

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

MONOP'S JUBILEE.

A Carnival in the Nebraska Senate and Burial of the Freight-Rate Bill.

Traitorous Conduct of the Hypocritical House.

Determined But Fruitless Fight of the Friends of Regulation.

Parliamentary Usage Trampled Under Foot by the Chairman.

The Kearney Lobby Successfully Buttonhole the House.

A Champagne Lunch Affects the Visage of the Committee.

And an Appropriation of \$30,000 Follows—A Costly Residence for the Warden of the Reformatory School.

LINCOLN LETTERS.

Special Correspondence of the Box. LINCOLN, February 14.—After the routine business of the morning session, several bills were introduced, among them one by Senator Clark, providing for county auditors in counties whose property valuation exceeded \$5,000. The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Small asked that senate file 187, his commission bill, be considered. This was objected to by the members working for railroad regulation, and Senator Brown insisted on the special order being followed. This was agreed to, and the bill followed 171, with its amendments providing for a railroad commission, was taken up. Quick as a spider went a fly, Mr. Burr moved that 171, with its amendments, be indefinitely postponed.

It then became patent to all observers that the railroad gang were ready for war and had well laid plans. A committee of three had been appointed to reconstruct the freight schedule and the committee had not yet reported. Mr. Brown raised the point of order that what was in the hands of the committee could not be acted upon. He was promptly overruled. The motion was carried by a vote of 15 to 12 the freight regulation bill was killed. Being in committee of the whole the vote was a rising one but it follows:

Favoring the passage of the bill—Buckworth, Burr, Cherry, Clark, Elwell, Mills, Hoebel, Howe, Howell, Hyslop, Harris, Smith of Lancaster, Slocum, Smith of Platte, Dulan, Goshorn, Lewis, McAllister, McEljohn, Mills, Pan, Putnam, Scharwin and Smith of Fillmore. Opposed—Durland, McShane, Metz, Hastings and Skuter.

No speaker was the vote announced by Chairman Paul that Mr. Burr, by indefinitely postponing that bill, had moved that when the committee reports it recommend that 187, the railroad strikers' bill be reported back with the amendments that do pass. Senator Brown at once took the floor and held it for an hour and forty minutes in hopes that the scheme of the railroad managers would be beaten. He declared he was

TALKING AGAINST TIME. To prevent the senate from acting on this bill he was particularly severe on Chairman Howe, of whom he accused of being a "rascally" and "chicanery." When he finished his arraignment Senator McEljohn rose to offer an amendment to the committee bill. The amendment was the same offered Friday to the freight bill and merely defines the duties of the commission, allowing them to fix the rates. In the course of his remarks he accused the committee of having agreed last night to work with the committee, Dulan and McAllister, on the freight schedule but had done nothing.

Mr. Day then introduced an amendment reducing the salaries of commissioners from \$3,000 to \$1,500 per year. Chairman Paul took the floor in his own behalf and approved Mr. Brown for an office he might have given in times past and stated that he had not met with any railroad committee about this morning.

The committee then arose and reported and another effort was made to pass the report, pushed through and adopted on the 15th. The report was laid on the table, being only one p. m. Senators Brown and McAllister both took the floor and declared their intent of making a week's rest in the question. But they both were overruled. After a short speech from Mr. Brown, it was agreed to take a recess till two o'clock rather than hear any more long speeches.

IMMEDIATELY ON REASSEMBLING. After noon President Howe announced that the question was to adopt the report of the committee of the whole. Again Mr. Burr was ready and moved the previous question. Mainline Mr. Day gained the floor and moved to adjourn. The chair called Mr. Day out of order and Day objecting the chair had to call him to order. The yeas and nays were demanded in the previous question and the vote was as follows: Yeas—Buckworth, Burr, Cherry, Clark, Elwell, Hoebel, Howe, Howell, Hyslop, Lewis, Norris, Smith of Lancaster, Slocum, Sowers and Spencer. Nays—None.

Not voting—Brown, Day, Dulan, Durland, Goshorn, Lewis, McAllister, McEljohn, Mills, Pan, Putnam, Scharwin, Smith of Platte. Senator McEljohn then moved to adjourn, but his chair overruled him on the ground that the previous question was before the house, and the original motion to adopt the report of the committee of the whole came up. The same question was maintained by those working for railroad legislation and the people till Lewis' name was reached, and he voted "no," and was followed by the others who before had kept silent. McAllister and McEljohn afterwards changed their votes so the report being adopted and senate file 171 indefinitely postponed by a vote of 17 to 11.

