#### NO. 207

### FOREIGN CABLES.

Peace Negotiations Have a Happy Effect on Foreign Securities.

England has Received Details of the Battle of Kushk.

Sir Peter Lumsden's Cipher Dispatches Being Deciphered.

Gen. Komaroff has Been Made Russian Governor of Penjdeh.

The Three Enperors Preparing for Another Meeting.

The Story of the Burning of Colon Scenes (of Fighting, Bloodshed, Incendiarism and Misery,

#### AFGHAN DIFFICULTIES.

PRONTIER POSTS EVACUATED. St. Petersburg, April 17 .- Gen. Komaroff reports that the Afghans have evacuated all the frontier posts, and that the Russian outposts occupy their former positions. He also states that he will proceed shortly to inspect his advanced pears,

London, April 7.—Stocks very firm. Con sols advanced to 96, and Russian securities

1:30 p. m.—Consols 96% for both accounts 2 p. m.—Russian securides 88%. 2:30 p. m.—Consols 96% for both.

PENJUEH NOT WORTH FIGHTING FOR. Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, in a di-Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, in a dispatch to the home givernment said that in his opinion Penjdeh is not worth fighting for, as the sureer has had for a long time, very little control over the tribes in the vicinity, and that they were in a continual state of warfare and a source of much uneasiness to the ameer. The latter, he believed, would willingly conceed Penjdeh to the Russians in the interests of peace as it would also prevent cattle raiding on the border. It is now announced that the

peace as it would also prevent cattle raiding on the border. It is now announced that the cabinet in discussing Earl Dofferin's message, adopted the same view

It appears that the above item originated in the Central News agency. This was the agency referred to in Granville's statement in the house of lords last night in which he characterized that news agency and provider and acterized the s news as unauthorized and always inaccurate in reports.

IN THE COMMONS. Giadstone, in the house of commons, this afternoon stated that the government had to-day received from Sir Peter Lumsden, a reply to their request, for an independent report upon the Pendjeh incident. In this it is stated that Gen. Komaroff was aware at as early a date as the 28th of March, of the unearly a date as the '28th of March, of the understanding agreed upon on March 17th, between Russia and Esglaud. According to
the terms of this agreement, England was to
deter the Afghans and the czar was to deter
his troops from advancing beyond the psitions, they then respectively occupied, watil
some subsequent agreement about the demarcation of the Afghan frontier could be reached
between the two governments. The hattle on cation of the Argnan frontier could be reached between the two governments. The battle on the Kushk was fought therefore several days after Gen. Komaroff had been made aware of the agreement not to advance. It will be remembered that Capt. Yates, a British officer, who witnessed the battle, was assured by a Russian officer who commanded in the fight. that he knew nothing of the understanding of the 17th of March. Sir Peter Lumsden's pres-

APPEARS TO WARRANT THE INFERENCE that whatever Gen. Kemaroff knew officially about the St. Petersburg agreement with London he kept it to himself.

Gladatone being asked if the government had protested against the recent occupation of Penjdeh by Gen. Komaroff and his estaba Russian administration there, answered that the government had not yet made either occurrence a subject of official communication with Russia. The govern-ment was awaiting further information, the

premier said, concerning these events.

In the house of commons to-day, continuing, Gladstone said: We asked Sir Peter Lamsden for full and consecutive accounts of the events of the 30th of March, the day the battle on the Ku hk was fought. A telegram has been received since we sent our request This telegram is dated at Tierpul, April 13 It is in cipher and is now becong deciphered. We shall be unable to say anything further on this branch of the subject until this dispatch is fully deciphered. The fact that the Russian commander was aware of the agreement of the 17th of March before the 30th of March, and the question as to whether or not he acted upon instructions of contrary to instruct the second of the second tians or contrary to instructions concerning that agreement, would form a subject for future communications between the govern ment and Russia. In regard to the reported establishment by the Russians of an adminis tration at Penjdeh, the government knew nothing officially and must await fuller infor-

GLADSTONE CONCLUDED BY SATING

The government will on Monday or Tuesday next ask the house to sanction a vote of credit. When this is requested, we shall state how much money is wanted and what it is wanted for, and then we shall probably be able to cover the entire question fully. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under the foreign secre tary in answer to an interrogatory put by Sir Stafford Northcote in the commons said the government considered Penjdeh, in Afghan-istan proper, but not far from the Russian

THE AFGHAN LOSSES.

