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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 16.—Yseult Dudley was arraigned in the police court this morning for shooting O'Donovan Rossa. Rossa was not in court, and the prosecuting officer announced that he had not called him because there was so much excitement about dynamite at present that extraneous matter might interfere with the orderly administration of justice. Ex-Judge Fullerton and Lawyer Butts appeared for Mrs. Dudley, who sat composedly near her counsel and listened intently, but with little evident concern to the testimony of the witnesses for the people. When the prisoner was asked by one witness whom she had shot, she said: "O'Donovan Rossa." Witness asked why, and was told by the prisoner that she had shot Rossa because she "wanted to kill him," and her reason for such a desire was that Rossa was "an enemy to my country."

The justice consented to fix the bail at \$3,000 for the prisoner's appearance before the grand jury. Mr. Dudley was remanded pending the appearance of bondsmen.

WASHINGTON, 16.—At a meeting of the House committee on appropriations to-night for consideration of the naval appropriation bill, Randall's proposition to increase the navy was adopted with amendments providing that the board to consider designs shall consist of three civilians, a line officer above the rank of captain, a naval constructor, naval engineer and the Secretary of the Navy; that the awards for designs of vessels shall be limited to \$10,000 and \$5,000; that there shall be but four different kinds of vessels, and that the report of the board shall be submitted to the President before the first Monday in December, and he in turn shall transmit it to Congress. The naval appropriation bill will be completed in the morning and reported to the House.

CHICAGO, 16.—William Stewart, a retired wholesale grocer, was awakened to-night, at his residence on Dearborn avenue, by a burglar alarm attached to one of his windows. He went out on the veranda, revolver in hand, and catching sight of a man crouching in the shadow, fired a shot to attract the attention of the police. The stranger immediately grappled with Stewart, wrested the weapon from him, and, without a word, fired a bullet through the ex-merchant's lungs. The supposed thief escaped, and Stewart is likely to die.

PANAMA, 16.—The country is in a complete uproar. Communication with the interior is entirely cut off, and regarding the condition of affairs at Bogota during the past month nothing is known.

Official bulletins claim that the government forces are triumphant everywhere, and that the popularity of Dr. Nunez continues undiminished. These reports, however, are not confirmed. Later advices state that Hernandez has abandoned his camp and gone to Garoa. Six thousand men are in pursuit.

On the 5th the government forces attacked Cucuta, and after a few hours' fighting captured the town. Many were killed on both sides. This is unofficial.

DENVER, Col., 16.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a heavy wind storm struck this city, and from that time until 6 this evening it blew 60 miles an hour. A number of buildings were partially or wholly unroofed and a number of plate fronts blown in. The damage will aggregate several thousand dollars.

At Monument, 50 miles south of here, several freight cars were blown from the track. Telegraphic communication with the southern part of State is interrupted.

NEW YORK, 16.—The bark *Lillian M. Vigus*, from London, arrived here to-day, reports that on January 25th, she fell in with an open boat containing Captain Larson, the second mate and two seamen, of the bark *Alfred*, from Pensacola, January 1st, for Liverpool. The men were in an exhausted condition. Captain Larson reports that he was in an open boat, preparing to take the remainder of the crew from their sinking ship, when the gale and sea carried them off, and he was thus compelled to abandon the remaining eight men of his crew. Captain Larson has little hope of ever hearing from the men whom they left on the bark. He thinks there is little doubt that they were soon washed overboard and lost, unless seen by some passing vessel and rescued.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—Judge Sullivan this morning rendered his decision on the question of alimony and counsel fees in the Sharon divorce case. He granted the plaintiff, *nee* Miss Sarah Althea Hill, \$2,500 a month from the date of application—January 9th—and \$55,000 counsel fees.

Judge Sullivan made an order directing the payment, on March 9, of counsel's fees, three months' alimony, and \$2,500 alimony the 8th of each month thereafter. Sharon being interviewed on the subject said: "I will neither pay promptly, nor shall I pay at all. There can be no compromise. My honor and the honor of my children are at stake. I would not purchase peace at any price. I will win peace from the decision of the court. Proceedings for appeal will be taken immediately."

TROY, 17.—Last night's storm was the severest in years. Trains on the Troy and Boston, New York Central and up north are snow bound.

