

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 2.—The Times will publish to-morrow an interview with a prominent Eastern railway manager, who is not named, but who is vouched for as being in a position to know whereof he speaks, to the effect that a few days ago a leading banking-house in New York became cramped for funds and was forced to sell \$27,000,000 of West Shore and Buffalo railway bonds, for which it paid \$20,000,000; that W. H. Vanderbilt took the entire lot, paying \$9,000,000. The entire issue of first mortgage bonds of this road was \$50,000,000. Vanderbilt thus secured a controlling interest, and it is asserted he will be operating that road within thirty days, thus putting a stop to its fierce rivalry with the New York Central.

ALBANY, N. Y., 2.—Two men, who appeared to be acting suspiciously in the neighborhood of the Towner mansion, where Cleveland lives, were arrested this morning at 11 o'clock by Detectives Dwyer and Morris, and by order of the chief of police, were taken to the police station here. They were identified by Col. Dwight Lawrence as two detectives named Thomas Craig and Theodore Waldron, employed by private agency 304 Broadway, New York. They refused to tell their business to the chief of police, and referred to Inspector Byrnes to say what it was. They were taken before a magistrate and committed for further hearing. The latest supposition is that they are detectives employed by friends of Cleveland, without his knowledge, or knowledge of the authorities, to protect him from threats of violence that have been made from time to time.

GALVESTON, Texas, 2.—A News Dallas special says: Information was received here to-day by a railroad man that cowboys, 200 strong, had organized with the view of raiding and looting the Catholic-German colony of Muriendorf, Martin County, in Pan Handle district. It was reported that they proceeded to make the raid to-day. It is known that the residents of the town have been under arms for several days. About two weeks ago a party of drunken cowboys visited the town and attempted to clean the place out, but were driven away, and one of their number killed by the sheriff. The threatened raid is for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on the inhabitants. Some apprehension is felt should the convent located there fall into the hands of the ruthless cowboys.

NEW YORK, 2.—Bank Examiner Scriba completed his examination of the United States National Bank Saturday. He said afterwards that he found the bank in excellent condition, with a clean surplus of \$100,000. He pronounced the reports recently circulated about it the work of defamers who ought to be made to suffer for their unjustifiable attacks. "If there is no legal redress," he said, "there is a personal one, and if I was in the place of the president of the bank, I would use one if I could not get satisfaction from the other. I am a government officer, but on that account I am no less an American citizen and man. I say distinctly that the author of the rumors about the bank should be punished very severely, either at law or some other way." Mr. Murray, president of the bank, returned home from his western trip yesterday, and is this morning at the bank. He will immediately prosecute Charles D. Keep, editor of the *Wall Street Daily News*, for libel.

NEW YORK, 3.—3's, 1½; 4½'s, 11½; 4's, 22½; Pacific 6's, 25; Central Pacific, 34½; Burlington, 21; Northern Pacific, 18, preferred, 42½; Northwestern, 95½; New York Central, 93½; Oregon Navigation, 67½; Transcontinental, 13½; Pacific Mail, 56½; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 20; Texas Pacific, 13½; Union Pacific, 47½; Wells, Fargo Express, 9; Western Union, 50½.

NEW YORK, 3.—The score in the six days roller skating contest stood at 10 this morning: Schock 300 miles, Donovan 300, Maddocks 271, Boyst 268, Walton 259, Elker 252, Small 249, Gormley 243, Omelia 232, Allen 231.

NEW YORK, 3.—The annual meeting of the Texas and Pacific Railroad was held to-day. The following directors were elected: Jay Gould, R. C. Hays, Russell Sage, T. T. Eckert, George J. Gould, F. L. Ames, A. L. Hopkins, J. C. Brown, J. A. Wright, J. Markoe, James P. Scott, Charles O. Baird, J. C. Bullett, Isaac J. Wistar, J. Hutchinson, Wm. D. Winson and George B. Roberts.

