

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 25.—The World of Thursday will contain the following:

Albany, Feb. 25.—As concerns the cabinet, the air has cleared very rapidly since Mr. Lamar left here yesterday. His visit brought things to a head, and when he parted from Cleveland, the cabinet was practically completed. I have learned, from a source not to be questioned for a moment, that Cleveland has positively settled on five members, and all of them have given in their formal acceptances. These are the names and the places they are to fill: Bayard, Secretary of State; Manning, Secretary of the Treasury; Lamar, Secretary of the Interior; Garland, Attorney-General; Vilas, Postmaster-General. This leaves the war and navy portfolios to be filled. He is now disposed to appoint Whitney to the navy. If he had to send in his cabinet to-day, he would no doubt, do so. Of course, this means two men from New York. This is worrying him a good deal. He wants Whitney and has about decided to ignore custom and precedent and voluntarily incur much inevitable criticism of a hostile character for the sake of having a man in the Navy Department whom he understands and who understands him. It need not be surprising if he does so anyhow. In fact, it is probable he will. As to the War Department, he is halting between two men—Judge Endicott and Hon. Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, with the chances in favor of the former. One of these surely will be appointed, and will go in as the representative of New England. The chances to-day are clearly that he will appoint Judge Endicott, who will be remembered as the democratic nominee for Governor in Massachusetts last year. His selection would be particularly satisfactory to the independents, who supported Cleveland, though his democracy is not to be doubted. The cabinet, thus made up, of course, disposes finally of Thurman and McDonald, and leaves the Western and Middle States without a representative. The greatest hindrance to the appointment of McDonald is the irritating and disturbing effect it would have on the Indiana democracy, which was not a unit in his advocacy. For a similar reason, Cleveland passed over Thurman, an additional objection being his age, which, in Cleveland's opinion, would hardly permit his undertaking the pressing work that must devolve upon the cabinet officers of the incoming administration. It is understood there is to be appointed to the pension bureau, which belongs to the Department of the Interior, a well known Union General, which will allay any hostile criticism that might arise from Lamar's having been a prominent Confederate.

It may be added, that Cleveland is well along with his inaugural address. It will be brief, ample and plain, like all his public utterances. He will take the same position on the tariff question as that laid down in the Chicago democratic platform—advocating reform of the present tariff system, but with due consideration for incidental protection of American labor and industries. He will take positive ground against the continuation of silver coinage. Some time ago he received letters from 100 Congressmen, headed by Reagan, of Texas, asking him to be non-committal on the silver question in his inaugural. This letter he is just about to answer, and in it he will give his reasons for taking ground against its further coinage.

CHICAGO, 25.—Yesterday, in the county court, application was made by Dong Tong, a Chinese portrait painter, residing in this city, for the privilege of adopting Philip Brown, a white child four months old, now in the custody of the Foundlings' Home. Judge Pendergast announced his ruling on the application to-day. He said that, as far as he could learn, this was the first instance of the kind, and he had, therefore, no precedent to guide him. He was satisfied, from the evidence presented, that Dong Tong and his wife were reputable people. The question with the court was the welfare of the child, and not even the consent of its mother could put that question aside. The child was born under one civilization, and could not, owing to its infancy, assent or object to the adoption into another civilization. Ought not that fact to act as a bar to adoption? The court must not alone consider whether the child would be cared for in the ordinary acceptance—that is, clothing and food—but if he would be given a Christian education. That this would or could be done did not appear in evidence before the court. These petitioners could not, under the law, become citizens. There was nothing to prevent them from returning to the land of their birth, and if this adoption were consented to by the court, no earthly power could prevent them from taking the child with them to China, where he would grow up under another civilization. The customs and religion of China were right and proper enough for children born there, but it was not to be supposed that this child, when it should reach years of discretion, would go there of its own free will. On the other hand, should the parents by adoption remain in this country, the child, as it grew up, would be subjected to prejudice, aversion and insult on account of its adopted relations, and it was not improbable that these things would engender repugnance on its part

