

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The faithful workers in the democratic party are disgusted because democratic ex-members of Congress wish to secure the best offices in Washington. There are 68 democratic members of the Forty-eighth Congress who are not re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, and at least 50 of this number want a big place in the Department. Ex-Representatives enjoy a prestige in the race for patronage that an outside applicant cannot get. Many ex-members, before Congress adjourned, obtained the signatures of nearly all of their associates to their applications for appointment. A list of this kind is formidable, as the voice of the representatives of the people, theoretically, but in fact it only represents the kind personal feelings of re-elected members for those who were left in the cold. President Cleveland appears to be in no great haste to fill offices whose present incumbents must resign sooner or later, and this fact gives no little annoyance to the gentlemen who are anxious to be sworn in as servants of Uncle Sam.

The list of applicants for different offices is daily increasing. In addition to those whose names have been heretofore published in these dispatches, are the following: Ex-Representative Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, for minister to Rome; ex-Representative Payne, of Ohio, and Atkins, of Tennessee, for Commissioners of Indian Affairs; ex-Representative Stockslager, of Indiana, for First Assistant Secretary of Interior; ex-Representative Lamb, of Indiana, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the position of United States District Attorney in his State, would prefer to be Commissioner of Patents; ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, for the Russian mission; Carl Schurz is talked of for the Berlin mission, although nobody here believes that the President will give him such an important post. Charles A. Shaws, of Boston, is named as a candidate for the Commissioner-ship of Patents; General Walthal, an intimate friend of Secretary Lamar, would, gossips insist, accept the position of First Assistant Secretary of Interior. Ex-Representative Rogers, of New York, is understood to be a candidate for Public Printer. Public Printer Rounds' term will not expire for more than a year. He is anxious to retain his place until the expiration of his commission, and there is some reason to believe that he will not be disturbed. Mr. Rounds is a practical business man, thoroughly acquainted with every department of the publication and typographical art, and he has managed the business of his office to the satisfaction of members of both parties in Congress. He will have the support of many of the most prominent democratic Senators and Representatives in the contest that he expects to make to retain his place. There are scores of applicants for Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed Gen. Loring, the most prominent of whom are Representatives Aitken and Fillman, of South Carolina, and Hatch, of Missouri, who was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Forty-eighth Congress. Delegate Martin Maginnis, of Montana, who was not re-elected, wishes to be Governor of that Territory, and he will probably receive the appointment. The name of ex-Representative Mutchler of Pennsylvania is mentioned in connection with the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, although it is not known definitely that he would take the place. Ex-Representative Hanna will contest the claims of ex-Senator Williams, of Kentucky, for the appointment to Mexico. Hugh Waddell, of Georgia, is pressed by Georgia delegates for Auditor of the Treasury, to succeed Judge Crowell. The latter, who was recently appointed to the place, is a very competent officer, and his removal would be a violation of the civil service rules. Ex-Congressman Will English, son of the democratic candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Hancock, wants to be Consul General to Soudan. General Joe Johnson, of Virginia, would like to be made Commissioner of Pacific Railroads, as he will oppose ex-Representative Cassidy, of Nevada, for this office. Ex-Senator Slater, of Oregon, is another candidate for Commissioner for the Land Office. Ex-Senator Farley is understood to be a candidate for Minister to China. Major Hay and Mr. James, both of California, are applicants for the position of United States consul at Honolulu. The officials in the Post-office Department who are bureau officers will inform the Postmaster General that their resignations are at his disposal, and will continue at their duties until action is taken in regard to their successors. The same course will be pursued by officials in the Interior Department.

The heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department will not tender their resignations until asked to do so. They expect to be removed, but they intend that in their cases the sincerity of Cleveland's professions of accord with Civil Service Reform principles shall be put to the test. Judge Johnson, who is the oldest head of a bureau in the Treasury Department in line of service, and has held his place through three successive administrations, said to a press correspondent to-day that he would remain at his desk until told to go. He expected to be removed,

but would not resign. Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller, Commissioner Evans and nearly all the other heads of bureaus expressed the same determination. Secretary Lamar has appointed Mr. E. P. Hanna his private secretary. Mr. Hanna held this position under the four predecessors of Mr. Lamar. The Pacific Coast is pretty well represented in the army of office-hunters. In addition to those already mentioned from that section, are Dr. Isaac Titus, who wants to be Superintendent of the mint at San Francisco. Mr. Green Curtis would like to represent the United States in China; Chas. Gilduy is here looking after some place, though what he wants is not known. Bill English, Jesse D. Carr and ex-Congressman Tully are all after the collectorship at San Francisco. Judge McArthur of Oregon wants to be District Attorney of that State.