BALTIMORE, 3.—Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, only sister of James G. Blaine died early this morning. Her brothers, husband and daughters were with her until she died.

NEW YORK, 3.—Members of the County Democracy and Irving Hall left for Washington this morning.

WASHINGTON, 3.—President-elect Cleveland and party arrived here at 7:20 this morning. He wore a blue overcoat and silk hat, and did not appear to be at all fatigued by his night's journey. Carriages were taken, and the party proceeded to Arlington, where a hasty toilet was made and breakfast served.

The committee of citizens appointed by Chairman Corcoran to receive the President-elect had been informed by him that he desired to avoid a public reception and would prefer to receive a visit from the committee at his hotel. They were also informed yesterday

evening by members of the Senate designated by Mr. Cleveland as the medium of further communication, that other and private arrangements had been made for his comfortable reception at the station, and conveyance to the hotel, but nevertheless, when the party arrived, only a few train hands and a half dozen reporters were present.

St. Louis, 3.—Advices from Demit County, Tex., say the sheep ranch of Ryder & Level, which has borne a bad reputation for a long time, being regarded as the headquarters for cattle thieves and Americans, was attacked three days ago by eight Americans. Manuel Flores, overseer, was hanged, two others shot and killed, and the sheep scattered in all directions. No effort has been made to arrest the guilty parties. Demit County was the scene of the late troubles with the Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, 3.—During the two sessions of the Forty-eighth Congress, there have been introduced into the House 8,286 bills and 345 joint resolutions. The following named measures of general importance have been enacted into laws:

Bills.—To establish a bureau of labor; to establish a bureau of animal industry; to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide for the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals; to repeal the test-oath act of 1862; to limit to three years the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for violation of the internal revenue laws; to establish a bureau of navigation in the Treasury Department; to grant letter carriers at free delivery offices 15 days leave of absence, with pay, in each year; to provide a retired list for soldiers and marines who have served continuously for 30 years or upward; to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals of the second class, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, to one cent for each four ounces; to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine; the Dingley shipping bill; to provide a government for Alaska; to prevent and punish counterfeiting, in the United States, of the bonds or other securities of foreign governments; to extend the duration of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; to make all public roads and highways post roads; to make it a felony for any person to falsely personate an officer or employee of the United States, acting under authority of the United States or any department thereof; to relieve from the charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war who, after having served faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave; to provide for the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and the war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the United States; to declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria, Oregon; to reorganize the Inspector General's department of the army; to provide for the ascertainment of the claims of American citizens for spoils committed by the French prior to July 31st, 1891, by referring them to the court of claims.

The following important bills have been sent to the President for his approval, and will doubtless be signed by him before the adjournment of Congress to-morrow; hence they may be considered as enacted: Bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in this country; to declare the forfeiture of lands granted to aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and to prevent unlawful occupation of public lands.

Among the important papers yet remaining in conference committees upon points of difference between the Houses, are the House bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws; House bill to forfeit lands granted the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, and House bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the army for private property destroyed in the service of the United States.

The most important measures that have come before this Congress for action, and failed, are as follows:

The Morrison tariff bill, "to reduce import duties and war taxes;" the McPherson bill, to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks; the Blair bill, to provide for the establishment and temporary support of common schools; the bill to provide for the collection of statistics relating to marriage and divorce; the bill to provide for the performance of the duties of President of the United States in case of the death, removal, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President; a proposition to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars; the bill to provide for the restoration of Fitzjohn Porter to the army, passed both Houses, but was vetoed; House bill to authorize purchase by citizens of the United States and admission free of duty of foreign-built ships for use in the foreign carrying trade; House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex; Senate bill to provide for a copyright for newspaper articles; House bill to provide that hereafter appointments of Governors of Territories should be limited to persons who have been residents of such Ter-

ritories for at least two years; Senate joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of nativity; a bill to provide for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; House bill to provide pensions for veterans of the Mexican war; House joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic; a bill to form a board of commissioners of interstate commerce, and a bill to provide for counting the electoral vote.

