The Columbus Journal.

VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 35. COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1890. WHOLE NUMBER 1075.

DIRECTORS.

A. ANDERSON, Pres't.
J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't.
O. T. ROEN, Cashier.

C. ANDERSON, P. ANDERSON,
JACOB GREISEN, HENRY HAGATZ,
JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

First National Bank

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Report of Condition May 17, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$[illegible]
U. S. bonds		16,240 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures		11,995 58
Due from other banks	23,772 22	
Due from U. S. Treasury	675 00	
Cash on hand	15,478 45	39,925 67
		$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital and surplus	60,000 00
Undivided profits	10,438 14
National Bank notes outstanding	13,500 00
Individual deposits	13,581 21
Due to depositors	133,181 25
	$[illegible]

Business Cards.

J. N. KILIAN,
DEUTCHER ADVOKAT,
Office over Columbus State Bank, Columbus Nebraska. 29

SULLIVAN & BEEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over First National Bank, Columbus, Nebraska. 36tf

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DRAY and EXPRESSMAN.
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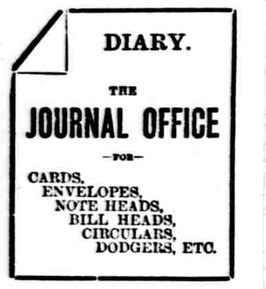
22maylyr KNAPP BROS., Columbus, Neb.

LAND FOR SALE.

A FINE IMPROVED FARM for sale in Shell Creek valley, near Columbus, containing 320 acres of land; about 175 acres under cultivation; 10 acres heavily timbered, remainder mostly in clover and blue grass pasture and hay land; 150 fruit trees—apples, pears, cherry, plums, etc., some bearing; all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs; 150 full-bearing grape vines. The farm entire is fenced, and divided into small fields by fence. Dwelling house of seven rooms, granary, corn cribs, large horse stable with hay-mow, cattle barn which holds 80 tons of hay; hog house; 2 wells; running water in pasture. For further particulars inquire at JOURNAL office, or address, H. B., care of JOURNAL, Columbus, Nebr. 22maytf

A STRAY LEAF!



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FRESH NEWS OF THE DAY.

Information Gleaned From All Quarters of the Universe.

A QUEER CHARACTER

CHOSEN TO SUCCEED SENATOR WADE HAMPTON.

Once Outlawed for Murder and Guilty of Other Crimes of an Unsavory Character—The New Attorney-General Charged with Political Intimidations.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13.—Although a young man, Col. Irby has a history, and not a very savory one. He has the reputation of being a "bad man," although it is said he has since reformed and joined the Baptist church. Back in the '70s he was outlawed by the democratic governor, Simpson, who succeeded Hampton, for murdering a man named Kilgore in Laurens county. A reward of $150 was offered for his arrest, but he fled the state and remained away until the thing blew over, when he returned to Laurens and with the aid of G. W. Shell, then clerk of the court and now alliance member of congress, secured an acquittal.

Irby's next exploit was to arm himself with a shotgun while he was painting the town of Laurens red, and defy the town authorities to arrest him. He paid a fine for this. Then some decent man offended him in some way, and Irby took one of his negro friends to the offender's plantation, gave him a horsewhip, and, catching his enemy unawares, held a pistol to his head and one to the negro's head and compelled him to horsewhip the man. His next exploit was to go with his brother into the town after a justice of the peace who had offended him, and between the two of them they slashed the justice to pieces. He was never punished, but he is an alliance man now and is a member of the church.

The election of Irby to the United States senate has brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every decent South Carolinan. From every section of the state come expressions of indignation at the outrage and regret at the defeat of Hampton. Should Hampton live till 1892 he will be put up for governor by the democracy.

Charged With Political Intimidation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13.—The new attorney general of the state, T. J. Pope, was argested yesterday morning on a warrant sworn out by N. G. Gonzales, a newspaper man, charging him with political intimidation. This is the sensation of the hour, coming just on the success of the Tillman movement. The case arises from the discharge of T. B. Butler, a nephew of Senator Butler, a clerk in the state enrolling department. The affidavit claims that in discharging him the attorney general violated the law in regard to discharging officials for their political views and especially states that such discharge was made because Butler would not support Tillman. A letter from the attorney-general to this effect is in evidence. The penalty is a fine of from $50 to $1,000 and imprisonment of from three months to one year, or both.

