

BY TELEGRAPH.

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A MERICAN.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 8.—The Stock-growers' Association reconvened at 10 o'clock a. m., with the largest attendance of the session. The finance report, after some discussion, was adopted. Expenses the past year, \$48,929.32; receipts, \$37,011.06; deficit, \$11,918.26. The question of assessment was settled by the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved, that this Association appoint a board of equalization to regulate an equal and equitable assessment on all of its members from Wyoming, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana and Colorado; and that such assessment be equal in per cent per head, and that all of its members share and share alike; and that each State or Territory above named be represented by two members of this association from each State and Territory above named. It is further resolved that nothing herein contained shall apply to any further assessment.

The report of the round-up committee was then taken up and adopted.

The veterinarian of the association reports that there are no contagious diseases among the cattle of Wyoming, but owing to the great danger of importing contagion the Governor of this Territory has given notice by proclamation prohibiting the introduction of cattle from certain localities. This action the report considered wise and timely. A resolution prohibiting the racing of horses on ranches, or the playing of cards, as injurious to the morals of the camp, was almost unanimously adopted. The old board of officer was re-elected for the ensuing year. Adjourned sine die.

NEW YORK, 8.—Cyrus W. Field has resigned as one of the executive committee of the Manhattan Railroad Co., and from the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Co. This he does to carry out his purpose, long since known to his friends, of retiring when he had completed 50 years of active business in New York. He came to this city in April, 1835, a boy of 15 years. After half a century, he can claim a release, and though he retains his interests and remains a director in both companies, he wishes to throw the active management on younger men. His eldest son takes his place as a member of the executive committee of the Manhattan Company. Mr. Field sails next month to spend the summer abroad.

GALVESTON, 8.—An inquiry to-day from the office of the Associated Press in this city to the manager of the Central Southern American Cable Company at Libertad, San Salvador, asking for definite information regarding the death of Genert Barrios, elicited the following response: "It is positive that a sanguinary battle raged for four days on the frontier of San Salvador. Beyond that, no other positive fact is yet known."

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—In the United States circuit court to-day Judge Sawyer rendered an important decision. The case was *Adela Taft*, a citizen of New York, versus *Arthur W. Bowman*, insolvent fiduciary agent. She brought suit to recover \$64,000 from defendant after insolvency proceedings had commenced, and attached his property. The judge decided that a foreign creditor cannot come in and attach the property of an insolvent after insolvency proceedings have begun, and thereby obtain priority over other creditors. The attachment was discharged.

FORT SMITH, Ark., 8.—A private letter from the chief of the Seminole Indians says Thomas Cloud, in command of a squad of the Seminole light horse, crossed the Canadian River last week to arrest some Indian fugitives. They arrested two, but were resisted by Rector Rogers, a Creek negro desperado. Rogers fought like a tiger, killing Capt. Tom Cloud and mortally wounding Sam Cudijo before he fell. Rogers was shot all to pieces, and died fighting savagely.

NEW YORK, 8.—Richard Grant White died of gastritis at his house here to-day. He has been ill all winter. He was born in this city the 23d of May, 1822. For nearly 30 years White has been constantly before the public as a writer of magazine and newspaper articles upon literary and art matters. He was also author of the articles upon Shakespeare and Shakespearean literature in both Appleton's and Johnson's cyclopedias.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 8.—This morning L. K. Eldridge, a patient in the insane asylum, suddenly seized a floor mop and struck Everett B. Buchanan, an attendant, crushing in his skull and fatally injuring him. The infuriated lunatic next attacked Thomas C. Layton, a feeble epileptic, crushing his skull; he then attacked another patient, when at attendant from an adjoining ward rushed in and secured him. Both Buchanan and Layton died in a few hours.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Forest and Stream* will to-morrow publish an article calling on Secretary Lamar to remove R. E. Carpenter, the present superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, on charges of neglect of duty; working in the interests of the Improvement Company syndicate; placing obstacles in the way of other superintendents, who are trying to do their duty, and of having laid claim to a portion of the National Park when it was supposed the Vest bill would pass.

NASHVILLE, 8.—There is no material change in the Legislative complication.