Of measures of general interest introduced during the lifetime of this Congress which will fail of final action, a large number passed one house but failed to pass the other, and many hundreds have never got further than the calendar of the house in which they originated, and will die there, while a great many have never even been reported from the committees to which they were referred.

The bill to punish bigamy and the Hoar anti-polygamy bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House.

Among the bills which passed the House but failed in the Senate are the following: To declare forfeited the unearned railroad land grants; to amend the Thurman act and to provide for the investment of the sinking fund of the Pacific railroads and for the settlement of their accounts with the government; to establish a department of agriculture and to regulate the forms of bills of lading and the liabilities of ship owners in regard thereto.

Among the measures reported upon favorably by committees without further action were the following: For the establishment of United States courts in Indian Territory; to prohibit the use of the mail to newspapers containing lottery advertisements; to provide for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State; to provide for the inspection of meats intended for exportation, and to prohibit the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and to authorize the President to prohibit importations in certain cases; making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the military exploration of Alaska; to declare forfeited the unearned portions of the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad; to prevent the acquisition of property in this country by aliens; to prohibit the hiring out to labor of United States prisoners under contract; to provide for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers under the eight-hour law, and to provide for the survey of a water route to connect Lake Michigan with the Detroit river.

Several investigating committees sat during the session, but the result of their labors has been fully reported from time to time.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The White House building and grounds were crowded with visitors to-day. The East Room was the only one open to sight-seers. The President was kept very busy during the day signing acts of Congress and attending to other official matters. Members of the U. S. Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Waite, called just before noon and took leave of the President. A meeting of the Cabinet was held at noon and lasted two hours. All the members were present. The session was devoted to clearing up all official business requiring action during the present administration. At 2:30 the President received members of the diplomatic corps. All the legations were represented, and it seemed as if every diplomat in the city was given an opportunity to take official leave of the President. While arrangements were being made for packing and removing the personal effects of the President and family a large express wagon drove up to the main entrance and deposited a number of trunks, boxes and parcels, containing the personal effects of President-elect Cleveland and his private secretary.

After the President has reviewed the inaugural procession, he will proceed to the residence of Secretary Frelinghuysen, whose guest he will be for two or three weeks.

President-elect Cleveland called on President Arthur this afternoon.

President Arthur to-day ordered a general court martial to convene in the city of Washington on the 11th inst. for the trial of Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the army, on charges of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in having officially and publicly criticised the Secretary of War for not following his recommendation to send an expedition to the relief of Lieutenant Greeley in September 1883. Following is the detail for the court-martial: Major-General Hancock, Major-General Schofield, Brigadier-General Howard, Brigadier-General Terry, Brigadier-General Augur, Brigadier-General McFeeley, Brigadier-General Holabird, Brigadier-General Murray, Brigadier-General Newton, Colonel Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Colonel Merritt, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel Black, Twenty-third Infantry, with Captain J. W. Claus, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate. Orders were also issued to-day for the suspension of General Hazen, and for him to consider himself under arrest until further orders. Captain Mills of the signal service has been ordered on duty as acting chief signal officer pending the result of the trial of General Hazen. It is understood that the action of the President in this case was precipitated yesterday by a conversation in which Gen. Hazen is represented as placing on the Secretary of War the responsibility for the loss of so many members of the Greeley party.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The city on the eve of inauguration day, presents a scene of extraordinary activity, excitement and enthusiasm. The fronts of all the buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue are nearly concealed by flags, shields and festoons of bunting, so that the street is almost literally walled in with tri-colored drapery. The lanterns of the street lamp-posts have been removed and the gas flames surrounded by colored globes; electric lights blaze on every corner, and along the pavements of the brilliantly illuminated streets, under the fluttering streamers and banners, move the crowds of inauguration visitors. Military organizations in full uniform, headed by line bands and lighted by locomotive headlights and flanked with torches, are constantly passing back and forth through Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, on their way to or from the headquarters of the President-elect, and are greeted with cheers as they wheel around the corners between the throngs of spectators. Companies of State militia in plain and serviceable blue alternate with picturesque squads of zouaves, in showy red and white. The New York political clubs, in long overcoats and silk hats are followed by the Flambeaux from Topeka, Kansas, dressed in a spectral uniform of unbroken white and carrying peculiar pneumatic torches, into whose hollow shafts they blow at intervals, so as to send up high slender tongues of naphtha-like flames. The Duckworth Club of Cincinnati, presenting a very creditable appearance, is cheered as it marches along in light overcoats, dark pants and high white hats. Bands of all kinds are to be heard in every direction—four or five sometimes passing the Treasury Department together, but in different directions, and playing different airs. Around the Arlington Hotel, where the President-elect is staying, there has been a great throng of people all evening, watching arriving and departing troops and listening to the serenades which bands successively play under Mr. Cleveland's windows. The whole city seems, even at this late hour, to be astir, and presents a festive and holiday appearance, which is as striking as it is unusual.

