

WASHINGTON, 13.—Ingalls offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the occupation of Oklahoma and what action was taken in that regard.

Under objection from Cockrell, it went over until to-morrow.

Cameron offered a resolution naming the chairman and members of the Senate committees, as agreed upon by the caucuses, and asked its immediate consideration. Agreed to.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The President's message, asking for the return of the Nicaraguan, Spanish and Dominican treaties was received by the Senate to-day in executive session. The treaties will be returned to the executive at once, no action of the Senate being required. The message withdrawing the treaties was very short. It assigns no other reason for the withdrawal except "for examination."

The following proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that certain individuals, associations of persons and corporations are now in authorized possession of portions of territory known as the Oklahoma lands within Indian Territory, which are designated, described and recognized by treaties and laws of the United States, and by the executive authority thereof, as Indian lands: and, whereas, it is further alleged that certain other persons or associations within the Territory and jurisdiction of the United States, have begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible entry and settlement upon the aforesaid lands, and are now threatening such entry and occupation; and, whereas, the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons residing or being found upon such Indian lands and territory, without permission expressly and legally obtained from the Interior Department;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the public interests, as well as the interests of the Indian nations and tribes, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said Territory, where they will not be allowed to remain without the permission of the authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in occupation of such lands, and all such person or persons as are intending, preparing or threatening to enter and settle upon the same, that they will neither be permitted to enter upon said territory, nor, if already there, to remain thereon, and that if a due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States and this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purposes and intentions of the Government, as herein declared, the military power of the United States will be invoked to abate all such unauthorized possession, to prevent such threatened entry and occupation, and to remove all such intruders from said Indian lands.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD, Sec'y of State.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—At a private conference of Vice-Presidents Hays and Hoxie and General Solicitor Brown, of the Gould lines, about strike matters, a telegram was received from Governor Martin of Kansas saying he would be here Sunday night with the Railroad Commissioners of Kansas to discuss the situation. Governor Marmaduke of Missouri will also attend. It is expected the meeting will determine the future action of the two States and the railroads toward the strikers, and status quo will be maintained till then by the roads.

PALESTINE, Tex., 13.—The strike at this place ended this afternoon. Superintendent Herrin sent for the executive committee of the workmen's union, who immediately waited upon him. The result of the conference was an order to resume work to-morrow morning on the old terms, as before the last cut, an agreement to this effect having been signed by Superintendent Herrin, Master Mechanic Morris and the strikers' committee; also, if extra time is put in, they are to receive extra pay. This agreement only extends to the International Great Northern branch of the Gould system. The working men are greatly elated over their victory and are being congratulated on all sides for accomplishing their ends without violation of law.

MARSHALL, Tex., 13.—Strike unchanged. The general impression is that a settlement will be reached within 24 hours.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, 13.—To-day at Vernon and vicinity, Captain Schmidt of the State Rangers, arrested 25 men on charges of murder, many of whom stand high in the community. It is claimed that the men constituted a vigilance organization. Four recent murders are attributed to them. The wholesale arrests create excitement throughout Panhandle.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Mr. Blaine called to pay his respects to President Cleveland. The meeting between the two gentlemen was a hearty one, each shaking the other by the hand with a warm grasp. They were closeted together nearly an hour, and when Mr. Blaine came out, the President accompanied him to the door and gave him a cordial invitation to visit the Executive Mansion frequently.

LIBERTAD, San Salvador, via Galveston, 14.—From the attitude assumed by Mexico in behalf of the autonomy of

San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica against the threatened usurpation of President Barrios, of Guatemala, excites enthusiasm throughout the three republics, and the determination of the people of these countries to resist incorporation into one republic under the domination of Barrios continues steadfast. The fall of Barrios is considered certain.

WASHINGTON, 15.—A delegation of gentlemen representing all the Territories except New Mexico, visited the White House yesterday to lay before the President their views in regard to territorial government. There were in the delegation John Hailey, of Idaho; Judge Mead, of Arizona; M. H. Day, of Dakota; Judge J. A. Kuhn, of Washington Territory; delegate Toole, of Montana; Judge Merritt, of Utah and J. W. McCormick, of Montana, all members of the national committee. Mr. Hailey acted as spokesman for the party and said they came to learn what the administration was going to do in territorial affairs. Mr. Cleveland replied briefly but clearly that he should appoint to territorial offices men from the Territories. He also clearly pledged himself to listen to recommendations of Democrats within the territories and not be decided in his choice of men for governors by outside pressure.