The Republican absentees from the Senate are still in a state of siege in a room in the Maxwell House, the doors of which are guarded by officers of the Senate waiting to arrest any of the besieged party who venture out, and to prevent others from communicating with them. This morning in the Circuit Court Judge Reed imposed a nominal fine upon Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Kline, who disobeyed a writ of habeas corpus to produce the body of Senator Ramsey, on the ground that his disobedience of the writ upon the authority of less than a quorum of the Senate furnished no shield to the Sergeant-at-Arms. This morning Stanley H. Bell, a prominent local Republican, was arrested by order of the Senate for attempting to communicate the decision of Judge Reed to the absentees from the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—The Western Waterways Convention met here to-day and passed a preamble and resolutions setting forth the magnitude of the interests jeopardized by the neglect of Congress to make appropriation for their improvement and calling on the next Congress to do so; asking the Secretary of War to use the unexpended balance of the river and harbor appropriation for that purpose; declaring it to be the duty of the Government to protect the harbors of the principal cities of the Mississippi valley, and that communication between the Upper Mississippi and the Great Lakes should be established.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The city coroner on Sunday last organized on the San-dlot an anti-Chinese procession, and headed by two bands of music, paraded the city. Before starting he harangued the crowd on Chinese evils. The result was that every Chinaman who happened to cross the route of the procession was chased and ill-treated, if caught. It was supposed at the time that the Chinamen were more frightened than hurt. Colonel Bee, Chinese Consul, states to-day, however, that investigation shows that 20 of them were badly injured; many of them badly cut about the head and one fatally injured. The original intention of the coroner was to parade his band through Chinatown. Had he done so there would have been a big butchery of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The *Evening Star* to-night says: Gen. Lawton called upon the President yesterday, and said he wanted at the outset to relieve the Administration from all possible embarrassment arising from his appointment to the Russian mission. He said he wanted the President to proceed in the case without any regard to him (Lawton) personally. His desire was that the President should act just as if the appointment had never been tendered.

A committee, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, called on the President to-day and presented an appeal for the retention in the Government employ of old soldiers. President Cleveland expressed himself very strongly in favor of the object of their visit.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has requested all persons having preferred claims against the New Orleans Exposition, payable from the appropriation made by the sundry civil act of March 3d, 1885, to transmit the same to the Secretary of the Treasury at the earliest practicable date. The Director General of the Exposition has also been requested to furnish a detailed statement of the indebtedness of the Exposition outstanding at the date of the passage of the act.

The Attorney-General is preparing an opinion with regard to the eligibility of Gen. Lawton to appointment as Minister to Russia. It is understood the opinion affirms Gen. Lawton's eligibility.

NEW YORK, 8.—Doctors Barker, Shady, Douglas and Sands consulted at 2 p.m. At 3:20 p.m. Dr. Barker came out. He said: "Our patient is stronger to-day than yesterday. His pulse also shows it. He dropped asleep after examination. I have no apprehensions of critical results to-day or to-night."

At 10:15 p.m. the following bulletin was issued by the physicians: "General Graut has passed a very quiet afternoon. His general condition is the same as at last report. Pulse 64, temperature 98.6. He has taken food as usual."

Dr. Shady says he will not send out any more bulletins to-night unless something unexpected occurs. The General is sleeping, and the Doctors think he will have a quiet night.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Secretary Whitney to-day received a dispatch from Commander Mahan of the *Wachusett*, dated La Libertad, Salvador, which says: Barrios is certainly dead. Nicaraguan troops entered Honduras routing the enemy, who retreated in disorder towards Guatemala. A telegram from Zaldevar to the authorities here says: Mexico will make a formal alliance with Zaldevar. I expect this will end the trouble without another shot. Probably both armies will march on Guatemala City.

NEW YORK, 9.—8:30 a. m.—General Grant slept eight hours during the night and awoke feeling much refreshed. Pulse 64 and reasonably full, temperature normal.

(Signed) GEO. F. SHADY, M. D.

TORONTO, Ont., 9.—News of the battle between the Russians and Afghans has created great excitement here, and the newspaper bulletin boards are surrounded by groups of people. Old soldiers are preparing for active service, in accordance with a notice posted up last week at the pension office.

WASHINGTON, 9.—While a heavy storm was passing over the city late

yesterday afternoon, the Washington Monument was struck three times by lightning without receiving the least damage. Colonel Casey examined the aluminum tip this morning, with a powerful telescope and found it as sharp and bright as when it was placed on the summit.