GALVESTON, Texas, 3.—A News Marshall special says: The striking employees of the Texas Pacific shops carried out the resolution adopted at their meeting by stopping all passing freight trains to-day. Eleven trains are now standing in the yard, and several of the cars are loaded with perishable goods. The strikers this afternoon notified the officers of the road that within 24 hours all passenger trains would be stopped, but the engine with the mail car would be carried through. If the company refuses to send a conductor, the strikers will detail one of their number to take the mails to the Pacific Coast. Good order prevails and no attempt was made to destroy property. The city authorities were watching every movement of the strikers, but as yet have found no cause to interfere. A committee from the Marshall shops to-day visited Longview, the junction of the Texas Pacific road and the International Great Northern, to induce the round house employees to join the strike. The Longview strikers agreed not to allow any coaches except mail to be taken out after midnight to-night. This plan, if carried out, will seriously interfere with the traveling public.

A special from Palestine, on the International Great Northern, says the strikers paraded the streets to-day, and are determined to hold out against the cut.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The sub-committee appointed by the general reception committee to welcome the President-elect to Washington called on him by appointment this afternoon. Their chairman, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, after introducing his fellow-members, expressed their welcome in a few well-chosen words, and Gov. Cleveland felicitously returned his acknowledgments. Informal conversation ensued for some time and the committee then individually took their leave.

After the call of the citizens' reception committee, Cleveland continued to receive callers until 6 o'clock, when he dined at the hotel.

Among those who called were Hendricks, Vilas, Secretary McCulloch, Gen. Farnsworth, Daniel Manning, Senator Gorman, Senator Garland and General Sheridan and three members of his staff. Hendricks called about noon and had a long talk with Cleveland.

It was after 8 o'clock when Cleveland and Col. Lamont appeared in the parlors after dinner, and from that hour until 10 o'clock the President-elect continued to receive callers, who were admitted only after sending their cards. At 10 o'clock Cleveland retired. He will leave the hotel to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock for the White House, and from there will be driven to the Capitol.

Hendricks received a large number of callers at his rooms to-day. In the evening he was serenaded by several visiting organizations, and in acknowledging one of these compliments, tendered him by the Busch Zouaves of St. Louis and the Flambeaux Club of Kansas, he said he regarded the demonstrations to-day as "endorsements of the principles of pure and honest government."

GALVESTON, 3.—A News Dallas special says: Major W. H. Wilson, architect and civil engineer of this city, left to-day for St. Louis, in response, it is said, to a formal proposition for his services in fortification engineering under El Mahdi. It is believed, though without seeming authority, that the

proposition has no less a personage behind it than General Stone. In this connection it is worthy of note that a gentleman here, who has traveled in Egypt, says General Stone's letter to the *New York World*, cautioning the British against sending their army from Suakin to Berber, was misleading and in the interest of disaster to the British. Major Wilson graduated with high honors at Staunton, Va., and served as corps officer under Stonewall Jackson.

