

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 22.

Blaine submitted the following: Resolved, That any radical change in our present tariff laws would, in the judgment of the Senate, be inopportune, would needlessly derange the business interests of the country and would seriously retard that return to prosperity for which all should earnestly co-operate.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate it should be the fixed policy of this government to maintain our tariff for revenue as to afford adequate protection to American labor. Ordered printed.

Garland moved an amendment, instructing the committee on finances to report, as early as possible, a bill providing for a commission to examine into and report upon the subject of tariff to the next Congress. Ordered printed.

Sargent submitted the following amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to the House bill, relieving the legal disabilities of women: "No person shall be excluded from practicing as an attorney and counselor-at-law in any of the United States courts on account of sex." He produced a petition signed by 155 District of Columbia lawyers, favoring the bill. Many legislatures had passed bills admitting women in the State courts. There was no reason why women should not be admitted in law as in medicine with men.

McDonald said a number of States and Territories had admitted women to the bar. Their cases might come to the Supreme Court, and it would be unjust to debar them.

The bill and amendment were then recommitted to the judiciary committee.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22.

After the morning hour, Butler called up his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the issue of fractional currency and treasury notes of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5.

Cox said it should be considered fully.

The bill was defeated, 124 to 120. Reagan wanted to suspend the rules and pass the river and harbor bill.

The rules were then suspended, and the bill passed, 166 to 66. It appropriates \$7,300,000.

Cox rose to a privileged question for the purpose of presenting a protest against the passage of the bill, signed by members of the House.

Despite the efforts by Butler to adjourn, and by others to stop the reading of Cox's paper, the Speaker ruled that Cox had the floor, and that he would hear the paper which Cox wanted read, and then decide whether it was a privileged question.

Butler asked if Cox could keep up here forever and prevent an adjournment.

Reagan appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Carlisle moved to table the appeal.

Nearly every member was on his feet, trying to get recognized.

Finally the House voted an adjournment, and adjourned, 119 to 101.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 22. — Mr. Orton's office hours were from 9.30 to 4.30 p.m., and his labor during those hours was incessant and intense. His knowledge of telegraphy was prodigious, and he understood most of the new improvements and inventions in construction and application.

Resolutions of respect from the Pacific Coast telegraphers were received by the Western Union directors to-day.

He needed rest, and had resolved to resign, but the directors would not accept resignation, voting him instead a vacation of three months. He decided to go to England and spend most of the time in a quiet home near London. He was to start the 1st of June. Twice within a few years he has had warnings of serious brain trouble. Recently he worked harder than ever in order to leave the affairs of the company in good shape during his absence.

It is believed that, notwithstand-

ing the large amounts he controlled, he was not worth over \$100,000. It is probable the funeral services will be performed in Orton's birth place, Cuba, N. Y., on Thursday or Friday next.

The World says: Mr. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, had latterly found a warm friend in Mr. Orton. When Mr. Edison received the telegram announcing Mr. Orton's death, "Good God!" he exclaimed, "Orton dead! If I get to love a man he dies right away. Lefferts went first, and now Orton's gone too!"

Orton was a large contributor to party purposes, to the church, and every worthy charity. He opposed the reduction of the salaries of employees of the company, until he became convinced that the measure could be carried in spite of him.

WASHINGTON, 22.

Wigington, to-day, introduced two very novel and important land bills, which are likely to give rise to considerable discussion, but which, after full examination, he thinks will be ultimately passed. They provide for placing pasture lands and also land which, though arid, are irrigable, under the control of homestead settlers, on somewhat the same principle as formerly applied to placer mines. The first bill deals with all lands in those portions of the United States where irrigation is necessary to agriculture, excepting mineral and timber lands, and excepting all tracts of not less than 320 acres, which can be redeemed by irrigation by means of accessible water not otherwise utilized or claimed. Any nine or more persons, entitled to homestead privileges, are to be allowed to organize a pasture district, comprising a continuous tract of such lands of value for pasturage only, not exceeding 2,560 acres.