NEW YORK, 9.—The stock market opened with a boom. First prices being generally from 1/4 to 1/2 higher than they closed last evening. This was followed by further gains of 1/4 to 1/2 in some of the most active stocks including Grangers, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific. The better prices were accompanied by a very decided increase in activity, which continued until nearly 11 o'clock, when prices yielded a fraction and trade slackened. At 11 o'clock the market was fairly active and prices steady at a shade below the best figures of the morning.

CHICAGO, 9.—There was a panic on 'Change at the opening this morning, produced by exciting news from London and St. Petersburg to the effect that fighting had already occurred on the Afghan frontier. The rapid decline in Consols indicated a crisis of some character, but the exact nature and real purport of the intelligence was not known to the grain traders. They went in blindly, however, on general principles, and May wheat, which closed last night at 83, rose by stages of 1/4 @ 1/2 cent at a jump to 88 1/4, where the market rested for a moment, and then, under free offerings and partial subsidence of the scare, prices dropped off nearly two cents, to 86 1/4, but with a very feverish feeling still prevailing and prices fluctuating wildly. All the other markets took on the same excited tone, though in a modified degree.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—On its way to Dublin Castle, many persons crowded in past the escort of Lancers. The Prince of Wales took all these irregularities good-naturedly, and reassured the displaced spectators by shaking hands cordially with all of them within his reach. Earl Spencer, Irish Viceroy, was loudly cheered as he drove through the streets of Dublin in the procession. Lord Mayor John O'Connor, who is a strong Nationalist, but who drove in official state with the royal escort, was loudly hissed by nationalists.

Not a sign of welcome is visible on the City Hall of Dublin, and this fact stands out so conspicuously as to force comment. Fully one thousand students paraded the streets and marched to Dublin Castle, singing loyal songs and carrying the Union Jack on the ends of their walking sticks. The royal visitors are loudly cheered whenever they appear.

A grand stand had been erected at the railway station, and when the train having the royal party arrived from Kingstown, an immense crowd had assembled. When the Prince and Princess had alighted, they were greeted with tremendous cheering. They were escorted to the grand stand, where a large representative gathering had assembled. When the enthusiasm of the crowd had been quieted the address of welcome by the Dublin Chamber of Commerce was read. This address dwelt specifically upon the beneficent results which the influence of the Prince and Princess of Wales would exercise upon the country. It alluded also to the labors of the Prince in the work of housing the poor of London, a subject, the address said, of great interest to many people in the Irish capital. When the procession was about to start from the station, several bands joined forces in rendering the air, "God bless the Prince of Wales." For a time considerable excitement was occasioned by some trouble to the royal carriage.

As the horses emerged from the depot, they were frightened by the sight of the crowd and the glare of the uniforms. The animals shied and pranced around for a few minutes, and it was feared they would break away and overturn the vehicle, but the driver in a short time had the animals quiet and under control. This episode delayed the procession a short time, when it again moved off in perfect order. The route was through Westland row, Lincoln place, Nassau street and Grafton street to College green, where the first stop was made. The Green was literally packed with one solid mass of cars, carriages and people afoot. The advent of the royal party was hailed with tremendous cheering. One of the features of the procession was a marching force of students. They numbered an even thousand, were jauntily dressed, bore walking sticks as arms, carried two union jacks for banners, and made the streets resound with their cries and lusty singing of "God Save the Queen."

The Princess of Wales captured the populace at sight. She is a refined beauty; her face and the elegance of her figure were most artistically set off in a special costume of green, which had been made for the occasion. The dress was composed of a close-fitting dark green velvet bodice, with silk skirt to match, and a princess bonnet trimmed with beads and dark green feathers. This tribute to the Irish colors, so deftly and beautifully made, was instantly recognized by the people, and her Royal Highness was everywhere greeted with applause. After luncheon at Dublin Castle, which was over about 3:30 in the afternoon, the Prince and party proceeded to the Dublin Society's Show at Ball's Bridge. The royal escort on this trip was composed of the Hussars. This escort was preceded by Earl Spencer, escorted by the Lancers. At Ball's Bridge the re-

ception was just as enthusiastic as the one on College Green, and the cheering along the route was as hearty and unanimous. The exhibition was varied, one of the features being a series of extraordinary jumping feats. The grand stand, which had been altered for the occasion, was crowded with prominent persons.

