

HIS CONDITION.

Somewhat Improved This Morning, But a Change for the Worse Later in the Day.

At 2:30 This Afternoon the Patient Reported Delirious.

The Sickness of Roscoe Conkling Takes a Dangerous Turn.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Ex-Senator Conkling is confined to his home with an abscess in his right ear. His physicians have ordered complete rest and quiet.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Roscoe Conkling's condition changed much for the worse last night. He was booted up in the evening by the presence of his wife, whom he had not been permitted to see since his illness became serious. After her departure he sank into a stupor, from which he awoke, but at long intervals, and then only to display symptoms of delirium.

Dr. Fordyce Barker said, to-day, that he feared Conkling's ocular trouble had caused an affection of the brain, which may prove fatal. "All I care to do just now," said Dr. Barker, "is that Mr. Conkling should have a change within the last twenty-four hours and is very poorly indeed. I have called in Dr. Sands and Dr. Deland, and they, in company with Dr. Agnew and myself, will visit the patient this afternoon."

At 2:30 p. m. Conkling's condition was unchanged from the last report. At 2 o'clock Drs. Sands, Deland, Barker and Agnew called at Conkling's house and had a consultation. A few minutes after Hamilton Fish called, but was not admitted.

Dr. Barker, the conclusion of the conference, unpromising; that he was suffering from inflammation of the ear, which had extended to the membranes of the brain. The probabilities were that Conkling could not recover, though there was possibility that he might get well. His temperature was 103 and his pulse 100. Dr. Barker did not think there was any marked change in the patient's condition for perhaps twelve hours. There is no person admitted to the sick room but the nurse and Mrs. Conkling. All callers to the house are denied admission.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Drs. Deland, Sands and Barker held a consultation in the case of Roscoe Conkling between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, and it was decided to immediately cut through the temple bone to ascertain whether there is pus lodged in the brain. Dr. Sands is the operating surgeon.

The surgeons in charge of Roscoe Conkling cut away a portion of the temple bone and found a secretion of matter, which was removed. The operation was a very successful one and gives the patient a chance of life. Conkling is now in a serious condition, but it is not expected there will be any change in his condition for several hours.

At 7 p. m. Conkling remains unconscious, but the surgeons entertain hopes of his recovery now.

At 9:30 the physicians regard Mr. Conkling's condition as more serious. He is now probably unconscious. It might be because of the anesthetics which were administered. Drs. Barker and Sands left the sick chamber at 9:45, and will not return until 9:30 to-morrow.

The surgical operation performed upon the distinguished patient this afternoon consisted of the cutting and removal of a part of the temporal bone, the incision being made upon the prominence which may be felt just behind the ear. Beneath lies the mechanism of the ear, and in cases in which this mechanism becomes inflamed, it is necessary to make an opening through which the pus may be drawn off. When the region of the inner ear was reached the membrane beneath the bone was cut through, a drainage tube was inserted and about an ounce of pus drawn from the head, apparently affording the patient great relief.

At 11 o'clock Conkling was resting quietly. His temperature and pulse are the same as at the last report.

At midnight Mr. Conkling was walking up and down the room in a half-delirious condition. He sent for Dr. St. Stokes, and when he arrived Conkling said to him: "Ed, it is no use; I am gone. I have fought against it for some time. I cannot stand it any longer."

Mr. Stokes, in going out, saw Dr. Sands at the door. He asked the doctor if Conkling had any chance of life. Dr. Sands replied: "He may live forty-eight hours, but I don't think it. Conkling insists on rising and walking about the room, but he does so in delirium, as he has not regained consciousness."

At 1:30 a. m. there was little difference in the condition of Conkling. He was then sitting up and was slightly delirious.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Barker said Conkling's condition was much improved, and the operation that had been performed seemed to have accomplished all that was expected. His temperature had fallen to 99 and his pulse to 90. He slept three hours during the night.

Everything was quiet at Mr. Conkling's residence from a late hour last night until this morning at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Conkling was seen. She said the ex-Senator passed a comparatively easy night, resting quietly somewhat better.

Dr. Barker was in the room when then had experienced no further attacks of delirium, and in every way seemed to be improving. It was announced that the doctors would have a consultation about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At 8:50 a. m. Judge Alfred C. Cox, of Utica, a nephew of the ex-Senator, visited the patient and in ten minutes he appeared again at the door. He said that only Dr. Anderson and the nurse were in the patient's room.

"Mr. Conkling passed a restless night," said Mr. Cox, "but he is considered to be some better. He was awake when I was in the room, but he did not speak to me."

Dr. Barker would make no statement this morning as to Conkling's chances of recovery.

Edward Stokes called at the sick room shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. He said that Conkling was conscious and lying in bed. He refused to take medicine from any person but Mr. Stokes.

Among other callers in the early morning were ex-Judge Horace Russell, ex-Governor Headley and Col. Edward Gehard.

At 11 o'clock the Senator was reported as being not so well as in the early morning hours, he being conscious only at intervals of short duration. The effect of the operation was beginning to show itself in the way of causing a heavy strain upon his system.

At 11 o'clock this morning rumors were in the air about the Hoffman case. Conkling was in a very precarious condition. No strictly official information was, however, obtainable, but from various sources it was learned that the sufferer was delirious nearly all the time. The result

A WRECKED TRAIN.

List of the Dead and Wounded in the Iowa Railroad Accident.

The Republicans Carry the Election in Rhode Island.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A special from New Hampton, Iowa, says: A terrible disaster occurred seven miles west of here this morning, whereby the passenger coaches on the west-bound Milwaukee & St. Paul train were precipitated into the Wapsie river.