LONDON, April 17 .- The Times' St. Peters burg correspondent says later details state that the Afghan losses by Russian bullets cold and hunger amount to 1,000 men. PULL DETAILS RECEIVED.

LONDON, April 17.—The government has received from General Sir Peter Lumsden full details of the battle of March 30th between Komaroff's forces and the Afghans or the Kushk river

WE THREE WILL MEET AGAIN.

Lodon, April 17.—The emperors of Germany and Austria and the czar of Russia are arranging for another meeting to be held this spring. The place chosen for the meeting is the castle of Galician Nobleman in Austrian terrifory, close to the Russian frontier.

The Panic Stricken Populace

Almost without provisions or water for two days. The Panama Railroad company's superintendent, Mr. G. A. Burt, and director general of the Canal company, Mr. Jules lighwaymen stopped the stage from Vulture last night and obtained an express box containing \$5,400 treasure.

It is understood that Emperor William desires yearly meetings of this kind as a means of peace between the three counties.

St. Patersburg, April 17.—It] is stated that Turkey has positively assured Russis that in the event of war no English fronclad will be allowed to enter the Black sea, Turkey has also declared that she could make the Dardanelles impassable in a few hours if

necessary.

LONDON, April 17.—Gen. Komaroff has been appointed Russian governor of Penjdeh and has put sarik officials in charge who are Russian subjects. Everybody here is convinced that if war breaks out the Russians will seize Herat before England can turn around. "I have the best authority for staticathing that Com. Komanoff, advanced in second around. Thave the cost authority for statung that Gen. Komaroff advanced in accordance with the express orders from the governor of the Caucasus and Gen. Komaroff in a telegram to St. Petersburg expressly states

QUARANTINE AGAINST CHOLERA. The governments of France, Hollaud, Portugal and Turkey have declared quarantine against all vessels coming from Spanish ports, on account of the cholera epidemic on the southern and eastern coasts of Spain.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS. PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IMPROVE THE POREIG

SECURITIES. LONDON, April 17 .- The stock market closed buoyant. Rebuying on the part of the bears acted with a powerful effect upon the sensi-

tive market. Paris, April 17.-The bourse to-day was mimated and in sympathy with the improved ondition of the London market. Russian curities advanced during the day 41 points. Brelin, April 17.—There was a very firm teeling on the bourse to-day as a result of a more favorable aspect of the Afghan ques-

tion.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, April 17.—An important advance in prices took place on the strength of hopeful news from London.

VINNA, April 17.—The cheerful character of advices from London to-day had a marked effect on the bourse, and there was an important rise in prices.

the number of these prisoners has been considerably augmented by the receipt of straggling rebels captured in the surrounding dis-tricts. It is not known just how many rebels were thus held prisoners at Colon, but good authorities place the number at about 440. Authentic information reached this city last night that on Wednesday the officers of the Columbian government selected one hundred of the worst rebels invisced of Colons. of the worst rebels imprisoned at Colon, and placing them on board a steamer carried them out into the bay where the entire one hundred were thrown overboard and drowned. THE STORY OF THE BURNING OF COLON, OR AS

PINWALL. NEW YORK, April 17 .- Advices by man rom Panama to the 8th instant are received. The story of the burning of Colon or Aspinwall, is given as follows: A lawyer named Preston seized the opportunity in the absence of the perfect of Colon with all the troops, The bill was finally laid upon the table. for thr purpose of meeting General Fitzpurn who had attacked Panama, to seize the city of Colon. He levied forced loans and collected a mixed force which caused much apprehen-

PRESTON DEMANDED THESE MUNITION and upon the refusal of the demand by the Pacific Mail officers. He imprisoned them. He sent word to the commander of the Galena, that these prisoners would be released if the munitions were delivered to bim and they would be shot if any marines were landed. Commander Kane then took charge of Colon in the name of the United States. Preston subsequently had an engagemen outside the city with the troops from Panama and was defeated. The Pacific Mail officers escaping during the fight. About noon on the 30th men from Panama numbering some 120 advanced upon the town and a heavy fire