SAILING IT DOWN. The last nail in the coffin in which the freight bill was boxed by Mr. Brown, who moved that the vote be reconsidered. Mr. Burr came to the front again, and

moved to lay the doctor's motion on the table. Again was the roll called, and by the same vote as before 171 was called. He meant they should be carried in considerable confidence, till Tuesday at 10 a. m. Numerous charges and countercharges of unjust rulings were made against President Howe, but yeas and nays were being called twice so well strung up that it was difficult to prove him wrong, although his Italian hand is plainly seen in the trickery and duplicity by which railroad legislation has been delayed and defeated. The object that Church Howe had in view in becoming president of the senate and the scheme to allow Lieutenant Governor Skidmore to make up the committee is beginning to dawn upon the minds of the honest republicans like Brown, McEljohn and McAllister. It is now conceded that this day's work in the senate.

KNOWERS IN THE HEAD all railroad legislation. It now remains to be seen how a lot of the betrayers of public trust will explain their record to their constituents. The railroad managers offered a special train from Lincoln to Omaha for senators and representatives in case Senators Brown and McAllister should carry out their threat of talking all day and night and causing members to miss the regular trains. Senator Smith of Lancaster showed his meanness in this style just before noon today. He was directly in the line of a motion to adjourn till Tuesday. When Mr. Burr's name was called some one answered "aye," the chair calling that Mr. Burr was not in his place demanded to know who answered and Mr. Smith confessed. Senator McAllister then stated that Mr. Burr had been talking all day and night, being an unimpaired and healthy man, but shows the calibre of the Lancaster Senator.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE BOX. LINCOLN, February 14.—Mr. Olmstead presented a resolution this morning that the house do adjourn from 11 o'clock until Tuesday morning at 10. He promised that if his resolution was carried members would come back and work night and day until the end of the session. After a protest from Messrs. Russell, Nichol and White, of Nixon—the latter always objects to adjournments whenever made Mr. Olmstead's motion was carried. After passing a resolution to adjourn until 10 a. m. Tuesday the house resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider house bill 186—a bill to provide for the erection of two new buildings to be used as a school at Kearney and to appropriate \$30,000 for the same. Whatever may be said of the inclination of the house to pass bills of another nature, it is always ready and willing to make appropriations to dispose of the people's money.

A very large and evidently influential lobby is here in the interests of reform school buildings. It has been formed by a number of the members engaged in pushing this bill through could not but improve one with the notion that there was some uncertainty about the measure. It looked more like a measure to spend \$30,000 on Kearney than on reform school buildings. The workings of Messrs. Wright, Kelsey, and Kiley, and their evidently desire to get the money as speedily as possible manifested their inability to answer the very pertinent question of Miller in this connection as to a suspicious character. Were it not that they were supported in their wretched and knowing nothing advance of the bill by men as Mr. Russell and Kiley, who are well known to have been arrived at that time that their business was an elaborate scheme.

The facts connected with the reform school buildings are so interesting that the committee on finance ways and means visited Kearney and the school. They were met and treated as the usual party of tourists. A dinner was arranged and they were then asked if they did not want to return without having inspected the institution. A number of the committee objected to this method of procedure, and demanded that the committee should inspect the buildings which they did. They returned and made a report on the subject. They were not satisfied with the report, and they went to the buildings which they made no official report. Consequently to-day when the bill for appropriating \$30,000 for new buildings came up the committee was able to say how things stood with regard to the question of proceeding with the appropriation and to fix upon the appropriation as a well finished bill. Mr. Olmstead moved to carry Mr. Kiley's amendment and after recommending the appropriation said the buildings were about as necessary and as important as any of the committee. Mr. Steve also supported the bill and said he looked upon this as an educational establishment worthy of every consideration.

Mr. Olmstead was one of the committee, he wished the money to construct the building. Mr. Riley again spoke, and said there were 163 inmates, twenty-two of which were boarded out for want of room. Mr. Blain and Mr. Nettleton both agreed that the money should be appropriated, and Mr. Hyslop was in the affirmative. Mr. Thomas, of Cass, said there were other institutions that should be looked after, and he wanted to learn more about this affair before he would vote the money.