Police lined the railroad from Kingstown to Dublin during the passage of the royal train this afternoon. There was no occasion for their services. On the arrival of the train at the station in Dublin, the crowd broke through the cordon of police and surrounded the carriage of the Prince, cheering him. The Prince stepped from the carriage to the platform and shook hands heartily with scores of people as they crowded around him. The effect was electrical. The cheering became frantic, and continued in an unbroken roar until the Prince reached Dublin Castle. The Prince telegraphed this evening to the Queen at Aix Les Bains, France, that he had a glorious reception. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night. The police had some difficulty at one time in preventing a collision, when some Nationalists began shouting "God Save Ireland," and attempted to raise cheers for Parnell. An attempt was made to burn the Union Jack, which had been stolen from the Mansion House by students, but the attacking party was driven off by the combined force of students and Loyalists, headed by 100 policemen with drawn revolvers. The mob took revenge by breaking the windows of a house from which a flag was flying.

BERLIN, April 8.—The belief hitherto prevailing in official circles that peace would be maintained between England and Russia has undergone a distinct change. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the war party is getting the upper hand, and the Czar has agreed to appoint Gen. Gourko and Gen. Koropotkin to leading commands in the Afghan campaign in the event of war. Each will lead on an army corps of 50,000 men. Gen. Prince Doudoukoffhorskoff, the Governor of Caucasus, takes a staff of military surveyors to Merv to report upon the progress of massing the troops and the condition of the commissariat. He will command the Third Army corps.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Standard* has a telegram from a correspondent in Russia stating that a battle has been fought on the Nurghat river, and that it is reported 500 men were killed. The dispatch was sent in cypher to escape the vigilance of the Russian censors. It is assumed the Russians were defeated.

PARIS, 8.—Before the adjournment of the Senate to-day De Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the prelude to peace with China was virtually concluded. Before, however, giving effect to the recent negotiations, De Freycinet was anxious to obtain the opinion of the Chinese government, and had telegraphed to Peking to-day. He would, therefore, be unable to announce the conclusion of a peace treaty until China should reply.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day took one ballot for President. Fallieres received 163 votes; Floquet, 147; and Philippoteaux, 83. No choice.

The Senate voted the credit of \$30,000,000 for carrying on operations in Tonquin and adjourned.

Floquet was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies on the third ballot, receiving 179 votes to 175 for Fallieres.

PARIS, 8.—The report that peace was concluded with China without the knowledge of the French ministry, is declared to be untrue. President Grevy, it is said, in his conference with Brisson on Monday, stated the exact position of negotiations. The ministers decided to secure the vote for the Tonquin war credit before the conclusion of peace. They found nearly the whole amount asked for had already been expended.

LONDON, 8.—The preparations of American exhibitors for the London Inventors' Exhibition are disappointing to the hopes entertained in this country that America would show herself in force. Many persons who had signified their intention to exhibit articles and to whom space had been allotted, have withdrawn, thinking the American exhibition to be held in 1886 will show their goods to better advantage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.—An official proclamation has been issued, stating that El Mahdi, acting in opposition to the principles of Islamism, has possibly carried his seditious and acety to the extent of issuing further incendiary manifestoes in Hedjaz and Yemen against the head of the Ottoman domination of Mussulmans, with regard to the Sudan question.

SUAKIM, 8.—The Guards and Austrian contingent, which left here on Monday for Handoub, with orders to build a zereba at that point, have reached their destination.

LONDON, 9.—There is great excitement on the London stock exchange, amounting almost to a panic, over the news of the fight in Afghanistan, which is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war. Foreign funds are demoralized. Russians are quoted at 82 1/2.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9.—The *Official Messenger* publishes the following this morning: "Gen. Komoroff reports that, in consequence of hostile manifestations by the Afghans, he was compelled to attack them. The Afghans were posted upon both banks of the river Kaskhin fortified position. The fight occurred on the 30th of last month. The Afghan force which consisted of 4,000 men, with eight guns was defeated, with a loss of 500. All the artillery, two standard banners and the entire camp

outfit, and all the provisions of the Afghans were captured. The Russian loss was three subalterns and ten soldiers killed and twenty-nine wounded.

