

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Arrival of the City of Tokio with Late Advice.

The Japanese Government's Scheme to Put Its Bribe-Brace in Circulation.

The Emperor of China Furnishing Loose Another Batch of Imperial Snow Prayers.

The Tokio Boarded by a Cutter and a Couple of Smuggling Officers Arrested.

Asiatic News Generally of Last Month.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Advices arrived by the City of Tokio from Hong Kong to the 24th of February, and from Yokohama to the 8th of March.

Hitherto foreigners who have succeeded in procuring Japanese ships in distress, or saved persons from wrecks, have been presented with sums in specie or letters of thanks. The authorities have decided to give such persons henceforward rewards in the form of valuable Japanese manufactures, such as bronzes, iron or porcelain flower vases, or other ornaments. This scheme is two-folded. First, strangers prefer these articles to money, and second, the sale of Japanese manufactures abroad may be thus indirectly extended.

It is rumored that native banks and commercial firms cannot enlist foreigners among their shareholders. No partnership has yet been covertly established between Japanese and Europeans or Americans. Of late, however, the Yokohama foreign chamber of commerce has addressed one of the western ministers, stating the case, adding that many Japanese mercantile men are anxious that the prohibitory regulation should be annulled.

A serious gale doing considerable damage is reported to have visited Nagasaki on the 18th of February. Of late the Peking government has made considerable purchases of arms in Japan and several officials on board the Chinese man-of-war Yu Yune, at Yokohama, are now buying in Tokio such weapons as have been disposed of by the war department to native merchants.

It is mentioned that the manufacture of woolen cloth in Japan is so much improved that home made is no longer inferior to imported stuff. Therefore, from the beginning of next year the uniform of soldiers, now made of kokura, (a Japanese thick cotton cloth), will be of domestic woolen.

Disciplinary offenses are reported to be on the increase among the soldiery in the capital, ten men on an average being tried by court-martial every day. Agrarian riots are reported in Yun-shan and Kuzeto, villages in the province of Bageto. The peasantry complains that money is scarce and that rice simultaneously depreciates in value to the great distress of producers.

It is reported that the Korean government applied to Japan for 20,000 stands of rifles of the Murata pattern. Native papers state that the recent fire in Masagecho, Yokohama, destroyed 110 houses and did considerable damage to more, and was the cause of injury to several persons.

Adequate subscriptions having been raised, the Lippon Railway company will commence the construction of the line between Tokiyo and Mayebashi shortly.

Locusts yearly work great havoc on the cultivated lands of Hokkaido. Last year they destroyed crops valued at 100,000 yen. The authorities have under consideration the propriety of appropriating about 300,000 yen to take precautions against ravages this year.

Great distress is reported among the Islanders of Omima in consequence of the failure of the sugar crop, on the sale of which they depend for the necessities of existence. They have nothing to support life but pounded sago palm mixed with a few sweet potatoes when these are procurable.

The North China Daily News in an article describing the Kaiping coal mines says that by March of the present year an output of between one and two hundred tons of coal per day may be made and states that as the Chinese hewers learn their work this will be increased to a thousand or twelve hundred tons per day.

The government of Chang is now engaged in the construction of a massive stone bridge over the Tai Kowg situated about half way between Tansui and Taiwan Foo. The bridge is to be constructed entirely of granite and will be considerably over a mile in length. The cost of the gigantic undertaking is estimated at somewhat over \$1,000,000.

The emperor's prayers for snow having been hitherto unanswered, he has commissioned a fresh batch of princes and high officers to bring their influence to bear on heaven. It is hoped that this will have the desired effect ere long. Last year it was remarked at Peking that the more his majesty prayed for a snow the more frequent became the dust storms, so that at last the Chinese began to wish he would desist.

An armed attack was made recently on a village on the outskirts of Chinese territory opposite Shantung by a band of masked robbers who managed to carry off about six hundred dollars worth of property and six dead or wounded men, the villagers having made a determined resistance. It is rumored that a telegram has

been received by the admiral of the Chinese squadron from North Borneo asking for the assistance of men-of-war as the Spaniards are giving trouble. One of the British North Borneo Company's new settlements has been established at Elopwa, in Sandakan bay. Reports which have been published of its progress show not only that that company's work is calculated to improve the natives in every way, but that the natives are clamoring for extension of the white man's rule.