At Rouses Point, the north-bound trains laid over last night. Trains on the Troy and Boston road are snow-bound at Pownal. Street car travel between Troy, Lansingberg, Cohoes and other points was suspended last night. Efforts are making this morning to open tracks to the different points in this section. A heavy wind is stripping the trees of branches, leveling fences and blowing down chimneys. Country roads are blocked with drifts in places, twenty feet high. Stages are abandoned and mails late.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., 17.—Heavy snow storm last night; about 11 inches, and a terrible wind. Trains are all laid out. No trains from the south since 8 last evening.

KANKAKEE, Ill., 17.—Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, while snowed in near Kankakee, entertained his seventy fellow passengers with personal and military reminiscences saying: "I dislike to discuss battles over which generals are in controversy, still I assure you that if our Union generals say they were not surprised at the battle of Shiloh, it is a great surprise to me. Had not the death of the Confederate Joe Johnson happened just when it did, our fate would have been far different."

CHICAGO, 17.—The weather in Chicago has moderated somewhat. At 8 a.m. the mercury showed four degrees below zero. At Omaha it was cloudy and 10 above. Des Moines, snowing and five above; in Dakota and Manitoba the thermometer still ranges from twenty to thirty below, so that no immediate relief can be expected. The worst effect of the storm is still felt south and southeast of Chicago. Freight traffic is quite generally suspended. Passenger trains of east-bound roads, except the Grand Trunk, are moving, though delayed. Incoming trains are from one to three hours late. The Grand Trunk has been closed since Sunday. The Pan Handle, Chicago and Eastern Illinois and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago are still snowed up. The Illinois Central trains are several hours late, but announced to be in shape by noon. The Alton, Wabash, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy are all delayed. St. Paul and Northwestern are going out on time but incoming trains are from one to two hours late.

WICHITA, Kansas, 17.—As a result of the numerous telegrams from General Hatch, and United States District Attorney Hatton, to the authorities at Washington, it has been decided to issue new warrants for the arrest of Couch, Stafford and other Oklahoma invaders and the warrants will be made returnable March 5th, the day the boomers have set for another raid on the Territory. General Hatch will leave at once for his military headquarters at Caldwell.

NEW YORK, 17.—A *Sun* special from Griffin, Ga., says: Excursionists from Iowa passed through this place to-day on their way to visit the site of Andersonville, the Confederate prison pen. A large crowd assembled at the depot, and an address of welcome was delivered, to which suitable response was made. Then for ten minutes there was mingling of citizens and excursionists. As the train started from the depot the Iowans joined lustily in singing, "We'll Hang Jeff Davis to a Sour Apple Tree." For a moment the citizens stood dumb, and then burst forth in a yell of execration such as is seldom sent after departing visitors. One indignant ex-Confederate proposed that a telegram be sent to the next town to head the offenders off and mob them.

MILWAUKEE, 17.—This is the ninth day since the missing steamer *Michigan* left Grand Haven with supplies for the ice-bound propeller *Oneida* and has not since been heard from. Officers of the line to which she belongs still refuse to believe the boat has met with serious accident, but think she has encountered a heavy field of ice in mid-lake and is unable to free herself. Lake Michigan is now said to be entirely frozen over—probably for the first time in its history.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—A *Ledger's* Washington special says: Rosecrans' seven minutes speech on the Grant retirement bill yesterday is deprecated by his friends, because of the uncalled for attack made upon the military reputation of Grant, and the mean innuendoes indulged in as to his personal integrity. Rosecrans protested that he was incapable of permitting his personal feeling for alleged injustice done him by Grant to interfere with his sense of public duty, yet every sentence he uttered showed that his opposition to the measure was prompted by vindictiveness. The speech did Rosecrans more injury than it did Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—Mamie Hasson, aged 11, returning home from the butcher's with some meat to-day, was followed by three or four dogs, who were jumping around her and snapping at the meat. The child became frightened and ran toward home. The wailing curs were joined by others, who quickly secured the meat, and knocked down the child and attacked her. She was terribly mangled when rescued by two men, attracted by her cries, but may recover.

WHATCOM, W. T., 17.—The new residence of John H. Stenger, President of Washington Colony, was blown to atoms to-night by dynamite. Loss, \$3,000. No lives lost. The cause can not be learned, but it is supposed to be the outcome of land troubles which have been brewing two years.

