A WEDDING NOVELTY.

PECULIAR MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN WASHINGTON.

Adelaide Johnson Invites Friends to a "White Evening" and is Married to a Youth Who Had Taken Her Name—The Groom Wears White Broadcloth—A Spiritualist Officiates.

A Theosophical Wedding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—An extraordinary ceremony was performed here last night. Theosophy was the medium which joined in the bonds of matrimony a "new woman" and a "new man." Adelaide Johnson, the sculptor, whose portrait busts of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Caroline Winslow occupied a central position in the Woman's building at the world's fair, was the heroine of the novel affair. Miss Johnson invited twenty friends to a "white evening" at her home. No hint was given of the nature of the occasion. The guests, including Mrs. Richardson of Boston, Susan B. Anthony, Clara B. Colby and Colonel Charles, arrayed themselves in white, as requested, and arrived promptly at the appointed hour. They found the drawing room draped in snowy cheese cloth, while curtains hid the windows and doorways. White silk cushioned the chairs and covered the tables, on which crystal bowls of calla lilies were placed. A bust of General Logan, on a pedestal in one corner, gazed sternly on the marble likeness of Lucretia Mott, with Quaker cap and folded handkerchief.

The suspicion of the guests was first aroused by the sight of a white satin ribbon which enclosed a sort of chancel containing a sofa upholstered in white and made comfortable by a half dozen white ruffled pillows.

Curiosity was set at rest at 9 o'clock by the announcement that the wedding of Adelaide Johnson to Alexander Frederick Johnson was about to take place. Cora L. V. Richmond, the spiritualist, passed behind the ribbons attended by the groom who wore a suit of white broadcloth and a white silk tie. Mrs. John Vance Cheney, wife of the poet, entered immediately after and read a poem on "Music," the last stanza of which was accompanied by the strains of Lohengrin's wedding chorus, played softly by Susan Oldberg. The bride soon appeared, gowned in white tulle heavily embroidered with pearls and made over white satin. She was escorted by her brother, Charles G. Johnson, of Chicago. Cora L. V. Richmond performed the marriage ceremony, "under inspiration." A week ago the groom, by power of law, changed his name of Alexander Frederick Jenkins for Alexander Frederick Johnson, that his talented wife should not forfeit the name by which she is known to the world. He is a slight young fellow, not 20 years old yet, light hair and penetrating dark eyes. He was born in England and has traveled over America. He spent nine months alone on an Arizona ranch and now lives in New York. That is all that is known of him here, except that, like his bride, who is twelve years his senior, he is thoroughly imbued with the beliefs of Christian science and theosophy and is a vegetarian as well.

WILL DELAY THE ISSUE.

The Dominion Government Hedging on the Manitoba School Question.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—It is said to be the purpose of the Dominion government not to force the Manitoba school question to a vote at this session. The introduction of a remedial measure will be delayed as long as possible and the discussion will be prolonged until the present parliament expires. The obstruction of Liberals, it will be said, prevented the carrying out of remedial legislation. The Liberals, however, declare that this bill will not save the government at the general election and stoutly predict that Mr. Laurier will be the next premier

Crespo Is Crushing Out Rebellion.

CARACAS, Jan. 31.—President Crespo is taking every possible means to ferret out his enemies and when he finds them to punish them. He wants to keep the country in peace by locking up those who are trying to incite rebellion. Mails are carefully watched and suspicious correspondence is seized and examined. Half a dozen steam yachts for use on the coast and on the Orinoco river and armed with American rapid fire guns have been ordered.

Belva Is Disbarred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Belva A. Lockwood, once a presidential candidate on the Woman's Rights' ticket and now a practicing attorney in this city, was yesterday debarred from practicing as an attorney or agent before the pension bureau. This action grew out of a charge made against Mrs. Lockwood by the pension department accusing her of having improperly accepted a fee of $25 in a pension claim.

Another Revolt Anticipated.

PRETORIA, Jan. 31.—A proclamation has been gazetted to the effect that the government believes that the threatened closing of the mines is due to an intention to recommence disturbances, and warning all that the government intends to vigorously protect the peaceful development of mining, and to inflict the severest penalties of the law upon all those attempting to interrupt it.

A Reduction From Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Indian appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. While the bill will carry a little over $8,000,000, there will be a reduction of about $395,000 below the estimates for the year and about $500,000 below the actual appropriations for the last year.

