

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—It was rumored that the republican senators would hold a caucus this morning to discuss the expediency of taking some steps to break up the deadlock, but the report proved to be unfounded, and Senator Dawes, who has charge of the pending resolution, asserts that no caucus meeting is now in contemplation. He further said, to-day, that he did not think there was any necessity for holding another caucus on the subject, as the republicans have no proposition to offer except that which they have been offering to the democrats so long, namely, to elect officers first and proceed to executive business afterwards. The democrats likewise say they have no proposition to offer, except to go into executive session and transact the accumulated executive business, and thus, according to present appearances, the deadlock stands as firm as ever. There is no doubt, however, that the pressure to set aside the contest for offices and obtain action on some at least of the 300 pending nominations is constantly gaining force and cannot very much longer be resisted. It appears there are several important agencies vacant, and a large amount of government property is left in the hands of persons not under bond, and must remain there unguarded until the Senate confirms the appointments to fill the vacancies. It arises from the fact that under the law an Indian agent does not hold office until his successor takes charge, his official tenure expiring with his term. The acting commissioner of Indian affairs himself has an appointment as chief clerk only.

Some of the republican Senators now express themselves in favor of an executive session for the confirmation of certain nominations, and the general belief seems to be that this policy will be adopted soon, though this conclusion may be reached without the necessity of holding a caucus. No criminal cases can be tried in this district, because there is no United States marshal to serve the processes, and the Indian bureau is embarrassed for want of a legitimate head to direct it.

Ex-congressman Munroe will be nominated minister to Brazil when the deadlock breaks.

Three western candidates for speaker of the House—Dunnell, Kasson and Keifer—have arranged to meet here next week and form an offensive and defensive alliance. Kasson is the administration candidate, while Hiscock is Conkling's man.

Beck's Union soldier candidate for sergeant-at-arms is said to be a citizen of Kansas and a republican, but Beck and his friends decline to give his name, saying only that he is a prominent and popular republican. Vest says he will nominate John D. Stevenson, of St. Louis, who was one of Logan's best fighters. Logan says he is game and a true republican.

The *National Republican* will publish, to-morrow, an interview with Captain Paul, one of the readjusters congressmen from Virginia, in which he takes a stalwart anti-Bourbon position, emphatically declaring the readjusters cannot be intimidated, being at least as good fighters as their opponents. The tone of Captain Paul's interview is in accord with the policy of Mahone and his position in the Senate. It is evident from what Captain Paul says that he and his colleagues from Virginia do not intend to support the democratic candidates until the House is organized, although he does not say in advance what his position will be.

NEW YORK, 18.—A reporter recently interviewed ex-Governor John Evans, of Colorado, who said, in regard to the recently organized Denver & New Orleans Railroad, of which company he is president: The company was organized about a month ago, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and arrangements for the construction of the road are being pushed. Engineers are in the field and when their surveys are reported contracts for building would be let. It was expected to connect the road with the railroads of Texas which were now building up toward the proposed Denver & New Orleans Road, which would almost make an air line from Denver to Galveston and over the Texas Pacific lines. It would be a very direct line from Denver to New Orleans, in this way Denver would be about as near to Galveston as it is to St.

Louis, and as near to New Orleans as to Chicago. The new road would connect the system of roads centering in Denver with all the roads of Texas and the South. It is expected that the railroad will be built next year and Arkansas will probably be reached this year, where east and west connections will be made with the Atchison & Topeka Railroad. One hundred and fifty miles of steel rails have been already purchased. Evans said that the road was one of the most important lines running out of Denver, going as it would through a great cattle country and having access to coal and the products of the south.

A dispatch says: No fears are felt at the navy yard for the safety of the frigate *Constitution*. Last fall she sailed from Fortress Monroe for League Island, and meeting with heavy weather, was two weeks making the trip. When she left Delaware breakwater a week ago she was in a seaworthy condition.