The commissions of all members of the Cabinet were given them Saturday afternoon, and the new administration is now fairly launched upon its four years' voyage.

The President enjoyed a breathing spell Sunday, although he was busy in his office the greater part of the afternoon. His correspondence is enormous, and the clerks in Private Secretary Lamont's office have been kept busy trying to answer all letters that have been received during the past three days. All applications for office are referred to heads of departments, as was the practice during Arthur's Administration; but to simply acknowledge the receipt of these applications is no small task. With the exception of Assistant Secretary Pruden, none of the clerks in the Executive Mansion have been assured of their retention in office, and they are all anxious about their places. Henedley, stenographer and private secretary, is a faithful and industrious employe, and the chances are that he will be retained, but an idea prevails that the President will cut down the force of personal attendants attached to the Executive Mansion.

New York, 9.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: "It may be set down as a fact, without the least fear of contradiction, that every democratic member of Congress whose term has expired, is an applicant for office. Their ambition ranges from a foreign mission down to a country postoffice. Democrats of the District of Columbia are not one whit behind those from the outside in their efforts to be in front when the scrambling begins. The principal candidate for Fred Douglass' place is an ex-Confederate captain. Among those who have joined in the scramble is ex-Confederate General Jos. E. Johnson. A prominent resident of Montana says there is an average of six non-resident applicants for the governorship of each of the Territories. Californians assert that H. W. Wiley, Surveyor General of that State, will be the new Commissioner of the Land Office—not ex-Senator Slater, of Oregon.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Secretary McCulloch is quoted as saying there are to be few changes in the Treasury Department, and those will be in important positions. At the State department it is reported that Secretary Bayard has said there will be very few changes.

TUCSON, Arizona, 9.—A writ of restitution issued by Judge Wood, in behalf of J. M. Bieger, recently summarily evicted from his premises on the Papajo reservation, was resisted by a squad of eight soldiers, who threatened to shoot Sheriff Paul sent to serve the document. The writ was finally served on Col. Forsyth and Lieut. Mason, under whose orders the soldiers were detailed for this duty. The arrest of the soldiers on the charge of resisting an officer and contempt of court has been ordered to-day. The facts have been telegraphed to Secretary Lamar, and requesting that the troops be withdrawn. Should the request be refused, it is feared serious trouble will follow.

CHICAGO, 9.—Paddy Ryan and Jack Burke, pugilists, met to-day, and "Parson Davies," as Burke's backer, covered Ryan's deposit of \$500 for a fight for 2,500 aside. Time and place not agreed on, though Butte, Mont., was suggested. In reply to a telegram from Richard K. Fox, of New York, Ryan to-day sent a dispatch saying he would fight John L. Sullivan after his match with Burke. He stipulates that the fight shall be for \$5,000, with hard gloves to a finish, under the new London rules, the winner to take the championship belt as his property.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., 9.—Judge Krekel, of the United States Court, has ordered Marshal McGee to proceed at once from Kansas City to Moberly and protect the property of the Wabash railroad, it appearing to be in danger from the strikers. The Wabash being in the hands of receivers appointed by this court, is under its jurisdiction. General Manager Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific, has asked Gov. Marmaduke to call out the militia to suppress the strike at Sedalia. A call will not be issued unless disorder arises that cannot be suppressed by Sedalia authorities.

NEW YORK, 10.—Gen. Grant was given a stimulant last night in place of an opium. This change of treatment had a soothing effect and the patient passed the night comfortably. This morning he arose refreshed. He made no complaint in regard to the throat trouble and was able to partake of considerable nourishment.

KINGSTON, Ont., 10.—A government military officer has received a letter informing him that there are 3,500 Fenians at Buffalo, drilling with the view of making a raid on Canada.

