

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Another Chapter of Danenhower's Travels in the Northern Icefields.

The Cabinet Informally Considered Promotions in the Army.

A Political Assessments Case Considered by the Supreme Court.

The Plaintiff's Lawyer Badly Used Up by the Judges.

A General Variety of Items.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

THE CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—The cabinet meeting to-day was mainly devoted to the consideration of army affairs and departments. Secretaries Fulger and Teller were absent. Promotions in the army consequent upon the retirement of Major General McDowell were considered. The president did not designate the officers selected for promotions, and it is understood the matter will remain in obedience till after his return from New York.

PENSION OFFICE SITE.
It was reported to the meeting that Judiciary square had been selected as a site for the new pension office.

PAYING UP.
The railway office of the interior department ascertained that, after all indebtedness was settled, the amount due the government from the Central Pacific railroad company was over \$79,000. Application was made to the company on the 20th inst. for payment was responded to on the 23d with the full amount.

The report of the surgeon-general of the army shows that among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds taken on the sick list the past year was 34,880, being at the rate of 1,679 per 1,000 of mean strength; among the colored troops, 4,099, or 1,810 per 1,000 of mean strength. There were 216 deaths among white troops, 25 among the colored and 9 among the Indian troops.

DANENHOWER'S NARRATIVE.

Lieutenant Danenhower, before the Jeanette board of inquiry, continued his narrative of the route across the ice after the sinking of the Jeanette. In answer to questions witness said: "My opinion and judgment at the time of leaving the ship was that too much was carried, both of provisions and clothing. I thought at the time it was best to reduce everything to a minimum of weight, to carry sixty days' provisions and strike due south as rapidly as possible for the Asiatic coast waters." "Question you have noted that all other preparations adequate and sufficient?" "Answer.—No, each boat should have been provided in anticipation of the separation in the way of a compass, sextant, almanac and logarithmic tables. The articles were in the Jeanette, and in October, 1879, a box was prepared for each boat to contain a full set of everything that might be required for their navigation. This was done, with a list of the articles specified, by the captain. The boxes and boat compasses were stored in the starboard chart room ready for immediate use. I don't know that the articles were intentionally left on the ship on the afternoon of June 12th, 1881. The primary facts upon which I have kept hanging in the chart room ready for immediate use, and were taken on that day, adjourned.

NEW MINISTERS.
Just before the regular cabinet meeting to-day the new Swiss minister, Brazilian minister and Japanese minister were formally presented to the president by the secretary of state and the usual formalities followed.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.
M. Curtis' No. 6, original petition for habeas corpus, called for in the United States supreme court at 2:30 the afternoon. The court room was nearly deserted, owing to the uncertainty as to the time when the case would be reached. Ex-Assistant Attorney General Field, of counsel for petitioner, opened the argument with a brief recital of the facts upon which the petition for habeas corpus was based. General Curtis, employee of the treasury department in the custom house at New York, is now undergoing imprisonment by virtue of the judgment of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, rendered upon his conviction under advice charging him, as an employee of the United States, with having received money for political purposes from other employees of the government, contrary to the statute of 1870. A writ of habeas corpus was granted to relieve him from this imprisonment and bring his case before this court for review. Smith began his argument by asserting that the court below had no jurisdiction in the case for the reason that Curtis, at the time of the alleged offense, was not an "executive officer" of the government within the meaning of the statute. He was an expert of whose special and technical knowledge the government availed itself in certain classes of custom cases. An expert in the custom house is not an "executive officer" of the United States. This being so, he is not amenable to the statute under which he was indicted, and the court below had no right to try him. If a person indicted be not such person as the law describes then the law has no jurisdiction. Whether the man is an "executive officer" or not is a jurisdictional question. At this point Smith was stopped by the chief justice who asked, "Is not that a question for the jury?"

THE OLD WORLD.

The Extra Session of the British Parliament Opens Up Lively.

Egypt and Ireland Divide the Attention of the Members.