A Savannah dispatch says: The steamer *W. T. Wheelers*, with 5,000 bales of cotton and general freight, was burned to the water's edge. No life lost. The steamer ran between Savannah and Augusta, and was only in service three months. She cost \$35,000; insured for \$15,000. A warehouse on the wharf containing guano and several hundred tons of cotton seed was also destroyed. The *Wheelers* drifted to the opposite side of the river, setting fire to two schooners and several tugs.

The *Times* says: The success of the anti-monopoly party at the recent municipal election in Jersey was special. It nevertheless has much significance. The city in which this organization had its origin is simply railroad-ridden. It is a railroad centre, and the rights of citizens are not weighed at all when the demands of the corporations are in the question. It is alleged that the Pennsylvania pays no taxes whatever to the Jersey City treasury, while the other railroad corporations contribute only a fraction of what they ought to.

A correspondent says: The growing feeling among the masses, not only in Jersey City, but also throughout the State, is that corporations have gone far enough, and that it is high time to teach them the rights of the people. The feeling is shared by the bulk of the republican party just as much as it is by the anti-monopolists themselves. Undoubtedly this movement will have an influence on the election this fall, and perhaps be on the elections after that.

MILWAUKEE, 18.—Specials to the *Republican* from the interior of Wisconsin report an alarming flood at Fon Du Lac. The river is a raging torrent. At 5 p.m., the river was a fearful sight. The water had overflowed the banks and submerged a great many streets. The entire western portion of the city is under water, which is still rising. Families in the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards have been compelled to evacuate their premises, and lumber yards along the river are converted into floating wood yards. The narrow-gauge track is under water, and several washouts have already resulted. On the south and western parts washouts are reported. The damage will be immense, and it is useless to estimate it now, as the flood just seems to be coming. Fortunately, none of the city bridges have been washed away. In some localities the streets are being navigated with boats.

A *Republican* special from Watertown says: Rock River has risen five feet in the past two days, causing a sudden break up of ice, which comes down in large masses. The bridges leading to Oak Hill cemetery and Boughton were both swept away to-day. The river is still rising and threatening much damage.

Specials to the *Republican* continue to come in from all parts of the state. Rivers all through the southern half of Wisconsin are rising remarkably fast, and trains on all lines are more or less delayed. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul track, between Milwaukee and Chicago, is covered with water in the vicinity of Wadsworth, and trains are delayed on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western. The tracks in the north are in a flooded condition for miles.

CINCINNATI, 18.—Warrants have been issued for the arrests of the proprietors and actors of the Coliseum Theatre, the exhibitors at Robinson's Opera, and the opera house proprietors of El Dorado—eleven persons in all—for violation of what is known as Stubbs' Sunday law, which forbids places of amusement being kept open on Sunday. The

arrests will be made and prosecutions follow.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *Tribune's* London says: Though the Greeks have accepted the European terms, their ungracious recriminations are said to be very offensive. Their note is regarded as a virtual submission. Certain Vienna telegrams say the Greek acceptance is surrounded with reservations. This is possibly the case, but they are not such as are likely to prove fatal to the maintenance of peace. Several of the Powers are willing to exercise pressure on the Porte to carry out its proposals.

The Tunis difficulty causes friction between Italy, France and England, but Italy will seek her revenge in diplomacy rather than in war. The revelations of Lord Salisbury's policy, his secret assurance to Minister Waddington on the one hand, and to the Bey on the other, compromise seriously that statesman's reputation. Not only do the disclosures again associate him with secret undertakings, of which the Salisbury-Schouvaloff arrangement was the type most offensive to Englishmen, but unless he makes a good explanation they will convict him of actual dishonesty, and will seriously interfere with his chance of the conservative leadership. Though the conservatives are not overburdened with political wisdom, they can appreciate honorable conduct and the limits of statesmanship.

The correspondence between France and Tunis is published. Barthélemy St. Hillaine, French minister of foreign affairs, in a dispatch to Roussin, dated 6th inst., says: French Generals will give the Tunisian troops notice of the time when strategic exigencies will lead them to borrow, for their operations, Tunisian territory, either near Lacalle or in Medjerda Valley.

The Indian government has made such strong representations in favor of the retention of Pishin Valley and all posts between Khokaj and Quetta; that it is thought the home government will sanction this arrangement, which would be a decided modification of their views in regard to the abandonment of Southern Afghanistan. The news that a compromise is probable has given decided satisfaction in India.