Mueller Found Not Guilty.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Herman L. Mueller, formerly Kansas City agent for the Schlitz Brewing company of Milwaukee, was found not guilty of embezzling $14,000 from the company while acting in that capacity

MITCHELL OPPOSES BONDS

He Sees No Need to Increase the Present Indebtedness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon addressed the Senate on the silver substitute for the bond bill this afternoon. He opposes the proposed issue of bonds and favors the substitute measure.

He asserted that the purchasing power of silver in all silver using countries was as great to-day as ever before and that goods were prepared for market in those countries at just one-half what it costs to produce the same article in the gold standard, gold using countries, and sold without trenching on profits, for just one-half the price in gold they would have been compelled to sell for if bimetallism had been maintained, and the destruction of the parity value between the two moneys had been brought out by silver demonetization.

Regarding the bond bill as it came from the House, Senator Mitchell said: "I decline to give further authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional bonds in time of peace, first, because I deny the necessity for any such additional issue; second, because I am opposed to a further increase of our interest bearing public debt; third, because in encouraging additional bond issues at any rate of interest, I believe we are hastening the rapid approach of national bankruptcy; and fourth, because I am a Republican and every Republican State convention which has convened in the last year has condemned in emphatic terms the present administration for issuing bonds and thus increasing the national indebtedness.

"I am unwilling under any plea of necessity to aid the party to which I belong in doing that which as a party it has most emphatically condemned in others."

The resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to execute the law relative to seed distribution was then taken up and Mr. George of Mississippi spoke in defense of the course of the secretary.

W. H. ENGLISH ILL.

The Noted Indiana Statesman Prostrated by a Complication of Ailments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—William H. English is lying dangerously ill at his rooms in the English hotel. A week ago Mr. English experienced an attack of the grip which resulted in congestion of the mucous membrane of the air passages. This had become much better when inflammatory rheumatism set in.

Mr. English's physician reports his patient's temperature very high and these complications, considering his time of life, are sufficient to make his condition serious.

Mr. English was vice presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket with Winfield Scott Hancock, who ran for the presidency in 1880.

SULLIVAN'S CONDITION.

The Pugilist Is Internally Injured and Has a Bad Wound on His Head.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—John L. Sullivan is confined to his bed at the Palace hotel. His company left for East St. Louis this morning. Dr. J. N. Dixon, the surgeon attending, says: "Sullivan is in a precarious condition and has sustained serious wounds that may result in fatal complications. The wound on his head will slough away and may cause erysipelas. Both of his eyes are closed tight and he suffers much pain. His recovery will rely upon the healing of the wound in his head. He is internally injured also. I believe I can bring him around but it will be a scratch."

Hot Republican Fight in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31.—The Republican convention did not get together this morning, the credentials committee, which had been out all night, not being able to report. Both the McKinley and Reed forces are making a desperate fight for control of the convention when it is again called to order. There are indications of a split and the holding of two conventions.

A State Funeral to Mr. Runyon.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Funeral services were held at noon to-day at St. George's chapel in honor of the late Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany. All of the 300 seats were occupied by a distinguished congregation, and the imposing looking catafalque, upon which the body rested, was almost buried under floral offerings from the deceased statesman's admirers. There were tributes of respect from Emperor William of Germany, the Empress, ex-Empress Frederick, the German foreign office, the members of the diplomatic corps, the American colony and German friends of Mr. Runyon. In addition there were handsome floral pieces from the staff of the American embassy and the United States consulate here.

Senator Baker's Financial Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Baker yesterday introduced an amendment to the silver bill now before the Senate providing that any person who takes silver or gold to the mint to be coined shall take an equally valuable amount of the other metal and have both coined. The amendment sets forth that the purpose is to secure the parity of the two metals.

A Family Burned to Death.

MARSHALL, Mich., Jan. 31.—Harvey Page, wife and two young sons, aged respectively 5 years and 3 months, were burned to death in their home in Marengo township, six miles northeast of this city, at 2 o'clock this morning.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Senor Firelli, the Italian archaeologist, is dead. He gained renown in the excavations at Pompeii in 1850.

Harry M. Fowle, the trusted clerk of a Boston house, has been discovered to be an embezzler to the extent of $47,613. He lived high.

The announcement of the engagement of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Amy Rand is daily expected.

An epidemic of spotted fever is raging in the convict camp near Rusk, Tex. Five convict guards died in one day and others have thrown up their jobs and fled

TILLMAN WAS BITTER

STRONG ARRAIGNMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The President Called a "Besotted Tyrant" and Secretary Carlisle "Judas From Kentucky"—Wall Street Scored and Another Era of Bloodshed Predicted by the South Carolinian.