Mr. Miller wanted to know what the committee had seen at the schools and how things stood. He feared there was something of an underground nature somewhere, but no one of the committee had given them any information. They ought to know something more before voting this large sum. Mr. Nichol was of the same opinion as Mr. Miller, and he declined to vote for the appropriation. On a division on the bill to appropriate \$30,000 was passed, Mr. Wagoner and Mr. Brunner only out of the Douglas county contingent, voting against the bill. It being now eleven o'clock, the committee rose, and the house adjourned until Tuesday next at ten o'clock.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MUSICIAN. New York, February 15.—Dr. Leopold Davidsohn, a distinguished musician, died suddenly in this city this afternoon. He was 68 years of age.

THE SOCIALISTS. CHICAGO, February 15.—The socialists held their usual weekly meeting to-day and listened to the customary dynamite speeches. The session was short. Several leaders have gone on a missionary trip.

NELSON, THE MURDEROUS TRAMP, who assaulted a woman near Kanawha, was brought here this morning and lodged in jail to await his trial.

J. J. MULLIVAN, one of the witnesses in the Mackin election fraud case yesterday, was arrested to-day on the charge of perjury in giving his evidence.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Senate Committee Finish Some Appropriation Bills.

Discussion of the Indian Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

The Postal Appropriation Bill Amended and Passed.

The House Discusses the River and Harbor Bill.

The Congressional Forecast for this Week's Business.

Giving an Epitome of the Work That is Expected to be Done.

THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 14.—Hale, on the committee on appropriations, reported the agricultural appropriation bill with amendments. He said the senate committee's report was not ready for the house. The bill was placed on the calendar. The bill to quiet the titles of the Des Moines river sellers was taken up before the senate and Lapham continued his speech against it.

At 1 o'clock the matter went over till Monday. Lapham still having the floor, the Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. A number of amendments having been agreed to, some discussion arose as to the proposed amendment of the committee which would strike out the clause of the house bill involving general legislation. This special clause was passed by the house authorizing the secretary of the interior, with the consent of the Indians, to extend the time of the payment for lands forming a part of the Omaha reservation authorized by act of August, 1882, to be sold. Anderson said although the clause may be legislative, it was just and it could not be wrong to do justice.

Palm said if the house items are to be carefully examined, why should not the senate items also be investigated. Daves was opposed to all legislation in appropriation bills. Van Wyck said session after session we are denying justice to the Indians, and if it is not done here, it would be a little more sensible to fix our rules so some legislation could be had.

Considerable discussion ensued in which the house provisions for the payment of claims for Indian depredations formed the leading feature. It was said there were seven or eight million dollars of these claims lying in the interior department. The claimants were apparently convinced of the justice of the claims and it was a pity that they had not been taken up and disposed of. If the Indian department was not enough to pay claims, we should settle the question with the Indians and be paid from the general treasury.

Coke described the snafus caused by the delay of the bill, and the hardships imposed on the settlers. A low Indian had recovered the stolen property because the robbers were "wards of the nation." Coke regarded this as great injustice. Miller, of California, thought the committee ought to do justice to the claims. As a citizen he would vote for the bill. A trade between the citizens and justice.

Coke thought the Indians should be made to pay every dollar of the damage resulting from their actions. At the close of the session Daves got the floor on the Indian appropriation amendment striking out the legislative clause. On the reading of that section of the bill providing for the Assinaboines, Van moved to increase their appropriation from \$30,000 to \$85,000. When the Indians were dying by just the same starvation, Van had prevailed upon the committee to keep the money in the treasury, for reasons to keep life in them, but that gentleman could only reply that "the bill is the law."

Without action on Van's motion, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, February 14.—When the house met this morning in continuation of Friday's session, Willis moved that the river and harbor bill, and pending that, moved that all debate be limited to one hour and a half. On motion of Hoffman a session was ordered for to-night for the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The regular order having been demanded the speaker announced the regular order to be the consideration of pension bills coming over from last night's session. The bill for the consideration of the river and harbor bill, and pending that, moved that all debate be limited to one hour and a half. Agreed to.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill. After the reading of the pending section by the clerk a discussion arose as to how the hour and a half should be distributed. Several plans had been presented, which were not satisfactory. The power of recognition was left to the chair.

Turner (Georgia) raised a point of order against the Hennepin canal paragraph. He contended that in reporting this clause to the house the committee on rivers and harbors had exceeded their jurisdiction and infringed upon the jurisdiction of the judiciary. The Hennepin canal clause was not in the main, germane to the bill that would be an appropriation to construct an elevated railway from ocean to ocean, or to dig the Nicaragua canal. It also clashed with the rules in that it changed the existing law and was not in the direction of a retrenchment of expenditures.

Henderson (Illinois) argued that if there was any force in the objection that

the committee on rivers and harbors had no jurisdiction over the subject, that objection was waived by the house when it referred the bill to the committee of the whole. There were a lot of canals in the country that had not been constructed by the general government that might be improved by the river and harbor bill. This very point had been overruled at the last session by the committee of the whole on the ground that the reference of the bill to the committee was waive of any objections which might be raised to the committee on rivers and harbors.

It was generally understood that the recess was taken in order to prevent the execution of the regular order for to-morrow, namely, the reception of motions from committees to pass special measures, under suspension of the rules. It is believed that it is hardly ever, to adjourn the house before twelve o'clock so the order may be observed. If the effort succeeds, the committee on military affairs will have to adjourn in any quarter. Even if every one is credited with the straightforward purpose of working to secure the passage of the appropriation bills before the 4th of March, the fact remains that under the new existing rules of the house, the roads to entanglement are many and short, while the ways to the solution of possible parliamentary difficulties, are many and involved in five of the most important appropriation bills are yet to be acted on by the house. And these in addition to the post office bill, which passed the house yesterday, must be considered by the senate's committee of appropriations. At the close of proceedings at the house last evening, Mr. McKim's bill for the relief of the Missouri morning, when further consideration will be given to the legislative bill.

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The general impression is that the house will refuse to adjourn, and in this event the consideration of the legislative bill will be postponed. It is believed that the bill can be completed before adjournment on legislative day, Saturday, which may continue until evening.

The appropriations committee intends to report on the sundry, civil or naval bill to-morrow, and to call up the following day the other reported. The other will be in readiness for action by the house immediately afterwards. The river and harbor committee will antagonize the appropriations bill with the river and harbor bill wherever opportunity offers.

It is proposed to hold night sessions during the week, and if the sundry, civil and naval bills are introduced to-morrow, the appropriations committee expect them to bring forward the fortification bill. Saturday afternoon has been set apart for the exercises in the hall of the house, connected with the dedication of the Washington monument, the chief features of which will be the orations of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, to be read by Representative K. C. Garrison, of Massachusetts, and John A. Daniel, of Virginia.

In the senate the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill will be continued and it is believed to-morrow. The agricultural bill will then be disposed of. The unfinished business in the senate in the morning hour is the Des Moines river land bill, after the morning hour, a contract labor bill, The Texas Pacific fortiture bill, and the bill for admission of Tacoma, are measures most likely to be taken up to-morrow. It is believed that the labor bill is disposed of, if no appropriation bills are then ready for discussion.

Virginia's Coupon Bonds. RICHMOND, Va., February 14.—Judge Leard and Hugh of the United States circuit court, recently ordered that the coupon state bonds should be received by the state in payment of taxes and other dues, and in view of this order Governor Cameron has issued a proclamation to the effect of public account, ordering that strict compliance with the law be observed, and that the coupons should be accepted or repaid for payment of taxes and other dues, etc. in accordance with the statutes of the state of Virginia.

RAILROAD INDOCTRE. BUT AGAINST THE READING RAILROAD DISMISSED. PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—The suit of Alexander McEwen, to recover \$300,000 from the Reading railroad company, as compensation for services in connection with the preparation and execution of the deferred income bond scheme, which has been pending in court for over two years, was to-day passed upon by William W. Witbank, who filed his report as master.

McEwen claimed that he originated the scheme, and that he netted the railroad company \$10,233,000. The master notes the fact that the idea was voluntarily contributed by McEwen. It is thought that McEwen is entitled to recover any compensation on the ground that it was not implied in a contract.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY. CHICAGO, February 14.—The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for December were \$25,887,171; net earnings, \$12,415,103.

EXPOSITION NOTES. NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—The attendance at the world's exposition to-day was greater than at any time since the opening. It is estimated at 60,000.