Tightening the Rules of the Commons the First Business on Hand.

The Imprisonment of Gray to be Investigated by a Committee.

The Voluminous Correspondence of Arabi Seized by the British.

A Vast Amount of General News.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

THE OPENING DAY.

LONDON, October 23.—Parliament reassembled to-day. Previous to the assembling of the commons, the advanced Irish members held a meeting. They were chiefly occupied in arranging the petitions relating to the imprisonment of E. Dwyer Gray. Lord Mayor Dawson, of Dublin, has one hundred petitions to present in the commons. The Irish parliamentary party, after a conference, have decided to insist that inquiry be made upon the question of Gray's imprisonment, with a view of restoring the judge's action in the matter. Mr. Powers will, in addition to this, reopen discussion on the present workings of the land act. Lord Randolph Churchill, in opening the business of parliament to-day, moved an immediate adjournment as a fitting protest against the unconstitutional methods pursued in assembling that body.

Gladstone cited the precedent of 1873, when the house adjourned in July and reassembled in August, and transacted business of various kinds. Thus, he said, Lord Randolph Churchill's assertion was entirely destroyed, smashed, pulverized. [Cheers and laughter.]

Northcote commented on Churchill's action. He asked Gladstone whether he would adhere to his financial view of the situation or make a statement in reference to the war in Egypt. After remarks by Hancock, the home secretary, and Wolff, conservative, the house divided on the motion of Lord Randolph Churchill, and it was defeated 249 to 142. Gladstone then gave notice that he would give a vote of thanks on Thursday to the British army in Egypt. Gladstone stated, in regard to the first rule of the house, that the government would not be bound to accept of any amendments as such. If it be competent for the legislature to regulate such matter at all, then the mode and measure of such regulation are within their exclusive discretion. If they can prohibit a federal officer from giving one-half his time to some other public duty, they can prohibit the employment of such sort. If they can prohibit all employment, they can also select for such prohibition any one, leaving others for future consideration. So also they may limit such prohibition in the first instance or permanently to one class of officers. If they will be so limited, that one who receives money for public purposes thereby becomes a trustee in behalf of some public purpose. If the legislature can say a person having employment under the government shall not hold office or be public trustee in any state, or county, or town, as I suppose, cannot be denied, why may it not do so where the beneficiary is a person or assistant engaged in some other public business, even although voluntary, or indeed, some private business.

Justice Field remarked congress had forbidden the secretary of the treasury to be concerned or interested in trade or commerce, and had also forbidden its own members to practice in the courts of claims.

Solicitor General Phillips said he was ready to admit the government could not do anything that would interfere with a man's personal rights. Congress, for example, would have no right to take away from a man his property except only two means a day. It would, however, have a right to prohibit an officer of the United States from becoming guardian or executor, or trustee of any sort. The question whether the secretary of the treasury shall be permitted to own a sea vessel, or whether a treasury clerk shall trade in the funds of the state, or whether an officer of the United States, doing business with a bank, shall be at the same time agent of such bank, are questions for congress to pass upon, just as much as but no more than the other question, whether an officer of the United States may act as trustee, holding money for political purposes.

Court closed at the close of the solicitor general's argument. Smith will reply to-morrow to the solicitor general and probably argument will be made in behalf of the government by Everett P. Wheeler, as representative of the Civil Service Reform association.

STAR ROUTE DRIVERS.

At the instance of the department of justice warrants were issued for the arrest of Frederick H. Fall, late employee of the department; Arthur Payne and Thomas R. Foote; govt. Juror Brown, and Frederick C. Shaw, one of the original panel in the star route trial, charged with corruptly procuring Jurymen Doniphan, Fall and Payne are said to have left town. Foote resides in Newark, N. J., and up to a late hour last night Shaw's arrest was not reported.

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attack their policy the government would arrange to bring forward an issue. Other matters could be dismissed after the rules had been disposed of. Gladstone said he did not know it would be necessary to ask for more money this year.

Wilfred Lawson, radical, gave notice he would oppose a vote of thanks to the army in Egypt. In the lords Granville gave notice that on Thursday next he would move a vote of thanks to the commanders, officers and men of the British army in Egypt. He will then move that the house adjourn until November 30. Salisbury acquiesced in the proposal of Granville. The house then adjourned until Thursday, when Salisbury will ask 4 questions regarding the Egyptian policy of the government after the vote of thanks to the army has been passed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

CAIRO, October 24.—Arab, Pasha, correspondent of the two years was seized this morning and imprisoned with Sir Edward Malet, British consul-general. It includes voluminous correspondence with Constantinople, and minutes of secret sittings of the Baroni cabinet.

BERLIN, October 24.—Further reports regarding elections for direct electors, members of the diet, show the extreme right and conservative liberals are not gaining. The extent of nine and liberals lost ten seats. The election of Stoecker in Westphalia appears assured. The government is making every endeavor to prevent an alliance of conservatives with the clerical party and of a fusion of free conservatives and moderate national liberals. The bunderath has decided to prolong the minor state of siege in Hamburg for a year.

THE JOYCE MURDERERS.
DUBLIN, October 24.—The trial of the murderers of the Joyce family near Cong began about the fourth of November. The attorney-general has decided to try the prisoners in batches of two at a time. Justice Barry will preside.

THE EGYPTIAN REBELS.
CAIRO, October 24.—The evidence against Arabi Pasha is said to be very strong. His correspondence with the sultan is highly compromising. It is charged the entire proceeding against the rebels awaiting trial may be stopped by a decree of exile against the ring-leaders and amnesty to the others. There is much sympathy in the interior among the Europeans, owing to the reappointment of several of Arabi's officers or government missions. Arabi says events prove to him the folly of relying in any further national movement or trusting the sultan. The happiness of Egypt makes necessary the virtual government of the country by the English.

CAIRO, October 24.—The correspondence of Arabi Pasha was seized, but delivered to his counsel by his son. A servant had concealed the documents. The khedive sent a telegraphic dispatch to the sultan, congratulating him on the occasion of the festival of Bairam, begging a continuance of the sultan's favor and protection, and expressing unalterable devotion and fidelity.

ALLIANCE AND THE SULTAN.
CONSTANTINOPLE, October 24.—The sultan gave audience to General Wallace, American minister, to-day, and invited him to the palace again Friday. General Wallace has consented to postpone his departure for Syria.

A SICK DEITY.
TUNIS, October 25.—The boy of Tunisia is very ill. There is little hope of his recovery.

COLLISION AT SEA.
PANAMA, October 24.—The schooner Berta was sunk off San Vicente by the British steamer Chiloe. Several lives were lost.

EARTHQUAKES.

ST. THOMAS, October 17.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at four o'clock the afternoon of the 13th.

CAPE HAVEN, October 9.—Three slight shocks of earthquake were felt here the past week.

ANTIOCH, October 9.—At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th a sharp earthquake shock was felt.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

LONDON, October 24.—The gale Tuesday did a vast amount of damage throughout the country. Many districts were flooded. Shipping along the coast suffered severely. A steamer was sunk in the channel by collision. Nine persons were drowned at Sheerness. The gale has not been equalled in thirty years.

MADRID, October 24.—An official despatch from Manila, dated the 21st inst., states a typhoon destroyed all the wooden and thatched houses, and carried away the iron and tiled roofs of others. Sixty thousand families are homeless. The barracks, hospitals, government offices and factories are destroyed. Loss of life, however, relatively small. Chinese and Japanese were also destroyed.

BLOODY FUGGINGS.

PARIS, October 24.—The cabinet to-day resolved to prosecute the speaker at the anarchist meeting in Lyons, who said he was quite ready to murder President Grévy. Since the explosion of bombs in Lyons, similar explosions occurred in Montpellier and Lille.

LONDON IN THE STORM.

