

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

No Business of Very Great Importance Transacted by Either Body.

An Alarming Number of Foreign Appointments Going a Begging.

Miscellaneous Dispatches From the National Capital.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The Sherman bond bill was first discussed by Messrs. Plumb, Vest and Sherman and an amendment was offered by Mr. Davis (W. Va.) that none of the bonds shall be called in and redeemed until bonds bearing a higher rate of interest are paid off, and that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize an increase of the public debt.

Mr. Plumb offered a further amendment that when national bank notes are surrendered and the bonds therefor are withdrawn, greenbacks to a like amount shall be paid in their place and the bank notes shall not be paid.

Without concluding the discussion of the bill, the senate at 4:30 p. m. went into session and a few minutes later adjourned to Monday.

The doors were being closed a clerk appeared with the census deficiency bill, which was read and referred to the appropriation committee, which will report it back on Monday.

The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of a number of postmasters.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The house, at 3 p. m., unanimously passed the census deficiency bill, appropriating \$54,000 to complete the work of the census, and adjourned until Monday. This adjournment was the suggestion of Mr. Robinson, who stated that the committee required time for their work, and until they were able to make reports nothing of importance could be accomplished.

Mr. Browne to-day introduced a resolution in the house asking the secretary of the interior what amount will be required to be paid in pensions between this and 1888 by existing laws. Referred to the pension committee. It is expected the figures will be quite astonishing.

Over half the bills so far introduced in this congress have been of this nature.

Democrats in the house pride themselves on having made a point on the republicans by putting them on record as opening the door for unauthorized expenditures. When the bill for the census deficiency created without authority of law, was being discussed, Mr. Holman offered an amendment adding that this shall not be considered a precedent or any possible pledge that the house will do so again. To this the republicans objected, saying there might be a necessity for such action at any time. The vote was 105 against the amendment and 75 for, and was a strictly party vote, democrats voting for and republicans against it. While the amendment failed of adoption, the mover attained probably all he really expected to gain by it in making a record against the other side.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A NUMBER OF VACANCIES.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The missions at Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin are vacant and have been for some time, and nothing is heard of candidates for the places. There is no complaint, and they seem to be able to run along. It has been understood that John C. New is to go to St. Petersburg, but his name has not been sent in, and no one really knows that it ever will, although his friends express entire confidence that it will be done. As far as the Berlin and Vienna missions are concerned, there is no discussion as to any one's chances. It is believed that Pitkin, of Louisiana, will be sent to Mexico some time during this month, but even here no one appears to be able to state positively that Judge Morgan will be removed.

The only change in the foreign service that is generally looked upon as inevitable is in Peru. It is claimed positively that Gen. Hulst will be removed. There never before was a time within the recollection of the oldest office-hunter at the capitol when so many foreign missions apparently went begging.

CAPITAL NOTES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The secretary of the treasury to-day issued the 107th call for \$20,000,000 of continued 6s.

The comptroller of the currency organized two banks to-day—the Exchange National bank, of Cincinnati, cash capital \$500,000, and the Citizens' bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., \$100,000.

The board of Indian commissioners are now in session in this city. They had an interview with the president to-day, in which they advocated giving the Indians land in severalty.

The general land office is in daily receipt of letters from the west enclosing affidavits of soldiers as to service, and representing that the writers are entitled to 160 acres of land, and making claim for the same. These applications, the commissioner is informed, are the result of false representations made by adventurers traveling through the west. The department will take some action in the near future to correct the false impression.

Ex-Army Officers' Re-union.

CINCINNATI, O., January 12.—The society of ex-army and navy officers held its annual meeting to-night, General Force presiding. Letters of regret were read from President Arthur, ex-President Hayes, Generals Grant, Sherman, Howard, Sheridan, Hazen and Lincoln and Gov. Foster. A feature of the re-union was the speech of General Prentiss, alternately known as the hero and scape goat of Shiloh, who claims his offense was in strict obedience to orders.

Gen. Force said: "As a matter of fact, Shiloh was commenced by an attack from our men, and this was followed by an attack on Prentiss, which continued nine hours, and were as gallant as unsuccessful, though history says that Prentiss broke in the morning. The truth is he fought all day, and though he then surrendered, our army was saved."