The Administration Arraigned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina spoke upon the silver substitute for the bond bill in the senate to-day and made the occasion the opportunity for an extreme arraignment of the administration and of those Republicans and Democrats who have, in the past, thrown their influence toward the upholding of the gold reserve.

Senator Tillman began: "It is not saying too much, and I feel warranted in charging, that the derangement in our finances and all this cry about sound money and maintaining the honor and credit of the United States are all part and parcel of a damnable scheme of robbery, which had for its object, first the utter destruction of silver as a money metal; second, the increase of the public debt and the issue of bonds payable in gold, and, third, the surrender to corporations of the power to issue all paper money and give them a monopoly of that function.

"If the secret history of the year 1892 shall ever be written, it will disclose the fact, which cannot be proven now, but of which I have not the slightest doubt, that the gold ring of New York, which embraces nearly all the bankers in the Eastern and Middle states and the stock gamblers of Wall street, controlled the Presidential nominations of both the Democratic and Republican parties and had an understanding with the managers, or with both the candidates themselves, in regard to what policy should be pursued towards our finances. They contributed money for the booming of Mr. Cleveland as the only available Democratic candidate, and they abused and ridiculed every other Democratic aspirant.

"In the entire history of this country," continued Mr. Tillman, the high office of the President has never been so prostituted, and never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform, he has debauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their manhood, and, with bated breath, walk with submissive head in his presence. With relentless purpose he has ignored his oath of office, to uphold and obey the law, and has paid out gold instead of coin and has issued bonds to buy more gold, by both actions overriding the law and giving no heed to the interests of any but moneyed friends—I might say his owners or partners.

"While to this besotted tyrant coin has come to mean gold alone, he cannot by his mere 'ipse dixit' change the law of this land and pervert the plain meaning of the English language.

"The repeal of the Sherman law, it was asserted, which was the first point of attack of this 'unholy alliance,' was accomplished only through the aid and in conjunction with a majority of the Republican senators.

"This Democratic President accomplished what was not possible for any Republican executive under the circumstances to have brought about. A change of the party in power had left a large number of offices in his gift with which to buy votes."

MR. CARLISLE, "JUDAS FROM KENTUCKY"

In discussing the "honest meaning" of parity of gold and silver in the Sherman law, he said: "The object was to have them assist each other, to hold silver up by holding gold down, and an honest secretary of the treasury, who should have resigned his office rather than have submitted to the dictation of a besotted chief, would have paid out silver to protect the treasury from the gold gamblers and bond gamblers, as the law and his oath required. No wonder the Senator from Massachusetts feels like twitting us with the decay of Southern statesmanship and charging us with dishonesty. He charges it, however, in another connection and as aiding and abetting this Judas from Kentucky, who, after a brilliant career of twenty years and more as leader and champion of the silver forces, has, in his old age, come to this pitiful pass. And then to think that the indictment thus brought against a whole section should have so much color of truth and of fact to back it up in the apostacy from their principles of the two other Secretaries from the South in the cabinet of a President who has so disgraced the name of Democracy.

"The South bows its head in shame at this exhibition of moral cowardice and despises the renegades."

CONTAMINATED BY WALL STREET.

And again referring to the President: "If he was honest at the start (and I am willing to grant that much), his association with Wall street and his connection with wealthy men has debauched his conscience and destroyed all sympathy with the masses."

In discussing the gold question further, Mr. Tillman said: "Rothschild and his American agents graciously condescend to come to the help of the United States treasury in maintaining the gold standard, which has wrought the ruin, and only charges $10,000,000 commission, or so. Great God! that this government, the richest, most powerful on the globe, should have been brought to so low a pass that a London Jew should have been appointed its receiver and presumes to patronize us.

"The responsibility of providing revenue and looking after the solvency of the treasury, which rests with Congress, has been usurped by the President. Why is he not impeached? The encroachments of the federal judiciary and the supineness and venality—corruption I may say—of the representative branches of the government are causes of deep concern to all thinking and patriotic men. We are fast drifting into government by injunction in the interest of monopolies and corporations, and the Supreme court, by one corrupt vote, annuls an act of Congress looking to the taxation of the rich.

ANOTHER ERA OF BLOOD PREDICTED.

"The struggle from 1861 to 1865, which drenched this fair land in blood, was to emancipate 4,000,000 black slaves. We are fast approaching a condition which will place the collar of industrial bondage around the necks of ten times that many white slaves. A day of reckoning will come, unless there is no longer a just God in heaven, and when it does come, woe be unto those who have been among the oppressors of the people. The present struggle is unfortunately too, like that which preceded the late civil war, inasmuch as it is sectional. The creditor and the manufacturing States of the North and East, those which have grown inordinately wealthy at the expense of the producing classes of the South and West, are urging this policy with the besotted blindness of Belshazzar."