COLUMBUS, 17.—The State Trade and Labor Assembly has appointed committees and presented resolutions condemning the bill providing for the piece

plan at the penitentiary, and several other measures proposed in the interest of labor, including the committee appointed to investigate the cause of the strike in the Hocking Valley.

At a meeting of miners held in Straitsville to-day, it was resolved to go to work at the fifty-cent rate, and request the operators to withdraw the contract binding miners to discard the Union.

Reports from the valley are: All the old miners who can get work are going in, though all can not be accommodated owing to foreign labor, which has been brought in during the strike.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The naval appropriation bill, as reported to the House, provides for an appropriation of \$13,515,838. The estimates for the next fiscal year were \$30,654,011, more than one-half of which was for the increase of the navy. In lieu of the estimate for increase of the navy, Randall's proposition providing for the appointment of a board to consider and report to Congress plans of vessels for the navy, and making an indefinite appropriation for the building of such vessels as may be recommended by the board, was adopted. The members of the committee favoring the proposition were Randall, Forney, Ellis, Hancock, Hutchins, Follett, Burnes, Washburn and Long. Those opposed—Holman, Townsend, Keifer, Cannon and Horr. Ryan was absent. This same board is authorized to consider whether the five unfinished monitors are suffering from their present incomplete condition, and whether they shall be completed and armed. An appropriation of \$500,000 is recommended for the completion of the *New York*.

The Secretary of the Interior has made the following order for the successful management of Indian industrial schools conducted under direction of the Department in the several States and Territories and not on Indian reservations: "It is very desirable to secure and maintain the friendly feeling and sympathy of citizens in the community in which the schools are located, and to have their cordial cooperation with the managers of the school in the advancement of the Indian youth. In furtherance of this object it is the desire of this Department that a board of visitors shall be organized for each of the schools, to consist of five citizens, residing in the vicinity of the schools, who are eminent in their respective communities for their public spirit, intelligence and philanthropy, and who may be willing to serve without pecuniary compensation or other expense to the Government. Suitable persons will be invited by the Secretary of the Interior to serve as members of said boards of visitors for the period of one year. It is the desire and with of this Department that the respective boards of visitors shall visit the schools for which they may be designated at least once each quarter, for the purpose of examining into the general administration of the affairs of the schools and the efficiency and conduct of the officers and employees thereof, and to make, from time to time, such suggestions and recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as, in their judgment, may be for the general welfare of the Indian children, the better management of the schools, and for the interest of the public service. In the exercise of their functions the respective Boards of Visitors shall have free and uninterrupted access to the school grounds and buildings; shall be permitted to visit all the rooms, inspect all property, food and supplies, and witness any and all exercises of the school. Superintendents and managers of the schools will afford all proper and necessary facilities to enable the Boards to render aid and assistance as is designed by this order."

Representative Belford says to-night that if an attempt is made to engraft upon the sundry civil bill a proposition to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar, there will be lively times in the House; and that, before such a measure shall succeed, he and other friends of the silver bill will resort to filibustering tactics and continue them until March 4th. Col. Belford claims that 125 members are opposed to the suspension of silver coinage and will fight any bill having that purpose in view with all the means at their command.

The committee on naval affairs, which investigated the charges made by Dr. Collins of Minneapolis, who alleged his brother, Jerome J. Collins, then of the New York *Herald*, was inhumanly treated by certain officers connected with the Jeannette expedition, make report finding that the charges are not sustained by the evidence. In view of the character of some of the evidence given before the committee, and the circumstances under which Mr. Collins joined the expedition, the following extract from the report will have peculiar significance to all who knew the unfortunate journalist: "It appears from the evidence that Mr. Collins was a gentleman kindly of heart and charitable in disposition. By reason of an act of Congress, it became necessary for him to enlist as a seaman in order to be permitted to join the expedition, and not being accustomed to naval discipline, his exercise chafed and irritated him, and so far as he was concerned, he thought it unnecessary. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it is not strange that he entertained this opinion, and sensitive by nature, he took exceptions to acts and conversations that men of different temperament would not have noticed or regarded."