The United States revenue cutter Corwin's watch of two nights for the appearance of the City of Tokio, bound hither from Hongkong, was rewarded yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock. The Corwin sighted the steamer some thirty miles outside the heads and steamed toward her. When within a short distance of her she sent up a signal for the Tokio to stop and lowered her boat. Not a little surprised at being intercepted by a government steamer, the captain of the vessel obeyed the signal, and lay to for the small boat to pull alongside. Deputy Marshals Faxon, Linn and Plumb boarded the steamer in a few moments and informed the master of the Tokio that they had warrants for the arrest of Henry Kennedy, steward, and H. Hennessey, purser. Without further delay warrants were issued on both these persons and they were made prisoners of the United States on the charge of conspiracy in attempting to defraud the government revenue. The arrests were made in the most philosophical manner and neither of the prisoners expressed any great surprise at the time. The arrests being accomplished, the officers then produced authority to confiscate any correspondence or letters that might be on board which bore any relation to seized opium or referred to any parties so far implicated in smuggling it. Upon searching the mail bags a few letters were found which in the opinion of the officers may prove of service in developments to come about in the future. The steamer then proceeded on her way to this city with the deputy marshals and the prisoners on board, leaving the Corwin to follow in her wake. The prisoners were conveyed to the county jail, where they were met by Joseph Kennedy, brother of the Kennedy arrested, and an attorney by the name of Towle, who is counsel for the claimants in the opium case. These two latter parties signified their impatience to have the prisoners released by immediately producing a certificate of deposition of Wells Fargo & Co.'s bank of \$10,000 as surety for them. The genuineness of the certificate being beyond question the two men were released in bonds of \$5,000 each.

Zabe Durnell's Death.

Special to THE BEE. OGDEN, Utah, March 27.—Yesterday, Ezekiel Durnell was killed at Park City by being shot by W. J. Wilson, known as "Tex." The two men had a quarrel over the sum of three dollars, owed by Durnell to Wilson, who had put the account into the office of the Ontario company for collection. Both men were employed at the Ontario mill. Durnell advanced on Wilson, who warned him three times and then fired the ball, it entering the abdomen near the navel. Durnell walked about eighty feet to a dining-room and fell dead in the door. Wilson gave himself up to the marshal and is held in custody. Durnell leaves a wife and one child. His remains were taken to Salt Lake to-day for interment. Durnell was a resident of Omaha for many years and removed to Utah five years ago, being then engaged in the postal service on the Union Pacific.

The Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Lincoln has received a telegram from Capt. Lee, at Memphis, saying there were sufficient supplies at Vicksburg to last until April 6th, and that if the people are supplied until April 10th, they can afterwards care for themselves. He estimates the destitute at 75,000. Agent Danforth, at Charleston, Mo., telegraphs that more supplies are needed. Farmers are at work and are taking a more cheerful view of the prospects.

Railway News.

NEW COMERTOWN, O., March 27.—It has been reported on good authority the Cleveland & Marietta railroad has been purchased by Commodore Garrison, of New York, owner of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road. This will give a direct route from the Southern Ohio coal fields to Cleveland and Toledo.

Assassinated.

TOMBSTONE, ARZ., March 27.—Two masked men entered the office of the Tombstone Mining company, at Charleston, last night, and assassinated Engineer Beeler. Their motive is unknown.

Fire Bug Arrested.

GREENSBURG, Ind., March 27.—O. M. Garrett, the St. Paul (Ind.) murderer, has been rearrested on the charge of arson. Talk of lynching him is indulged in.

Dr. Lillenthal Dying.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The published death of Dr. Lillenthal, the eminent author and rabbi, proves to be incorrect. He is still alive but is very low.

Death of the Chicago Chief.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Fire Marshal Thomas Barry, chief of the battalion of the fire department, died last night of pneumonia. He had been a member of the fire department since 1858.

THE BLUE CUT ROBBERY.

Confession of One of the Parties Under Indictment.

The Chicago & Alton Train was Held Up by Jesse James.

Aided by Some of the Old Gang and a Number of Country Boys.

Afterwards Jesse Beat the Rural Robbers Out of All the Swag.