NEW YORK, 10.—Money easy, bar

silver 106½. Stocks became weak in the last hour and so continued until noon, when there was a slight recovery for some stocks, Lackawanna conspicuous for its weakness. Rest of list comparatively strong.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—Governor Marmaduke has called the militia here to go to Sedalia, Mo., to aid in repressing the trouble likely to arise there to-day out of the railroad strike. About 150 officers and men left here this morning on a special train and will arrive at Sedalia at 2 p.m.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—In response to the call for troops from Gov. Marmaduke, Lieut. Col. Walbridge left with 250 militia and Gatling guns for Sedalia, Mo., at 11 o'clock to-day. A riot is very seriously feared at Sedalia, where 1,000 striking railroad employees of Gould's system are said to menace property and the public peace. The soldiers left on a special train, and will make the run to Sedalia, 180 miles, by 4 o'clock this evening.

2.45 p.m.—The St. Louis militia found considerable difficulty in getting ammunition. It was finally arranged, and the troops left with 10,000 ball cartridges. The employees of the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis are still quiet and at work, and say it is not their present intention to strike. The men discuss the situation very closely, and it is believed the departure of the greater part of the militia of the city will have a bad effect in encouraging the strikers. The Missouri Pacific is refusing freight and discharging or suspending many employees not connected with the strike. Some of the Wabash men are out here. Others say they will strike. It is said the Missouri Pacific company has hired a number of Pinkerton's detectives and sent them up to Sedalia with Winchester rifles to protect the property until the troops arrive.

NEW YORK, 10.—3½, 1¼; 4½, 11½; 4's 22½; Pacific 6's, 25; Central Pacific, 34; Burlington, 22½; Northern Pacific 18½, bid, 43½; Northwestern, 94½; New York Central, 89½; Oregon Navigation, 67; Trans-continental, 13½; Pacific Mail, 61½; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 19; Texas Pacific, 12½; Union Pacific, 45½; Fargo Express, 9½; Western Union, 59½.

NORFOLK, Va., 10.—Intelligence was received of the destruction by fire at Newburn, N. C., last night, of the Central Hotel and 20 houses and stores. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$50,000.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The report of the consumption and distribution of corn and wheat, from statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture, shows that 37½ per cent. of the last crop of corn remains in farmers' hands, against 33 per cent. the 1st of March, 1884. The supply in farmers' hands last March was 612,000,000 bushels, the remainder now is about 675,000,000. Two years ago the stock remaining at the same date was 585,000,000, or 36.3 per cent. of the crop—1,617,000,000. The amount shipped is a few millions less than last year. The exports equal 28,000,000 bushels against 32,000,000 at the same date in 1884, and the commercial receipts at Western markets are also less, a full Eastern crop reducing slightly the demand, notwithstanding the reduction in price. The proportion of merchantable corn is very large—87 per cent. against an average of 80 per cent. for a period of years, and 60 for last year. Wheat reported in farmers' hands is about 33 per cent. of the crop—169,000,000 bushels—or 50,000,000 bushels more than the stock of last March, when the crop was less by 92,000,000 bushels. There has been a slightly freer use of wheat for bread, and a little of the poorer quality has been fed to stock. The stock on March 1, 1883, was 28.5 per cent. of the previous crop, or 142,000,000 bushels, and that of March 1, 1882, was 98,000,000 bushels. The quality is reported about average in every Western State, except Illinois and Missouri, and in nearly all the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States.

The Cabinet met promptly at noon. All the members present. It is understood that the session was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of Federal appointments. It is asserted on good authority that each member of the Cabinet submitted a list of appointments in his department held to be essential to the administration of public business under the present regime. The lists, it is understood, included only offices in which a change is desirable at once, in order that the new secretaries might discharge the duties of their offices without the least friction or embarrassment. The deliberations of the Cabinet will probably result in a long list of nominations being sent to the Senate by the President to-day or to-morrow. At the close of the Cabinet meeting, the President held a public reception, which lasted over an hour. The President recognized Robert Smith as British consular agent of and for Eureka, Arcata and Stockton, California, to reside in Eureka.

The *National Republican* will contain to-morrow an interview with Postmaster General Vilas, in which that gentleman is quoted as having said: "The programme of the whole Cabinet is to select officials for their worth and value to the Government," and as having said further that "the policy of the Administration is to bear out the civil service rules to their full extent in the management of the various departments. I shall enforce the rule here."