Gen. Prentiss felt that he could speak the truth and assail no one. It was true, "but as I read some records written two years ago I almost doubt if I was there. Some have asked if the army was surprised at Shiloh, but this nation should know the truth. Our men were in line, ready to receive the enemy, but had not the least idea of a general engagement. We were not prepared for an attack. It was my duty to feel the enemy. Pickets were advanced and strengthened. Early on Sunday morning news came that Moore had met the enemy. He was strengthened. Other companies were sent and I upon the left of Sherman was cut off. Sherman had notified me the enemy was branching to the left. We were forced gradually about a quarter of a mile and took position in an old wood to the right of General Wallace, of Illinois. At 8:30 a. m. General Grant rode along the line and said: 'General, you have a good position. Hold it!' I did. There is the only place I witnessed a hand-to-hand fight. Until 6:30 in the evening we held that point. We were not surprised in the morning, yet we were not ready. Let it not be said again that General Prentiss and his command were surprised in the early morning."

Canadian Pacific Connection.

MONTREAL, January 12.—Van Home, manager of the Canadian Pacific railroad; Broughton, general manager of the Great Western; Hill of the St. Paul & Minneapolis railroad; Ouler, of the Credit Valley railroad; Alexander, general freight agent of the St. Paul & Minneapolis, and Mr. Barker, solicitor general of the trunk railroad, arrived from the west this morning and were closeted with the Canadian Pacific directors all day. Maj. Rogers, who is in charge of the Rocky mountain survey, was also present. It has been arranged that the Sault Ste. Marie branch connection with the Northern Pacific will be made, the country being too difficult, but other connections will be extended through to Chicago and the northwest, and it is likely that it will be several years before the main line on the north shore of Lake Superior is completed. Meanwhile connection will be made by swift steamers from Altona Mills to Chicago, and from the same point to Thunder Bay.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Sailed—The City of Brussels for Liverpool, the State of Florida for Glasgow, the Bolivia for London.

Arrived—The Ancheria from Glasgow.

BALTIMORE, January 12.—Sailed—Nova Scotia for Liverpool.

ANTWERP, January 12.—Sailed—The De Ruyster for New York.

Arrived—The Rhineland from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, January 12.—Sailed—On the 11th, the Adriatic for New York.

LIVERPOOL, January 12.—Sailed—The Indiana for Philadelphia.

Arrived—The Gallia from New York.

LONDON, January 12.—Arrived—The Denmark from New York.

Another Shot from Burbridge.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—On the back of the last letter from Hon. J. C. Blackburn to Gen. S. M. Burbridge, published this afternoon, the latter wrote the following, which led to the issuance by Blackburn of a card to the public, also published to-day:

"Returned to the writer as unworthy of notice. For proof of my courage, I refer him to the history of my country, which is silent upon his achievements, and for proof of attempts to introduce clothing infected with yellow fever virus into northern cities, I refer him to correspondence relating thereto, now on file in the state department. "S. G. BURBRIDGE."

Tampering with a Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—When the case of Robert Lyster Smith, charged with shooting Samuel Joseph on a railroad train while returning from the democratic state convention at Williamsport last autumn, was called to-day, it was developed that a woman named Davis had been tampering with the members of the jury, and urging them to deal gently with the defendant. Judge Briggs immediately issued an order for her arrest.

Iowa's Governor Inaugurated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, January 12.—Governor B. R. Sherman and Lieutenant Governor H. Manning were inaugurated in the joint session of the legislature and in the presence of an immense audience.

Walker Given, of the State Register editorial force, has been tendered and accepted the position of private secretary to Governor Sherman.

Governor Sherman's inaugural address was long and interesting.

GETTING TO THE CALLOWS

Argument in the Case Finally Begun by the Prosecution.

Davidge Goes Over in Detail the Crime Committed by the "Lunatic."

And Scouts the Idea of Insanity Put Forward by the Defense.

What the Case Will Cost the Government.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—