The British war office officials experience some consolation for their own inherent shortcomings in the difficulties which have confronted the French military authorities in dispatching 15,000 troops to Tunis. The mobilization is alarmingly defective.

Criticisms on the land bill increase. One set of critics point out that inasmuch as the tenant's interest must be deducted for the rent as assessed, this arrangement will reduce the value to the landlord one-third. In cases where the estates are encumbered, landlords may be forced to sell out or accept bankruptcy. It is likewise urged that the commission cannot purchase property until the tenants agree upon the price, the tenants may be in no hurry to decide upon one, knowing that if they let the landlord simmer in his difficulties the estate may pass to them for a mere trifle. Another set of critics consider that competition will arise for the newly-created tenant interest, which is held to be really so much plunder from the landlords. The present tenants are the more likely to sell their interest in the hope of getting ready money. A new race of tenants will then spring up, who will have parted with their working capital in purchasing the preliminary interest. The answer to these objections is obvious, namely, That the equitable powers granted to the land commission are extensive and may cover these cases of supposed injustice. The most serious practical objection to the bill seems to be that it will encourage much litigation. The law journals anticipate that much of the effects of both landlords and tenants will pass to the lawyers.

The irreconcilable attitude of Messrs. Dillon and O'Kelly finds little support among moderate liberals of the Shaw school. The meeting at Belfast expressed approval of the bill. Mr. Parnell and T. P. O'Connor regard the measure as a substantial installment, holding out good prospects for Irish tenants. The second reading is now assured. An obstinate fight is expected in committee, but the bill is certain to pass in the House of Commons. Dillon's followers show no signs of irreconcilable hostility to the broad and most striking feature of the measure.

Mr. Goschen's coming return from Turkey is regarded as the turning point in the eastern question. The fact that Lord Dufferin succeeds him tends to destroy the belief in Lord Ripon's return from India, which was expected in midsummer. As Lord Dufferin is credited with the revision of the vicereignty, Lord Ripon's early return is now improbable.

The news from Transvaal continues very satisfactory. The maintenance of peace is far from assured. Mr. Gladstone, in writing to Mr. Tomkinson, the liberal candidate for West Cheshire, said the government will adopt no apologetic tone. The Transvaal settlement, he says, was a question of saving England from sheer blood guiltiness.

Mr. Bradlaugh's re-election will occasion a controversy regarding his right to take his seat. The liberal papers are calling on the Speaker to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath. The dispute regarding his affirmation can only be settled by legislation.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—The *Ledger's* New York special says: The New York branch of the International Society, at a secret meeting yesterday, are said to have gone through the form of trying and condemning the Czar, Alexander III, for the murder of Sophie Pleoffski and her confederates. On such occasions it is said all the regular forms of a judicial proceeding are scrupulously observed, the accused being allowed counsel even, to plead against the indictment, and a verdict being dependent upon the decision of 12 men regularly sworn, the president of the Society acting as judge. When the proceedings are concluded an official report is drawn up and forwarded to the parent Society in London, or wherever else it may be located. The same ceremony is said to be observed in all the great cities where a branch of the International exists. The existence of a branch Society in New York, it may be added is well known to the embassy at Washington as well as to the Russian consulate here, and it is pretty certain that the outgoing lists of passengers for Europe are narrowly watched by their paid agents with a view of keeping track of whatever suspicious characters may be on board. If any such are discovered, a full description of his person is cabled to the consul residing at the port to which the steamer is bound and also to the military headquarters at St. Petersburg. How their agents manage to do this sort of work without involving themselves is a mystery, but some of the more shrewd of our New York detectives, who appear to know all about it, profess to be able to single them out on the wharves almost any steamer day.

