

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.—George Gray successor of Bayard, was sworn in. Ingalls' resolution, offered last week, calling for information relating to the illegal occupancy of Oklahoma lands, was laid before the Senate. Ingalls said since the resolution was offered it had been practically answered by the President's message, and he moved that it be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Manderson offered a resolution providing that a committee of five Senators be appointed to proceed to Alaska and make investigations. Laid over until to-morrow. After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In executive session Senator Sherman offered a resolution providing for the appointment of two Senators to wait upon the President, and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make, the Senate was ready to adjourn without delay. It lies over until to-morrow.

Secretary Whitney declined to take action upon the report of the Advising Board recommending the acceptance of the new dispatch boat *Dolphin* until he had an opportunity to examine the contract and all the details of the vessel's construction. The Secretary has also ordered the *Tallapoosa* to be put in repair for regular service, instead of for the transportation of government freight and passengers.

Rear Admiral Janette, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to-day telegraphed Commander Clark of the *Alliance*, at New Orleans, instructing him to proceed to Carthage and Baraquill, United States of Colombia, and protect American interests in that country during the present disturbed condition of affairs. The dispatch informs Commander Clark that vessels belonging to American citizens which have been seized by the insurgents without compensation may be forcibly recovered, and says the United Magdalena Steam Navigation Company of New York has called the attention of the Secretary of State to the seizure of their steamers by armed force.

The Senate, in executive session, ratified the treaty with the Khedive of Egypt, and the convention relating to the boundary lines between this country and Mexico. The treaty with the Khedive extends to the United States the commercial privileges which Great Britain enjoys by virtue of the treaty between Egypt and Greece, made about a year ago. The treaty made with Mexico recognizes the principles of international law in the settlement of disputes which may occur over the changing bed of the Rio Grande river.

A number of nominations were sent to the Capitol to-day, but arrived after the adjournment of the Senate. It is understood that they consisted of nominations under the State Department, but the particulars were not disclosed. Prominent Tennessee democrats assert, however, that ex-Congressman Atkins was named in the list as commissioner of Indian affairs, and it is rumored that John B. Stoll, of Indiana, was named for the position of public printer.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, recommends that three special agents be sent to Europe for three to five months, and that eight or ten such agents be appointed for the United States to investigate the labor question in all its various ramifications. The suggestion meets the approval of Secretary Lamar.

In the court martial to-day Gen. Hazen's friends manifested their sympathy with him, not only by their presence, but by loading the table at which he and his counsel sat with baskets and bouquets of choice flowers. Judge Mackey opened the argument for the defense, and in discussing the endorsement of the Secretary of War upon the letter of Gen. Hazen, said that "such was the heat and temper of the Secretary of War upon questions relating to Arctic work that even upon the subject of ice—upon the question of an iceberg—the Honorable Secretary could not keep cool."

The court declined to hear further argument upon the subject of the endorsement.

Judge Mackey protested against the decision. His protest was entered and the court adjourned.

Ephraim D. Wilson, Senator-elect from Maryland, was sworn in to-day. Miller will take formal possession of the Internal Revenue Bureau to-morrow.

Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore called at the Executive Mansion by appointment this afternoon in company with R. S. Merrick, and was by the latter presented to President Cleveland who received them in the Blue Parlor. After a pleasant conversation of half an hour the archbishop took his leave, receiving from the President a cordial invitation to repeat his call.

NEW YORK, 18.—The following will appear in the *Medical Record* March 21st: During the past week the local disease of General Grant has shown no marked tendency toward progressive ulceration. At the recent weekly consultation, Dr. Fordyce Barker was unavoidably absent. Drs. J. H. Douglas, Henry B. Sands and George F. Shrady, who were present, made a thorough examination of the General's throat with a view of discussing the expediency of a radical surgical operation for the removal of the growth. Such a measure would involve the division of the lower jaw in a median line, the extirpation of the entire tongue and the