towards its adopted parents. The petition was denied, but the court stated that the order would not be entered until the petitioners had further opportunity to submit testimony.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Representatives Springer and Van Alstyne, of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Marshal Wright in the Ohio October election, will submit the majority report, which says that the employment and payment of special deputy marshals on the day of the election was without legal warrant, and all money paid such persons for service on that day should be returned to the United States Treasury. In view of the impracticable nature of impeachment proceedings, and especially at this late day of this Congress, the report will not recommend the adoption of articles of impeachment, but ask that the Clerk of the House of Representatives be instructed to transmit a copy of the report and testimony in the case to the President of the United States, and that the President be requested to immediately remove Wright from office and cause the Attorney-General to institute such proceedings in the courts as may be deemed necessary to recover the sums illegally paid out by him, and to institute such criminal proceedings against him as the facts may require. Stewart, the remaining member of the subcommittee, radically dissents from the majority report.

CHICAGO, 26.—The Transcontinental Railway Association began its session here this morning for the purpose of appointing a commissioner to succeed Ristine and to consider the refusal of the Texas and Pacific to sign the agreement.

Owing to the absence of several members of the association, no action was taken and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Confirmations—Register of land office, Patrick H. Winston, Jr., for Lewistown, Idaho; Mack D. Blunt for Pueblo, Colorado.

LAWRENCE, Kan., 26.—From reports received by the Horticultural Society the entire peach crop of Kansas will be a failure, with the probability of the death of the young orchards. Apples and strawberries are reported all right, but blackberries and small berries generally are badly damaged by the severe cold.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 26.—The President's nomination of F. E. Warren as Governor of Wyoming Territory is received with much satisfaction here. The appointment is considered an excellent one, and gives satisfaction to the entire Territory.

CHICAGO, 26.—Traders in wheat on change have been in a panic this morning. May wheat, which had fallen to 81 yesterday, opened this morning at 80 1/2, later rallied somewhat, advancing to 80 3/4, then broke off sharply amid great excitement to 80 cents. The excitement in the pits exceeded anything known in months. Only the presence of some buying orders and heavy covering of shorts steadied the market at that figure. Other markets are steady and firm. The heavy decline is ascribed to the action of the French assembly in imposing a heavy import duty on American grain.

CHICAGO, 26.—A private telegram just received here states that Representative Logan of Whiteside County, (Republican) was stricken with heart disease in the Illinois Legislature this morning and fell dead on the floor of the House.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—A dispatch to Reuter's News Agency gives an account of the congress of the Fenian dynamiters in Paris last Monday. An eye-witness to the proceedings of the meeting says: "Around the table were seated eleven delegates to the long-talked-of convention. Two of these represented the Irish revolutionary party in Great Britain; three extremists reported from the United States of America, two from Ireland, two from the continent and two others represented the Irish Invincibles. Thirteen Fenians sat behind the table against the wall. These were prohibited from taking part in the debates. A Russian nihilist stood in one corner of the room in company with a manufacturer of dynamite, who was present for the purpose of arranging for the sale of his explosive wares, and every person present was armed with a revolver, and in readiness to shoot any detective who might interfere with the proceedings of the convention. The meeting was called to order by a man who was called 'Kiul,' whose real name is John Morrissey, a native of County Carlow, Ireland. An individual named Honnery was appointed reporter of the congress. Several letters of apology for absence were read, all expressing bitter hatred of England. 'Kiul,' rising to speak, was greeted with three cheers. He referred to the past work and future achievements of dynamite, and invited the delegates present to discuss means which would lead to an end of England's evil government of Ireland. The remarks of the chairman were greeted with cries of 'Down with England!' 'Long live dynamite!'

Patrick Corcoran made a speech in which he detailed at length what he described as the crimes and tyrannies of England. He proposed a resolution to the effect that this congress, considering that England has thrown down the glove, accepts the challenge and defies her, and taking all the entailed risks, resolves to punish England. The resolution advises crime by

pursuing the dynamite war on an extended scale, and by more vigorous means, and to cause explosions, not only in London, but in all the towns and villages in England.

Corcoran warmly supported this resolution.

Several delegates pleaded in favor of innocent women and children, declaring that by making a general war of the description recounted in the resolution, the dynamiters would lose the sympathy of mankind.