It is understood that it is the intention of the President to reduce the clerical force at the White House, and to do away with the elaborate record of all business brought there. In accordance with this proposed curtail-

ment of the force, four employees of the executive mansion were to-day notified that after the 15th inst. their services will not be required. These are, Henry C. Morton, of Ohio; J. S. Bolway, of Ohio, and W. R. Duke, of West Virginia: clerks at \$1,800, \$1,600 and \$1,400 per annum respectively, and O. L. Judd, telegraph operator, who receives \$1,400 per annum.

The democratic Senators have completed the arrangement of the committees. Senators Vest, Coke and Harris are to succeed Garland, Bayard and Lamar on the judiciary committee. Senator Vance will go on the finance committee in place of Bayard. Senator Ransom will succeed Bayard as chairman of the committee on private land claims, and Gorman will take Ransom's old place as chairman of the committee on Potomac river front. Senator Kenna will go on the commerce committee. The committee on privileges and elections adopted a report on the question of pay claimed by Gen. Robinson, at present Secretary of Ohio, as a member of the House, after he entered upon the discharge of his official duties in Ohio. The report concludes with a resolution setting forth that Robinson did not claim to be a member of the House after January 12th, and recommending that the clerk strike his name from the rolls.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram from the friends of Berger, who was ejected from the Papajo Indian reservation, Arizona, requesting the withdrawal of United States troops from the tract in dispute. The Secretary declined to grant the request, and declares the matter must remain *in statu quo* until action is had by the United States court upon the government's appeal from the decision of the Territorial court in Berger's favor.

Some appointment clerks of departments were kept up all last night indexing applications for office, which came in by thousands. The pressure at the Postoffice and Interior departments is very great. At the latter, bureau applications are coming in at the rate of 200 a day. Callers at the Executive Mansion, with the more or less disguised purpose of furthering the interests of applicants, continue to be very numerous, but are promptly and politely referred to the various heads of departments as the persons to whom all such persuasive utterances should now be addressed.

DALLAS, 10.—The section hands here, employed on the Texas Pacific, struck this morning, on the invitation of couriers, who passed through on a handcar. The strikers drew the fires from three engines. The company will attempt to recover engines to-morrow and begin moving a number of idle trains.

A call was issued to-night by "Friends of Labor" for a mass meeting Thursday. The object is to raise funds to assist strikers at other points, who are reported suffering for bread-stuff. Bloodshed is apprehended if the company attempts to move trains with a small force.

A Palestine special says the yard shops at that point are now in charge of Sheriff Davis and deputies, who took out several trains to-day. The strikers have been excluded from the yard.

At Marshall to-day the county and city officials were notified by the railroad company that if the civil authorities do not intervene to break up the strike and prevent the stopping of trains, the company will hold the county liable for damages arising from the interruption of business. On receipt of the notice, County Judge Heller interviewed a committee of the strikers, who assured the judge no violence was contemplated. The civil authorities thereupon decided not to interfere. This is regarded as a victory for the strikers, who remain quite firm.

PARSONS, KS., 10.—The strikers on the Missouri Pacific remain firm. They have been very quiet to-day. It is rumored to-night that they have ordered all the engines and men along the line, as far south as Muskogee, to come to Parsons for protection, and also that after to-morrow no passenger trains will be permitted to pass, engine and mail car excepted. This morning Superintendent Golden and Sheriff Lampson attempted to fire up an engine to take out a freight train, but were not permitted to do so.

KANSAS CITY, 10.—The troops from St. Louis were brought to Centretown, within fifty miles of Sedalia, where they now are, quartered in the cars. Late to-night an armistice was agreed upon until noon, the 14th of March, at which time the strikers are to have an answer. Governor Marmaduke and General Jameston are to act as mediators and see what, if any, compromise can be made.