greater part of the soft palate, together with the removal of the ulcerated and infiltrated fauces and indurated glandular structures under the right angle of the lower jaw. This was considered mechanically possible, despite the close proximity and probably involvement of the tissues of adjoining large arteries and veins in the neighborhood of the ulcerations, but, in the best interests of the distinguished patient, the surgeons did not feel inclined to recommend the procedure. Even by such means there could be no guaranty, in view of the extensive surrounding infiltration, that the limits of the disease could be reached without immediate risk to life by the severe shock to a constitution already much enfeebled. Low vital power is such a strong element in the decision that for the present at least no kind of operation will be undertaken. The ulceration on the side of the tongue has not progressed far enough to produce the usual intolerable pain associated with that condition, but, should the latter symptoms appear, it may be deemed advisable to divide the gustatory nerves. The general tone of the patient's system remains about the same as at last report, notwithstanding he has suffered much from insomnia; the latter within the last day or two has been kept under control by suitable anodynes. There is no pain in swallowing, and sufficient food is taken with reasonable relish.

Philadelphia, 19.—The *Philadelphia Medical News* this week will say editorially concerning the disease from which Gen. Grant is suffering: "Lingual epithelioma, as a rule, rapidly progresses toward a fatal termination when left to itself. The life of the patient, from the first appearance of the disease varies, in accordance with the estimates of different observers, from ten and one-half to thirteen months, the average being eleven and one-half months. The duration of life of those who survive an operation averages 19 months. Not only does operative interference prolong life and relieve suffering, but it effects a final cure in 14 per cent. of all cases. In attaining these results it must, however, be remembered that incision of the tongue is attended with a mortality of 23 per cent. When, in addition to the disease of the tongue itself the palate and tonsils are involved, the difficulty of prognosis is far more great. Whether the disease be permitted to pursue unaided its course, or whether it be subjected to the knife, in the latter event not only will the tongue have to be extirpated, but the disease of the palate and tonsils will have to be reached. So far as we can learn, there is no example of the performance of the double operation on record, and it is in our opinion unjustifiable.

DES MOINES, Ia., 19.—Gov. Sherman went to the office of State Auditor Brown to-day and again demanded admittance, but the office was locked, and he was not permitted to enter. Thereupon the Governor ordered out a file of State militia, who proceeded to the Capitol and battered in the door of the auditor's office and took possession by force of arms. Cattell, auditor pro tem by appointment, then took possession of the office, Brown in the meantime, having been arrested by the sheriff. There is much excitement over the matter. The trouble originated some weeks ago, when the State Auditor was suspended by the Governor for refusing to make some returns required.

BOSTON, 19.—The entire night force of the Bankers & Merchants Telegraph Company stopped work to-night. It is understood the strike is general throughout the whole line. The company is owing heavy arrears of pay. The receiver offers to pay 70 per cent. of the dues, if accepted in full of settlement. Full payment is asked and a strike in New York follows.

St. Louis, 19.—The grievance committee of the locomotive engineers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who have been in session here since Tuesday, had a conference with Vice-President Hoxie this afternoon, during which they presented a written statement of their grievances. Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, stated to-night that Mr. Hoxie promised to give the matter speedy consideration, and he had no doubt but that their troubles would be satisfactorily arranged in a very short time. The committee leave for their homes to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 20.—Gen. Grant passed a good night and felt much better this morning, and ate heartily at breakfast. Gen. Grant's daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, arrived to-day from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, 20.—James D. Porter, of Tennessee, for Assistant Secretary of State; John D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 20.—Senator Bridges, Democratic member of the State Senate who suffered from a stroke of paralysis one month ago, and whose condition ever since has been critical, died at his home near Carrollton this morning. This following the death of Representative Logan three weeks ago leaves the Illinois Legislature once more a tie on joint ballot. The House and Senate both adjourned this morning, when the announcement of his death was made.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The resolution for the appointment of an Alaskan commission was laid before the Senate, and Manderson moved its reference to the committee on Territories. A debate arose, during which Van Wyck attacked the South American commission in vigorous style. He said the first thing they did was to go to San Francisco; then to New Mexico, then to the New Orleans Exposition. Each member was provided with \$7,500