KANSAS CITY, 3.—The sheriff of Marion county, Kansas, passed through the city to-day, en route for Leavenworth, with R. Calhoun, aged 40 years, of Marion Center, Kansas, who is under sentence of forty years' imprisonment. Calhoun, who was a superintendent of a Sunday school and a member of a church choir, was indicted for the debauchery of fourteen girls, aged from 10 to 14 respectively, members of the Sunday school. He pleaded guilty to the two first indictments, and was sentenced to twenty-one years on each. He was guarded by a party of armed men to the evening train and brought here to-day. His inhuman practices commenced about a year ago, and caused intense excitement in the community when they became known. He is supposed to have a wife in Indiana.

CHICAGO, 4, 10:30 a.m.—The drop in the price of London consols, accompanied by premonitory rumblings of an impending war between England and Russia, gave a strong impulse to the wheat market this morning, and values advanced one to one and a half cents within the first 10 minutes of trading. May wheat, which closed last night at 79½, rose to 81½, but has since fallen back to 80½. Other markets are stronger in sympathy, and at this hour everything on the speculative list is firm and higher.

WASHINGTON, 4.—A little before 11, the doors of the President's gallery were opened and people entitled to admission were escorted in. Among them were Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, the sisters of the President-elect, Rev. W. A. Cleveland and wife and their two sons, Mr. Hastings, nephew of the President-elect, Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yoeman and Miss Annie Yoeman, his nieces, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon of Toledo and Col. and Mrs. Lamont. The blue tapestried seats of the diplomatic gallery remained longest vacant, but they too were filled by a quarter-past 11. A quorum of senators having arrived, the business of the Senate was proceeded with slowly, owing to frequent and long interruptions while awaiting the action of conferees on the appropriation bill. The only events of the early proceedings which were not upon the programme were the outbreaks of applause.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Grant retiring bill passed both Houses amid thunders of applause. It has been signed by the President and unanimously confirmed by the Senate in open session.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Thomas Sexton, Home Rule member from Sligo, gave notice that to-morrow he would call the attention of the House to the "imminent danger of menacing the rights of members of the House of Commons to speak and vote, owing to the recent action of Speaker Peel in the O'Brien episode."

The Marquis of Hartington announced that the government had received official advices confirming the report that another sortie against the Mahdi's men had been made by the garrison at Kassala, resulting in the defeat of the garrison and the loss of 28 officers and 632 men.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Radical, moved the resolution that he gave notice of last Friday, "that the House of Commons regrets that the militia have been embodied, because it indicates a resolution on the part of Her Majesty's government to interfere in Soudan by force of arms." He followed up the introduction of this motion by a vigorous denunciation of the course the government was pursuing in Soudan at the present time. The motion was lost by a vote of 14 to 19.

Fitzmaurice, under secretary for the foreign department, said the sortie and defeat of the Kassala garrison by El Mahdi's Arabs occurred the 2d of February. He explained the difficulty of relieving this garrison by saying it was far inland, being 280 miles from Suakin and 293 miles from Massowah on the Red Sea, that relief could be afforded through friendly tribes only.

The Marquis of Hartington said the question of continuing the present policy of the government in Soudan has been decided by last week's debate and last Friday's vote. He defended the sending of the Guards, who, he said, expected to be employed in war whenever serious operations were needed. It was not intended to call out the reserves, he said, just yet, "but the government will not hesitate to do so," the War Secretary added, "if it should become necessary." In regard to colonial offers of military assistance, the secretary said the government had not declined any of them, but was now communicating with the colonies for the purpose of ascertaining the exact nature of the assistance which the colonies could render.

BERLIN, 2.—In the debate on the proposed credits for Cameroons, in the Reichstag, Bismarck said the work of colonization would be impossible if the government was obliged to force every demand from the Reichstag. It was imperative, he said, that the coun-