OUTPUT CUT DOWN.

Weekly Review of the Minneapolis Local Flour Trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—As a result of the low water and bad markets the flour output declined to comparatively small limits last week, says the *Northwestern Miller*, being the lightest since July. The aggregate production for the week was 114,600 barrels—averaging 19,100 barrels daily—against 165,020 barrels the week before, 146,900 barrels for the corresponding time in 1889, and 58,000 barrels in 1888. With unusually mild weather the water power has improved. However, the bulk of the flour at present is turned out by steam. The tendency to curtail the output is quite marked on account of dull markets. There were fifteen mills running Wednesday at the rate of about 21,000 barrels per twenty-four hours. The northwestern railroads talk of advancing the flour rate, Minneapolis to Chicago, from 7½c to 12½c but the large amount of transit standing out would make this little effect. The domestic flour market has been extremely dull. Wheat has lost considerable ground, and is now on a basis making it practicable to export flour more freely. Manufacturers regard present values as below a normal basis, and they are wary about discounting the future very much. Bakers' and low grades are also in good request for export. The export shipments last week were 48,000 barrels, against 63,805 barrels the preceding week.

The flour output of the mills for November was exceptionally large, only being exceeded twice in over three years. The exports were also very heavy. Following are the comparative figures for three months in as many years:

	1890. bbls.	1889. bbls.	1888. bbls.
September	718,670	589,440	682,400
October	725,795	761,640	768,950
November	754,260	684,725	555,630
Total	2,198,725	2,026,805	2,006,880

A GENERAL DENIAL.

Maj. Bartelot's Brother Says Stanley's Charges Are Made to Cover His Own Culpability.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Walter Bartelot, brother of the late Maj. Bartelot, writes to the *Times*:

"All that Stanley said about me is untrue. It is also untrue that my brother wrote to prevent Troup divulging anything, or that Stanley or his officers warned me not to publish my brother's diaries. Bonny told me stories to discredit nearly every officer of the expedition, including Stanley. The latter's book and all subsequent accusations are filled with irreconcilable contradictions and inconsistencies."

Bartelot concludes as follows:

"Stanley has done this to cover his own culpabilities."

Suicide of a Sensitive Student.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—Arthur C. Caldwell, aged 20, a student in the Baltimore Dental college, killed himself today by taking poison. Mr. Caldwell's home was in Victoria, B. C. He was liberally supplied with money, and became lax in his attendance upon the lectures and classes. The dean of the dental college wrote the family of the young man, and a fellow student informed him of what the dean had done. The chagrin that followed impelled the supersensitive youth to commit suicide.

Aliens Cannot Hold Real Estate.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13.—Advices from Bermuda report that the people of those islands are greatly exercised over the recent refusal of the imperial government, in defiance of colonial laws which have existed for a third of a century, to allow aliens, even when naturalized, to own real estate on the islands. The Bermuda legislature has adopted a memorial to the queen protesting against the action and pointing out that as all privileges of citizenship in Bermuda rest upon the ownership of real estate, there is no inducement to become naturalized.

HENRY SIEBERT, tobacco commission merchant of New York, has failed, with liabilities of $250,000.

GOULD AND THE UNION PACIFIC

What Director Ames Says of the Road and Its Future.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—Director F. L. Ames of the Union Pacific says in an interview with the Boston news bureau: "The floating debt of the Union Pacific was fully explained in last year's report. It was set down then as about $15,500,000 in notes and accounts payable. It has been reduced the past year about $4,000,000 and is now about $11,500,000. We sold $7,100,000 collateral trust bonds issued against the Oregon Railway & Navigation stock, and could at one time have sold all the $13,000,000, but thought it worth much more, so that on account the Oregon Railway & Navigation stock purchase we now have $6,000,000 bonds unsold. We have besides $2,000,000 Oregon Railway & Navigation bonds for construction advances, and there has been invested in the Portland & Puget Sound road $800,000, and new equipments $1,400,000, for which bonds have not been sold. We have also put a large amount of money into side tracks, new shops at Cheyenne and Denver and the union passenger station and freight depot at Omaha, as well as other improvements. Mr. Gould knew about the floating debt when he entered the directory and he has discovered nothing new about it. He agreed to take care of it, and has provided for the Jan. 1 requirements, which are less than $2,000,000.