The court-room was packed. Davidge began the opening speech for the prosecution. He faced the jury and was at times inaudible to the reporters. Hitherto they had been listeners, now they were to become actors. There was but a single point for discussion and that was insanity. The law did not contemplate that any man should coldly and treacherously slay another and then say he has no malice. It was laid down plainly that a man shall not be protected against punishment if he knew what he was doing. If the jury should disagree on these propositions of law and acquit on the ground of mental delusion, then every crack-brained, ill-balanced man with or without a motive could slay for party purposes or for no purpose. The position of the defense was that the prisoner possessed a low degree of reason and intelligence; that in committing that awful murder he was not conscious of doing wrong. Far from being the position of the prisoner himself and equally maintainable that it was contrary to law unless the knowledge of the illegality and wrongfulness of the act was obliterated by mental disease. If at the time of committing the act he knew it was in violation of law, no frenzy, no passion afforded any excuse; no disease of his moral nature would constitute excuse; no belief, however profound through reason of reflection that his act was a suggestion or command of the Almighty, afforded any excuse. A man might be what is called a "crank," or even partially. His crime was more than murder. It was the murder of the head of the nation. There was a tradition that a divinity hedged about a king, but we relied upon the true greatness of the office of the American presidency to furnish the respect that would hedge it about with a real divinity stronger to protect than that claimed by unchosen rulers. The murdered president was besides surrounded by a popular personal affection founded upon his great abilities and virtue. Through all this broke the wretch at the bar—with no more character than a vulgure of no more heart than a wolf—and slow probably the most sincerely beloved of all christian rulers. Lying in his couch night after night the assassin pondered over the factional fight in his party and conceived the idea of extinguishing the little life which in his wicked brain divided the factions, thinking to batter down the thin partition and make himself the great benefactor of his own party—the starwarka. Hell born and not of divine origin was such conception. The daring of the deed by which the criminal claimed he was proof of his inspiration, was no more than that which had characterized most of the enterprises of his long depravity.

"Oh," said Guitau, "tell us something about William Winter Davis, a friend of yours."

"The idea," continued the lawyer, "came to the assassin in the dark, it could not have entered the wretch's head during the sunshine."

"The idea came from the Lord," said Guitau.

Continuing, the counsel showed how the assassin delighted in his foul conceit and gave the president a last chance to give him the Paris consulship before he carried his threat into execution.

"Yes," interrupted the assassin, "if you prayed more, you would be a better man."

When his borrowing habits were alluded to Guitau cried: "How many due bills have you got out, Davidge? I was in the Lord's hands, and am still. I will be protected."

Instead of laughing to-day, the audience were annoyed and disgusted.

"The assassin," continued Davidge, "fused the most after an execution of his crime. He did not fear the law or its punishment. He thought: 'I will break through the meshes of the law, as if they were a thread. But I fear that terrible thing, the mob.' It is enough to make an American blush that any man should point in this land to a fear of the mob at the same time that he dared the law. Yet, if this wretch had entertained the same fear of the law that he did of the mob that at that fatal day, he murdered president would have lived to-day."

In describing the shooting Davidge contrasted the open ways and military bravery of Garfield with the sneaking, cowardly treachery of the assassin dealing his murder from behind. When describing the popular fury that would have torn Guitau to pieces but for the police, civil and military protection that was thrown around him, Guitau, who watched for every opportunity to offset the lawyer's remarks, said: "That's all very fine, but it's all said for government cash."

When Davidge, noticing the approach of the recess hour, apologized for the length of his address, Guitau sneeringly remarked, "You have been rather windy for an hour."

Referring to Reed as a witness, he mentioned an interview at the Riggs house two days before the murder, in which the prisoner asked for a loan, but was refused, and answered in a caustic manner on his connection with the case.

"You had better go slow on Reed,"

shouted Guitau; "he is a better man than you are, and I have seen him tear men like you to pieces."

Counsel subsequently had occasion to allude to the brass of Guitau, and better say it again. On being called the greatest criminal of the age, he broke in: "You mean the greatest patriot."

Davidge commenced another topic by saying there was a long gap. "Yes," interrupted Guitau, "this gap is pretty long." [Laughter.]

Counsel, in a calm manner, reviewed the evidence of defense on the insanity theory. When alluding to Spitzka's assertion that one man in speech done, but I was afraid I won't get a chance to deliver it, the way Davidge is talking.

The understanding was the court would set until 4 o'clock, but as Davidge complained of weakness it was agreed to adjourn at 3.

Guitau cried: "Davidge said he would speak three hours, but the way he is going he will talk two weeks."

"I want to understand," said the court, "the prisoner's desire to address the jury. I have no objection he should do so if he will confine himself to argument upon the evidence. Scoville had acquiesced in his intended desire to speak, but would leave it to the court."

"I desire," said Guitau, in a more dignified manner than usual, "to close the case in my own behalf."

"I would not object," said Judge Cox, "but I am afraid he will not confine himself to facts. If he dangles himself, I do not want his expense anything improper I have no objection to his being heard."

