

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

Washington, 10.—The event of interest, to-day, was the republican caucus, which remained in session about six hours. Senator Conkling, instead of going into the caucus, entered his committee room and remained there until the caucus sent a request that he would join in its deliberations. A proposal, or suggestion, to rule out Robertson's case for action, by agreeing to act only on nominations to fill exacting vacancies, was speedily discarded, as such rule would include fully half the nominations made. However, a general discussion arose, participated in by Blair, Hoar, Frye, Edmunds, Dawes, and, in fact, by nearly all present. The discussion took a wide range, and embraced all topics now of interest to the republican party. Much time was consumed in debating the policy of continuing the fight for the election of Gorham and Riddleberger. Some senators opposed the policy of renewing the fight, and several who are firm friends of the President, declared they would not again join in the fight for Gorham and Riddleberger; that new and more acceptable nominations would have to be made to induce them to resume their former stand. Conkling made a speech of over an hour, stating his objections to Robertson, admitting that Arthur and Platt carried his ultimatum to the President, and appealing to the republicans to sustain him. He dwelt more particularly on what he called the President's usurpation and invasion of the senator's rights and privileges, and said if the Senate did not maintain its rights, they would be taken from that body. Edmunds and Dawes, it is understood, spoke: If the President attempted usurping any of the functions of the Senate. Their speeches were rather non-committal, though some construed them as favorable to Conkling. The caucus adjourned, finally, without reaching any conclusion, to meet again to-morrow. One senator, who is a close observer, believes the result will be a determination to act upon Robertson's nomination, and all others the President may send. There is also a belief prevalent that the Senate will adjourn as soon as all business the President may have for its consideration shall have been disposed of. Senator Conkling's voluntary absence from the caucus at first is attributed to a pressure being brought to bear upon him from New York stalwarts to save the party from probable disruption, by permitting the Senate to dispose of Robertson without a fight. Some of his best friends foresee defeat for him if he persists in the fight. So many senators, of both parties, openly declared for Robertson, that there is no room to doubt his confirmation, and warm friends of Conkling would have him remain silent and let the confirmation come, unless Conkling should be attacked by the administration or its friends. In that event they advise Conkling to fight, as the cause of dissension and its consequences would then be removed from his shoulders. Conkling's caucus speech did not indicate that he would adopt this policy, but it may be he concluded to make a last appeal. It is certain republicans seem to feel more hope of avoiding an ugly contest over this question; that several days ago, Senator Voorhees voted the sentiment of the democrats. In an interview in the evening *Star* to-day, he comes out bodily for the confirmation of Robertson on the ground that democratic senators have nothing to do with republican quarrels; that their duty is to confirm nominations, if nominations is capable and honest, and that nobody denies these qualities to Robertson. Still, Conkling has some prominent democratic friends inside and outside the Senate, who work for his cause. Ex-Senators Eaton and McDonald, and Judge Parker, have in letters and in person, urged the democrats to vote against Robertson, but this had little effect. To-day's estimate, made by cool heads of senators on both sides was: Conkling, ten republicans and eight democrats. These men will apparently back him. Stanley Matthews' nomination is not likely to be taken up to-morrow on account of the republican caucus. His case will probably be debated several hours. Matthews' friends count confidently upon his confirmation, claiming twenty-five democratic and fifteen republican votes. Several senators who oppose Matthews, express the opinion that he will be confirmed, but say it will be a close

shave, and the indications are it will get through by a narrow majority.

LITTLE ROCK, 10.—An organized band of burglars and safe blowers has been operating through Arkansas the past six months. Safes at Princetown, Clarksville, Benton and Toledo, were robbed recently. Chief of Police Counts, to-night, arrested E. Dryson, Charles Thomas and Jas. L. Reeney, at the house of a colored woman, charged with being members of the gang. The prisoners are desperate-looking men, reticent and refuse to tell anything. The officers are confident they have the right parties.