THE SCENE IN TOWN DEGGARS DESCRIPTION. ullets were flying in all directions and the terrified populace abandoning their homes and fortunes and were seeking safety in flight. The town was entirely constructed of wood and bullets passed through the houses as if they had been card board. When defeat became certain to Preston fires commenced. Many declare that Preston personally fired the government house where the first fire originated. Preston is now, together with a companion, a close prisoner on board the Galena. Directly after one fire started, a dozen were set in different directions. A strong wind was blowing, and a pandemonium of fre, robbery, shooting and misery ensued. All who could fled on board of ships; few saved anything. Thousands flocked to a new town lately built by the cacal company, on the ground they have formed at the entrance to

OTHERS TOOK REFUGE

n a few houses which remained standing on the beach. The machine shops and round house of the latter company were saved, but an immense quantity of rolling stock was destroyed, together with local merchandise and transit cargo. The United States marines and sailors are reported to have acted admir-ably. Troops from the English gunboat Lilly were also landed and assisted in keeping guard, but were withdrawn after the Canal company had found a guard for the protection of their houses and property which had re-mained intact.

This guard caught many plunderers, as did

also the men of the Galena. All caught red-handed were immediately tried and on the following day shot. Fifty-eight persons, among whom it is believed several were inno-

cent people, were thus SUMMARILY DISPATCHED.

During the fight between the troops which went hence and Preston's people some 20 or 30 persons were killed while many more were wounded. All these were burned during the fire and the charred remains of all yet encum-ber the streets. The flames flashed through the houses, in hudreds of which powder, alcohol, liquors and general merchandise were store; in immene quantities and fre-quent explosions from which added terror to the scene.

to alleviate the missery and distress and the vessels in the bay of all nationalities were freely opened to refugees. While the troops were recklessly sent out from here by General TURKEY ASSURES BUSSIA. Gonima, to fight in the streets of Celon were thus leading to the destruction of that town, the streets of Panama were resounding with with rifle shots. Conferences had been held during the previous days by commissioner sent here to discuss matters with Genera

Alzpure.

He however demanded the unconditional surrender of Gonima, which was finally accomplished after some further sharp fighting. LACKS CONFIRMATION.

PANAMA, via Galveston, April 17. - A rumor has prevailed here that a hundred rebels have been drowned at Colon. Enquiry fails to con-

llinois' Non-Progressive Legislature pecial Telegram to THE BEE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 17 .- When the joint ession convened Sittig left his seat on the republican side and took possession of the desk vacated by the death of Shaw, democrat, with whom he has paired his vote, and for the first time in the history of the sessio there was an occupant of a chair draped in funeral garb. In front of the ruddy-faced and direlect republican was the floral tribute placed on the deak as a mark of respect to the dead man, with the words in everlasting, "At Rest." Senator Ruger was again absent, Every other republican was present and voted (accept Sittig) for Logan for United States senator, making 100 votes for him. Several democrats were absent and no democratic votes were cast. The second ballot gave the same result. It is alleged here this morning that democratic money has been freely offered of late to republican members to induce them to vote for a democrat for senator. No rames are given, but as far as known no republican has taken the bait. The air is again full of rumors about the senatorship. One is that John R. Hoxie, of the Chicago stock yards, is ready with a big tarrel to consolidate the democrats and buy up a few republicans of easy virtue to elect him United States senator. Duncan, of Lasalle, is setting up the Rest," Senator Ruger was again absent, portant rise in prices.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DEALING WITH THE INSURGENTS.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The City of Mexico special says that when the troops of the Columbian government finally entered Colon after it had been burned by the rebels under the leadership of Preston, they captured several squads of rebels, and during the past ten days the number of these prisoners had been and certain republicans to agree upon and select a broad guage man for sans. upon and select a broad guage man for sena-tor, who while he is personally friendly to President Cleveland, would not be an objec-President Cleveland, would not be an objectionable partisan. Private conversation among members convinces your correspondent that a strong feeling is growing that this legislature must adjourn without electing a senator and that there will shortly be a new deal on the part of the republicans and democrats. There is much restiveness under the existing caucus on both sides.