"There are no personal points in my speech," shouted the prisoner. "It is confined to the law and the facts."

"I hope your honor," said Col. Corchill, speaking warmly, "will not allow him to leave the dock again until the trial is over. He has caused here and if he has any special speeches he may present them through his counsel. I do not want this man to appear at the counsel table again to allow him to speak from the dock would be a disgrace."

"Gen. Arthur will take care of you, Corchill," cried Guitau.

Davidge thought there was no precedent for the course the prisoner wanted to pursue.

"Well," said Scoville, "I didn't think there should be any precedent against a prisoner speaking in his own behalf. We don't want him to do it."

"That settles it," said the district attorney, derisively.

"No, sir," was Scoville's hot response, "it does not settle it."

"Whenever the prisoner has been granted privileges," said Davidge, "he has disgraced the administration of justice."

Scoville suggested if the prisoner did not confine himself to the evidence, he would prefer to let the case go to the jury, and he would be compelled to stop just as other counsel under similar circumstances.

"That is my understanding," said Guitau.

"So far as the number of speeches is concerned," intimated Scoville, with a twinkle in his eye, "we have no objection to Corchill answering the prisoner."

"I do not want this to pass," the district attorney said, with emphasis, "without a firm protest. There is no right under the constitution or laws by which such privilege can be claimed. The prisoner has already disgraced the administration of justice by his conduct. It is time such mockery was ended, and that man shall never, with the sanction of the government, leave that dock until after the verdict of the jury. [Applause.] We do not want to deprive him of any right, but we have stood his calumny, abuse and vituperation long enough. He has caused and let the matter now be settled finally."

There was another outbreak of applause. The audience seemed in perfect accord with the prosecution on this subject, and would not be restrained from an expression of feeling.

After further suggestion that the counsel for the defense should examine the speech, Mrs. Scoville said in loud tones, "I object to that." John W. Guitau with difficulty pacified her. She sobbed frequently during the last part of the discussion. The prisoner grew wildly excited at this. He jumped to his feet and banging his fist on the railing, shouted: "American people will read the speech, and they are greater than this court and jury. Don't you forget this," was uttered in a snarling voice, "Mr. Court and jurymen, and the court in banc will do me justice. It's a gag law if I can't be heard in my own defense. My speech will make eight boxes of the Herald. It reads like an oration of Cicero, and will go thundering down the ages." [Loud laughter.]

Scoville protested against the prosecuting attorney presuming to say what the court should do, and warmly declared the prisoner should not be driven from the court room to the gallows without saying a word in his defense.

In answer to Porter the court said he had not made up his mind at present. Everything the prisoner had uttered so far had been abusive and improper in a court of justice.

"The prosecution want me to crawl like a snake, but don't crawl," bawled the prisoner, "and the Almighty will take care of me, I tell you."

This was cut short by the court adjourning and the prisoner being hurried out of the dock by the guards.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A War Speck on the European Horizon.

Germany Takes Umbrage at the Action of the Netherlands.

And Orders Her Minister to Pack Up and Return to Berlin.

The General News that Came Over the Cable Last Night.

National Associated Press.

BERLIN, January 12.—Some excitement has been occasioned here by the sudden withdrawal of the German minister at the Hague under circumstances that appear to threaten a war with the kingdom of Netherlands. The minister, under orders from Bismarck, made certain demands respecting navigation of the Rhine and protecting German fisheries, which were coldly received by the minister of foreign affairs, and Bismarck ordered the minister to demand a passport and return to Berlin. Resort to force is not improbable.

In the Reichstag to-day Herr Windorst's bill to permit Catholic clergy to perform their functions without state authority was carried to a second reading by a vote of 233 to 35. If Prince Bismarck accepts the vote, the bill will obtain a majority in the Reichstag.

LONDON, January 12.—A dispatch from Tripoli says three missionaries were murdered at Ghadames, a town in Africa in the oasis of the same name, by a band of Frisatics.

DUBLIN, January 12.—Two bailiffs, who have been missing for some days, have been found dead and chained together in a deep ravine near Lough Mash, a locality desolate and lonely. A few cottages on one side of the ravine are the only habitations near. Six arrests of supposed implicated parties have been made, but the evidence is only suspicious.

Brief Telegrams.

Senator W. T. Needham, of the Gallipolis (Ohio) district, died at Columbus, of pneumonia, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

George Froelich, another victim of the Shanawsville (Ohio) disaster, died Wednesday, making the fifteenth. Other deaths are expected.