And Left Them to be Punished for the Crime.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—John Land, one of the men engaged in the robbery of the Chicago & Alton train at Blue Cut, in this county, made a confession to the grand jury at Independence to-day, in substance as follows: He says that the first intimation that he had of the intended robbery was on the morning of the 7th of September last, the day upon which the deed was committed. Creed, Chapman and John Bugler went to him where he was at work digging a well, and bronched the subject of the robbery. They asked him to join them, but he at first declined, saying that he did not believe he could make any more money in the long run out of train robbing than he could by digging wells. They told him they would guarantee him more money than he could earn digging wells and insisted that he should join them. He told them that he had gone down to Glendale to get a new drill and would talk to them later in the day. He went to Glendale, where he was introduced to a man who was said to be Jesse James, and who told him of a plan to rob the train that night. He then agreed to join them that night and saw no more of them during the day. He did not know who would be in the party, excepting the two men who he had first talked with and the man introduced to him as Jesse James, until the entire party collected near the Blue Cut to rob the train. He says that when all had collected there were twelve men present and that of these five belonged to the old gang and the rest were boys from the neighborhood. He presented the authorities with the names of all the seven neighborhood boys who are now in the country, but that two of them skipped out early in the game, and he supposes have joined the old gang who left them that night after the robbery. Land states that all those under arrest, in fact all the greenhorns concerned in the affair, were simply stool pigeons for the old gang. He says that it was the old members of the old gang who entered the express car and went through the train, and that all the country boys did was to keep up the racket on the outside. After the robbery the entire party went into the woods a short distance from the track, where the leader, who had all the "swag" in their possession said to the boys: "Boys, we haven't got time to divide, they are too hot after us, and we didn't get the money we expected to, anyway; but we will divide the swag as it is. We will divide the right fork of the Blue next Wednesday night (just one week from the night of the robbery) and we'll divide there." With that the five (meaning the old gang) mounted their horses and rode away with the booty in their possession, while Land and his companions dispersed for their homes no richer than when they started out. Before the night arrived, which had been set for the divide, the most of them were safely jailed, and the others were fleeing the country as rapidly as possible. Land declares his belief that the robbery was put up job, deliberately planned by James and his gang for the double purpose of securing the plunder and getting the country boys into it in order to divert the attention of the authorities to their own operations. He says that he is in great dread of Jesse James and his pals and that he refers to them as the "old gang," saying with a nod and a wink, "you know who I mean." Land is a beardless boy in appearance, not even 19 years of age. His family are eminently respectable and he always bore a good reputation until this affair came out. Land was remanded to jail until to-morrow when the trial of Chapman and Bugler will begin. In the criminal court this afternoon of the docket was called Land's case came first and the prosecuting attorney asked that it be put at the foot of the docket, which shows that Land is to be used as a witness. The next cases called were those of Bugler and Chapman. Bugler's attorneys announced that they were ready for trial and the venire of twenty-four jurors was sworn to answer questions. The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when Bugler's trial will be proceeded with.

The Defense of a Blackmailer.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A Boston special says the defense of Charles Cunningham, who was arrested for attempting to extort \$25,000 from Harvey D. Parker a fortnight ago, is an alibi. Cunningham has a number of affidavits from reputable persons in the west, to show that on the date of the offense he was not within a 1,000 miles of Boston. Among the persons who thus testify are W. J. Gilbert, manager of the Gilbert Publishing house, St. Louis; G. N. Blossom, proprietor of the Union Depot hotel at Kansas City, and H. M. Hoxie, general manager of the International & Great Northern railway at St. Louis. The prisoner says he has a

TALKING OF TARIFF.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate and House.

The Burden of the Business in the Former Being the New Commission Bill.

Nebraska's Junior Senator Takes the Floor in Opposition to It.

The Advocate General's Review of the Mason Case Recommends Dismissal.

Miscellaneous Notes of a National Character.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The secretary of war sent in a communication of necessary action to facilitate navigation of the Mississippi tributaries. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill granting the right of way over the public lands of Alabama to the St. Louis & Florida railroad. A motion by Mr. Vest to recommit the bill admitting Dakota passed. The bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler from September 19th, 1881, passed.

The tariff commission bill was taken up by Mr. Van Wyck of Nebraska, spoke in opposition. He urged prompt legislation to amend the tariff on iron and steel and sugar; he arraigned the supreme court decision in the recent sugar cases, and said that discoloration was practiced solely with a view to defraud the treasury. Mr. Anthony delivered a short speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Brown also spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Call obtained leave to offer some remarks on a resolution in favor of paying a claim arising under the treaty of 1880 and 1881 with Spain. Mr. Jones, of Florida, supported the passage of the bill. Adjourned at 5 p. m.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted asking the state department for a copy of the protocol or other papers signed by Trecoet in the Chili-Peru affair; also for information as to prospects of the release of Americans from British jails in Ireland.