"Mr. Gould expressed great satisfaction Saturday at the appearance of everything connected with the property and the outlook for the future. He has no more idea of a receivership for his property than I have for the Ames building. I do not know of any scheme for funding the Union Pacific debt. Had there been no change in ownership or management there would have been no talk of it. We can easily pay it when the railroad bond market revives. No appeal was made to Mr. Gould, Mr. Vanderbilt or anybody else to help the Union Pacific. The first intimation we had that Mr. Gould wished to enter the directory was in the newspapers, but Mr. Adams had many times expressed a desire to get out of the harness."

THE IRISH SITUATION.

Home Rule Is Dead According to the Dublin "Express."

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—The *Express*, independent conservative, says: "The prospects for home rule for Ireland at the next election are as dead as Queen Anne. Irish public opinion points to the continued popularity of Parnell."

The *Freeman's Journal*, in which Parnell is understood to have an interest, to-day advocates on its own responsibility, without recommending the plan to either side on grounds beyond its reasonableness, that efforts be made by the two factions of the Irish party in the direction of conciliation and peace. It urges Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to return from the United States to Paris forthwith, and that all the nationalist members of the house of commons or delegates from each section of the party assemble in conference in that city.

"With the full knowledge of all that has happened to decide with them what course to pursue, such conference," the *Journal* says, "would not only prove that the sections desire to hold together, but would attract attention to the fact that the men in the front rank are of the best and bravest of the Irish party, and will preclude the setting on foot among their own people of an utterly fatuous break up in the temper of the party it took so many years to establish and consolidate." The *Journal* assumes that the threat of the secessionists to start a new paper in Dublin is a threat against itself. It says it will be delighted to welcome a new journal, but warns the gentlemen who may be willing to invest money in a new paper that the hardest thing to make or unmake is a good newspaper, and that the worst time to start such a project is when the promoters are at the lowest ebb of their popularity, many of them hardly daring to show their faces in Dublin.

HOLDEN MUST HANG.

The Decision of the Minnesota Court Affirmed by the Highest Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Clifton Holden, the Redwood Falls murderer, must hang. The United States surpeme court to-day affirmed the decision of the Minnesota court. By this decision the John Day Smith execution law is declared constitutional. Justice Harlan, in rendering the decision, has this to say relative to the "solitary confinement" section:

The only interpetation of the act of 1889 that will give effect to the intention of the legislature is to hold as we do, that section 4 of that act prescribing solitary confinement is applicable only to future offenses, not to those committed prior to its passage. No principle is better settled than if the valid and invalid portion of a statute are capable of separation the latter may be designated and the former enforced. In this view it does not appear that the appellant is kept in solitary confinement. There is no ground, then, on which it can be held that the imprisonment is in violation of the constitutional provisions against ex-post facto laws. The sentence of death and the subsequent imprisonment of the convict under sentence and warrant of execution are in accordance with the laws of the state as they were when the offense was committed, and do not infringe upon any rights secured by the constitution of the United States. The fourth section of the act of 1889 is so entirely distinct from the provisions upon which the rest of the prior unrevealed law relating to the sentence of death and subsequent imprisonment without solitary confinement that it may be held inapplicable to previous offenses and therefore as not affecting the validity of such sentence and imprisonment. In this way effect may be given to both the old and the new law without rejecting any part of either as invalid under the constitution.

Died in the Pulpit.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 9.—While preaching to a large congregation at the East Millstone Reformed church Sunday night, the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. H. Strong, said: "A man might fall as easy as the star from heaven." The next instant his face turned ashy pale, he clutched wildly at the pulpit for support and then dropped on the floor in a fit of apoplexy. The horrified congregation was spell bound for a moment. Then the cooler ones rushed to the prostrate pastor and raised him from the floor. He was taken home and died yesterday morning. He was about 60 years of age.

Cyclone in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—Yesterday, near Monroe, Walton county, a cyclone cleared a space several miles long and about a hundred yards wide, blowing down houses and killing several people. Jack Henderson was killed and his wife hurt. Their baby was carried 300 yards and was so badly injured it died soon after being found. A family of negroes named Jackson was buried in the ruins of their cabin, and two of them were killed. A house containing seven negroes was blown down, but all escaped unhurt.

Fell 100 Feet and Was Killed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—Deegan, an iron workman on the state house, fell 100 feet and was killed. He was horribly mangled. Deegan is the ninth workman killed within the last five years while at work on the state house.

THE SUICIDE AT PAGE

REVIEW OF THE FACTS IN THE SAD CASE.

No Reason Can Be Given for the Rash Act of the Young Man—Other Suicides Reported—Accidentally Killed While at Play—Other Nebraska News.

PAGE, Neb., Dec. 10.—Special: Sunday evening last, at 10:30 o'clock, this community was shocked by the intelligence that William R. Waterman had committed suicide. Young Waterman occupied a room with D. O. Lockhart, an intimate friend, both being single men. At the time above stated Lockhart entered the room and found Young Waterman's lifeless body. He had taken a blanket, neatly folded it, laid it down on the floor and lying upon the blanket had taken a 38-caliber revolver in both hands, placed the muzzle almost against his forehead and blew his brains out. The cause of the rash act is shrouded in mystery. The unfortunate young man showed no signs of mental abberation. Taking dinner with friends Sunday, about 4 p. m. he took a young lady friend from Page to her home three miles in the country, he seemed as cheerful and pleasant as usual. He returned to Page about 9 p. m., and after taking care of his team he went into the house and without removing his cap or overcoat committed the rash act. The coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of suicide. The deceased left no writing or intelligence of any kind that throws any light on the subject. From letters found it seems that young Waterman was engaged to be married to a Miss Annie McIntyre, who is now in South Dakota. Miss McIntyre, it seems, had very recently, from some cause, broken the engagement. Outside of this fact there is no other known reason, and by some this is the attributed cause. His father, who resides in Mapleton, Kan., was telegraphed the sad news and is expected here to-day. Waterman has resided at this place since August last, at which time he took charge of Armour Bros. interests as grain buyer. He also bought stock on his own account and has made hosts of friends and no enemies. His sudden and tragic death has cast a gloom over the entire community, and numbers have flocked to town to talk the sad affair over and endeavor to find out the cause. But aside from the above all are in darkness so far as knowing the real motive.

A Little Boy Accidentally Killed While at Play.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 12.—In a darkened room in a small house at Second and J streets yesterday lay the crushed and mangled remains of little Paul Schultz. Paul was aged about 9 years, and yesterday afternoon left school at the accustomed hour for his home, accompanied by several companions. When they reached the Burlington crossing at Fourth and J streets, they found it blocked by the switching train consisting of three cars and an engine. The boys were playfully endeavoring to find out who would reach home first, and young Paul thought to get ahead of them by runing underneath the cars. He started to crawl under when the train started. The wheels did not catch him, but his body was caught by the break beams and he was rolled and crushed for a short distance, when the frantic cries of his playmates caused the engineer to halt the train. The crushed little body was tenderly detached from the beams, around which his clothing was tightly wound, and he was taken to his home only a few blocks away. He was still breathing, although terribly crushed, and doctors were quickly summoned. He lived until 8:30 o'clock in the morning, when death came to his relief. The accident happened about ten minutes after 5 o'clock, and no blame appears to rest on the trainmen.

A Girl's Attempted Suicide.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 11.—Pearl Dennis, a domestic employed in the home of M. E. Springer, at 1230 S street, attempted suicide yesterday by taking laudanum, but took and overdose and defeated her purpose. She had made every preparation for burial and was so disappointed at her recovery that she declared her intention of taking strychnine next time and making sure work of it. A policeman had to be called to restrain her from purchasing more poison. This is her second attempt at suicide. She says that her father and her aunt, Mrs. Clark, both of whom live at Fairmont, have treated her very badly and that in addition to this Mrs. Springer charged her with unchastity. It was this accusation that made her determine to kill herself.

Another Attempted Suicide.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 12.—Lincoln is now furnishing an average of one attempted suicide per day. The attempted self-murder of Pearl Dennis Wednesday and that of Peter Keaton a day or two before have been followed with the attempted self-destruction of Miss Frankie Chumpley yesterday. Frankie used morphine, but after taking the drug repented and sent for a doctor, who only after the greatest efforts managed to save her life. A love affair is said to be the cause of the young lady's rashness.

Elevator and Contents Burned.

GRANT, Neb., Dec. 12.—The large elevator of Pringle & Son was discovered on fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The department responded promptly and did excellent work, but the fire had gained such headway that the building could not be saved. It contained about 2,000 bushels each of wheat and corn, which were totally consumed. The loss is about $6,000, insured for about $5,000.