The residence of Joseph Posey, an aged Frenchman living near Clouquet, this state, caught fire from an unknown cause and all the occupants of the house, Posey and two daughters, aged 7 and 13, perished in the flames.

A dispatch received at New York yesterday, announced the failure of J. C. Pike, general merchant, of Orangeburg, S. C. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, \$130,000.

Dr. Orlando Fairfax, a lineal descendant of Lord Fairfax, of Greenway court, of colonial times, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at Richmond, Va. He was 76 years of age and was widely known.

Both houses of the Ohio general assembly adjourned at 2 p. m. yesterday to escort the remains of Senator Needham to the depot. They will meet at 8 a. m. to-day, and the first tri-weekly adjournment until Tuesday will be immediately taken.

Henry Vickers died from an overdose of chloral at Washington, Ga., Wednesday night.

The stock men of the west had their annual meeting at Cincinnati last evening. After the transaction of several items of business a banquet was held.

The 11 year old daughter of Gen. Spencer, of Hartsville, Mass., bitten two years ago by a dog, has hydrophobia and barks and bites. She has bitten some attendants.

At the annual meeting of the Union League club of New York, held last night, Hon. Wm. M. Everts was elected president.

The Reading Road Election.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—In the Reading railroad election to-day the voting of Gowen's proxies brought the total to a trifling over 190,000 shares. E. L. Kinney, secretary of the company, under election by the present management, then proceeded to vote the proxies in possession of the president, Bond. Gowen's brothers Frank and James placed themselves in position for scrutinizing the proxies and objected to proxies representing 5,279 votes, but the proxies were passed. Considerable interest was manifested when McClelland's stock was voted, at the close of which Judge Wharton announced the number of shares voted by the firm to be 176,864. There was no demonstration at this, but heads were together knowingly, and Receiver Gowen said "that was a pretty good block to overcome."

Gowen made objection to several proxies, aggregating a few thousand shares, and exceptions were noted. The voting then proceeded quietly until 5 o'clock, when Bond had polled 209,819 votes in addition to 5,228 which he received yesterday. To-morrow his general proxy vote, will number 10,000 shares, which, with the 12,000 shares to be voted by Gowen's representative, will give the Bond ticket a total of 237,843, against Gowen's 190,000. The climax will be reached when the 90,000 shares of Vanderbilt's are polled for one or the other of the contestants.

Girl Horse Thieves.

CHICAGO, January 12.—Two young girls of very respectable parents visited a livery stable Tuesday afternoon and hired saddle horses, promising to return them at a certain hour. They failed to do so, however, and the whereabouts of the girls and horses

was a mystery until yesterday, when the romantic misser were arrested at St. Charles, Ill., on the charge of horse stealing. They were brought back to this city this morning by officers.

Out of Misery.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 12.—John M. Walton, who was shot at St. Paul, Ind., by the negro Frazer, on Monday evening, died this morning. The surgeon who probed the wounds of Garrett, Mrs. Walton's paramour, who attempted suicide after his arrest for complicity, says he will also die. The ball entered just above the ear and came out at the top of the head. Mrs. Walton, who protests innocence of all complicity or knowledge of the crime, had her preliminary examination yesterday, and was released on bail in the sum of \$5,000, her mother and relations going on her bond. As she left the justice's office she was loudly hissed. The negro Frazer, who committed the murder, is a worthless, trifling thief.

ALBANY, January 12.—During the afternoon a general conference of all democratic senators, except three, and the monopolists was held, and it was determined to issue a call for another caucus, to be held on Monday evening, for the purpose of nominating a sergeant-at-arms. The three anti-monopolist senators will be invited, but they distinctly declare they will pay no attention to such overtures. They will attend any conference and state plainly what they expect and demand from the majority of the assembly. They will await the outcome of Monday night. Sanguine hopes are entertained of a satisfactory settlement Tuesday. Both houses adjourn to-morrow until to-morrow night.

East Bound Grain Rate.

CHICAGO, January 12.—The Michigan Central railroad has decided on a change on east bound freights from all interior points in Michigan. The change will be a reduction to a basis of fifteen cents on grain to New York. Heretofore the grain rate from interior Michigan points has been on a basis of twenty cents to New York, and it has been deemed advisable to more closely assimilate with the rate from Chicago. The reduction goes into effect Saturday.

End of a Canadian Corporation.