The point taken by some of the speakers was, "We are not warring against the English people, but against the British government, therefore it is better policy to attack only vessels of the British navy, barracks and arsenals."

These modified counsels did not prevail and it was then proposed to effect a fusion of the dynamiters and invincibles, but this was frustrated by a telegram received from "Number One." The congress accepted the proposal for an alliance with Russian nihilists on the ground that Russia was an enemy of England, and therefore indirectly the friend of Ireland. James McDermott, the informer, was again condemned to death by solemn resolution of the congress. It was also decided to dispatch members of dynamite factions who are acquainted with military tactics to the camp of El Mahdi, whom it is proposed to instruct in the use of new dynamite cannon, the manufacturer of which was present, and who is expecting heavy orders from the Mahdi.

The Congress met in the evening and continued in session until 1 o'clock in the morning.

Jas. Stephens was not present, nor did he send a letter.

One American delegate, Captain James Murphy, and seven delegates from other places, voted in favor of Corcoran's resolution, and four voted against it.

The meeting scouted the proposal to murder the Prince of Wales as something eminently calculated to damage the cause.

An American delegate said dynamite donations had largely increased since the attempt upon Russia's life.

Several delegates expressed the opinion that the French government would not grant the extradition of dynamiters, so long as Irishmen committed no overt act against France.

A secret conclave followed the meeting.

LONDON, 13.—The government has instructed the British authorities in Hong Kong to relax the regulation of the foreign enlistment act, so as to permit French men-of-war to coal and repair in ports under English control upon the condition that the French squadron exercises the right of search without detaining English vessels. Recent diplomatic correspondence between the British minister at Peking and the Chinese government contains a protest from the British minister against the proclamation of the government at Canton exhorting the Chinamen to poison the French in Tonquin, Saigon, Singapore and Penang. The British minister constrained Tsung Li Yamen to annul the proclamation and apologise for mention of Chinese at Singapore and Penang who are subjects of Great Britain.

Paris, 23.—Advices from Tonquin state that Gen. Briere De Lisle is repairing the Bac Le road and laying telegraph wires. No further reinforcements received. Gen. De Lisle reports that, with the last contingent of troops, he has 18,000 men, which are sufficient to thoroughly cleanse Tonquin of the enemy.

LONDON, 23.—Most of the morning papers have editorials on the proposed tour of Ireland by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The opinion is that the visit will be a plucky and perhaps hazardous experiment but that it is well to remind the Irish of the fact that the union between the two countries still exists.

St. Petersburg, 23.—It is learned to-day that Count Tolstol, Minister of Interior, resigned, but the Czar declined to accept his resignation. Count Tolstol, however, persists in his purpose of retiring, pleading that the excessive duties of his office at present, owing to the activity of the nihilists, is undermining his health.

LONDON, 24.—In a letter to a friend at Cairo, dated December 14th, Gen. Gordon wrote:

"It is all up with us. I expect a catastrophe within ten days from the present time. It would not have been so, if our people had kept me better informed of their intentions. My adieux to all."

A hitherto unpublished account of the battle of Abu Klea, says: "It is ascertained beyond a doubt that Col. Burnaby, who held no official position in the regiment, gave the order to the heavy cavalry corps to advance. This resulted in breaking the square and the heavy mortality. His counter-order to retire came too late. The column suffered agonies of thirst during the advance and consequent engagements."

Korti, 24.—The rumors that El Mahdi was advancing, arose from the Mahdi's making a pilgrimage to his father's tomb at Korrero, with an immense retinue.

LONDON, 24.—A dispatch just received from Kabul says: No little uneasiness prevails in government circles because of the remarkable number of Russians pouring into the Afghan capital, ostensibly as travelers. It is generally the belief of natives that the alleged Russian travelers are military men, and that their visits are connected with the rumored scheme of Russia for the annexation of Afghanistan.

ROME, 24.—The Pope, replying to an address of operatives, traced the evils afflicting the working classes to their abandonment of the principles of religion, and to their submitting themselves to the influence of agitators, who deceived them with promises and flattered them by magnifying their rights and never alluding to their duties. Nothing good could arise from exciting the workingman's hate of proprietors and the rich. The remedy for the evils of the worker's lot was to be found in associations and co-operation and the rendering of mutual assistance in cases of sickness and old age. Catholics ought to unite and work in concert in preparing for such results, and society would be better in future. The Pope's speech made a marked impression on his auditors.