Valuable Orchard Destroyed by Fire.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 11.—Sparks from a Missouri Pacific engine set fire to a large young orchard belonging to A. Tipton, north of the city, and almost completely destroyed it, resulting in damages of several thousand dollars.

The News in Brief.

WHEN John Sheely, Lincoln's big gambler, arrived at his gate the other evening he was greeted by several shots from a revolver. The would-be assassin was too nervous to shoot straight and the bullets went wide of the mark.

THE citizens of Valley have organized a joint stock company to build a town hall at a cost of $1,800.

IT is claimed that the Dawson county poor farm is grossly mismanaged, and an investigation will be made.

POLES are being set for 60 electric lights in Lincoln. They are expected to be ablaze when the legislature convenes.

ABOUT the most serious result of the Indian scare is reported from Bordeaux. The settlers in that vicinity met the other day to devise means to protect themselves from the Indians. During a discussion of the situation Marion Thornton shot Frank Strickland in the face with a 32-calibre revolver.

BURGLARS went through Nissley's dry goods store at Lincoln. They stole $600 in currency.

JOHN HONEYCUTT has captured an opossum near Wymore, a stray from the land of persimmons.

GOV. THAYER says it will not be necessary to solicit relief for the drouth sufferers outside of the state.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Weekly Review of Business—The Outlook More Hopeful.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The business outlook is more hopeful, but the past disturbances and continuing uncertainty are felt in a reduced volume of business throughout the country, which though slightly larger than a year ago, no longer shows the material increase until recently maintained. The south reports fair business in spite of the continuing decline in cotton. Spirits move freely at Savannah. Oranges at Jacksonville and sugar, molasses and rice at New Orleans are all at good prices. The supply of money is ample for the necessities at New Orleans, but at other points money is light, though the banks help their customers as far as they can in legitimate business only.

At the west colder weather has helped trade at Cincinnati, Detroit and some other points, and business is only fair at Denver; good for the season, with large cattle and hog receipts, at Kansas City; strong, with liberal distribution of goods, at St. Louis; fair for the season at St. Paul and more active in holiday lines at Cincinnati.

Chicago business continues much larger than for last year, being little affected by eastern troubles, and the receipts of most products show an increase at Pittsburg, the worst is thought to be over, and money and collections are easier, though iron has declined, and there is less demand for manufactured products. Philadelphia notes a little improvement. The shoe trade notes a sharp falling off, especially in the southern demand. Boston observes an improved demand for leather at lower prices, and the wholesale trades generally are quiet.

Iron production increased in November, reaching 183,846 tons on Dec. 1, a gain of nearly 6,000 tons for the month and over 14,000 compared with last year. Several new and large furnaces have gone into blast, but later dispatches show that within two weeks a number have stopped production and one southern establishment has failed. Quotations are lower: Eighteen dollars for northern and $17.25 for southern No. 1, with rails lifeless and decidedly less demand for bar iron and plates. It seems clear, also, that the stocks of unsold iron at furnaces are increasing, so that a curtailment of production seems to be unavoidable.

The woolen manufacture is doing decidedly better than a year or six months ago, but heavy woolens open at last year's prices. Some overcoatings have advanced from 3 to 5 per cent., but others are lower. Some grades of union cashmere are 5 per cent. higher, but the great majority realize no advance, and there is a waiting market for knit goods and a shrinking demand for dress goods, though plain, soft wool fabrics command from 8 to 7½ per cent. above the lowest prices of the year.

The cotton manufacture is less satisfactory and some works are suspending production, print cloths having fallen to 3 cents for 64s.

The speculative markets have not been very active, but wheat has risen 1⅛c and corn 2⅜c and oats ½c. Pork products are unchanged: cotton 1-16c lower; oil 2¼c lower and coffee ¼c lower. The rise in breadstuffs is not sustained by the foreign demand, exports falling far below those of last year, week by week nor by prospects for the next crop, since state reports generally show an increased acreage of winter wheat and an excellent condition.

Tin has risen half a cent during the week, but copper is of uncertain price, offers at 16c for lake being unavailing and the market for lead is thoroughly demoralized by the importation of 6,000 tons at the recent speculative prices.

Treasury payments for bonds do not yet appear in the statements of cash, which show no loss for the week. The most significant fact is that a very large proportion of the money was taken in gold by the sellers of bonds presumably for withdrawal until the uncertainties about silver legislation have passed.