ILLINOI".

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE. SPRINGFIELD, Tils., April 17.-In the house Dill's bill allowing railroad corporations to consolidate was sdvanced to a third reading. The bill to provide for printing and distribu tion of the revised statutes was read the first time and a motion to refer to the judiciary committee caused consideraple discussion

The committee report recommending an appropriation of 85,000 a year to provide rooms for the appellate court in Chicago, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, was much discussed but not adopted.

Considine, Winslow and Goodspeed were appointed to recommend employes to be retained in the house. Caldwell's bill appropriating \$23,000 for

paving around the executive mansion advanced to the third reading, 64 to 20. Adjourned. In the senate the Curtiss bill, changing the

election law and to provide for filling vacanot was the same. Adjourned. Sittig during the joint assembly occupied deceased Shaw's seat on the democratic side of the house.

WONDERFUL BRAVERY. NINE-YEAR-OLD-BOY LAYS DOWN HIS LIFE NI

AN EFFORT TO SAVE HIS BROTHER. Special telegram to THE BEE

Kemp was burned to death while setting fire to a straw stack. The BEZ reporter went to the Scene of the accident and here learned of the burness and in the straw stack. The bez reporter went to the United States, hereby declare and proclaim said executive order of February 27, the bravest act on record. Mr. Kemp was the bravest act on record. Mr. Kemp was plowing in a field with his two sonsaged 9 and years following him. A quarter of a mile listant stood e straw stack which Mrs Kemp told the oldest boy to "go and set fire to."
The youngest boy accompanied his brother,
and on arriving at the straw stack run around CLIMBED TO THE TOP OF THE STACK.

The older boy thinking his brother had gone on to the house set fire to the straw and thus 'sealed his brother's doom." The flames, aided by a strong wind leaped to the top of the stack and set fire to the lad's clothes, whereupon he uttered several shricks. On seeing that his baby brother's life was in danger, the olders are the clother and the strain of the content of the strain of the strai ger, the oldest boy, with a nerve and bravery teat few men could "equal dashed into the flames and climbed to the top of the burning stack, seized his brother in his arms, and, amidst the flames of their burning clothes, jumped from the stack, ran to his ad-vancing tather and placed his dying brother in was burned from the boys' bodies. The youngest boy died shortly after being taken to the house. The oldest boy cannot live many hours, his flesh being burned to a crisp. Both boys were remarkably bright, handsome lads, and the self-possession and bravery of the oldest boy entitles Georgia Kamu's rame.

the oldest boy entitles Georgie Kemp's name to the highest rank among Americas noblest boys.

The entire disaster was witnessed by their father and took place before he could reach the stack.

Later.—Georgie Kemp who made the noble effort to rescue his brother from the burning straw stack, died this morning after a night of terrible suffering.

### NOTICE TO QUIT.

The President Issues the Proclamation According to Law,

Notifying All Parties That the Old Winnebago Reservation,

Located in the Territory of Dakota is Indian Land

And has Not Been Restored to the Public Domain

and Keep Out, Or the Whole Power of the United States Will be Used to Enforce

WASHINGTON NOTES,

the Law.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PROCLAMATION BE GARDING THE WINNESAGO LANDS, Washington, April 17 .- President Cleveland to-day issued the following proclama-

Whereas, By an executive order bearing the date of the Twenty-Seventh day of February, 1885. It was ordered that: All that tract of country in the territory of Dakots, known as the Old Winnebago reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek reservation, and lying on the east bank of the Missouri river lying on the east bank of the Missouri river set apart and reserved by executive order dated January 11th, 1875, and which is not covered by the executive order dated August 19th, 1879, restoring certain of the lands reserved by order of January 11th, 1875, except the following described tracts: Township No. 108, north range 71, west; 108, north range 72, west; fractional township 108, north range 73, west; the west half of section 4, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of township 107, north range 70, west; fractional township 107, north range 71, west; 107, north range 72, west; 107, north range 72, west.

The west half of township 106, north range

The west half of township 106, north range The west half of township 105, north range 70, west, and fractional township 105, north range 71, west, and except, also, all tracts within the limits of the aforesaid Winnebago reservation and the Sioux or Creek reservation which are outsize of the limits of the above described tracts, and which may heretofore have been allotted to the Indiana residing upon said reservation, or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by said Indians, under and in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the treaty with the Sioux Indians of April 29, 1898. Be and the same is hereby restored to the public domain,

Whereas, Upon claim being made that said order is illegal and in violation of the plighted faith and obligations of the United States, contained in sundry treaties heretofore entered into with Indian tribes or bands, occupants of said reservation, and that further execution of said order will not only occasion much distress and suffering to peaceful Ind-dians and retard the work of their civilization and engender among them a distrust of the national government.

I have determined after a careful examination of the several treaties, acts of congress and other official data bearing on the subject, aided and assisted therein by the advice and opinion of the attorney-general of the United States, duly rendered in that behalf, that the lands so proposed to be restored to the public domain, by said executive order of February 27, 1885, are included as existing Indian res-ervations, on the east bank of the Missouri river by the terms of the second article of the treaty with the Sioux Indians concluded in Seiter's bill relative to grain inspection in East St. Louis, was recalled from the senate committee on warehouses and referred to the committee on warehouses and referred to the committee on the judicial department. In the joint assemb y 100 votes were cast on the point assemb y 100 votes were cast on the ballot. John A. Logan received 100, United States provide for the removal of all seven residing or being found upon the Inspection. dian lands and territory without permission expressly and, legally obtained of the Interior

Now, therefore, to maintain inviolate the solemn pledges and plighted faith of the government as given in the treaties in question and for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian tribes as well as the Inited States in the premises, and to the end Fullerton, Neb., April 16.—News was that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said lands, where they will not be ligations of the United States with the Sioux ribe of Indians, and therefore to be inoperatribe of Indians, and therefore to be inopera-tive and of no effect; and I further declare that the lands intended to be embraced therein are existing In-dian reservations, and as such available for Indian purposes alone, and subject to the Indian intercourse acts of the United States. I do further warn and admonish all and every person, or persons, now in occupation of said lands, under volor of said executive of said lands, under color of said executive orders, and all such persons as are intending or preparing to enter and settle upon the same thereunder, that they will neither be permitted to remain or enter upon said lands, and such persons as are already there are hereby required to vacate and remove there from, with their effects, within sixty days from the date hereof, and in case due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States and this admonition and warning be not sufficient, to effect purposes and intentions bereis declared, all the power of the government will be employed to carry into proper execution the treaties and laws of the United States herein referred to In testimony hereof, I hereupto have set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of April in the year of Our Lord, 1885, and of independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Ninth. By the President,

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State. ONLY A REPRIMAND.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The court martial n the Hazen case sentenced hon to be reprimanded.

APPOINTED. The president made the following appoint nents to-day, to be consul generals of the United States: James S. Morgan, South Carolina, for Brit'sh colo ies in Australia, at

Melbourne; Jacob Mueller, Ohio, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. To be consuls
of the United States: Charles W. Wagner,
Missouri, at Toronto; Thomas R. Welch, Arkansas, at Hamilton, Canada; Francis A. Wigfall, Maryland, at Leeds, England; Charles
Jonas, Wisconsin, at Prague, Austria; Richard Stockton, New Jersey, at Rotterdam;
Wm. Slade, Ohio, at Brussels, Belgium; J.
Harvey Brigham, Louisiana, at Paso del
Norte, Mexico; Wm. J. Black, Delaware, at
Nuremburg, Germany; Francis Wharton,
Pennsylvania, examiner of claims in the state
department.

