerning this treaty he did not intend to state to the House all the advantages which might be claimed for it, because every word he uttered today might be used against him in the United States Senate tomorrow, where it was possible there might be more difficulty in passing the treaty than in the Canadian House of Commons. The speaker touched on some of the provisions of treaty, and then proceeded to recite the consequences of making this treaty. In concluding, Sir Charles declared it to be of most vital importance to Canada to besiege itself and the British Empire, that this treaty be adopted.

Mr. Davies of Prince Edwards Island, replied in opposition to Sir Charles's motion. He held that the treaty was an unconstitutional surrender on the part of Canada of all that the Americans claimed, and that Canada was today asked to concede at the point of the bayonet what she ought to have yielded gracefully long ago.

When Davies concluded, the Minister of Justice replied in a brief speech, reviewing the points made by Mr. Davies.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Chicago won the first game of the season with the Browns today by a score of 7 to 2. The batteries were: Chicago—Van Halten and Darling, St. Louis—Kling and Boyle.

NEW YORK, April 10.—General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter to the Knights of Labor throughout the country in regard to the hours of labor. He advises the Knights to discuss the eight hour plan dispassionately with their employers. He says that an immediate change cannot be insisted upon, but that a practical plan should be perfected. He says in part:

"Workmen and common people generally are the rulers in cities and towns and they should at once begin to make their power felt in the matter of shortening the hours of labor of employees in these cities and towns. The Order need not be made a political machine to do this. The Order must not be dragged into partisan politics, but our members should take an active part as citizens in the discharge of their duty at the polls and afterward by voting for the men who favor shortening the hours of labor of employees in municipal politics."

CHICAGO, April 10.—All the markets on the board of trade were strong today, the chief interest centering in wheat. Rapid declines in wheat have been of no unusual occurrence during the past two years, but an advance of 2 1/2 cents in one day was such a radical departure from the usual order of things that even the bulls were astonished. The bad condition of the crop, as shown by the government report, was the cause of the advance. The report shows the condition to be 82 per cent. against 95 in January and 88 in April, 1887. When the report was made public there was a general rush to buy, and the market advanced rapidly and almost without reaction, closing strong at outside prices. Some of the large short sellers who have heretofore increased their losses on temporary bulges are among the active buyers today.

BERLIN, April 10.—Prince Bismarck had a long interview with the Emperor today with reference to an amnesty decree which will be published in Alsace-Lorraine tomorrow.

NEW YORK, April 11.—What was thought to be the turning point in ex-senator Conkling's condition came this morning at 6:30 o'clock while suffering from one of his periodical attacks of delirium. Mr. Conkling paced up and down the sick chamber. After ten minutes he became exhausted and once more sank on the bed. It was not long until he was fast asleep. His physicians said that much depended upon the condition of their charge when he awakened, and they were, therefore, on the tiptoe of expectancy. Dr. Barker called at the patient's residence at 9:10 and found his patient yet resting peacefully. The doctor felt the patient's pulse and said it was more regular than it had been for several days. Just then Conkling awoke and cordially shook hands with the physician, who at once asked him if he would not take some soothing medicine. The sufferer promptly replied in the affirmative, and as promptly took medicine offered him. Subsequently Dr. Barker, in the form of an official bulletin, announced to members of the press that Mr. Conkling was beginning to recover.

"A marked change for the better," he added, "has taken place during the night."

Edward S. Stokes visited Conkling at 10 o'clock. When Stokes came out he said: "I never was more surprised in my life than to see the improved condition of Conkling. Yesterday I believed he would not recover, and sent telegrams to that effect. Today he was sitting up in bed and recognized me."

EVIDENTLY DYING.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Judge Shipman said shortly before 3 o'clock today that he did not believe Conkling would survive more than twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Notwithstanding an all-night session, the deadlock in the House of Representatives was this morning still unbroken. From two o'clock until daybreak the members of the House sat patiently in their seats or reclined on the more easy sofas in the rear of the hall. No motions were submitted, no points of order raised, no parliamentary inquiries submitted. The House was in a state of siege. The advocates of the direct tax bill, recognizing their inability to cope with the parliamentary tactics of their antagonists, refrained from any effort to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House. The opponents of the measure, conscious of the fact that they would be outvoted upon any motion to adjourn, desisted from their efforts in that direction and affairs came to a complete standstill. Now and then a gentleman would make a remark which would arouse the risibilities of such members as were not asleep, but throughout the night there were no scenes of sufficient interest to awaken the dozen occupants of the galleries, who were peacefully dozing on benches. As the early morning light broke through the glazed ceiling of the chamber, a short informal recess was taken to enable the janitors to clear the floor of the accumulated rubbish of the all night session, but the duty was very inefficiently performed. Day began with the House still constructively in session for Wednesday of last week. The loungers of the night gradually sought the shelter of the cloak and committee rooms, or escaped the vigilance of the sergeant-at-arms, and went home to breakfast. About a hundred members, whose bright faces and general appearance gave rise to a suspicion that they were not at their posts during the entire night, were scattered about the hall attending to whatever private duty or personal fancy might suggest as pastime.

BERLIN, April 11.—The National Zeitung says the Grand Duke of Baden, the Emperor's brother-in-law, is specially exerting himself to remove the differences which now exist between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck owing to the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander to Princess Victoria.