The commercial troubles outside of the monetary stringency are mainly due to excessive purchases made in anticipation of a great rise in prices. Those who made such purchases in the belief that in spite of the expected higher prices and the short crops consumption would be as great as ever, find themselves embarrassed by a distinct shrinkage in the distribution of products of commerce.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 374, as compared with a total of 312 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 290.

Changing Union Pacific Methods.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The first effect of Jay Gould's acquisition of the Union Pacific road felt in this city was a letter from the general freight agent of the company to the Philadelphia contracting agent, received yesterday, instructing him to close up his office Dec. 31 and report in New York for duty. The Union Pacific has maintained an expensive office here for years, and now rents a fine suite of rooms in the Bullit building, where several clerks and soliciting agents are employed. The lease will be given up and the employes transferred to other cities. The abolition of this office is in pursuance of Gould's plan, which will be undoubtedly adopted at the presidents' meeting, for restoring harmony and establishing a uniformity of rates among western lines. Instead of a separate and expensive organization of soliciting agents for each western road in every eastern city, there will be but one commissioner in Chicago. All business originating in Philadelphia designed for western points will be forwarded by whatever line the Philadelphia sub-commissioners may select. He will take care, of course, to divide the business equitably among the roads in the association. There will therefore be no occasion for the services of any soliciting agents.

Philadelphia Business Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Webb & Lea, manufacturing merchants, made an assignment to-day. No statements of the liabilities or assets are obtainable now. The firm claims to have a capital of $20,000. They exported hardware, hardwood, wooden ware and machinery to all points in the world.

Louis E. Pfeiffer, president of the Brown Bank of America and vice-president of the American Life insurance company, against whom a warrant was issued yesterday charging him with conspiracy with Geo. F. Work and others to defraud and cheat the depositors and others interested in the bank and insurance company, was arrested in this city this morning. The cashier has not been arrested yet.

Helping Needy Kansans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12.—At a conference between the governor, the railroad commissioners and representatives of railroad companies yesterday, a plan for affording relief to the needy residents of western Kansas was agreed upon. The railroads are to transfer, free of charge, all relief subscribed. Kansas will take care of her own sufferers. Donated aid will in all cases be consigned to one aid commissioner in each county, who will report weekly to the board of railroad commissioners a full account of the amount and character of all supplies received and disbursed, giving the name and residence of each beneficiary.

A DANGEROUS AGENT.

INDISCRIMINATE USE OF HYPNOTISM CONDEMNED.

Chicago Medical Men Commend the Action Taken by the Medico-Legal Society—They Say Hypnotism Should Be Employed Only by Experts—Some Interviews.

[Chicago dispatch.]

All reputable physicians in this city unite in commendation of the resolve of the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago to seek the passage of a law preventing laymen from employing hypnotism, mesmerism, or magnetism for experimental or other purposes. The society, which was organized for the purpose of discussing the legal phases of medicine and the necessary legislation for the science, has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That public seances of hypnotism, mesmerism, and magnetism should be prohibited by law under severe penalty, and that the employment of hypnotism for medical purposes should be permitted solely to duly qualified medical men, conditioned upon its being practiced only in the presence of other medical men or undoubted friends of the patients operated upon.

A committee was appointed to present this resolution to the Legislature.

"Hypnotism," said Dr. E. M. Hale, "is a dangerous agent in anybody's hands, and its use should certainly be restricted to those who are responsible to the law as medical men are. I have read sufficient in the French journals to know that the subject under the operator's hands is absolutely irresponsible and will do anything suggested—even what is suggested in the operator's mind. After coming out of the hypnotic state a subject does not recollect what he did when in that state. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent murder and make an irresponsible criminal.

When I was young I took up the study of biology—what is now called hypnotism and mesmerism—and lectured on it. I was astounded by the results that can be secured by the power, and it is clear that it should be used only by medical men for the relief of suffering and disease."

"Why should hypnotic seances be stopped?"

"Medical men are conservative, and will not adopt any method that is in vogue amongst the laity or charlatans. If a law were passed preventing the quacks from employing hypnotism the study would be taken up by all medical men in earnest. Mind-curers are a species of hypnotizers. They cure at times, especially nervous diseases, by the power of one mind over another, but medical men do not stoop to consult them."

"Would the law, then, if passed, wipe out the mind-curers?"