LONDON, 10.—In the House of Commons, the debate on the land bill adjourned until Thursday, after a long speech by John Bright, in the course of which, defending the emigration clauses of the bill, Bright said: "If a great fleet, assembled at Cork or Galway, offered free passage to the whole population of Ireland, it was probable that half, at least, would find their way to the United States, which opened their doors to everybody. He should be sorry to see them go, but though emigration would be a hardship to parents, it meant the deliverance of their children from poverty and suffering. The motion for a meeting on Thursday to consider the cath bill was debated.

Gladstone evidently considered it not necessary to hold one.

Moving a grant for the Beaconsfield monument he entreated that it be not made the occasion of an angry dispute. Relative to his own conduct, he said he had considered it his duty not to yield to the temptation of new precedents for complimentary observance, which might cause embarrassment in the future. He was not aware that in any previous case the House had been called upon to pay a mark of honor to a Minister to whom it was so sharply opposed. The House had to look to two questions only, whether the object of the proposed tribute had sustained a great historical part and done duties, written on the pages of parliamentary and national history, and whether he acted with the full sanction of the authorities of the nation. Gladstone thought there could not be the shadow of a doubt in answering both questions affirmatively. Despite the sharp changes manifest at the late elections, by virtue of which the late Lord Beaconsfield had acted, they emanated from the same franchise of free constitution as that which maintained the present government who endeavored, with the same sincerity to promote the grandeur of the country. The career of Lord Beaconsfield was in many respects the most remarkable in English parliamentary history. The only one which was comparative to it was calculated to excite, was that of Pitt. Beaconsfield's name was associated with great constitutional changes. Gladstone proceeded to say that he would never scruple to admit that the solution of the question of the alteration of the franchise was largely due to Beaconsfield's personal influence. Looking not as friends and admirers, but impartially, at the magnitude of the part Beaconsfield played for seven years in European affairs, on behalf of England, he had no doubt that the man who had during that time sustained the offices for thirty years, had led a great party and interested the general heart to the extent manifested during his illness, his funeral should be commemorated. Although he himself was separated from Lord Beaconsfield by a longer and larger divergence than perhaps ever existed between two persons so constantly in contact, yet he had pleasure in dwelling on his great qualities, on his extraordinary intellect, his powers which all would do well to remember, in strength of will and persistence of purpose, manifest throughout his career, or his strong sympathy with his race and his kindness to struggling literary genius. In conclusion, Gladstone took occasion to record his firm conviction that Beaconsfield was never actuated by personal antipathy towards himself.

His speech was received with loud cheers.

Sir Stafford Northcote, seconding the motion, said Gladstone had already erected a monument better than marble.

NEW YORK, 9.—A Vienna cable says: This afternoon the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Stephanie drove from Schonbrunn to Theresianum. There they dressed for a formal entry into the city. There was a vast crowd of people to witness the entry. The route was lined by infantry. The procession was headed

by a squadron of cavalry, followed by officials on horseback. Then came the state carriages and a detachment of the imperial guards, after which came the bride's carriage drawn by six grey horses, surrounded and followed by mounted officials. Then the Hungarian guardians. At the triumphal arch near Elizabeth bridge the procession halted and the burgomaster, council and other municipal officials delivered an address of congratulation and welcome. The procession then traversed the city to the imperial palace, where the Princess Stephanie was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph and Prince Rudolph.