The Blizzard at Bloomington. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., February 15.—A blizzard ravaging that of last week set in last night, and until 2 p. m. the snow fell furiously. Five to six inches were added to the stratum and it is drifting badly. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western, the Lake Shore and the Kasloko branch of the Illinois Central abandoned all traffic to-night, several being stuck in drift. Many country roads are filled with snow to the level of the tops of the hedges.

Love and Murder at Shelbyville, Ky. LOUISVILLE, February 15.—Will Adams, a young man of twenty-six years, and his sweet heart, Fannie Wilmoth, aged eighteen, were found dead early this morning upon the railroad near Shelbyville, Ky. Their bodies, bespattered with blood, lay within a few feet of each other, and Adams' pistol, with two empty cartridges, lay close by. He evidently murdered the girl and then shot himself. Both were shot in the head. They walked to Shelbyville early in the night, and were last seen alive when they left there. A lover's quarrel is thought to be the cause of the tragedy.

The Weather. WASHINGTON, February 16.—Upper Mississippi colder, fair weather, northerly winds becoming variable; generally higher barometer. Missouri Valley; fair weather, winds becoming variable, falling, followed by rising temperature; lower barometer.

Concerning the Dynamite Resolutions. WASHINGTON, February 15.—Edwards Pierceport, British consul, in endeavoring to secure a reconsideration of the action of the house committee of foreign relations on the dynamite resolutions.

The Congressional Forecast. WASHINGTON, February 15.—To judge from the expressions of the members of congress, when speaking for themselves alone, and to some extent from the course of events last week, an extra session of congress is no longer probable, but may be possible, as expressions of fear on conviction are heard on all hands.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Serious Illness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

England Thinks Germany a Good Neighbor for Australia.

France, After a Period of Exultation, Now Feels Gloomy.

A Solution Suggested for the Egyptian Difficulty.

Conflicting Reports About the Fall of Khartoum.

Signing of the African International Association Treaty by Portugal and France.

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LONDON, February 15.—It is rumored that Queen Victoria's illness exceeds its announcement made from Osborne that Her Majesty was suffering from a severe cold and had been unable to leave her bed for two days. It is stated on apparently good authority that she is prostrated by the nervous strain brought on by anxiety as to affairs in Egypt, particularly the death of Gordon.

Widespread distress is prevalent throughout Great Britain at the emboldened anarchists in England. Justice, the organ of the democratic federation party, were the government of horrible bloodshed, and perhaps a revolution will ensue if it continues to insult and neglect the workmen.

Germany Will Make a Good Neighbor. Special telegram to THE BOX. LONDON, February 15.—It is stated that annexation of the Samoan Islands by Germany was in pursuance of a secret agreement between the governments of Germany and England.

The officials at the colonial office believe that the action by the Austrians will be only temporary, and say that the growing feeling in Australia and England is that Germany will be good neighbors, and it is wise to give Germany an interest in the Pacific islands to offset the aggressions of France.

Unhappy France Feeling Gloomy. Special telegram to THE BOX. PARIS, February 15.—El Mahdi is the hero of the day on the boulevards as well as on the Nile. His portrait ornaments the newspaper stands, and a sensational melo drama bearing his name will soon be produced. His victories at first were hailed with delight, as so many additional alms in John Bull's coffee, but the exultation is now giving way to gloom about the consequences that may ensue in Tunis and Algeria.

The opposition papers now ask whether Ferry did not make a mistake when he went hand in glove with Bismarck, whose interest is to let France wear herself out in China, while he accumulates his strength in Asia and England in Egypt.

A Solution for the Egyptian Difficulty. Special telegram to THE BOX. LONDON, February 15.—Many members of the liberal party are openly expressing the belief that the solution of the Egyptian difficulty is to hand over to Sultan Abdul Hamid the control of the Sudan.

Gen. Gordon and last August in an official communication to the British government: "If you do not make a convention with the Sudan you will never get out of Sudan alive."

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FOREIGN NEWS. MONEY FOR THE SUDAN EXPEDITION. LONDON, February 14.—At the approaching session of parliament the political conflict against the present government will open on the presentation of the government demand for a vote of credit of £2,500,000 on account of the Sudan expedition. It is understood that the conservatives will support the request for a new credit, but will accompany their vote with a vote of censure against the government. An early dissolution and appeal to the people is now expected and discussed. It is believed that a majority of the liberal-conservatives and Parliament alike will concur in the desire for an early dissolution.