LONDON, 24.—Gladstone, in the Commons, this evening, moved to postpone all notices of motions until after the order of the day—resuming debate on the Northcote motion of censure against the government for its Egyptian policy—was adopted.

In response to an interrogation put by Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, conservative, Gladstone explained that he had never mentioned abandoning the Sudan by Her Majesty's forces, after the capture of Khartoum; he had merely said that the evacuation of the Sudan by Egypt had formed the original policy of Her Majesty's government; that policy remained unchanged, but recent events had prevented its immediate execution.

Sir John Lubbock, liberal, resumed debate on Northcote's motion of censure. He said he would support the government in any measure necessary to the benefit of Egypt.

Mr. Charles Stuart Wortley, conservative member for Sheffield, said he thought the government had acted with the climax of meanness towards Gen. Gordon.

Redmond, home ruler, opposed the Premier's motion and was seconded in his opposition by several Parnellites.

The opposition became so noisy the Speaker interfered, and when silence was restored, announced that he thought it his duty to inform the House he thought the question had been adequately discussed.

At this the Parnellites nearly all joined in a prolonged howl and derisive cheers.

Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, and a home ruler, shouted out, "We will remember this in Ireland."

This remark was greeted with cries of "Oh," "Oh," "Name him," "Name him."

The Speaker thereupon named O'Brien, and Gladstone at once moved that the named member be suspended. O'Brien jumped up and shouted, "That is the acme of my ambition."

The Speaker, when the vote had been recorded, ordered O'Brien to withdraw from the House.

O'Brien arose, straightened himself up to his full height, and, exclaiming with great precision and sarcasm, "Certainly, sir, I will withdraw from the House with more pleasure than I entered it," strode out.

After the uproar which attended this passage between the Dublin editor and the Prime Minister had subsided, Thos. Sexton, Home Ruler, rose to a point of order, but was summarily overruled by the Speaker.

A division was then called upon Mr. Gladstone's motion to suspend O'Brien, and it resulted in a vote of 244 for the motion and but 20 against.

The Parnellites rejected the resumption of debate on the motion of censure, because it would prevent discussion on the motion made by Redmond relating to the conduct of the Irish constable named Murphy.

The Gladstone-O'Brien episode was quite sensational while it lasted, and Gladstone's conduct was firm.

When the House had again settled down to business, closure was proposed and voted for by 207 ayes to 46 noes.

Parnell expressed dissatisfaction with the tally, and as the protestant insisted upon a division, this resulted in the adoption of Gladstone's motion to resume debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure—222 to 19.

Gladstone's statement that he had never mentioned the abandonment of the Sudan by Her Majesty's forces after the capture of Khartoum, has led to a revulsion of feeling among the peace radicals and Whigs, and neither side is able to forecast the result of the division.

The Marquis of Salisbury was frequently cheered, upon declaring at a meeting at the Carlton Club this afternoon, that he was confident of the defeat of the government. He said he was ready to assume the responsibilities of office.

LONDON, 25.—The blue book issued this morning, which is taken up mainly with correspondence concerning New Guinea and Samoa, contains a report from Sir Edward Malet, British Minister to Berlin, of an interview with him and Prince Bismarck. The latter read to Sir Edward a dispatch he (Bismarck) had sent Count Munster, German minister at London. This dispatch is dated May 5th, 1884, and its object was to show the British Government that England could render Germany signal service in the latter's policy of colonial extension. In case England should undertake to grant this favor the dispatch indicated that Germany, in return, would support English interests nearer home. The dispatch further gave it to be understood that in the event of failure to secure the desired arrangement with England, Germany would

be under the necessity of seeking from France.

Lord Granville asked Bismarck what Germany wanted. Did she want New Guinea or Zululand? Bismarck replied it was impossible for him to answer Sir Edward's query. Germany had no come to an understanding with France and this precluded him from making any further explanations.