A Vienna special says: With dull overhead and slight sprinkling showers the royal bride made her entry into the city to-day. Her reception was as enthusiastic as one could desire. From an early hour large throngs gathered along the whole line of route, until the streets were completely packed with human beings. Decorations were rich and plentiful. The only thing wanting to make the entry a success was sunshine. At noon various corporations assembled before the burgomaster. Half an hour later the Queen of the Belgians and Princess Stephanie drove in a carriage and six from the Imperial Chateau of Schonbrunn to Theresianum where they were received by a brilliant staff. By this time one continuous line of infantry had taken position along the route, and kept a clear way for the procession. At Theresianum her majesty and the royal bride dressed for a procession in two specially fitted boudoirs and then all being in readiness the entry commenced; first came a squadron of cavalry and these were followed by richly dressed servants, counselors in carriages, soldiers and trumpeters on richly caparisoned horses and carriages containing dignitaries of the household. The equipage of the Master of the Horse was drawn by six horses and was perfect in all appurtenances. A detachment of the imperial body guard and another detachment of guards which followed lent additional brilliancy to the procession. The carriage containing the bride who was accompanied by her mother, was drawn by six grays, and on the left side of the vehicle rode Philippovic, commander-in-chief of Lower Austria, sword in hand. On the right walked the inspector of the imperial carriages. The Queen and Princess both appeared in excellent spirits, and repeatedly acknowledged the greetings of the enormous crowd. Behind Gen. Philippovic and the inspector walked several footmen who were followed by six halberdiers and body guards on horseback. Then came six pages on horseback and after them a mounted detachment of the imperial archers arrayed in red uniforms, trimmed with gold, white trousers and Wellington boots. After these, marched a detachment of the Hungarian body guard, in gorgeous green and gold uniforms, then a carriage containing two ladies of the household of the Queen and Princess. Two more carriages containing three ladies of the imperial household and drawn by six horses came next, and the rear was brought up by a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. All the servants forming part of the procession walked or rode bare-headed. When the carriage of the bride reached the triumphal arch near Elizabeth Bridge a halt was made, and the burgomaster of the city, accompanied by the common council and various municipal officers approached and delivered a speech. The procession resumed its way through the magnificent Ringstrasse. On approaching the imperial burg, the arrival of the gorgeous cavalcade was formally announced by a court official to the chief of the imperial household, Prince Hohenlohe, who in turn announced it to the Emperor.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The caucus of yesterday was chiefly remarkable, said a senator in conversation with a correspondent last evening, for the good temper exhibited on all hands. It was a real family gathering to talk over family trouble, and the good purposes of all its members were manifested in everything that the speakers said. A general desire was expressed that none of the details of discussion should get to the press. I can only say in general terms that the long speech made by Conkling was one to which Garfield could have taken no exception. It was calm and temperate in tone, and it brought no accusation of bad faith against the President. It covered a great deal of ground, and justice could not be done to it by any mere outline of what it contained. While a variety of views was expressed, all the speeches were mild and conciliatory in tone, and everybody manifested the strongest disposition to do everything possible to compose the difficulty.

A Vienna dispatch says: The marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Princess Stephanie of Belgium, was most impressively solemnized at the church of St. Augustine to-day. An immense multitude collected in the streets through which the royal personages drove to the church. An hour before the commencement of the ceremony the church was densely crowded by a brilliant and striking assembly. A fanfare of trumpets signalled the arrival of the cortege at the church door, where it was received by Cardinal Von Schwarzenberg, at the head of his clergy, and their majesties took seats under a canopy over a throne. The bridal pair proceeded to their places before the sanctuary rails, where they offered a short prayer. After a brief address from the Cardinal, the marriage ceremony was proceeded with. At the moment the rings were exchanged, peals broke forth from the bells of the city, and salutes of artillery were fired. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Te Deum was sung, after which the Hofburg choir executed an old German march. The newly married pair, accompanied by other royal personages, then returned to the city palace of Hofberg.

CHICAGO, 11.—The *Inter-ocean's* Washington says: Commodore Shufeldt leaves to-morrow night for China. He takes instructions from the State Department, as attache of the legation in China, and ostensibly goes to carry back the ratified Chinese treaty. What he really goes for and what he is expected to accomplish eventually is the opening of the ports of Corea to the world. The Commodore is the only foreigner who ever yet succeeded in getting a letter to the King, and having an answer. He was there at the time of the bombardment some years ago but his last visit was a year ago while on his eventful cruise around the world. He thinks in the course of six months or a year he can accomplish the object of his mission and have Corea accessible to the commerce of the world. He does not think it very important however for the purposes of trade, because the country is so small and the people poor, producing nothing but rice and a little gold. He regards it important, though, that a treaty of friendship and amity should be negotiated for our vessels in the India trade are frequently stranded; there, and savages are liable to put the shipwrecked sailors to death. To accomplish this an arrangement will be the first task, leaving the matter of trade for future consideration. Although of small account now, the Commodore thinks the commerce of the country will grow after communication with the outside world is established.