It was easy to see, the senator said in conclusion, that the struggle for the new emancipation had begun. There were millions now on the march and they tramp, tramp, tramp sidewalks hunting work, and the highways begging bread, and unless relief comes they will some day take a notion to come to Washington with rifles in their hands to regain the liberties stolen from them, or which their representatives have sold.

FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Senate Resolution of Sympathy for the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Morgan of Alabama, Democrat, from the committee on foreign relations, reported in the senate to-day a resolution for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The senator read the report in full, stating that it favored action on a substitute resolution.

The committee resolution follows:

"Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that the present deplorable war in the island of Cuba has reached a magnitude that concerns all civilized nations to the extent that it should be conducted, if, unhappily, it is longer to continue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in open hostilities, including the treatment of captives who are enlisted in either army, due respect to cartels for exchange of prisoners and for other military purposes, truces and flags of truce, the provisions of proper hospitals and hospital supplies and services to the sick and wounded of either army; be it further

"Resolved, That this representation of the views and opinion of Congress be sent to the President, and if he concurs therein that he will, in a friendly spirit, use the good offices of this government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the law of nations."

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE SUGGESTED.

The report on the above says: "The Congress of the United States deeply regretting the unhappy state of hostilities existing in Cuba, which has again been the result of the demand of a large number of the native population of that island for its independence, in a spirit of respect and regard for the welfare of both countries, earnestly desires that the security of life and property and the establishment of permanent peace and of a government that is satisfactory to the people of Cuba, should be accomplished. And to the extent that the people of Cuba are seeking the rights of local self-government for domestic purposes, the Congress of the United States expresses its earnest sympathy with them.

"The Congress would also welcome with satisfaction the concession by Spain of complete sovereignty to the people of that island and would cheerfully give to such a voluntary concession the cordial support of the United States. The near proximity of Cuba to the frontier of the United States, and the fact that it is universally regarded as a part of the continental system of America, identifies that island so closely with the political and commercial welfare of our people that Congress cannot be indifferent to the fact that civil war is flagrant among the people of Cuba.

"It is neither just to the relations that exist between Cuba and the United States, nor is it in keeping with the spirit of the age or the rights of humanity, that this struggle should be protracted until one party or the other should be exhausted in the resources of men and money, thereby weakening both until they may fall prey to some strong power, or until the stress of human sympathy or the resentments engendered by long and bloody conflict should draw into the strife the unruly elements of neighboring countries."

Attention is called to the inability of Spain to deal with the revolutionists as a misfortune which is unfair to visit upon the United States. "It is due," the report concludes, "to the situation of affairs in Cuba that Spain should recognize the existence of a state of war in the island and should voluntarily accord to the armies opposed to her authority the right of belligerents under the laws of nations."

Following is the text of the resolution reported by Senator Cameron as a substitute for the Cuban resolution, reported by the Senate committee on foreign relations:

"Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The minority report states that shortly after Mr. Blaine became secretary of state, he sought to secure the independence of Cuba, but the project failed through the refusal of Spain to consider the release of her colony. In conclusion the report urges it to be an imperative duty that belligerency be accorded, and that the President further move toward the independence of the island.

The Shot Was Fatal.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 30.—James H. Brady some time ago made an insulting remark to Ben Hall about the latter's wife, when Hall shot Brady in the leg. Brady died from blood poisoning yesterday and Hall is now in jail.

VOORHEES FOR SILVER.

The Indiana Senator Scores the Gold Standard Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At 2 o'clock the silver bond bill was taken up and, after some skirmishing between Hill and Chandler and Jones of Arkansas, in a vain effort of the last named to have Thursday at 2 p. m. fixed for a vote, Mr. Jones said: "Then I give notice that on Thursday I will ask the Senate to remain in session until this bill is disposed of, and I ask all Senators to come prepared on Thursday for such action."