"A strict construction of the law would put faith cure, mind cure, and Christian science in the same category with hypnotism. Public exhibitions of hypnotism tend to degrade the science, just as vivisection would do. The law confines that to the medical college. There is just as good reason for confining the use of hypnotism as the use of poison. No layman can secure morphine or arsenic without a physician's prescription. I know twenty or thirty prominent citizens who have become monomaniacs by being votaries of hypnotism or Christian science, which is the same thing. A law such as the one proposed will meet with the approbation of every reputable physician in the city."

Dr. J. E. Owens said: "The resolution is proper and should be enforced as speedily as possible. The indiscriminate use of hypnotism should no more be tolerated than ether for amusing audiences, individuals, or for self-gratification. Hypnotism, I think, will not be of much use in therapeutics. It's an old thing that has been revived to be used by more efficient and more scientific men, but I do not think it will take a strong hold on the profession. The doctors, however, see that if it is going to be planted with an expectation of growing some restrictions ought to be placed around it. I do not think a law on the use of the power will affect faith-curers."

Dr. J. H. Stowell said: "There is a good deal of danger attending the practice of hypnotism, and it ought to be handled by those who are skilled in its use. The means to which it can be put are too far-reaching to be intrusted to laymen. I think that is the chief reason why such a law should be passed. Outsiders might use hypnotism for base and improper purposes. As for public exhibitions, they are used for deceiving people, and the science is brought into ridicule. There is some good in hypnotism, and it should be kept under the most careful supervision. There is sufficient merit in the proposed law to engage the support of all upright physicians."

"Hypnotism ought to be policed, just as alcohol is," said Dr. J. H. Etheridge.

Dr. George S. Isham—The subject is comparatively a new one, which in the next few years will demonstrate just what can be done with it. With the dangers arising from it at present are I do not know, but I do think these public and private seances given for amusement ought to be broken up, as we can not tell what might result from them. In our profession hypnotism's practicability has yet to be demonstrated."

ARE WE TO HAVE A PANIC?

The Financial Situation the Subject of a Cabinet Consultation.

[Washington (D. C.) dispatch.]

The financial situation was looked upon to-day as worthy of a special consultation between the President and his Cabinet officers, and a special message is talked of. There is not much that the administration can do to relieve the situation except by buying bonds. It has been shown conclusively that the Treasury Department will not go back to the policy of turning the Government receipts into the national banks instead of into the Sub-Treasury. That would be a good thing for the speculators who want the use of the Government money. But under conditions like the present if the deposits were to be called in a panic would almost certainly follow.

The propositions received to-day for 4 per cent. bonds reached a total of $4,000,000, at prices ranging from $1.22 to $1.25. The statement is made that this is a great showing for the first day, since it leaves but $1,000,000 to be offered.

That New York banks wanted the money the offerings seem to show. But it does not look as though the cheerfulness over the prospect of giving permanent relief to the speculators is warranted by the facts. Within a week Wall street will be asking that more bond calls be issued, and pretty soon the Government will find that holders are not anxious to part with their bonds. Secretary Windom was able to tell his colleagues in the Cabinet to-day that the offerings had been large enough to ease the pressure for the present.

The open question was how to do what could be done for legitimate business without giving further encouragement to the speculators. If the present circulation is really not sufficient for the wants of the country the remedy must come through the legislative branch of the Government. All the executive department can do is to keep what money there is in circulation.

Efforts are making to have the President send a special message to Congress urging prompt legislation, but the conservative force in the administration is probably strong enough to prevent flying a danger signal.

THRILLING SEA STORY.

Loss of a British Steamship in the Black Sea—The Crew's Suffering.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Information has reached this city of the loss of the British steamship Westburne, in the Black sea. Only four of the ship's crew, consisting of twenty-five, were saved, and they are wrecks of humanity prostrated by suffering in the hospital at Odessa.

The Westburne, an ordinary ramp steamship, left Theodosia, southeast of Crimea, Nov. 24, laden with linseed, bound to Dunkirk and thence to Philiadelphia, with a general cargo. On the evening of her departure a gale, peculiar to the Black sea alone, arose. The weather grew so intensely cold that the men were frozen to death in a life-like posture at the wheel or wherever their duty called them. Every sea that swept over the vessel froze to her, making her sluggish and so heavy that she refused to ride the waves and became unmanageable. When the water gained entrance to the hold the cargo began to swell and bust open the decks fore and aft as though powder had exploded in her interior. About midnight, although only a few hours out of port, the vessel began to go down. The sailors were frozen as hard as iron. With all the crew that still held fast to their lives Capt. Bennington put out in a small boat and headed her back to Theodosia, distant then some fifty miles. During the early morning the men died off one by one until on reaching Theodosia the following night the number was reduced to eight. Subsequently four more died while undergoing medical treatment, leaving but four survivors.