NAPLES, 25.—Gen. Ricci, who takes command of the Italian contingent to Suakim, sails for Egypt to-morrow with six torpedo boats.

The third Italian expedition to the Red Sea, which sailed yesterday, will be followed by six torpedo boats.

Constantinople, 25.—General I. Wallace, U. S. Minister, dined with Sultan last evening, and subsequently had a long conference about the commercial treaty and other international questions pending between the United States and Turkey.

STAKIM, 25.—The latest news from Azig and Siam confirms the report of the brilliant victory won by the Mud of Taka and the Shunria tribe, friendly Arabs against the Hadendowah tribe in an attack made by the latter upon some friendly tribes, for supplying the garrison at Kassala with grain. It is now stated that during the battle no less than 3,000 Hadendowahs were killed, and that among the slain was Sheikh Moosa. The Kassala garrison is short of food and ammunition, and as the place is hard pressed by the enemy, despite the recent repulse, surrender must result unless the garrison is relieved soon.

The following particulars of the battle near Kassala have just been received from Suakim: The Hadendowahs attacked the Kassala garrison, which had sallied out to cover the entry of a convoy of grain. The garrison made hasty defensive works on the open plain west of the city, and received the onslaught of the Hadendowahs with such a terrible effect that the latter fell back in confusion with heavy loss. The Shukoorte tribe, who brought the grain for Kassala, attacked the Hadendowahs on flank and rear, while the garrison troops advanced to the attack. The Hadendowahs became panic-stricken and fled in all directions. Their chief, Isaidilata, was killed.

The Shukoorte occupied and destroyed Philike, the headquarters of Moussa, second chief of the Hadendowahs.

LONDON, 25.—A dispatch from Korti says: The dreaded Kamsin winds, which do not generally begin before March, have already begun to blow over the Sudan, and have assumed almost the intensity of siroccos. The wind is hot and accompanied by blinding clouds of sand, which are like needle points. The troops only find shelter by lying down with their faces to the earth until the storm passes, when they struggle out of the sand, almost choked and blinded. The cavalry horses suffered terribly from the effect of the hot blasts, and many of them have been so injured that they had to be shot. It is supposed the Kamsin winds will prevail about a month.

KORTI, 25.—General Brackenbury, commander of the late Gen. Earle's force, including 780 animals, guns and equipment complete, crossed over to the right bank of the Nile, ready to advance at day break Sunday, to Am Hamed, 40 miles distant. Brackenbury had visited the scene of Col. Stewart's murder and found some of Stewart's visiting cards, papers belonging to Herbin and Power, and a shirt-sleeve stained with blood. The steam which conveyed Stewart from Korti to the place where he was murdered is now 16 feet above the present level of water. She is gutted and filled with sand. The wounded in Brackenbury's party are doing well. No death have occurred since the 12th. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent. Only 18 men, besides wounded, are sick.

LONDON, 25.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce discussed the present depression of British trade, and concerning possible remedies the greatest variety of opinion was expressed. Some proposed retaliatory duties against protective countries while others defended the policy of free trade. The attention of the meeting finally been concentrated on proposition to ask the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the cause of the depression and report up on forms of remedy, the proposal was rejected—44 to 27—the majority believing that to request such a commission would be to raise false hopes among people suffering from the commercial depression, and therefore impolitic.

LONDON, 25.—The *Times*'s Haiphong correspondent telegraphs: Large numbers of wounded are returning from the front on the Langson road. The correspondent adds: Heavy fighting has occurred, but all news is suppressed and the wires are appropriated by the French naval authorities. Germans are busy drilling the Chinese as sending them to the front.

MANCHESTER, 25.—A meeting was held to-day to protest against the government's Egyptian policy. A letter was read from the Marquis of Salisbury, stating that England was under direct obligations to Egypt, because she had destroyed the Egyptian army thrown the government into confusion and allowed a fanatical rebellion to assume proportions which were threatening the existence of Egypt. Spilling English blood merely to slaughter savages and then retire was a revolting policy.

PARIS, 26.—The Chamber of Deputies rejected the counter proposals of M. Germain, to abolish the tax on uncultivated land and raise the necessity