MOBERLY, Mo., 10.—Notwithstanding the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, who have leased the Wabash railroad shops here and will hereafter conduct them, have announced that they are ready to receive applications for labor, irrespective of past or existing troubles, not one of the men who struck, some days ago has applied for work. Although there is no doubt that they could obtain from the car company as good or better wages than they demanded from the railroad company, they say they will not resume work until the former wages are restored to every workman on the entire Wabash system, and claim to have advices that by to-night or to-morrow every workman on the road will be on a strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 10.—The citizens of Bradford, Pa., were startled to-day by a terrific explosion, which shook houses in all parts of town. Inquiry

revealed the fact that the nitro-glycerine manufactory of the Rock Glycerine Company, located at Howard Junction, three miles away, had been the scene of a terrible casualty. The magazine, containing 6,000 pounds of glycerine, had exploded, and W. H. Herrington, one of the proprietors, and H. V. Pratt, an employe, were killed. The factory was blown into fragments. Pratt's body was found two hundred feet away. All the bones were broken but the skin was intact. Herrington weighed 190 pounds. One or two pieces of flesh was the only trace that could be found of him. Trees were torn up by the roots, and great holes made in the earth. Loss, \$5,000.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.—The programme of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland is published. They reach Dublin April 8th. A levee ball and banquet will take place in Dublin. They then go to Connemore, the guests of Earl Listowel, remaining until the 19th, meanwhile visiting Cork, Curraghmore and Killybegs. They attend the Punchestown races. Belfast, Londonderry and Barrancourt will then be visited. And on the 25th they cross from Belfast to Scotland by the Stranraer route.

The Free Masons have arranged a grand lodge in the Prince's honor. It is proposed to open subscriptions throughout Ireland to meet the expenses of a fitting reception.

Granville, in a letter read in Parliament, denies that he ever received Bismarck's dispatch of May 5th, which, he says, was evidently private and intended for Von Munster's guidance in dealing with the general situation politically. Shortly after May 5th, Von Munster and Herbert Bismarck told Granville that Germany would be unable to maintain a friendly attitude in relation to Egyptian matters if England continued unfriendly on colonial questions. Granville denied that England was unfriendly, and gave positive assurance of future friendly action and Bismarck was satisfied. Tension has since resulted from a difference of opinion as to whether the assurance given had been kept or broken.

LONDON, 9.—Advices from the west coast of Africa state that the Germans hauled down the British flag and hoisted the German at Victoria, an English mission town situated at the head of Amba Bay, joining the Cameroons territory, while the British consul protested against the action. His opposition was unheeded.

BERLIN, 9.—The *North German Gazette* denies the Herbert Bismarck's visit to London is connected with the Russo-Afghan frontier question. It says the difficulty between England and Russia is not acute enough to require the intervention of a third power.

LONDON, 9.—Despite the pacific assurances of Russia, the British War Office is dispatching troops to India with all possible speed. The number sent forward is limited only by the means of transportation, as there are far more men available for active service than can be sent to the scene of expected hostilities, owing to the lack of vessels.

KORTI, 10.—Natives arriving here to-day report the reason for El Mahdi leaving Khartoum is that he fears he will be assassinated by some of his many enemies, who are jealous of his successes, and would take this mode of doing away with their rival.

LONDON, 10.—Edmund Yates, editor of the *World*, was released from prison this morning.

Lord Durham's suit for divorce, on the ground of his wife's insanity, was dismissed with costs against Lord Durham. Sir James Hanmer, in rendering the decision, declared the respondent loved hnother, and censured her family for arranging a marriage with his lordship.

LONDON, 10.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it believes in the correctness of the news received last evening to the effect that the Russians advanced their outposts in Zulpikar Pass further south, instead of withdrawing to the north as requested by England. The *Gazette* states there can be no doubt that grave fears are entertained of a collision between the Russian and Afghan troops, as this last advance has placed the opposing outposts face to face, and taken the Russians much nearer Afghan territory. There is no indication, says the *Gazette*, that the Russians have gone beyond what they consider the Afghan boundary line.

LONDON, 10.—The government has not yet received a definite reply from Russia to their latest overtures for an amicable adjustment of the Afghan frontier dispute.

LONDON, 10.—Sir Peter Lumsden telegraphs via Meshed: "Afghan scouts report that a small detachment of Russians have advanced to Nihalsheh, the furthest southwest point claimed for the Russian frontier. The advance does not complicate the work of delimitation, but endangers a collision with the Afghans."

The *Times* states that the Russians have advanced further into Afghan territory, and a collision is imminent. The Afghans are prepared to withstand an attack, and the British government has ordered Gen. St. Peter Lumsden to organize a system of defense. The Ameer of Afghanistan has requested England to fortify Herat, so it can be defended by Afghan troops.

The native press of India, with scarcely an exception, express loyalty toward England and confidence in the wisdom and firmness of Lord Dufferin,