Mr. Flower, of New York, presented a petition of 2,000 merchants of New York, for passage of the Lowell bankrupt bill.

Bills were introduced to authorize the issue of \$25,000,000 in fractional currency; for the appointment of a commission to report upon the best means to prevent Mississippi overflows; to establish a department of industry; to establish experimental farms in different sections of the country; to pay the government experts in the Guiteau case \$25 per day; to repeal the license tax on commercial agents in the District of Columbia, and for the punishment of violators of the copy right law.

Mr. White created quite a breeze by demanding insertion in the Record of the remarks of Mr. Kenna after Mr. Oscar Turner's explanation on last Friday, and after being read, the chair stated they had been omitted by consent of the chair and the members concerned, and need not be inserted.

The house then took up the District of Columbia bill, the special order for the day, and spent the entire afternoon on that bill, returning the Garfield Memorial Hospital bill to the committee, with instructions to prepare a general act for the incorporation of organizations of this national nature, and adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The house committee heard ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, in opposition to the Reagan bill. He closed the speaking for the opposition. Reagan begins his argument in favor to-morrow.

The house committee on appropriation discussed the army bill and will probably strike out the compulsory retirement clause, both being covered by independent bills.

John Jay Knox's term of comptroller of the currency expires April 25th next. The comptroller is appointed for five years and Knox has held the office two terms.

It is rumored to-night Senator Teller, of Colorado, will probably resign from the senate to-morrow.

The latest gossip about Secretary Kirkwood is that he will be president of the commissioners provided for in the polygamy bill.

Further investigation by special agents of the treasury at San Francisco reveals the fact that a number of residents there were implicated in the recent opium smuggling conspiracy.

Secretary Lincoln received the judge advocate general's report in Sergeant Mason's case to-day, but refuses to make it public yet. It is known, however, that it recommends mitigation of the sentence.

At the president's first public reception to-morrow night, Colonel Rockwell will present the guests. Before Judge Wylie this afternoon the star route cases against Boone and others, charged with subornation of perjury, were taken up. All the session was occupied in reading the indictment.

TALKING OF TARIFF.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate and House.

The Burden of the Business in the Former Being the New Commission Bill.

Nebraska's Junior Senator Takes the Floor in Opposition to It.

The Advocate General's Review of the Mason Case Recommends Dismissal.

Miscellaneous Notes of a National Character.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The secretary of war sent in a communication of necessary action to facilitate navigation of the Mississippi tributaries. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill granting the right of way over the public lands of Alabama to the St. Louis & Florida railroad. A motion by Mr. Vest to recommit the bill admitting Dakota passed. The bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler from September 19th, 1881, passed.

The tariff commission bill was taken up by Mr. Van Wyck of Nebraska, spoke in opposition. He urged prompt legislation to amend the tariff on iron and steel and sugar; he arraigned the supreme court decision in the recent sugar cases, and said that discoloration was practiced solely with a view to defraud the treasury. Mr. Anthony delivered a short speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Brown also spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Call obtained leave to offer some remarks on a resolution in favor of paying a claim arising under the treaty of 1880 and 1881 with Spain. Mr. Jones, of Florida, supported the passage of the bill. Adjourned at 5 p. m.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted asking the state department for a copy of the protocol or other papers signed by Trecoet in the Chili-Peru affair; also for information as to prospects of the release of Americans from British jails in Ireland.

Mr. Flower, of New York, presented a petition of 2,000 merchants of New York, for passage of the Lowell bankrupt bill.

Bills were introduced to authorize the issue of \$25,000,000 in fractional currency; for the appointment of a commission to report upon the best means to prevent Mississippi overflows; to establish a department of industry; to establish experimental farms in different sections of the country; to pay the government experts in the Guiteau case \$25 per day; to repeal the license tax on commercial agents in the District of Columbia, and for the punishment of violators of the copy right law.

Mr. White created quite a breeze by demanding insertion in the Record of the remarks of Mr. Kenna after Mr. Oscar Turner's explanation on last Friday, and after being read, the chair stated they had been omitted by consent of the chair and the members concerned, and need not be inserted.

The house then took up the District of Columbia bill, the special order for the day, and spent the entire afternoon on that bill, returning the Garfield Memorial Hospital bill to the committee, with instructions to prepare a general act for the incorporation of organizations of this national nature, and adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The house committee heard ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, in opposition to the Reagan bill. He closed the speaking for the opposition. Reagan begins his argument in favor to-morrow.