The commander of the Westburne is well known to shippers of Philadelphia. He is prostrated by his sufferings and the death of his brother.

PARNELL AND HIS TRIALS.

An Anti-Parnell Edition of "United Ireland" Causes Trouble Which May Prove Serious.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—An anti-Parnell edition of the *United Ireland* was issued to-day from the office of the *Nation*, S. D. Sullivan's paper. It contains an article addressed to every true lover of Ireland the world over, declaring that the sole alternative now is, Parnell or home rule, and that home rule is impossible under Parnell's leadership. A Parnell edition of the paper was also issued from the regular office. It quotes a legal opinion justifying the seizure of the paper by Parnell.

Anti-Parnell Edition in the Soup.

A wagon loaded with copies of the anti-parnell edition of *United Ireland* was driven to the King's Bridge railway station to-day, it being the intention to send them for distribution in the south of Ireland. As the wagon drove up at the station two men, one of whom had a mask on his face, and the other with a drawn revolver, sprang upon the vehicle and compelled the driver to proceed with his load to Island bridge. Arriving there the two men flung all the papers into Liffey river.

An attempt was made to seize the second wagon loaded with papers standing at the entrance of the depot, and it would probably have proved successful had not the police interfered to protect the driver, and under their guard the papers were loaded upon the train.

Big Salt Find.

KANAPOLIS, Kan., Dec. 13.—The Royal Salt company struck salt here last night at a depth of 640 feet. The vein is 240 feet thick.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A BIG FOUR elevator and 3,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed by fire at Sandusky, O., yesterday. Loss, about $125,000; insured.

CHICAGO police have information that Millionaire Campbell is alive, and that he was seen a few days ago in Detroit, Mich., on his way to Canada.

HENRY B. BLUE, a clerk employed by Thomas H. Perkins & Co., stock brokers, of Boston, has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $17,000 from his employers.

DR. BEHRIN, of Berlin, says that thus far his experiments looking to a cure for diphtheria have not resulted successfully. He announces, however, that he will continue them.

VENABLE & HEYMAN, wholesale liquor dealers of New York, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are between $300,000 and $400,000, with a temporary deficiency in assets.

THE liabilities in the Chicago Safe & Lock company's assignment are roughly estimated at $500,000, chiefly money advanced by the missing millionaire, B. H. Campbell.

THE MARKETS.

Sioux City Live Stock.

SIOUX CITY, Dec. 13.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 2,000. The quality was hardly as good as yesterday. Out of the thirty-seven cars that came in, there were not half a dozen loads of strictly good hogs in the lot. While the market was 5 cents lower buying was more active than yesterday, no such drag as existed Friday could be seen to-day. The stock was weighed up about as fast as it could be watered, and a more settled feeling seemed to be the rule all around. One load of smooth heavy-weights sold for $3.45 in the forenoon, which price held good as top all day. The bulks ranged from $3.25@3.35. Market closed weak to 5 cents lower.

Cattle—Estimated receipts, 300. The market is dull. There were few buyers, and sales brought little satisfaction to first hands. The only marked activity was in butcher stuff, and deals in even this grade of cattle was strained at 10@20c lower. The market is strong 20 cents lower than at the same time last week.

South Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA, Dec. 13.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 6,000. Official yesterday, 7,550; shipments, 19 cars. Market opened weak at $2.90@3.55.

Cattle—Estimated receipts, 1,000. Official yesterday, 1,425. Shipments, none. Market opened steady; quality common.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Cattle — Receipts, 20,000. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000. Market steady and lower. Common, $3.25@3.45; heavy packers $3.50@3.65; light, $3.30@3.55.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000. Barely a sufficient number to make a market.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Closing — Wheat, steady: cash, 90¾c; January, 90c; May, $1.00¾@1.01⅛.

Corn—Cash, 51c; January, 51¾c; May, 53½c.

Oats—Easy; cash, 41⅝@41¾c; January, 42c; May, 45⅛@45⅜c.

Rye—Steady at 68c.

Barley—Nominal