LONDON, February 14.—The authorities again received a letter containing a warning that St. Paul's and the Bank of England will be attacked with dynamite. Detectives were at work, and will soon have the principal witnesses against Commination and Berlin. They are annoyed by the frequent reception of threats against their lives. Rep received a letter advising him to prepare his coffin, as he would meet his death before next Saturday.

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son from Windsor Castle and the Tower of London, in order to avoid sending boys or raw yoke into the Russian desert. Thus the choicest soldiers of the kingdom are forced into the breach, because no others are fit. It shows that England is far out of the rank of the great military powers. The slight now of the country demanded of its good troops to present an intangible bar brian war in an almost unknown country, where England has absolutely an interest or quarrel, while grave European complications press for an every side, and while India is directly menaced by the vanguard of an army capable of swelling to half a million of men in a few months, it well calculated to solve the mind of even the most venturesome patriot. The result is growing discontent which threatens Gladstone's ministry.

Conflicting Reports About Khartoum. LONDON, February 15.—The press association states, under reserve, that late on Saturday night the war office sent a telegram to Miss Gordon at Southampton that Khartoum had not fallen, and that General Gordon was safe.

The government has given the contract for the construction of a railway from Khartoum to London. Work will be begun immediately. A telegram was received from the war office to-day from General Wolsley containing the account of the fall of Khartoum as given by a native eye witness, to the entrance of the rebels to the town. The informant says that Khartoum was entered by 21 Mahdi's force at daybreak on January 26. Gen. Gordon was killed by a volley from the rebel riflemen while on his way from the headquarters of the Austrian consulate.

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WASHINGTON NEWS. FERRY'S AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, February 14.—Senator Frye to-day announced an amendment to the postal appropriation bill and asked its reference to the committee on post-offices and post-roads. The amendment provides for the transporting of mails of the United States and foreign ports, or between ports of the Atlantic and Pacific, through foreign territory, an amount not exceeding \$500,000 shall be paid if the mails shall be carried on American steamships.

Representative Rogan will, on Monday, send to President Cleveland a petition signed by about one hundred and twenty members of the house, asking him not to commit himself on the silver question in his inaugural address.

NOMINATIONS. Postmaster-General Charles F. House, Belvidere, Ill., and Christopher F. House, Launa, Ill. 14 TO 12. FREIGHT REGULATION KILLED IN THE SENATE. Special telegram to THE BOX. LINCOLN, Neb., February 14.—Soon after the assembling this morning the senate went into committee of the whole. Snell called for consideration of 187 his commission bill. Objection was raised and the special order called for. This brought up the freight bill for the commission amendment. It was moved to indefinitely postpone and with a rush it was carried by a vote of 14 to 12. Burr then moved that the committee report back 187, the commission bill, to pass. Brown then took the floor at 10:10 and was still talking at 12. It was a filibustering speech to prevent the senate from adjourning. Douglas county members were both absent, but are probably present, Metz favoring the commission and McShane opposing. The senate is still in session, with Brown on the floor talking against time.

The house can always find time to vote appropriations. This morning \$30,000 for the erection of new reform schools was passed by a vote of 15 to 12. The bill was run through, until Miller and Nichol objected, and an explanation in a very unsatisfactory nature was made by Wright, Whipple, Dulan and others. There is evidently something mysterious about this effort, nobody knowing anything except that the money was to be voted. A very large lobby is here in its interest, and seem to have attained their ends admirably. On motion of Olmstead the house adjourned from 11 o'clock until Monday morning.

EDWARD KUEHL, MASTER OF PALMISTRY AND CONDITION ALIST. He has been shown with a rush it was carried by a vote of 14 to 12. Burr then moved that the committee report back 187, the commission bill, to pass. Brown then took the floor at 10:10 and was still talking at 12. It was a filibustering speech to prevent the senate from adjourning. Douglas county members were both absent, but are probably present, Metz favoring the commission and McShane opposing. The senate is still in session, with Brown on the floor talking against time.

JAS. H. PEABODY, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Residence No. 1477 Jones St. Office, No. 1659 Farnham Street. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 p. m. to 5 p