The organization is to be made under the regular ones prescribed by the Interior Department, and no one person's tract shall be entitled to a greater amount of water than is sufficient for the reclamation and culture of 20 acres, nor shall the tract be selected in such a manner, along a stream, as to monopolize a greater amount. The title is to be acquired upon compliance with the general homestead requirements, and various special conditions as to filing declarations, obtaining surveys, etc. The bill also provides that after the pasture districts are organized, any person may settle on a contiguous pasture farm and become a member of the district; provided the water for his use can be taken without injury to the rights of previous members. The other bill contains very similar provisions, authorizing the organization of irrigation districts. It deals with the arid agricultural lands, which can be redeemed only by irrigation, for which there is accessible water not otherwise utilized or claimed, sufficient to irrigate 320 acres each. One of nine or more persons is to be allowed to select 80 acres of such lands to be utilized, jointly or severally, but all governed by common regulations. The usual term of homestead settlement is required, but patents will not be issued until after survey, and upon such evidence as the general land office may require, that such land has actually been redeemed by irrigation. All the other provisions are identical with those of the pastureage.

St. Louis, 22.—Two unknown tramps, who were stealing a ride on a freight train on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain road, were killed by the ditching of nine cars near Hematite this morning.

CHICAGO, 22.—The elevator of the Howe Sewing Machine Company fell from the roof to the basement, this afternoon, with ten persons, a distance of 85 feet. Only one escaped unhurt, but none were dangerously hurt. The elevator was largely overloaded.

FRANKLIN, La., 22.—Jackson Edwards, Wesley Turner and Alexander Brown, all colored, were hanged at 11:10 to-day, in the presence of a large crowd.

The priest offered a prayer on the scaffold, to which the condemned listened attentively. Edwards spoke briefly, acknowledging his crime, and that it was caused by whisky. He hoped to go to heaven and was willing to die. Brown confessed his crime, and believed God would forgive him. Turner declared his entire innocence, and placed the charge of guilt on another man. When the drop fell, Brown's knot came untied, and his body fell to the ground. He was taken back to the jail until the scaffold was fixed,

when he was swung off the second time. Good order prevailed.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—Additional particulars of the storm of Sunday afternoon have been received. It began about 3.30 on Sunday, and swept from the southwest to northeast in this section. The towns damaged were Storm Lake, Fonda and Pomeroy. Trees were torn up, and the country presented the appearance of being ravaged by a terrible cyclone. A man named Reilly was carried bodily over a house and over tree tops and set down uninjured. Several houses were entirely destroyed, with miraculously little loss of life. Cattle were hurled off long distances and killed. The hailstones were fastened together in great masses. After the wind subsided, the town of Storm Lake was filled with country people looking for physicians and surgeons. Alfred Kin's residence was lifted from the ground and dashed to a thousand pieces. His mother was instantly killed. A buggy of his was carried a quarter of a mile through the air. The water in the lake rose to a prodigious height. The damage south of Storm Lake is believed to be very great. It is reported that four have been killed and 40 wounded. In Griffith an unknown man had the top of his head taken off by a sharp board. At Pomeroy, Charles Pearce, a young man, was killed by falling timbers. Mrs. Wallace and family were injured by a house blowing down, and are not expected to live.

NEW YORK, 23.—The World's Washington special says: Testimony of a very damaging character was given by G. Wiley Wells, ex-Consul General at Shanghai, before the committee on expenditures, in the State Department, against George F. Seward, minister to Peking. It is said that Seward will either be suspended by the State Department, or given leave of absence to come before the committee and explain the charges made against him. Wells testified that after Seward had been appointed minister to Peking, he drew the first quarter's salary of his former position as Consul General at Shanghai, together with his share of the fees, amounting to \$1,850. In addition to this he drew a quarter's salary of \$3,000 for his services as minister to Peking. The accounts, when forwarded to the department, were disallowed by the fifth auditor, but Seward refused to disburse his fees, and the department was forced to charge the deficiency in the consular accounts against Seward's salary as minister. Wells also testified that he declined to be transferred from Shanghai to Hong Kong, because he believed such a transfer would be regarded as a reflection upon his character and capacity. When Vice-Consul Bradford was arraigned for his misdeeds, Seward, according to Wells' testimony, came to Shanghai from Peking and tried to stop the investigation. Wells was a very reluctant witness. After much persuasion he was induced to answer the question. The exact nature of which the committee agreed to keep secret. Wells' answer to this question alleged that Seward was involved in a criminal corruption of the Shanghai Consulate.