CHICAGO, 19.—The troubles of the street car companies are not yet past. A peculiar, and heretofore unknown, disease has broken out among the horses. It begins with a swelling just below the fetlock, which, after a little time, festers and becomes a discharging sore. It yields slowly to skillful treatment, but unless taken early the poisonous matter spreads itself upward and infects the blood, causing death. The horses are in any case laid up two to three weeks. Veterinary surgeons attribute the disease to the long period of winter during which the animals have been obliged to stand and travel in the cold and wet slush. The disease has been slowly gaining ground for some days, and to-day a large proportion of the South Side Company's horses are under treatment. Two hundred horses of the North Side Company's, 75 of the West Side Company's and the Bus Line reports one horse dead and 40 laid up. The express companies and individuals also suffer.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The particulars regarding the killing of her five children by Mrs. Nutt, near Camden, Ark., are that the frenzied woman called her eldest child, a boy 12 years old, from the field where he was plowing, knocked him on the head and threw him into the well, where she had previously thrown her four other children. Finding one of the children was not drowned, but was clinging to the side of the well, she descended into the well and tore away its grasp, and thrust it down into the water, thus completing her diabolical work.

ROCKFORD, Ills., 19.—The flood of Rock River here is unprecedented. It has already thrown 1,500 men out of employment, and is still on the increase. The water power manufacturers will lose thousands of dollars, as they were running to their full capacity, and this is their busi-

est season, they having large orders ahead. The low lands on either side of the river north and south of the city are several feet under water, and the occupants of houses are obliged to leave in boats. In the city Knowlton's machine and Thompson's shops are submerged three feet, Central furniture Co's and John Morris's shops are surrounded. Thompson's shops are seven feet deep in water. The barn of Graham's distillery is flooded and the cattle have been driven off. Clark and Rodd's flouring mills are wetted and one of the buildings in danger. Cellars are flooded, many other firms and private individuals mourn. There is some to-day that the water may fall.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Times* says the Tammany election says Kelly ticket for sachems was elected by some 50 votes, and when Kelly's supremacy in the party is contested, some other field of action than Tammany Hall must be selected. We do not know that any moral morality would have anything by the substitution of Judge Donohue for John T. and there seems no particular reason to doubt that Tammany society the best judge of the kind of who ought to rule it. From a publican standpoint, the perpetuation of Kelly's power is anything but a misfortune.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—Beaconsfield's nourishment up to 1.30. About he became comatose, breathing much difficulty. Drs. Kidd, Bruce at once applied the usual stimulatives, but for the first time since his illness they failed to produce an effect, and it became evident that death was imminent. Barrington, Dr. Quain and Sir Philip Rose were hastily summoned. Five minutes before he expired breathing became slow and gentle, his face very placid. His heart beat and pulse continued a few minutes after breathing ceased. His friends and nurses continued round the bed a few minutes after pulse ceased, as the end was quiet it was difficult to realize he was dead.

The evening edition of the *Standard* and the *Globe* appear in mourning.

The executors of Beaconsfield will be Sir Nathaniel Rothschild and Sir Phillip Rose.

Earl Beaconsfield will be buried by the side of his wife in the graveyard of the parish church of Hendon Manor. It is understood that his earnest wish and direct The Queen and people would doubt be glad to honor him with grave in Westminster Abbey, his own wish will be respected.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Count Von Arnim is dying.

The *City of Berlin* and brought \$857,000 in gold.

Rev. Richard Burgess, archbishop of London, is dead.

The Italian ministry have drawn their resignations.

Six political prisoners will be at Moscow at the end of April.

Dufferin has arrived at B and had a conference with march.

Premier Sella advised the king Italy to refuse to accept the resignation of his present ministers.

Ayoub Khan is concentrating entire force to guard against the evening attacks from Turkistan.

Dr. Wm. H. Russell, a well-known correspondent of the London *Times*, has sailed for the United States.

The Cincinnati street car drivers on a strike, have accepted 25¢ per day, and will work 15 hours.

Albazo, Russian censor of press at St. Petersburg, has resigned. He favors a liberal attitude toward it.

The Cincinnati board of lease Pike's Opera House from first of next January, for their terms.

Campbell, proprietor of the Ton Restaurant, at Deming, N. shot and killed a Chinaman on day night.

From all parts of the west shore of Nova Scotia, accounts of the severity of the storm on day night.