LONDON, October 24.—A destructive hurricane is raging in this city to-day. The damage will be very great.

AFGHANISTAN EXCITED.

CALCUTTA, October 24.—The ameer of Afghanistan has appointed his son to the governorship of Herat, dismissing the former governor, Abdull Khan. As a consequence of this change considerable excitement prevails and serious disturbances are threatened. The inhabitants of the vicinity of Cabul have revolted and killed their governor.

CAIRO, October 24.

CAIRO, October 24.—The Egyptian government officials deny the false prophet had any share in the defeat of the Egyptian troops during the late war. The authorities attribute the defeat to other causes.

ALEXANDRIA, October 24.—It is unofficially stated that the Egyptian government is about to abandon the prosecution of Arabi. It is charged that this action is due to the expressed wishes of the authorities at Constantinople.

A BODY SEATCHER CONVICTED.

EDINBURGH, October 24.—Sontar, whose is on trial for stealing the body of Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, was begun yesterday. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years of penal servitude.

CONCERNING WITH CROKE.

ROME, October 24.—Archbishop Croke will be summoned here during the course of the winter to confer with the Pope in regard to the state of Ireland.

THE FIRE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24.—The fire in the timber yards on the river Neva was got under control. The damage is estimated at 250,000 roubles.

PROBLEMS IN THE EAST.

CAIRO, October 24.—It is stated that the capital of Kordofan has been besieged for forty days. Its capture is expected. An attack on Khartoum will follow.

RELEASED.

PARIS, October 24.—All the anarchists arrested a few days since have been released on their own recognizance.

STORMS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 24.—A wind and sleet storm which visited London early this morning is still raging, and meagre dispatches report snow and hail storms in various parts of England. In several localities streams have overflowed their banks. Telegraphic communication is so seriously interfered with that no estimate of the damage can yet be given.

DR. FISHBLATT,
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DES MOINES MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
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Immense Practice In Omaha, Neb.,
WILL MAKE HIS NEXT VISIT ON
Tuesday, Nov. 7th, 1882,
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AT THE
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Eye & Ear, Throat & Lungs, Catarrh, Kidneys
AND
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Has discovered the greatest cure in the world for weakness of the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels—these terrible disorders, arising from solitary habits of youth—and secret practices more fatal to the victim than the songs of Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage imp. asible. Those that are suffering from the evil practices, which destroy their mental and physical system, causing

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
The symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind, which unfits them for performing their business and social duties, makes happy marriages impossible, distresses the action of the heart, causing flushes of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cough, asthma, nervous, restlessness, dizziness, fog, fulness, unnatural discharges, pain in the back and hips, short breathing, melancholy, too easily of company and have preference to be alone, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, seminal weakness, lost manhood, white bone deposit in the urine, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thought, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, palpitation, pain and weakness in the limbs, etc., should consult me immediately and be restored to perfect health.

YOUNG MEN
Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to the grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect who might otherwise enter our listening senators and the founders of their eloquence or walk to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with confidence.

MARRIAGE.
Married persons or young men contemplating marriage beware of physical weakness. Loss of procreative power, impotency or any other disqualification speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of Dr. Fishblatt may rely upon his confidence in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANAL WEAKNESS
Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affection, which renders life a burden and marriage impossible, is the penalty paid by the victim for improper indulgence. Young people are apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now who that understands this subject will deny that procreation is lost so far by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both mind and body arise. The system becomes deranged the physical and mental powers weaken. Lost procreative power, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, wasting of the frame, cough, consumption and death.

A CURE WARRANTED.
Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keep them trifling month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds should apply immediately.

DR. FISHBLATT.
graduate of one of the most eminent colleges in the United States, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that have ever been known. Many are enabled with ringing in the ears and frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of the mind, were cured immediately.

Take Particular Notice.
Dr. F. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage. These are some of the sad, melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz. Weakness of the back and limbs, pains in the head and dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, derangement of digestive functions, debility, consumption, etc.

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