RULES GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF POST

OFFICE INSPECTORS. Costmaster-General Vilas has issued a list of rules governing the appointment of post-office inspectors. These rules after setting forth the routine of application declare that candidates must pass an examination before candidates must pass an examination before a board previous to appointment by the postmaster-general and that appointments will be made in the order of merit and for six months only, reappointment to depend on efficiency. Other influence than that of competency in examination will not be considered as unfavorably affecting the candidates chances for appointment. Inspectors are expected to perform their duty fearlessly, relying upon the support of the postmaster general against outside influences. And Warns Intruders to Get Out

CLEVELAND AND THE COLORED VIRGINIANS

A delegation of colored men from Virginia called upon the president to-day to present a petition asking him to appoint to positions in their state men who would not use their offices for political purposes.

The president received them cordially, and in reply to their representations, said: "I have histened with much interest to the words in which you have addressed me, and I am glad that you are determined to claim only the rights and privileges of citizens by the proper performance of your duties as such citizens. It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. I desire to remind you of this and to say that the vigilance to which I refer is based on that thoughtful consideration, which induces you to see and apprehend things that based on that thoughtful consideration, which induces you to see and apprehend things that pertain to your interests as citizens, and a knowledge of these things in your way, and without being blindly or cunningly deceived, and when this is fully accomplished, the day will come which I, for one, will be glad to see, when something better than race or color will divide the political action of these who are citizens of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTERS,

Jacob Mueller, who was to-day appointed consul general of Frankfort-on-the Main, is a resident of Cleveland Ohio, and editor of "Warecheter-Americ" published in that city. He left the republican party because of his disapproval of the position taken by that party on the personal liberty question, which was an issue in the Ohio state politics a few years ago. He was at one time lieutenant-governor of Ohio.

COL. JAMES M. MORGAN.

who was to day appointed consul general to Melbourne, is a native of Louisiana, and after the late civil war was a planter in South Carolina. He also served at one time on the staff of the Khedive of Egypt with Stone, Loring, and Long.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. In the court of commissioners on the Ata-bama claims to-day Hon. A. J. Creswell, counsel for the United States, announced that a short time ago the government received in-formation which led to the belief that illicit

stating hat Johnson was to-day convicted under section 5479 of the revised statutes and that his two accomplices would be brought to trial next September. The total amo fraudulently claimed in these cases was \$6, 650 and interest. It is stated that similar steps are likely to be taken in similar cases o suspected personation and fraud.

SECRETARY MANNING'S APPOINTMENTS. Secretary Manning to-day appointed B. Frank Abbott, of New Jersey, chief of a division in the office of the auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department, vice Mr. Wid-decombe, of Maryland, resigned by request. The appointee is a brother of Gov. Abbott of New Jersey. Secretary Manning's action in thus filling the office by appointment from the outside, instead of by promotion, is regarded as important by the civil service reformers, motion, is regarded since it is thought to be an indication of the policy which the administration will pursue with reference to fill the places of the chiefs of divisions. Ef-forts have been made it is said to induce the president to amend the civil service rules so as to make chiefs of divisions among the offi-

cers whose offices will be filled by examina-tion and promotion; but so far without suc-cess. The secretary of the treasury to-day approved the plans prepared by the supervis-ing architect for the public building to be erected in Council Bluffs. THE PRESIDENT AND THE AFRICAN ZION CONFER

ENCE. Delegates to the African Methodist Zion conference, which has been in session in this city, called upon President Cleveland to-day. They were cordially received by the president and Prof. Howard Day delivered an address on behalf of the delegates, in which he said they were not politicians not seekers of office. they were not politicians nor seekers of office but men interested in whatever concerns men and especially desirous that in this country there may be a good government for even the poorest citizens. He reterred to the extent of the Methodist church and the school work among the colored people and said: "This extended working of the church comes to-day o congratulate the president upon his lon. Some of our men voted for him, voting for or against him we recognize fact that he is president, not of a party mere The presiden

The president replied substantially Bishop Day and Gentlemen of the Confer ence: I am very much pleased to see you here, and am exceedingly gratified with the address which has just been delivered. I am glad to know that this goodly number repre-cents such a large portion of fellow citizens belonging to a particular race. As religious teachers your mission is a most important one, which cannot be ignored, and should not be under-estimated by the chief magistrate of the nation, nor by any other person holding official place. In church and in Sunday school are taught religion, good morals, honesty and a proper regard for established authority, all of which are exceedingly necessary to good citizenship. You have seen fit to refer to the democratic party to which I belong. My emeption of democratic principles embraces equal rights and privileges to all who are citizens of the United States, and I am glad to know that in the endeavo to enforce su

principles I shall have your confidence and support. I am pleased to greet you all, and take you by the hand.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. THE CLERICAL PORCE TOO SMALL TO DO THE WORK REQUIRED OF IT,