When the fighting ended General Komoroff returned across the river to the positions he had formerly occupied. General Komoroff also reports that some of the British officers have been eye witnesses, but not participants in the engagement. They appealed to the Russians for protection when they saw that the Afghans were beaten, but unfortunately, he says, the convoy which he immediately dispatched to the relief of these officers was unable to overtake the Afghan cavalry, who carried the British away with them in their flight.

LONDON, 9, 12:30 p.m.—Russian securities continue to fall heavily. A dispatch to the *Times* from Gulram, dated April 3d, states that the Russians, while making a pretext of changing the position of their outposts on the Afghan frontier, attacked Penjdeh, March 30th, and drove the Afghans out of their position. The Afghans stubbornly resisted their assailants. The weather was wet at the time of the attack, which rendered the muzzle loading guns of the Afghans useless. Two companies held one position against the Russians until its defenders were all killed. The Afghans retreated to Marauchak in perfect order. The Russians made no pursuit. The Sarahks remain neutral but plundered the Afghan's camp. The Russian losses are said to be great. The British officers remained until the Afghans effected their retreat, when they joined the camp of Sir Peter Lumsden.

LONDON, 9.—Baron de Staal, Russian Ambassador, believes that the fighting in Afghanistan is even more serious than has been reported in the different press dispatches. M. Lessar, in an interview to-day, said the Afghans caused the fight through attacking a number of Russian pickets and driving them from their posts. The Russians then retaliated, when a general engagement ensued.

LONDON, 9, 11:30 a.m.—There is great depression in financial circles here this morning. It is but too evident that the leaders of the street now feel that war is certain. Consols, which closed last night at 97 7/16, for both money and account, open this morning at 96 1/4 for both. Russian securities are about as weak as they well can be, having declined three points since close last night.

LONDON 12:30 p.m.—Consols made further heavy declines and the feeling upon the street is decidedly panicky. Consols are now quoted at 95 for both money and account. Russian securities made a further decline of 3 points.

LONDON 1 p.m.—The feeling is slightly better and consols have advanced to 95 1/4 for both money and account.

LONDON, 1:30 p.m.—Consols have receded to 95 for both.

LONDON, 9.—St. Petersburg merchants have telegraphed their agents at Paris not to consign goods for them via the Baltic Sea in English vessels.

Parliament re-assembled to-day after the Easter recess. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone confirmed the intelligence of the battle between the Russians and Afghans, and said: "From information which the government have received of the fight, the Russians have apparently been guilty of an unjustifiable attack on the Afghans. England has demanded from Russia full explanations in regard to the affair." In conclusion he said that the government had received no information corroborative of the report that the Russians had occupied Penjdeh.

LONDON, 4 p.m.—A Cabinet Council is now sitting and the result of its deliberations is awaited with great anxiety.

LONDON, 3:30 p.m.—Consols are now quoted at 94 1/4 for both.

The *Telegraph* published a fourth edition, which was on the street a little before 2 o'clock this afternoon. This states that the gravity of the news from the Afghan border has not been in any degree diminished by advices received by the government. The telegraph wire to Mesher has been cut for some days.

The *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Allahabad, which states that General Komoroff, after his victory, occupied Penjdeh, which has long been held by the Afghan garrison. The *Telegraph* expresses fear that British officer fell in the rout at Penjdeh.

VIENNA, 8.—It is learned from St. Petersburg, that the Ameer of Afghanistan's plan of the campaign in connection with the English army, in case of war with Russia, is about as follows: The Ameer's troops are divided into four corps d'armee, one of which remains in Cabul, while the other three have taken up positions against the Russians. The three corps embrace 27,800 men; 8,800 cavalry and 116 guns. These three corps d'armee stand at present in Herat in Tochtopol and in Saripul. Together with the troops in Cabul, the Ameer has an army of 47,000 men. Russia has mobilized two divisions which have been sent to the Trans-Caspian. Indicative of the feeling in the Caucasus, it is asserted that the Mussulmans there are convinced that Turkey stands on the side of Russia. This notice is the first positive information received here from those regions. In diplomatic circles here there is much disquiet respecting the relations of Russia to England. Fears are entertained of the negotiations taking a grave turn.

LONDON, 9.—The government believe that General Sir Peter Lumsden, British Afghan boundary commissioner, is