Mr. Voorhees, Democrat, of Indiana, rose for a "short talk," he said. He has seldom spoken of late and received close attention. He said the country was now in the midst of a revolution brought on by those plotting against silver. It was this class which brought on panics, destroying the parity of the metals. The men who demonetized silver in 1873 were, said Mr. Voorhees, "revolutionists." They sought to overcome the constitution, the laws and the policy of a century After tracing the constant use of silver since the government began, the senator declared that the token of "sound money" applied to gold money was a fraud. Silver was as much sound money as gold. It would effectually stop the raids on the gold reserve if the demands on the treasury were met by silver payments as well as gold.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Debs Inquiry Resolution Referred—An Inquiry Into Havana Arrests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—On the conclusion of Mr. Tillman's speech, Mr. Gray of Delaware, from the committee on foreign relations, made a favorable report on the resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the arrest of Mark E Roderiguez on the United States mail steamer Olivette, at Havana on the 15th inst., and also the arrest of Louis Someillan and his son in Havana on the same date. The committee struck out that part of the resolution instructing the Secretary of State to demand the immediate release of the prisoners named. The resolution went to the calendar.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, pensioning the widow of General Thomas Ewing, who died recently.

Mr. Call's resolution directing the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate and report on a canal across the State of Florida was agreed to.

The resolution for an inquiry into the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs was referred to the judiciary committee, on the assurance of Mr. Hoar, chairman of the committee, that early action would be taken.

WAS IT A DECOY?

Report That Official Attention Was Purposely Drawn to the J. W. Hawkins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Reports received here seem to fully confirm the report of the sinking Monday of the steamer J. W. Hawkins, which left New York Sunday night with a Cuban filibustering expedition of 100 men and ammunition on board.

There is a curious rumor afloat here to the effect that the true story has not yet been told as to the alleged wreck of the steamer Hawkins, which had just set out to carry a load of men and ammunition to Cuba.

Some people close to the revolutionists say the whole thing is a "decoy," and that the Spanish minister and the United States authorities have been cleverly fooled. For some reason that cannot be definitely traced, there is a belief that the arms supposed to be on the Hawkins were either transhipped at sea or else were sent out secretly in some other vessel, and suspicion intentionally directed against the Hawkins for the purpose of throwing the Spanish spies and the United States revenue authorities off the track.

Nagle Will Be Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Attorney General and the President are alike firm in their purpose not to withdraw the nomination of Patrick Nagle to be marshal of Oklahoma. The flood of telegraphic charges against his character passes them by absolutely without result.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery separator	18	@	20
Butter—Fair to good country	13	@	14
Eggs—Fresh	12	@	12½
Chickens—Dressed, per lb	6½	@	7½
Ducks—Per lb	9½	@	10
Turkeys—Per lb	11	@	12
Prairie chickens—Per doz	6 00	@	6 50
Geese—Per lb	7	@	8
Lemons—Choice Messinas	4 00	@	4 50
Oranges—Per box	4 00	@	4 50
Apples—Per bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Sweet potatoes—Good, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Per bu	35	@	40
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, bu	1 40	@	1 50
Cranberries—Cape Cod, pr, bbl	9 00	@	10 00
Hay—Upland, per ton	6 50	@	7 00
Onions—Per bu	25	@	30
Broom Corn—Green, per lb	2	@	2½
Hogs—Mixed packing	4 10	@	4 15
Hogs—Heavy Weights	4 15	@	4 20
Steers—Stockers and feeders	2 50	@	3 50
Dressed Steers	3 00	@	3 85
Bulls	2 00	@	2 70
Stags	2 00	@	2 50
Calves	2 35	@	3 00
Oxen	2 25	@	2 50
Cows	1 65	@	3 50
Heifers	2 40	@	3 15
Westerns	1 75	@	3 00
Sheep—Lambs	3 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Mixed natives	2 50	@	3 60

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, spring	61	@	61½
Corn—Per bu	27	@	27½
Oats—Per bu	19	@	19½
Pork	10 57	@	10 67
Lard	5 80	@	5 82½
Cattle—Common to ex beeves	3 50	@	4 70
Hogs—Averages	4 15	@	4 40
Sheep—Lambs	4 00	@	4 55
Sheep—Westerns	3 75	@	4 05

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2, red winter	72	@	73½
Corn—No. 2	38	@	38½
Oats—No. 2	25	@	25½
Pork	10 00	@	11 25
Lard	6 00	@	6 25

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 red, cash	67	@	67½
Corn—Per bu	35	@	35½
Oats—Per bu	20	@	20½
Hogs—Mixed packing	4 00	@	4 40
Cattle—Native beeves	3 25	@	4 80
Sheep—Natives	3 00	@	3 75
Lambs	3 25	@	4 60

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2 hard	54	@	54½
Corn—No. 2	32½	@	32½
Oats—No. 2	18	@	18½
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	3 15	@	3 90
Hogs—Mixed Packers	4 00	@	4 15
Sheep—Lambs	4 00	@	4 40