The Herald says: Harry Hills protegee is far behind O'Leary's time, is losing heart, and has no hopes of success.

Relative to office holders, the President, in a recent interview, said the Executive order was designed to get faithful officers to understand that their first allegiance is to the government and to its interests, and not to parties. That is now very generally understood, but as to contributing a reasonable share out of their incomes to meet the expense of a campaign, there can be no objection to that. It cannot be demanded, under pain of removal, as hitherto. Any officer may give or not, as he pleases, without affecting his tenure of office. "I expect to contribute my portion to campaign expenses, and there will be no objections if others holding office do the same. In fact, I should be pleased if they would do so. As to the personal participation of Federal officers in the campaign, there can and will be no objection to this unless they are used to promote the personal interests of certain individuals through the manipulation of patronage and the management of party machinery. Office holders ought not to interfere so as to overrule the wishes of the people and subject the republicans to the alternative of voting for obnoxious candidates or submitting to party defeat. The

order forbidding officers of the government to participate in this sort of thing will be vigorously enforced, but after the candidates are fairly in the field, without the aid of conventions packed with office holders acting at the back of a dominant clique of politicians, there will be no objection if Federal office holders do their share of the work so long as it does not interfere with their official duties."

MEMPHIS, 23.—At 9 o'clock last night, a terrific rain and thunder storm set in, which continued through the night. Between that hour and 6:45 this morning, 2.85 inches of rain fell. Bayou Gayoso overflowed and swept away the bridge at Second Street, which recently cost the city \$25,000. It is feared that the planting interests have suffered severely from the unprecedented rains of the past week.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—One of the heaviest rain storms ever known here, commenced last night, and prevailed until one o'clock this morning.

SAN ANTONIO, 23.—The Indian raiders near Laredo have crossed into Mexico with about 300 head of horses and some other stock. Mexican troops and citizens, numbering 500, are in pursuit. The Indians are trying to reach the mountains on the border of Chihuahua, but will probably be captured. The mail carrier, east from Fort Davis, was killed by Indian raiders from the Fort Sill and Fort Stanton reservations. Three citizens were killed by a band of the same raiders about the same time, 15 miles west of Davis.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—The crew of the whaling bark *Osmanli*, of New Bedford, arrived yesterday, by the steamer *Neuborn*, from Mazatlan. The *Osmanli* got into the breakers at Atlanta, 160 miles north of Mazatlan, March 8th, and became a total wreck. The crew lived on the beach for two weeks, gaining a scanty subsistence, when the schooner *El Dorado* took them to Mazatlan. The men complain that Capt. Osborne here left them to shift for themselves, and they were provided with a passage on the *Neuborn* by the American Consul, arriving here destitute.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—The resolution by the amalgamated association on Sunday, has evoked considerable opposition throughout the strike district. It is now stated it was not unanimously passed; that 18 from north and northeast Lancashire were not allowed to vote.

The operatives at Accrington held a meeting and resolved that they would not comply with the recommendations of the association, although willing to accept the 5 per cent. reduction and four days work per week.

The operatives at Burnley, at a meeting at which 1,500 were present, resolved to continue the strike.

At Preston, an excited meeting, lasting two hours and a half, was held without decision, some approving and others condemning the resolution of the Amalgamated association.

At Blackburn the operatives are very bitter and declare they will withdraw from the association.

The *Agence Russe* confirms the report that the proposition for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russians from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted in principle, and adds that negotiations continue relative to the withdrawal, and to a preliminary conference to settle the programme of the conference.