MONTREAL, January 12.—The Montreal & Ottawa forwarding company, the most important carrying concern on the Ottawa river, to-day decided to wind up its affairs and to offer the floating stock and property for sale. The decision was arrived at in consequence of the company's finding it impossible to complete the railroad, and despite the immense sum spent by the dominion government for the Ottawa river improvement.

It also transpires in connection with Mr. Gould's presence in Chicago that one of the chances contemplated on the Wabash is the running of through trains from Chicago over the Wabash and Missouri Pacific system to the frontier of old Mexico.

Jay Gould and party of Wabash and Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain officials, returned to St. Louis this evening by special train.

Sleeping Car Consolidation.

CHICAGO, January 12.—It is stated to-day that the suit of the Pullman Palace Car company against the Missouri Pacific railroad, the main stem of Gould's southwestern system, is the actual basis of a consolidation which will give Messrs. Vanderbilt and Gould control of the sleeping car system of the United States. It will be known as the Pullman Car company, and managed in accordance with the plans so successfully inaugurated and followed out by Mr. Pullman, some sixteen years ago. It is thought by those whose relations with the Pullman are very intimate, that the car shops will not form a part of the combination, though this is by no means certain. The reason for this belief is that the Wagner company has no shops and is dependent for its cars upon the large car manufacturing companies in the east.

The Right of Way Row.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The Chesapeake and Chickasaws claim that the San Francisco & St. Louis railroad people had an arrangement made to speculate on the right of way they expected to be given through the Indian territory. Their representatives here say that the grant called for a roadway of 200 feet, and that the railroad people had agreed to lease the privilege to the Texas Central, the Chicago & Mexican company to lay a track alongside of theirs for a consideration as soon as they had obtained a title to the land. The Chesakas will oppose the bill vigorously until they are recognized in the disposition of the lands to which they claim a joint treaty right.

The General Grant Fund.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The Mail and Express gives currency to the rumor that the General Grant fund has been considerably lessened from the original \$250,000 by the depreciation of securities in which it is invested. Interviews with Geo. Jones, of the Times, ex-Gov. Morgan and others are published, but each declined to state what had been done with the money subscribed or in what securities it had been invested. Gov. Morgan said the fund was as safe to-day as it ever was.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—For the lower Missouri valley: Snow and rain, followed by clearing and colder weather; variable winds, shifting to north and west, and rising barometer during the night.

ONE MILLION Useful Household Articles.

Bric-a-Bric, Toys and Furnishing Goods, from 5 cents upward, at the Fair, 1504 Farnham street.

GOULD'S GAME.

How He Will Paralyze the Union Stock Yards.

By Starting an Immense Concern of His Own in Opposition.

And Making the Wabash the Greatest Line Entering the Lake City.

His Visit to Result in the Expenditure of Much Money.

Jay Gould's Work in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 12.—It is stated this morning that the visit of Jay Gould at Chicago at this particular time, accompanied by his official staff, relates to a scheme of magnificent proportions, involving a probable improvement costing millions of dollars, namely, the erection of new stock yards near this city. The causes which lead to this prospective rivalry between Mr. Gould and the Union Stock Yards company, are that while the Union yards were originally built and owned by several railroad companies, the ownership is now lodged almost exclusively in individual hands, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern being the only railroad now having any interest in the yards, which have been gobbled up by Boston capitalists. The Wabash under Solon Humphrey's management having expended several hundred thousand dollars in the purchase of dock property and the erection of a 4,200,000 bushel elevator on the south branch, have not the right of way for its own track to its elevator and dock, and are therefore forced to use the Union stock yards facilities and pay them a dollar truckage on each car brought in by the Wabash road. This item, in the course of the year, assumed enormous proportions, and has influenced Jay Gould in inaugurating a lively fight with the Union Stock Yards company. It is stated that the visit of the railway magnate to the town of Pullman yesterday had considerable to do with the scheme detailed above, and while Jay Gould was ostensibly viewing the surroundings, he was mentally measuring off acres for his new \$3,000,000 stock yards and transfer tracks. It is hinted that instead of offering desperate resistance to this scheme the Union stock yards company will allow itself to be bulldozed into parting with a good slice of its interest by way of compromise.

It also transpires in connection with Mr. Gould's presence in Chicago that one of the chances contemplated on the Wabash is the running of through trains from Chicago over the Wabash and Missouri Pacific system to the frontier of old Mexico