for his expenses. The commission consisted of two men and a boy, for its chairman remained in Albany. The first thing these two men and the boy did was to hire a palace car at \$35 a day, for which the total payment was \$1,447, before they got to New Orleans. There they furnished themselves with supplies. The Utah commission boldly charged for lager beer and wine. This commission charges only for supplies, which doubtless include liquids and solids. He would ask his friends on the Republican side of the chamber if it was not time to stop? This (the Senate) was all the party had left. The Democrats had possession at the other end of the Capitol and of the administration. About the 1st of January the commission got ready to start from New Orleans. From the 1st of October to the 1st of January their expenses were \$5,000. Men who robbed safes were comparatively honorable. This money was taken from the pockets of taxpayers, who were hardly able to pay \$2 a night for lodging on Pullman cars when they traveled. In addition to this expense, they paid for their supplies and their cook, and were allowed \$7,500 a year each, besides. The chairman of the commission, who never left New York, resigned on the 25th of January, and drew out of the Treasury \$4,679. It cost the Government about \$40,000 for this commission before the two men and the boy got ready to leave New Orleans. This reckless waste of money was a great wrong upon the people who paid the taxes. What made it worse was that the outrageous bills of that commission had been approved and paid. He denounced this as worse than highway robbery.

He said: "The man who enters a house and night and robs it is honorable in comparison with those who rob the Treasury by such expenditures. It is worse," he said, "than stealing public lands." And here he referred to the "Backbone" patents as a robbery of seven millions of acres at one lick.

Manderson referred to the resolution of Van Wyck, providing for a committee to prepare a detailed statement of the expenses of improvements of the Mississippi River, under which Manderson said, his colleague would be able to make a junketing excursion from the head waters to the mouth of the river.

Harrison charged Van Wyck with having offered the resolution merely for the purpose of obtaining pay for his clerk during recess; and, with the view of saving the government the \$1,500 or \$1,800 salary of the clerk, he offered a resolution that Van Wyck's resolution be rescinded, and asked that it be referred to the committee on improvement of the Mississippi River. Laid over.

Vest said it was not his purpose to become a participant in the very interesting domestic discussion on the republican side of the chamber; but Van Wyck was like this boy who participated in the murder of his own father; he saw the old man was about to be beaten to death, and, as he could not help it, thought he would give him a lick to help him out of his misery. For twenty-five years he (Vest) had been an intimate personal friend of one of the members of the South American commission, and his record, public and private, was as stainless and without reproach as that of any public man could possibly be. The man who charged in his (Vest's) presence that Thomas C. Reynolds had ever, by extravagance or otherwise, wrongfully taken a cent of the people's money, made a statement which he (Vest) contradicted absolutely and unqualifiedly.

Van Wyck disclaimed any personal reflections. He had made his remarks with respect to the commission, and not respecting its members. He interpreted Vest's challenge as a threat, and said substantially that he would be ready to repeat his statements.

Hawley inquired whether the Senator (Van Wyck) knew enough about the details of these transactions to justify him in attacking the honor of a gentleman who had always stood as high as he (Van Wyck) could ever hope to stand.

Van Wyck replied by reiterating some of his previous statements.

The Alaska resolution was referred to the committee on Territories.

Gorman offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with copies of the contract entered into between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and other railroad companies affected by the Act approved July 1st, 1862, and the Western Union Telegraph Co., together with all the statements now on file in the Interior Department touching the same. Adopted.

Sherman offered the following:

"Resolved, That so much of several resolutions of the Senate passed since the first day of March as provide for a clerk for any standing committee of the Senate during recess of Congress be rescinded."

Laid over until to-morrow. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Senate in executive session ratified the additional article of the Mexican treaty extending until May 20th, 1886, the time for the approval of laws necessary to carry into operation the commercial convention between the two governments concluded at Washington January 28th, 1883.

The Secretary of the Treasury appointed assistant secretaries Fairchild and Coon and Assistant Treasurer Graves a commission, with instructions to make an examination of the Treasury Department with special reference

to the simplification and improvement of the methods of doing business, and to the reduction and re-arrangement of the official and clerical forces.