It was caused by the giving away of a bridge. The engineer and two passengers are known to have been drowned, and it is supposed the same fate has befallen the balance of the passengers. The local officials of the St. Paul road in Chicago know nothing concerning the accident. The St. Paul officials have a dispatch saying only two lives were lost.

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Condition of Blaine's Health. PITTSBURGH, April 5.—James W. Draper, of this city, in receipt of a letter from a personal friend now in Vienna, in which he says: "I saw Mr. Blaine quite often at Florence, and he is greatly broken in health. Any one who sees him will know the reason for his withdrawal from presidential aspirations. I fear his life will not be spared long."

Letter From Powderly. NEW YORK, April 10.—General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter to the Knights of Labor throughout the country in regard to the hours of labor. He advises the knights to discuss the eight-hour plan dispassionately with the employers. He says that an immediate change cannot be insisted upon, but that a practical plan should be perfected.

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Concerning this treaty he did not intend to state to the House all the advantages which might be claimed for it, because every word he uttered to-day might be used against him in the United States Senate to-morrow, where it was possible there might be more difficulty in passing the treaty than in the Canadian House of Commons. The speaker touched on some of the provisions of the treaty and then proceeded to recite the consequences of making this treaty. The speaker declared it to be of the most vital importance to Canada as well as British Empire that this treaty be adopted.

Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, replied in opposition to Sir Charles' motion. He held that the treaty was an unconditional surrender of part of Canada of the Americans claimed, and that Canada was to-day asked to concede at the point of the bayonet what she ought to have yielded gracefully long ago.

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Mr. Tucker an ex-officer of the Salvation Army. Several thousand persons were present. The hall was decorated with flowers, arches, palms and tropical plants. After the ceremony a banquet was given. The festivities will continue for two days. They have attracted a large number of the aristocracy and tickets of admission are selling freely at high prices.

IOWA FLOOD.

Bridges and Houses Swept Away, and Great Suffering of Women and Children.

MASON CITY, Iowa, April 6.—The greatest freshet ever known in this country was experienced last night. The town of Rock Falls, on the Shell Rock river experiencing it most disastrously. The iron bridge, 155 feet long, and the dam are both gone, and the damage to property will not fall short of \$25,000.

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PENSIONS VOTED.

Quite a Batch of Bills Passed Without Hindrance by the Senate.

Dr. Mary Walker, who Wears Trousers, Among the Beneficiaries.

Debate in the Senate on the Division and Admission of Dakota.

CONGRESS. Pension Bills Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A message from the President, with the draft of a bill for the revocation of the withdrawal of lands for the benefit of certain railroads, was presented and referred to the committee on public lands.

On motion of Stewart, the bill to authorize the sale to aliens of mineral lands was taken from the calendar and read. Platt asked what would be left of the original law (prohibiting the acquisition of real estate by aliens) if the bill passed.

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HOUSE DEADLOCK.

Southern Members Continue their Filibustering Tactic on the Direct Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—All talk of compromising the deadlock in the House of Representatives has ceased. The belief generally expressed this afternoon is that the present condition of affairs will continue until Tuesday next, the day when it is intended to call the tariff bill, when a determined effort will be made to break the deadlock. There is no desire on the part of the advocates of the direct tariff bill to have a caucus called for the purpose of determining what course shall be pursued to put an end to the present stagnation of business. But while the opponents indicate a willingness to have a caucus called for consideration of the tariff bill, they decline to be bound by the caucus action.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—At 12:30, while the motion that the committee rise was pending, Bontelle moved that Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Breckinridge, of Arkansas, Weaver and Bates be excused from the ranks of the supporters of the bill.

Bontelle insisted that it was not requisite that a member give his consent to a motion to be excused.

The hours were away without being marked by a single incident of interest. Late in the afternoon a vote was taken upon a motion to adjourn. The affirmative vote was 80, exactly the number who voted in a similar manner yesterday. The negative vote fell off from 150 yesterday to 146 to-day, the falling off being accounted for by the fact that a number of leaves of absence were granted, mainly from the ranks of the supporters of the bill.

At 8:30 the sergeant-at-arms appeared at the bar of the house, having in custody Lawyer, of Illinois, who was subjected to a good deal of bullying by his fellow members. The sergeant-at-arms, in excuse for having been absent. He had been at home answering his correspondence. E. B. Taylor moved to excuse the gentleman on the payment of a fine of \$10. He said the time had arrived when the House should assert its power to have its members present whenever necessary. On motion of Wheeler, of Alabama, Lawyer was excused without the imposing of a fine.

Thereupon Bontelle moved as an amendment that Mr. Bontelle himself be excused from voting, which motion the Speaker pro tem, McMillan, of Tennessee, declared to be carried.

Cannon of Illinois then moved that he himself be excused from voting, and further moved that Bayne, of Pennsylvania, be excused. This was supplemented by a motion by Bayne that Reed, of Maine, be excused from voting. The confederate Republicans were upon their feet, but the Speaker pro tem. refused to recognize any motion except that of Cannon to excuse himself, which he declared to be carried, against the protests of the Republicans.

At this moment a motion came from the Democratic side, the House adjourned after a chorus of ayes from the Democratic side, and a shout of nays from the Republicans. The gavel of the speaker hung in mid-air, and the Republicans feared that the House would be declared adjourned, rose and rushed to the front shouting, "The House is in session." The confusion was great that the services of the sergeant-at-arms and his mate of office were called in, and order was finally restored.

Reed reiterated his demand for the yeas and nays, and when quiet had been obtained the speaker pro tem. recognized his demand and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The motion to adjourn was defeated—yeas 65, nays 131. At this hour (1:45) there is no prospect of an adjournment. A motion to suspend further proceedings under the call of the House has just been lost—yeas 48, nays 119.

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