Special telegram to THE BEE. Washington, April 17. - Loud as have been the complaints of the democratic orators in congress and on the stump, as well as by the democratic newspapers, on account of what was asserted to be an unnecessarily large num bar of employes in the government depart short six weeks the heads of nearly all of the departments have discovered that the clerical force is insufficient to perform the work reforce is insufficient to perform the work re-quired of it, and to prevent the accumulation of arrears. Some of the heads of the depart-ments complain not only that the number of clerks is too small, but the salaries in some clerks is too small, but the salaries in some cases are too low. For example, Secretary Lamar is anxious to find a suitable man to succeed Chief Clerk Lockwood of the interior department. Mr. Lamar finds difficulty in making the change, because the salary of the office is too small. In the navy and postoffice departments, as well as in the pension office, it has already been found necessary to require clerks to remain at their desks several hours longer each day than has been the custom.

public to-day that they may be denied to-morrow. I have not received a line from Madame Patti on any subject whatever. She will sing in Boston, as I have just completed arrangements with her agent to that effects. It is all very well for Nevaia and the other small fry to report that sortof thing, but it is decidedly unlike Patti and not at all becoming. You see how this Nevada boom is being worked—a big splurge to day and columns of interest to-morrow. The press is all to blame. In England, you know, these psople would play for years without getting so much as a line. We manage these things much better in England, you know."

trading throughout the entire session. Despite peace advices, speculation continues strong and orders from the outside are reported large.

WHEAT.

In the rush to sell this morning prices declined 2½@3c below the closing of yesterday, but there was good buying at the decline and prices gradually rose 1½c from the inside, fluctuated and closed 1½c lower than yesterday. The feeling in Madame Patti on any subject whatever. She

PATTI'S FAREWELL.

EW YORK AND BOSTON PASSED BY OWING HER ILL HEALTH. EICHICAGO, April 17. — Madame Adelina Patti has written Col. Mapleson announcing that she will be unable to fill her New York and she will be unable to fill her New York and Boston engagements owing to ill health and the imperative orders of her physicians to Greater activity was witnessed in the cease work for several weeks. To a representative of the Associated press this morning, she said she had felt the necessity of retiring for a time and this had been forcibly impressed upon her by reason of

heavy work in this city her she would, therefore obey her physician and would sail at once for England from New York. Incidentally she remarked that her formation which led to the belief that illicit practices were being resorted to for the purpose of perpetrating a fraud upon the court in connection with ten cases. These were claims for losses alleged to have been sustained by the sailors on the ship "Nimrod," destroyed by the "Senandoah" The proceedings which Mr. Creswell has taken has resulted in the arrest in Arizona of one George A. Johnson, acting as agent and attorney one Reed, a notary public, and Edwards, a witness and accomplice of Johnson. He had just received a telegram from the United States marshal of Arizona stating hat Johnson was to-day converted.

Dr. E. D. Cross Sentenced to Death for the Murder of Dr. McCane.

Special telegram to the BER. GLENWOOD, Ia , April 17 .- In the district court to-kay in the case of the State vs. Dr. E. D. Cross, convicted of the murder of Dr. A. A. B. McCune, a motion for a new trial was argued, submitted and decided adversely to the defendant. The judge thereupon pronounced the death sentence, and fixed the date of execution on Friday, June 16, 1886, at the county jail in Glenwood. In the meancase goes to the supreme court on an appeal.

The Last Will and Testament of Gen. Anson Stager.

Special Telegram to THE BEE. CHICAGO, April 17.-The last will of the late Gen. Anson Stager was filed to-day in the probate court. In its first clause all property of deceased is left to his wife, Rebecca Stager, provided she is alive at the time of his death. In case of her death occurring be fore the death of the testator, then the estate is to be divided equally between the children of the deceased, Louisa Stager Gorton, Anna Stager Hickox and Eilen Sprague Stager. The estate, both real and personal property, is valued at \$850,000.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

In Spite of Peace Advices Speculation Continues Very Strong.