The Bulgarians have attacked eight Mussulman villages and committed great outrages.

Layard has offered to serve in the British army from all parts of Turkey.

The Russian Imperial yacht *Livadia* and some other vessels have visited the Princess Islands.

It is reported that the Turkish Government has asked the Russian authorities why their ships approached the British fleet.

The relations between Layard and the new Turkish ministry are not cordial.

Several journals state that Italy has received and accepted an invitation to the conference.

The Greek envoy has arrived here. It is reported that he is charged to obtain the promise of Italy to endeavor to secure the admittance of Greece to the congress on the same footing as the signatories of the treaty of Paris.

LONDON, 23.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says: The discussion relative to the withdrawal from Constantinople continues in a friendly spirit, as it concerns technicality requiring the advice of specialists on the spot. England and Russia agree regarding the withdrawal. It will be necessary to obtain a guarantee from the Porte that will offer no obstacle to the re-establishment of the status quo in the event of the failure of further negotiations. Russia will be probably somewhat exacting on this point, as she is convinced that in case of hostilities the Porte would not side with her. It is quite possible that this point will cause serious difficulties, for the Turkish diplomats have little reason to desire a peaceful solution.

A special from Constantinople, via Syria, says: It is believed a plot exists to restore ex-Sultan Murad to the throne. It is stated that the new ministers favor it as well as Vefik Effendi. The views of Osman and Mukhtar Pashas, who hold the key to the situation, however, are unknown, but it is believed they would remain faithful to the present sultan. It is said that apartments are being prepared at Broussa for the Sultan, for use in the event of the Russian occupation of Stamboul.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that General Ignatieff will return to San Stefano, as political commissioner with the army. The Russians are continually receiving reinforcements.

A Bucharest dispatch says: The Russians have ordered the bridge over the Pruth, at Skulem, to be completed within ten days.

A special from Madrid reports that 275 fishermen are missing from the neighborhood of Santander and Bilbao. It is certain that the majority were drowned in the late gale. In addition to this loss, 50 boats and their crews belonging to the province of Guipuzcoo, have been wrecked.

A Belgrade special states that military preparations have been completed, and all the militia have been called out. Prince Milan is ill.

The Bank of Montreal will ship \$500,000 in gold to Europe to-morrow.

The Russian railroads are encumbered by the transport of troops to the north to check the threatened disturbances in the various centres of education.

The garrisons of Moscow and Kieff have been reinforced.

Without waiting for the official returns of the men of the reserve who have just joined the regular forces, the *Times* describes this crucial test of the system of reserves as successful, and as demonstrating beyond question the wisdom of the principle of short service and large reserves in the army. It says during the last fortnight, men have flocked to their colors in numbers as large as could be wished by the most sanguine well-wisher. It is impossible to tell yet the proportion of wilful desertions, but for a considerable number of defaulters, fairly good excuses are forthcoming. In some instances, as at Plymouth, every man has presented himself. This is especially gratifying, say the authorities, because many of the men had settled down permanently to profitable appointments, there being instances where the men had occupations paying about £300. It is expected more will join this week. Although the time for joining expired on Saturday, these tardy ones will not, however, be punished.

A dispatch from Londonderry, says: the police have discovered important evidence regarding the murder of Lord Leitrim, implicating at least one of the prisoners now in custody. The Crown solicitor has promised to present, at the investigation, which is to be given on Thursday next, testimony sufficient to the committal of the prisoners.

HAVANA, 13.—All the conditions imposed upon Nicaragua by the German fleet have been scrupulously fulfilled, and the indignities offered Consul Essenstuck have been atoned. The salute was fired; \$30,000 were paid; ex-Alcade Balladarez was fined \$500 and deprived of his political rights for five years; a sergeant in charge of the armed police who made the assault on Consul Essenstuck, was dismissed in disgrace. In consequence of the payment of the \$30,000 the employees of the government are on half pay, and the public schools closed for six months for want of supplies.