The Breslau national liberals and the conservatives and the new electoral associations have called a meeting for tomorrow to prepare a petition to the Emperor to maintain Prince Bismarck in office.

The Post says all fear of Prince Bismarck's resigning has disappeared and that the idea of the betrothal of Princess Victoria and Prince Alexander of Battenberg has been abandoned.

A rumor is current tonight that Gen. Von Scellendorf, minister of war, will shortly resign.

PITTSBURGH, April 11.—Ensign Ryan, U. S. N., detailed here to inspect the armor plate at Carnegie's works for the government, and J. H. Mead, President of the Arctic Ice Company have been arrested on the charge of abducting the 17-year old daughter of W. J. Parsons, a prominent citizen of Allegheny. The daughter, Rosa Parsons, is a leading soprano of the North Avenue M. E. church choir, one of the most fashionable churches here. The charge was made by Mrs. Parsons, who claims to have discovered through detectives that her daughter was induced to go to New York on the promise that she would be secured a position in an operatic company and supplied with costumes. She went to Trenton, N. J., stopping there several days at the Windsor Hotel under the name of Mrs. Marshall, and was joined by Ryan and taken to New York where she is now sequestered in a flat on Broadway. The arrests have created a profound social sensation. The daughter has been missing ten weeks and the mother

has been searching for her everywhere, and the most prominent citizens here, as well as the pastors of churches, have been interested in the hunt. The parties were committed for a hearing. Lieutenant Eaton, who is in command here, has been notified to suspend Ryan, pending an investigation. If the charge is sustained, Lieutenant Eaton says Ryan will be dismissed from the service. The prisoners were held in \$10,000 bail.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Two of Inspector Byrne's detectives found the missing Pittsburgh girl in a boarding house in Clinton Place today. To the inspector she told the story of meeting Ryan, who she knew only as J. D. Marshall, at the house of a friend in Pittsburgh. He represented himself as a theatrical agent, and the girl having a longing to go on the stage, listened to his promises of assistance and consented to leave home. They went to Trenton and remained there in a hotel for several days, living as man and wife. Ryan then took her to a house in New York and, after a few days, left her. Since then she has not seen him. When her money was gone she secured a position as chorus singer in an opera company, and has remained with them since. When told that her folks would take her back Carrie burst into tears and promised to return. She started for Pittsburgh this evening.

PITTSBURGH, April 11.—A wall of Haslage's building which was recently destroyed by fire, fell this afternoon, crushing a small building adjoining. A servant girl who was at work in the kitchen was instantly killed and a number of others were seriously injured. The natural gas pipes in the building were broken and the escaping gas ignited and set fire to the buildings, but the flames were subdued without much damage. The names of the killed and injured have not yet been learned.

The report that several persons were buried in the ruins fortunately proved to be untrue.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Madam Diss De Barr, the alleged medium who is accused of securing the property of Luther Marsh, the eccentric and wealthy lawyer, through fraudulent spiritualistic manifestations, was arrested tonight and locked up at police headquarters. Her husband, Gen. Diss De Barr, Dr. Benj. Lawrence and Frank Lawrence were also taken into custody. The arrests were made at the instance of the bar association, which after careful consideration, had decided to make an effort to save their brother lawyer from the tolls of the siren. One of the affidavits in the case was sworn to by James E. Randolph, late manager for the madame. In it he detailed his appointment by the bar association to secure evidence. How he succeeded in throwing the woman off her guard and by diplomatic treatment secured from her the methods employed to hold the spell over Mr. Marsh. He swears from his knowledge acquired in this way that the prisoners were in conspiracy to cheat and defraud Marsh out of his real estate and personal property.

The affidavit of G. T. Solomon, brother of the madam, exposes her true character and history, much of which has already been made public through the papers. Her career as related by him is a long story of fraud and swindling. When seen by an Associated Press reporter tonight Madam Diss De Barr denounced her brother as a miserable character and said she only saw Randolph three times. Lawyer Marsh appeared and offered himself as bondsman for the party, but was refused.

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 11.—The decree in the Seibold & Hazelin brewery case, in which the United States Supreme Court recently sustained the constitutionality of the prohibition law of Kansas, was today signed by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court. The exceptions of defendants that the decision of the Supreme Court did not prohibit them from manufacturing beer to be sold in other States, was overruled, and the United States Marshal was today ordered to close up their brewery at Atchison as a nuisance.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Judge Ingraham, of the supreme court today gave a decision adjudging that the assignment which the great dry goods house of Halsted, Hains & Co., made in 1884, be set aside as being in fraud of the rights of creditors. The house failed for over \$1,000,000. The creditors, through their counsel, brought suit to set aside the assignment upon the ground that it was made to defraud them. The case was tried in 1885, but the Judge dismissed the complaint, holding the assignment to be valid. A second suit of the First National Bank of Port Chester was tried with a similar result. Appeals were made and the judgments were reversed, and new trials were ordered. The cases came back for a second trial which was had in January last, and was decided in favor of the creditors. The Judge finds that the assignment was not made with an honest intent; that it was a fraud on the creditors and is, therefore void. He holds the assignment was made to secure the assignors themselves and in addition to this he finds certain preferences were made in excess of \$15,000 of the amount actually due and therefore the creditors of the firm were defrauded of this amount.

ST. PAUL, April 11.—The Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers are up to the eight feet mark and are still rising. About 7,000,000 feet of lumber, worth at least \$10,000, the property of the Mississippi Valley Logging Company