KANSAS CITY, 15.—The Missouri Pacific strikers here will await orders from the general committee before returning to work. The local committee at midnight, was still in telegraphic communication with that committee at Sedalia. It is understood that the strikers before accepting terms of compromise, are considering several proposed stipulations, one of which is that the restoration shall extend to all strikers in the Gould system, another that the engineers who were relieved for abandoning trains at the request of the strikers shall be restored, and several minor stipulations.

WASHINGTON, 15.—It is probable that all public business which the Senate has in hand will be disposed of within three or four days, and that body will then only await the pleasure of the Executive and will adjourn as soon as his important nominations have been received and acted upon. Applicants have been notified that examinations will soon be held in the Southern and Western States.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The President nominated Joseph F. Miller, of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

MONTREAL, 16.—At a meeting to promote the unity of the empire by federation, it was resolved to call a mass meeting early next month to ratify the organization of the branch association of the London league here. Letters were read from prominent men in all parts of the Dominion, strongly approving the movement and offering to attend and take part in any conference that may be projected. Influential bankers, merchants and professional men were enthusiastic in support of the project.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—A special agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, now in San Francisco, says, in an interview, that his company will probably construct a line from Denver to Ogden, to compete with the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, 16.—Gen. Grant slept more last night than the preceding night. He fell into a sound slumber at four this morning and did not awaken until ten. His condition is about the same. The General does not suffer much from pain, but complains of a little soreness. He takes food more plentifully and consumed a chop this morning. The damp weather had no injurious effect upon the patient. The affected part of his throat was treated with iodoform but the use of cocaine has been discontinued. The General says his insomnia is not due to pain. The cancer does not interfere with his breathing.

General Grant passed a bad night, slept none, and is not quite so well to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 16.—In the Senate, the "Backbone" land grant resolution was laid before the Senate and Justice made a speech upon it.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 16.—The Times says: The Missouri Pacific strikers went to work this morning on receipt of news from St. Louis interpreting it as an end of the strike. Three freight trains were sent out to-night. At a late hour to-night the strikers' acceptance of compromise is still undetermined. Members of the local committee have gone home.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The navy department to-day instructed Commander Wilder of the *Yantic*, now at New Orleans, to supply that vessel with fuel and provisions as soon as possible and go to Livingstone, Guatemala. Arriving there he is to communicate immediately with the American officials of that place and use every exertion to protect American interests.

PANAMA, 16.—The city of Panama was attacked at 4 o'clock to-day by a party of revolutionists, commanded by Gen. Aizpura, numbering 250 men. The government is defending the city. Firing is going on incessantly.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Among the President's callers to-day were the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Vice-President Hendricks, Secretary Bayard, Senator Voorhees and ex-Senator McDonald. Mr. Fairchild to-day assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 15.—The *Official Gazette* announces that the German and English governments have agreed to appoint a

mixed commission to assemble at Cape Town for the purpose of adjudicating the claims of British subjects in German territory between the mouth of the Orange river and Cap Trio, and the claims of German subjects on British territory on Wallich Bay, and on the islands near Agra Pequena.

BERLIN, 12.—The Reichstag to-day debated the steamship subsidy bill, and adopted the proposals that steamers of subsidized lines touch at Belgian or Dutch ports, and that in the extension of the Alexandria and Brindisi line to Trieste, the new steamers be built in German dockyards only. Bismarck, in assenting to the latter condition, remarked that it would not be necessary to employ new steamers exclusively. Bismarck's proposal to empower the government to inspect the books of subsidized lines, was rejected.

SUAKIM, 12.—When the attack was made upon the ordnance inclosure of the garrison by El Mahdi's men last night, in answering to the challenge of the pickets, they replied, "Friends." They then swarmed into the zereba, overpowered the pickets and attacked the guards, but hearing men landing from the gunboat *Condor*, they decamped, carrying off with them all their dead and wounded, except the body of their leader, Abdul, who was Osman Digna's standard bearer. Six British Guards were killed and seven wounded.

DUBLIN, 12.—The Loyalist members of the municipal council to-day resolved to present an address of welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressing gratification at the visit, thus proving their desire to put an end to the neglect from which Ireland has so long suffered, and giving rise to the hope that the visit may be the precursor of frequent royal visits. The address will also express the trust that a royal residence will be provided in Ireland.

PARIS, 13.—Immense sensation caused by the stand which the authorities have taken toward Fenian agitators. In addition to the arrest of James Stephens, Eugene Davis and John Morrissey yesterday, the police this morning arrested a journalist named Mortimer Leroy and another Fenian, name not learned. Mrs. Stephens was also arrested, but subsequently released. All persons now under arrest will be expelled from the country to-day. Warrants for the expulsion of other Fenian leaders have been issued, and further arrests are expected.

LONDON, 13.—The War department is making extensive preparations with a view to the possible occurrence of serious trouble in Afghanistan. Orders have been sent to the arsenals at Bombay and Bengal to prepare all kinds of ammunition. The details for two army corps have already been completed. Each will number 1,500.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Gladstone announced that an agreement had been arrived at between Russia and England, by the terms of which neither Russian nor Afghan forces could advance any further on either side of the frontier.

Sir Stafford Northcote asked whether this agreement was a permanent or temporary arrangement. Gladstone replied that the agreement was without any specific limit. The best description he could give of it was that the agreement was to last as long as there was occasion for it. (Laughter.) This agreement provides against the rupture of friendly relations between the two governments in the event of a collision between the Afghan and Russian outposts, which might possibly occur while instructions are being conveyed to the opposing commanders.

LONDON, 13.—Advices from Teheran state that Sir Peter Lumsden is encamped on Persian territory not far from Herat. The expectation is that he will enter Herat in case the Russians make any further advance.

ST. PETERSBURG, 13.—The Governor of Caucasus, Gen. Dondoukoff Korsakoff, has returned to Tiflis. The tone of the Russian press continues extremely bellicose. Open declarations are made that Russia intends to have Herat. The *Novo Vremya* calls the approaching meeting of Lord Dufferin and the Amir of Afghanistan a military demonstration on the Russian frontier. "Russia and England," the writer continues, "will soon meet on dry land, and the result will be that the isolated security hitherto enjoyed by the British empire will be destroyed."

PARIS, 13.—It is reported that members of the government are convinced of the necessity of marching upon Pekin.

The government will shortly ask for a grant of \$10,000,000 to provide for the dispatch of 25,000 men to China.

BERLIN, 13.—During debate in the Reichstag to-day on the steamship subsidy bill, Bismarck said, even without a colonial policy, the subsidized lines to the East would be useful to Germany, and if the House should reject the grant for one or the other of the proposed lines, the government would thankfully accept the remainder as an installment. Replying to Rintelen's objection to colonization ventures, Bismarck declared there was a good prospect for building up a thriving mining industry at Agra Pequena and obtaining a supply of cotton from German producers in the Cameroons and New Guinea colonies. He stated that regulations with England regarding the Cameroons territory were making gratifying progress.

In concluding his speech, Bismarck said: "Since God's blessing has crowned the policy of Germany for 20 years, and as the Germans withstood the foe in 1870 as a nation of brothers,

the spirit of party strife must not now be allowed to ruin the newly-founded empire." These words were received with great cheering in all parts of the house.

KORTI, 13.—A report is current among the natives to the effect that the Mahdi has evacuated Metemneh. The reason alleged for the step is that the Mahdi fears an invasion is about to be made into Soudan from Abyssinia.

SUAKIM, 13.—Osman Digna is concentrating a large force at Tamanieb to oppose the advance of Gen. Graham towards Berber.

CAIRO, 13.—Gen. Graham has decreed that the inhabitants of Suakim be disarmed, as he has reason to apprehend treachery. Hereafter any unenlisted native found with arms will be treated as rebels.

Dispatches from Suakim state that a mutiny has broken out in Osman Digna's camp. Deserters bring terrible tales of suffering among the Arabs, and say Osman Digna is only able to maintain his authority by a system of terrorism which includes the beheading of a few mutineers every morning at sunrise.

LONDON, 14, 12.30 p.m.—Gladstone's statements in the Commons last night regarding the Anglo-Russian situation, have restored prices in the stock market and a general advance has been caused in both home and foreign securities. Russian securities advanced 1½ over yesterday's closing price.

ST. PETERSBURG, 14.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: Negotiations between Russia and England still continue to be conducted with a firm desire to avoid a collision, and upon a profound conviction that it is in the interest of both countries to reach a solid settlement of the present dispute.

SHANGHAI, 14.—The steamer *Glenroy* seized yesterday by a French man-of-war for having lead in her cargo, has been released, the lead having been confiscated.

ST. PETERSBURG, 14.—The *Zeitung* says the boundary question is not a European question, but a purely local affair. Gen. Komaroff, in command of the Russian troops, has been strictly ordered to abstain from all aggressive movements and exert his influence upon the Turcomans, as far as possible, with a view to preventing collision with the Afghans. Recent reports of further Russian advance are incorrect.

LONDON, 14.—The *Times* states that during the past two days war rates have been paid on British vessels en route from San Francisco and other distant ports and those en route from the Baltic Sea and Black Sea ports.

The Chinese embassy deny that the French occupied the heights of Keelung as claimed in Paris. The members of the embassy say the French, after fighting for several days and losing 500 men, succeeding in occupying two positions commanding the road across the island between Keelung and Yamsui, but the Chinese still hold all the other forts. In securing these two positions the French have made the first and only successful advance since landing at Keelung in September.

ROME, 14.—A despatch from Massowah says General Ferrat has started on a special mission to King John of Abyssinia.

LONDON, 14.—The Gordon memorial committee met at the Mansion House to-day, the Prince of Wales presiding. Among the members present were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Earl Granville. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the form which the Gordon memorial should take. The committee decided that the memorial should be a great hospital and sanitarium to be erected at Port Said and open to people of all nations of the earth.

ALEXANDRIA, 14.—Zebehr Pasha has been arrested and his house searched. Documents have been found proving his complicity with El Mahdi. Zebehr has been sent aboard the British frigate. Zebehr is the person whom General Gordon asked should be made Governor of Khartoum.

ALEXANDRIA, 14.—Zebehr Pasha will be interned on the Island of Cyprus. Zebehr has been under surveillance which practically made him a prisoner, for the past two years. His wealth, mainly acquired in the slave trade, was confiscated and he was allowed a quarterly stipend on condition he should not leave Alexandria without the consent of the Khedive. Gen. Gordon pleaded that Zebehr should be restored to power in Soudan, and said that the ex-slave King was the only man who had enough nerve and prestige to keep the Arabs in subjection. Gen. Gordon had encountered Zebehr during his former service in Egypt, and had hanged one of Zebehr's sons who had been left a hostage and whose life became forfeited by an act of treachery on Zebehr's part. When Gordon was sent to Khartoum last year, both he and Zebehr Pasha seemed to have agreed to ignore the past. It was another of Zebehr's sons who escorted Gen. Gordon across the desert from Korosco to Abu Hamed. Without this escort it is certain that Gen. Gordon would never have got to Khartoum. It has now been discovered by the British government that Zebehr has been in continual correspondence with El Mahdi, both before and since the capture of Khartoum and the killing of Gen. Gordon. Several other persons are about to be arrested, including some prominent notables.

VIENNA, 14.—The Austrian government has sounded the powers signatory to the Berlin treaty on the annexation of Bosnia by Austria and the abolition of the nominal suzerainty at present held by the Porte. It is given out that Bismarck supports Austria.

ALEXANDRIA, 15.—An Arabian paper reports 15,000 in Abyssinia, are being prepared for the advance upon Khartoum.

SUAKIM, 15.—General Evart has arrived. The work on the Suakim-Berber railway has begun.

Osman Digna has offered to give money and stop the night attacks if the British will return the body of his standard bearer. The firing last night was the heaviest and most continuous the British have yet been subjected to here.

CALCUTTA, 15.—It is reported here that an actual collision has taken place between Russians and Afghans. The government is very reticent concerning frontier news.

TEHERAN, 15.—It is reported that Sir Peter Lumsden arrived at Herat and says the Afghans are actively engaged in the fortification of the city. Small bodies of Russians hold the wells and roads between Sarakhs and Murghab rivers, and there are several hundred Cossacks near Pul-Ikhatum. The most southerly points nearest Herat are occupied by Russians. The Russian forces occupying the Merv consist of a battalion of infantry, a regiment of dragoons and some Cossacks. At Askabad there are about 8,000 troops of all arms. One of the Russian brigades and a convoy of military stores are en route from Caucasus to Askabad. The Afghans here believe an offensive and defensive alliance between England and Turkey would have the effect of alienating the Turcomans from Russian authority.

BERLIN, 16.—It is stated that Bismarck, since the amicable settlement of the recent troubles with England, is using his whole influence with Russia to avert war.

CAIRO, 16.—Suakim advices do not confirm the rumor of the fall of Kassala and the massacre of the garrison.

LONDON, 16.—Advices from Calcutta report that the tea and indigo districts in India are suffering severely from drouth.

PARIS, 16.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that Admiral Courbet intends abandoning his position at the Island of Formosa, and to operate on the coast of Northern China.

PAPIS, 15.—The bakers have already taken advantage of the recent passage of the bill increasing the duties on cereals and the stated price of bread. The people are complaining against the increase in the cost of living.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair calls to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

AN eminent divine says, the advancement of the world and the spread of civilization and christianity depends on interchange of thought among the people and their willingness to learn, and that the man or woman who opposes the introduction of new improvements, the trial of new ways and the use of new things should be condemned as not being good and useful members of society, and now if not set in your old ways try a bottle of Yerba Buena Bitters. These valuable Bitters cures Biliousness, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Kidney Complaints, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

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