The President has accepted the invitations of veterans of the First and other corps, to visit the battlefield of Gettysburg, when they make their historical visit there on the 4th and 5th of May, unless prevented by some urgent necessity of public service. The President is anxious to be on the field when the leading Generals of both armies are there to explain their movements.

Martin H. Montgomery, of Michigan, commissioner of patents; Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, first comptroller of the Treasury; Malcom Hay, of Pennsylvania, first assistant postmaster general; Joseph A. Ryan, of Nevada, collector of the mint at Carson City; Wm. Garrard, of Nevada, superintendent of the mint at Carson City; J. N. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, commissioner of Indian affairs; James D. Porter, of Tennessee, assistant secretary of State.

It is understood that at an informal conference of Senators of both parties to-day, it was agreed that the Senate should adjourn next Monday or Tuesday, unless the President shall signify his desire that the session be prolonged.

The Vice President to-day laid before the Senate a memorial of the Montana Legislature, stating that nearly all the public domain in Montana is desert land, and protesting against the repeal of the desert land act.

Mr. Miller, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, entered upon the discharge of his duties this morning. He was the recipient of many callers.

There is no foundation for the statement that President Cleveland has requested Minister Morton to remain at Paris.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., March 20.—The Oklahoma settlers have prepared a petition to President Cleveland which will be forwarded by mail to-morrow. Nearly 1,500 signatures will accompany the petition. It recites that several hundred citizens from nine respective states, many having their families and household goods and farming utensils, are now encamped here, preparatory to settlement in Oklahoma, having disposed of homes elsewhere. After reviewing the situation and the recent Congressional action authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Indians, they petition him to appoint a commission to investigate the interposing obstacles to the settlement of Oklahoma at once, and ask that said commission include at least one member known to favor the opening of Oklahoma to immediate settlement.

Some of the cattlemen in the Oklahoma country manifest uneasiness on account of the President's proclamation. One prospecting party passed through here to-day with the view of securing a ranch in southwestern Kansas on which to herd cattle the coming summer. Two more parties are reported on their way from the Territory for the same purpose, and a party of colonists arrived overland yesterday from Colorado at the boomers' camp here, and several others are en route. The main body of the colony seems determined to remain here for the present.

TRENTON, N. J., 21.—Two explosions were heard in the Quartermaster General's office on the first floor, at the northwest corner of the State House this morning. The explosions were followed by flames that shot through the windows. In ten minutes the apartments were in ruins. Flames followed the steam pipe to the floor above, and quickly set fire to the offices of the clerk in chancery. From these the conflagration extended to the Geological Museum on the third floor. In this there were many valuable State relics, but the most valuable were sent to the New Orleans Exposition a month ago. The battle flags were rescued by the firemen at the risk of their lives. The sword and saddle of General Kearney were destroyed. The fire then moved back toward the dome, and it looked as though the Supreme Court room, Chancery Court room and the legislative chambers would have to go. Books and documents were removed hastily from the offices of the comptroller, the State Treasurer and the Secretary of State. The fire was finally checked at seven o'clock, although the engines are still playing on the ruins in order that access may be had to the chancery vaults, where exceedingly valuable papers relating to thousands of estates are kept. The vaults are not burned, but are believed to be full of water, which will cause almost as much damage as fire. The loss will not fall below \$100,000. The part destroyed is the facade of the original State House, built in 1795. The explosion in the quartermaster's room, it is thought was caused by confined gas, which some way ignited.

Only that portion containing the quartermaster general's office and the chancery office was completely destroyed. The other departments were somewhat damaged by water. The chancery and supreme court rooms and the senate and assembly chambers remain intact. The entire building was worth \$500,000. There is liberal insurance on the structure.

CHICAGO, 21.—L. R. Callaway, general manager of the Union Pacific Road, says he has been officially notified by the Central Pacific road that the latter will charge the Union Pacific local rates from Ogden on all through business. The Central Pacific, he claims, has taken this course to defeat, if possible the recent reduction in rates from

Chicago to the Pacific coast, ordered by the executive committee of the Trans-Continental Association. It has been officially announced here that the Central Pacific road has agreed to join the Union Pacific in withdrawing the subsidy of \$95,000 per month from the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, 21.—General Grant went to sleep between 10.30 and 11 last night and rested uneasily. He slept at intervals until after midnight, when he got up and walked about his room and library. When the general arose this morning he took some liquid food in his room. Col. Fred. Grant states that the General receives about twenty applications a day for autographs and that it is a physical impossibility for the invalid to comply with these requests. While writing one autograph note would require much exertion, 20 would be a day's work for him, and it would be well for the public to know, said Col. Grant, that such demands cannot be met.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Gen. Hatch telegraphs the War Department to-day that about 500 Oklahoma boomers have congregated at Coffeyville, Kas., on the southern border of the line, with the avowed intention of moving into the Indian Territory. He has sent a force to intercept them.

FOREIGN.

SUAKIM, 19.—As the British retired from Hasheen, the rebels reoccupied it. The Mahdi's adherents declare that before the summer has far advanced Gen. Wolseley's army will be cut off from Cairo.

Gen. Graham is his letter to Osman Digna, declares England respects all religions, and desires the friendship of the Arabs; advises the Sheiks to submit and rely upon the mercy of England; otherwise he threatens to destroy the flocks and other property of their followers.

After the skirmish Gen. Graham's right, consisting of British infantry, Indian infantry and the Guards, began an advance towards Handoub, the mounted infantry and Bengal cavalry renewing their reconnaissance, occupied Hasheen, and found Osman Digna withdrawing his forces toward Tamai. The concentration of the Arabs was effected in unusually good order. Scouts report that Osman is prepared to give battle between Tamai and Tameieb. The Arabs are estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 strong.

The enemy's loss in yesterday's engagement is unknown. Letters were found on an Arab chief, sent from Osman Digna, telling him to hold his position at any cost; to act strictly on the defensive and not to trust the people in the Suakim district. Osman Digna's last orders to the Arabs were to withdraw, in order to lure the English among the hills, when Osman intended to sally out from Tamai and prevent the British from retreating.

LONDON, 19.—The *Times* says: "Secretary Bayard's policy will not be misconstrued here. No intelligent politician is likely to be alarmed lest the possessions of the United States should be unduly extended to Central America, which country is less attractive to Northern people, than South America. If the interference of the United States in Mexican affairs can restrain unfruitful conflicts in Mexico there will be some chance of developing the resources of that country."

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, via Galveston, 19.—Interior reports are that Nicaraguan and San Salvadorian troops are massing on the frontier of Honduras, and that an attack will probably soon be made. Honduras is reported in a state of insurrection.

BERLIN, 19.—One hundred and thirty-seven bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Camphausen, where the explosion occurred yesterday. Fifty one persons were rescued. Two hundred and seventeen were in the mine when the explosion occurred.

LONDON, 19.—The conservative leaders in the Commons have decided to endeavor to have the discussion of the Egyptian financial agreement postponed until after the Easter holidays. Gladstone wishes the discussion before the Easter adjournment.

The protocol preceding the Egyptian agreement stipulates that after three years, if the English army has not been then withdrawn, a European conference will decide the limit of occupation.

LONDON, 19.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Post* states that a council of war was held this week, and general officers and chiefs of staff urged an immediate advance upon Herat.

SUAKIM, 20.—The British forces set out again this morning at daylight in the direction taken yesterday. They carry two days' rations and 28,000 gallons of water, and have six Gardner guns. A battle is believed imminent on the hills beyond Hasheen.

LONDON, 20.—Kortí dispatches state that the Mudir of Dongola is 12 miles above Merawi, with 800 Egyptian troops and three guns, including one Gatling. He is also supported by Kabbabish and Shaykhe tribes. The Mudir is about to attack the rebels of Hassaniyet, and if he overpowers them will move against Berber. It is reported that Mahdi's followers are deserting him in large numbers.

LONDON, 20.—The Duke of Argyll has published a letter in which he says he hopes all parties in Great Britain will finally insist on maintaining the independence and integrity of Afghanistan, and the dominant influence of England in that country.

LONDON, 20.—The *St. James Gazette* says: "The French government has in