BOSTON, 11.—The *Herald's* Washington special has the following conversation with Representative Page on the Chinese treaties: Are you preparing legislation such as will meet the views of your people? Yes. I am drafting a bill which will, I think cover it; of course I can't complete it until the terms of the treaty are proclaimed, but in outlining I have had ample assistance of Commissioner Swift, who aided in the negotiation of the treaty. He has already given me several important suggestions derived from his knowledge of the circumstances under which the treaty was concluded. It will be practically the same as the fifteen passenger bill vetoed by Hayes. I do not believe more than 15 or 20 men will vote against the bill in the House, and I do not believe it will meet much opposition in the Senate. Hoar may speak and vote against it; I don't think Dawes will. I don't know any other eastern senators who would be likely to oppose it. I shall have the support of almost the entire west in the House. Miller will of course carry the bill through the Senate. Now, when you put it through Congress will it be vetoed? No, sir, (very emphatically), Garfield will approve the bill. We know that. He is with us in this matter, we are greatly encouraged by what he said in his letter of acceptance. It strengthened us very much on the Pacific Coast in the campaign. We shall have it on the statute book and

executed before many weeks after the first Monday of December.

The *Tribune* says: The Women's Silk Culture Association which held its first meeting in Philadelphia recently, is one of the few rational and practicable efforts made by American women to help the condition of other women. Their idea is to induce farmers' wives and daughters to add silk culture to their other industries, and as the manufacture declines to buy the raw silk in small portions as are furnished individual growers, the association acts as middlemen, buys the cocoons, sorts and forwards them gross. In addition to their other efforts, they have opened a school of instructions in silk culture. A large mercantile firm in Philadelphia has just offered prizes amounting to five hundred dollars, for the four pounds of cocoons, in order to encourage this industry in the adjoining districts of Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The judicial committee agreed to report, favorably, Pardee for Judge of the United States Circuit Court, by virtual unanimous vote, and he will be confirmed. The committee laid Chief Justice's nomination over until to-morrow. A majority report will probably be adverse.

The Senate executive session over Matthews' case until to-morrow.

The foreign committee will report favorably M. J. Cramer, chargé d'affaires, to be the same in Switzerland.

The President to-day withdrew Greer for third assistant postmaster general, at Greer's request; Wm. Jesse Grant, postmaster at Terrell, Texas, and John G. postmaster at Bractellsville, Tex.

Conkling and his friends are hopeful to-day than ever, claiming Conkling's speech yesterday to be the tide in his favor. This is doubtful, though the republicans expressed friendly feelings in the caucus. One supporter of Conkling, a western press reporter, the other was very closely divided. He believed the Robertson case would be laid over till December. Another said Conkling will fight splenetically to the bitter end, and expect to succeed, as he is gaining strength. A friend of Conkling, but against him in this case, believes Robertson will be promptly confirmed over other nominees. Another Conkling had made a mistake construing the friendship of Senator's for promises of support. The unbiased judgment is that Robertson will be confirmed.

Conkling men on both sides are working hard to-day but it is reported if Conkling carries the caucus some senators refuse to be bound to it and will stand by the President.

Foster (of Ohio) is here working for Matthews and says he will be confirmed.

The Treasury will extend the rate for the continuance of sixes to ten per cent., probably until the 1st of June.

Mrs. Garfield is still serious. She was a martyr to position, ambition to do honor to her band's friends being beyond physical endurance.

The Senate went into executive session and after the doors were opened adjourned.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS

The Governor of Colorado has yet received a report from the sheriff sent to Durango for further information regarding Indian depredations.

Henry Villard was last elected President of the Oregon California Railroad Company. Kerher will remain manager present.

Delegates to the monetary conference have been received by President Greely, who expressed the hope they would reach a satisfactory settlement.

At the Providence, R. I., five works this evening, John Ovan, aged 20, was stabbed to death by Fred. K. Glover, and was most immediately.

The motion to quash the indictments against Berry, Meacham, Cline, as accessories to the murder, were to-day overruled by the United States Court at Denver.

The remnants of Col. Flat's Sahara expedition were finally driven to a cave, where they were starved and resorted to cannibalism. Five men were eaten, including a sub named Babayla.