The house committee on appropriation discussed the army bill and will probably strike out the compulsory retirement clause, both being covered by independent bills.

John Jay Knox's term of comptroller of the currency expires April 25th next. The comptroller is appointed for five years and Knox has held the office two terms.

It is rumored to-night Senator Teller, of Colorado, will probably resign from the senate to-morrow.

The latest gossip about Secretary Kirkwood is that he will be president of the commissioners provided for in the polygamy bill.

Further investigation by special agents of the treasury at San Francisco reveals the fact that a number of residents there were implicated in the recent opium smuggling conspiracy.

Secretary Lincoln received the judge advocate general's report in Sergeant Mason's case to-day, but refuses to make it public yet. It is known, however, that it recommends mitigation of the sentence.

At the president's first public reception to-morrow night, Colonel Rockwell will present the guests. Before Judge Wylie this afternoon the star route cases against Boone and others, charged with subornation of perjury, were taken up. All the session was occupied in reading the indictment.

TALKING OF TARIFF.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate and House.

The Burden of the Business in the Former Being the New Commission Bill.

Nebraska's Junior Senator Takes the Floor in Opposition to It.

The Advocate General's Review of the Mason Case Recommends Dismissal.

Miscellaneous Notes of a National Character.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The secretary of war sent in a communication of necessary action to facilitate navigation of the Mississippi tributaries. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill granting the right of way over the public lands of Alabama to the St. Louis & Florida railroad. A motion by Mr. Vest to recommit the bill admitting Dakota passed. The bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler from September 19th, 1881, passed.

The tariff commission bill was taken up by Mr. Van Wyck of Nebraska, spoke in opposition. He urged prompt legislation to amend the tariff on iron and steel and sugar; he arraigned the supreme court decision in the recent sugar cases, and said that discoloration was practiced solely with a view to defraud the treasury. Mr. Anthony delivered a short speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Brown also spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Call obtained leave to offer some remarks on a resolution in favor of paying a claim arising under the treaty of 1880 and 1881 with Spain. Mr. Jones, of Florida, supported the passage of the bill. Adjourned at 5 p. m.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted asking the state department for a copy of the protocol or other papers signed by Trecoet in the Chili-Peru affair; also for information as to prospects of the release of Americans from British jails in Ireland.

Mr. Flower, of New York, presented a petition of 2,000 merchants of New York, for passage of the Lowell bankrupt bill.

Bills were introduced to authorize the issue of \$25,000,000 in fractional currency; for the appointment of a commission to report upon the best means to prevent Mississippi overflows; to establish a department of industry; to establish experimental farms in different sections of the country; to pay the government experts in the Guiteau case \$25 per day; to repeal the license tax on commercial agents in the District of Columbia, and for the punishment of violators of the copy right law.

Mr. White created quite a breeze by demanding insertion in the Record of the remarks of Mr. Kenna after Mr. Oscar Turner's explanation on last Friday, and after being read, the chair stated they had been omitted by consent of the chair and the members concerned, and need not be inserted.

The house then took up the District of Columbia bill, the special order for the day, and spent the entire afternoon on that bill, returning the Garfield Memorial Hospital bill to the committee, with instructions to prepare a general act for the incorporation of organizations of this national nature, and adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The house committee heard ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, in opposition to the Reagan bill. He closed the speaking for the opposition. Reagan begins his argument in favor to-morrow.

The house committee on appropriation discussed the army bill and will probably strike out the compulsory retirement clause, both being covered by independent bills.

John Jay Knox's term of comptroller of the currency expires April 25th next. The comptroller is appointed for five years and Knox has held the office two terms.

It is rumored to-night Senator Teller, of Colorado, will probably resign from the senate to-morrow.

The latest gossip about Secretary Kirkwood is that he will be president of the commissioners provided for in the polygamy bill.

Further investigation by special agents of the treasury at San Francisco reveals the fact that a number of residents there were implicated in the recent opium smuggling conspiracy.

Secretary Lincoln received the judge advocate general's report in Sergeant Mason's case to-day, but refuses to make it public yet. It is known, however, that it recommends mitigation of the sentence.

At the president's first public reception to-morrow night, Colonel Rockwell will present the guests. Before Judge Wylie this afternoon the star route cases against Boone and others, charged with subornation of perjury, were taken up. All the session was occupied in reading the indictment.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Skobelev Steps to the Front Again.

With One of His Brief Incendiary but Very Patriotic Speeches.