The sub-committee of the House committee on appropriations recently presented to the full committee the

fortifications appropriation bill, providing for an aggregate expenditure of \$500,000. To-night this bill was referred back to the sub-committee with instructions to report a bill similar to that of last year, which appropriated about \$100,000 for repairing and preserving existing fortifications. The general deficiency appropriation bill was completed to-night. It aggregates about \$4,000,000.

Speaker Carlisle has almost entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He was at the Capitol to-day, but did not preside over the session of the House.

Representative Randall is suffering from cold, and though present at the Capitol to-day, remained during the entire session in his committee room.

Agent Armstrong, of Crow Indian agency, Montana, has reported to the Indian bureau that Spotted Horse, Bear Wolf and Deaf Bull, three Crow Indians, are turbulent and dangerous, and have assaulted him. The Secretary of the Interior, therefore, directed that the Indians named be arrested and imprisoned.

The indications are that the Senate may this afternoon confirm Mr. Kriedler as Marshal of Montana, to succeed Mr. Botkin.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., 17.—Heavy snow storm last night. About eleven inches fell. Terrible wind. Trains all laid out. No trains from the south since 8 last evening.

Plymouth, N. H., 17.—The worst snow storm and blow of this year, occurred last night. The highways are impassable. Eighteen inches of snow fell.

Quebec, 17.—The blizzard continued with unabated fury till daylight, when a storm set in. The railroads are blocked.

Montreal, 17.—The heaviest snow-storm for years has been raging here since last evening. Traffic on railways is at a standstill. No trains arrived to-day from any point.

Hamburg, Pa., 17.—The snow-storm that raged yesterday throughout the western and northern part of the State, was one of the heaviest for several years.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—Great excitement was occasioned to-day by the riotous conduct of a large number of unemployed workmen. Three thousand paraded the streets with banners bearing mottoes of their grievances. Several bands of music accompanied the procession, and marched to the building occupied by the Local Government Board. A committee broke ranks, entered the office and demanded relief for the people they represented. They wanted immediate employment on the construction of municipal works, which they said were needed for the public good. The officials of the board refused the committee, and the crowd became a howling mob. The police then attempted to interfere, but were soon overpowered. The paraders then invaded Downing Street, and stopped in front of the official residence of Gladstone. They howled and hissed and showered invectives against the government. A Cabinet council was being held at the time, and the mob attempted to force their way into the room where the council was sitting, but the police, at this point, received reinforcements and ejected the intruders. The mob then attempted to storm the Admiralty and Home Office, but were driven off and finally dispersed by the police.

There was a large meeting to-day of unemployed workmen on the Thames Embankment. Resolutions were adopted demanding a reduction in the hours of labor of government workmen and the construction of useful public works to give employment to the idle.

Mr. Hyndman, chairman of the democratic federation, presided at the meeting of unemployed workmen this afternoon. Cheers for a social revolution were given and violent speeches were made. The speakers insisted that railway and other public companies should be forbidden to employ men over eight hours a day. One asserted that Jay Gould had recently defeated a similar measure in New York State, and that he had his prototypes in the Goshens, Rothschilds and Brasseys of this country. The policemen drew their staves when the crowd became noisy and demonstrative. The mob, when charged by the police, precipitately fled. Some stones were thrown at the police and several of them were knocked down during the disturbance. No arrests were made.

LAGOON, 16.—It is reported that the French treaty with Burmah cedes to France the Shan States and the Mogaung ruby mines. Five hundred French soldiers are allowed to guard the miners. Burmah is permitted to import arms and munitions through Tongkin, and a Burmese ambassador will reside in Paris and a French minister resident at Mandalay. France promises Burmah protection against British encroachments.

LAIS, 16.—*Le Temps'* telegram from Shanghai, dated Sunday, says that Admiral Courbet on Sunday morning opened fire on three Chinese men-of-war, which took refuge in Ningpoo river. Further result of the attack is not known.

BERLIN, 16.—Marquis De Henaffel, Portuguese minister, Col. Strauch, president of the African International Association, and Baron De Courcel, French ambassador, have signed a treaty, dated February 14, defining the territory of the African International Association. The boundary line starts from the north bank of the Congo at

Kobaborabo, extends to Kalinda Bay, and thence runs parallel, intersecting the meridian at the confluence of the Colucalla and Lucalla rivers. This meridian is followed until it meets the Lucalla, whence the line takes course from the Lucalla to its confluence with the Chiloango. The boundary also follows the course of the Congo from its mouth to its confluence with the Uan-gouango, at a point between the Dutch and Portuguese factories, leaving the latter, with Hogui, in possession of Portugal.

LONDON, 17.—It is reported to-day that the riotous conduct of the unemployed workmen yesterday and the growing feeling of discontent among the same class in other large business centres, created a strong feeling in government circles in favor of accepting the offers from several colonial governments of volunteers for service in Egypt. It is deemed unwise to make further drafts on home troops.

Victoria, New South Wales, will send a contingent composed of 700 men for service in Egypt. A combined action on the part of the colonies for furnishing a large force of volunteers for the Egyptian service is suggested.

PARIS, 17.—A dispatch from General DeLisle states that the French loss at the taking of Langson was 30 killed and 222 wounded.

BERNE, 17.—Swiss officials have been warned of a plot to blow up the federal palace with dynamite in retaliation for the repressive measures recently adopted by the Federal Council. It is stated that the police of Geneva have discovered a secret dynamite factory in that city and that all the workmen employed in the factory were Swiss.

ROME, 17.—The Pope refused to see Michael Davitt. It is stated he fears Davitt under present circumstances as an unfriendly act.

LONDON, 17.—An Arabian paper publishes an extract from a letter from El Mahdi to Osman Digna, stating that two attempts to cross the White Nile and attack Khartoum in the rear were thwarted by the deepness of the water and want of boats. Therefore he was quietly awaiting, at Omdurman, the arrival of the English army. He leaves to Osman Digna the defense of the route from Suakim, thus enabling them to cut off the retreat of the English by the other route.

KORTI, 17.—The commander at Metemneh asked the Mahdi for guns and ammunition, as he is unable to fight the English with spears. The Mahdi replied: "Don't fight. Wait awhile, and I will come and destroy the infidels."

KORTI, 17.—Col. Buller telegraphs that a convoy of wounded in charge of Gen. Talbot, on the way from Gubat to Gakdul, met a force of 5,000 rebels at a point nine miles from Gubat, and a slight skirmish ensued, in which one British soldier was killed. The rebels then proceeded towards Metemneh. The fact that they refrained from attacking the English is believed to be due to the stringent order to reinforce the garrison at Metemneh without engaging the English en route.

Gen. Talbot's convoy arrived safely at Abu Klea. The skirmish with the rebels lasted an hour and a half. The wounded are doing well but Gen. Stewart is quite feverish to-night.

BERLIN, 17.—Quite an exciting scene took place in the Reichstag last evening during a debate on the subject of increasing the duty on cereals. While Bismark was speaking in favor of raising the duty on wheat to 3 marks, he noticed a commotion among the new German liberal and socialist members who occupied seats on the left of the House. Becoming indignant at the noise he stopped for a moment, and then pointing in the direction of the offending members said: "Mischief is your tactics." Cries arose from the left: "This is monstrous! You will then say we foretell that the people would not suffer from this blood tax!" Deafening tumult ensued and it was some moments before order was restored.

LONDON, 17.—Advices from Cameroons state that Consul Hewitt had requested traders who complained of German treatment to summon a court of inquiry, inviting German traders to attend. The captain of the German vessel *Olga* forbade the court to meet on German territory. The German admiral then arrived and bombarded the town for two hours, resulting in a heavy carnage of natives. Hewitt thereupon sent the admiral a statement of English claims, and received the curt reply that Cameroons was German territory under martial law, and the admiral intended to do as he pleased. Hewitt resolved to refer the matter to the English foreign office. Meanwhile all trade is at a standstill. Both natives and Europeans are angry and excited, resenting German intervention. If they are unable to resist, they will emigrate to English territory on Amber Bay.

LONDON, 17.—The treaty under which Germany has established a protectorate over the Samoans or Navigator's Islands was signed the 10th of November last, at Opia, which is the principal port of the Island of Opolu, and is the capital of the Samoan group. The ostensible object of the treaty is to secure good government for the Islands.

The text of the German-Samoan treaty is published. It provides for a council of State, to consist of the German Consul, two Samoans and two Germans, to establish laws in the interest of the Samoans and German residents. A German officer will act as adviser to the King, and judge all penal matters in which Germans are concerned. Prisons will be erected for