Wheat Fluctuated Considerable but Buying Was Good.

ments in Washington, it turns out that in a Corn Was Unsettled and in Symgathy With Wheat.

> The Cattle Trade Was Slow and Prices Unchanged.

The Hog Trade Fairly Active and Prices Firmer.

Greater Activity in Provisions With Prices Improved-Lard Steady With Little Change.

OBICAGO MARKETS. pecial telegram to the BEE.

Chicago, April 17.-To all outward ap pearance the contingency of a foreign war was eliminated from speculation on 'change today, and after a break in prices early in the day, as a result of early cable advices, and a strong advance in consols, the market ruled firm at medium figures, accompanied by active trading throughout the entire session. Des

CORN was very unsettled and broke 1@1‡c at the opening in sympathy with wheat, but improved under free buying 1½c; eased off a trifle, and closed about the same as yesterday afternoon. The pressure to sell in the

DATS PORK MARKET.

A very weak feeling prevailed at the opening, prices dropping of 20@3 c, but the demand improved later and prices rallied 25@20c and closed steady. Lard was steady and showed very little change. The CATTLE

trade to-day opened slow. Butchers stock rather scarce and prices steady, fat cows and fat heifers are commanding high prices, the ordinary run of cows and common canning

Trade fairly active and prices held firmer but not quotably higher except here and there a load of fancy singeing that may have sold at a nickel advance. Rough and common a load of fancy singeing that a nickel advance. Rough and common packers sold at \$4 30@4 40 and fair to good mixed \$4 50@4 55, with best asserted heavy at \$4 60@4 55; light, 140 and 200 pounds,

4 85@5 65. Grant Still Improving

NEW YORK, April 17, 8:30.-Gen. Grant had a very refreshing sleep and says he rested better than for many nights. He feels strong enough to get up and dress for the day. He has taken rourishment without pain in swal lowing and has not, since midnight, been dis-turbed by coughing. Pulse and temperature

Gen. Grant's progress towards convaleses for the past two days has been phemomenal. His physicians now openly express the opin-ion that he will recover. Dr. Shrady said he was prepared for any change, but did not an-ncipate any at present, but thought he would premature in saying the general out of

Switchman Killed, KANKAKEE, Ills., April 17.-Parris Ryder, switchman, was instantly killed by being run over by a train while making a coupling. The veteran railroader leaves a family.

# Spring Medicine

When the weather grows warmer, that | At no other season is the system so susextreme tired feeling, want of appetite, ceptible to the beneficial effects of a reduliness, languer, and lassitude, afflict liable tonic and invigorant. The impure

humors from the blood without the aid of a and restoring influences so happily and reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. effectively combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I could not sleep, and would get up in the morning with hardly life enough to get of good. I had no particular disease, but out of bed. I had no appetite, and my was tired out from overwork, and it toned

face would break out with pimples. I bought | me up." Mrs. G. E. Simmons, Cohoes, N. Y.

almost the entire human family, and scrof- state of the blood, the deranged digestion, ula and other diseases caused by humors, and the weak condition of the body, caused manifest themselves with many. It is im- by its long battle with the cold, wintry possible to throw off this debility and expel blasts, all call for the reviving, regulating "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me a great deal

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon | "For seven years, spring and fall, I had began to sleep soundly; could get up with- scrofulous sores come out on my legs, and out that tired and languid feeling, and my for two years was not free from them at appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, O all. I suffered very much. Last May I began "I had been much troubled by general taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had debility. Last spring Hood's Sarsaparilla taken two bottles, the sores healed and the proved just the thing needed. I derived an immense amount of benefit. I never felt better." H. F. MILLET, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made

100 Doses One Dollar

only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

humor left me." C. A. ARNOLD. Arnold, Me. "There is no blood purifier equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." E.S. PHELPS, Rochester, N.Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



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because every-

where recognized

as indispensible to Dealer and