The Emperor of Austria Will Not Visit the King of Italy.

Because of the Objection There-to Entertained by the Vatican.

Miscellaneous News that Came Over the Cable.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MADRID, March 27.—In the chamber of deputies this afternoon the minister of the colonies, in defending the action of the government towards Cuba, contended that the Cubans enjoyed the same civil and political rights that the people of Spain were now enjoying and that the government could not permit the slightest agitation in favor of self-government in that island.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—Nine soldiers, members of the Creobrahen regiment, have been arrested in this city charged with nihilism. Gen. Skobelev, in reply to the Montenegro address said: "As God is my witness, I embrace the cause of my brethren who are fighting for their religion and their rights, believing that those engaged in the missions of the Slaves can pray for a martyr's death."

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch from Cairo says it is reported that the khedive's resignation is imminent and that the powers are discussing who shall be successor.

PARIS, March 27.—The committee of the chamber of deputies on the cash bill has adopted by a vote of 10 to 1 a recommendation for its abolition. They have also recommended the removal of all religious emblems from pictures in courts of justice. DUBLIN, March 27.—The residence of the agent of Lord Clanbrock, at Clanbrock, county Galway, was wrecked last night by dynamite. Clanbrock is deputy lord lieutenant, and opposes Gladstone. The same night a metal shell wrecked the home of Mr. Lucas, a wealthy farmer in Duncannon. No one was hurt. BERLIN, March 27.—The great majority of newspapers in this city are incredulous as to the friendly professions of Russian officials.

VIENNA, March 27.—The proposed visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to the king of Italy has been abandoned on account of the vatican opposing his reception at Rome.

PARIS, March 27.—M. Bertale, the celebrated French caricaturist, is dead.

BERLIN, March 27.—The German government is opposing on the ground of the unhealthy character of the climate the scheme of Panama canal officials who propose engaging a large number of German workmen for service in construction of the Panama canal, and have notified German workmen to desist from offering their services to the company.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The official favorable Russian reports in a speech at a banquet given at Gatchina by the czar in honor of the emperor of Germany's birthday that the czar said that the emperor was his friend, and this declaration led to cheers, Russian officers present joining in hearty response.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The official favorable Russian reports in a speech at a banquet given at Gatchina by the czar in honor of the emperor of Germany's birthday that the czar said that the emperor was his friend, and this declaration led to cheers, Russian officers present joining in hearty response.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The official favorable Russian reports in a speech at a banquet given at Gatchina by the czar in honor of the emperor of Germany's birthday that the czar said that the emperor was his friend, and this declaration led to cheers, Russian officers present joining in hearty response.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The official favorable Russian reports in a speech at a banquet given at Gatchina by the czar in honor of the emperor of Germany's birthday that the czar said that the emperor was his friend, and this declaration led to cheers, Russian officers present joining in hearty response.

GOULD'S \$53,000,000.

The true inwardness of Mr. Gould's last trick has still not been comprehended by the general public, who see nothing but the fact that he is in possession of an immense amount of securities, and is in apparent league with another great millionaire. Wall street itself does not care a straw about the philosophy or psychology of the thing. It rushes to buy because Vanderbilt and Gould are buying. It will just as eagerly sell to-morrow, if it discovers that the butter is on the other side of the bread. Can any man knowing anything at all about Wall street affairs, possess any permanent appetite for stocks when he knows that several cart loads of them can be dumped upon the market whenever Mr. Gould chooses or is compelled so to dispose of them?

Even so-called goldbugs who have \$53,000,000 of non-voting securities are all the property of Mr. Gould, and that there is no lien or power of attorney on them, the fact of their being in his hands proves that they are practically unsalable and unloanable. He does not issue stocks and bonds for the purpose of keeping them. Like any other manufacturer he produces his article to sell it. The more certificates of bonds and stocks he prints the more he wants to sell.

Until the \$53,000,000 of securities exhibited at the Barnum-like show of Monday last are distributed on both sides of the ocean they have practically no value. No well-managed bank would lend money on one lump of 50,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, Western Union, or Wabash.

The point is that he can not get either \$53,000,000 or one-quarter of that amount out of them unless the public chooses to take them off his hands. It remains then to be seen whether the public will do so, and at what price. He has managed to get out of his Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and several other ventures with amazing dexterity and wonderful success. But it is doubtful whether the "innocent investors," as he calls the public who have bought from him stocks at double the price they command now, can again be induced to buy his wares.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer," greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual