

NEWS OF THE NATION.

Who Shall be the Successor of U. S. Minister Hunt.

Continued Inquiry as to Southern Democratic Outrages.

The Two-cent Postage Operating Against Postal Card Use.

Morrison's Tariff Bill will Receive a Majority Report.

The Whisky Men Get a Decided Set-Back in the House.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE HUNT SUCCESSIONSHIP. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Ever since the death of Minister Hunt candidates for the mission to St. Petersburg have been springing up like crocuses in April, but the president will make no appointment until all the states have been heard from.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGE INQUIRIES. Regular Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The house and senate conference on the resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the Danville and Copiah county investigations held their first meeting to-day.

RESTRICTING OFFICIAL TERMS. The bill to repeal the sections of the revised statutes restricting the term of certain officers for four years was favorably received Saturday by the committee on the reform of the civil service.

THE TWO-CENT POSTAGE. Since the introduction of the two-cent letter postage there has been an unexpected reduction in the number of postal cards used.

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL. In the house to-morrow Morrison expects to report from the ways and means committee his tariff bill as agreed to by a majority.

THE TRADE DOLLAR. The measure for the retirement and re-coinage of the trade dollar has been made the special order for Tuesday.

PACIFIC ROADS. The committee on the Pacific railroads has leave to call up Wednesday any bill which it has perfected.

FREEDING COMMERCE. The bill to remove certain burdens from American merchant marine and encourage the foreign carrying trade has been made a special order for Thursday.

IN THE SENATE. The Fitz-John Porter bill and the bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of the common schools are both special orders for Wednesday.

FOURTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. HOUSE. WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Moulton (dem. Ill.) from the committee on judiciary, submitted a report to divide the state of Illinois into three judicial districts.

Mr. Dingley (rep. Me.) reported adversely from the committee on shipping, authorizing the purchase of foreign-built ships by United States citizens for use in the foreign carrying trade.

Mr. Morrill (dem. N. Y.) presented the views of the minority, which was ordered printed.

Mr. Morrison (dem. Ill.) moved that the house go into committee on the whole on the revenue bills, pending which Townsend, of Illinois, moved that the house go into committee on the general appropriation bills.

The speaker stated that a vote would first be taken on Morrison's motion, and Randall demanded the yeas and nays. The object of Morrison's motion was to take up, for consideration, the "hatched extension bill." The house, however, refused to adopt it—yeas 115; nays, 127.

This was in no sense a party vote, as a large number of democrats voted in the negative with the republicans and almost an equally large number of republicans with the body of the democrats in the affirmative.

Grant at Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 8.—General Grant held a reception in his honor this morning. General Edhall, commander of the garrison of the fort and other army and navy officers called. A national salute was fired from the fort in honor of his arrival.

will probably support the measure when it comes squarely before the house.

The house then went into committee of the whole, with Blount (dem. Ga.) in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Townshend (dem. Ill.) explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Horr (rep. Mich.) said there would undoubtedly be a deficiency of \$2,500,000 if the bill passed in its present shape, and the only offset the committee provided was the cutting down of \$10,000 in the salaries of postmasters in nine cities. He was opposed to this provision.

Mr. Howey (rep. N. J.) invited special attention to the provision for the reduction of compensation to railroads. He thought that, though it was unwise, he made no special objection to it, his opposition being directed to the clause authorizing the payment of only 50 per cent of that compensation to the land grant roads.

This did not apply to the Union Pacific system, and it was doubtful if it applied to the Northern Pacific. It affected fifty little roads scattered throughout the country, only ten of which were on a paying basis. It was unjust and unbecoming the dignity of a great nation to deal with these roads other than as one individual would deal with another.

Mr. Sumner (dem. Cal.) advocated the establishment of a postal telegraph, asserting its constitutionality and maintaining the advisability of such a step. He declared that if there had been a postal telegraph in 1876, Samuel J. Tilden would have taken possession of the position to which he had been elected then, and which it was likely he would be elected to again in 1884.

The committee, without further action, rose.

Mr. Hunt (dem. La.) offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of war for information as to whether he had made or published any rules and regulations relating to the control of navigation of the South pass of the Mississippi river, or any other public waters of the state of Louisiana, and if so, by what authority.

Adjourning.

THE STAR ROUTE STENCH. GIBSON STIRRING IT UP.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A. M. Gibson was examined by the Springer committee to-day relative to his connection with the star route investigation. He said he had received \$5,000 for his services as counsel, and that it was small compensation in comparison to that paid to other parties.

Gibson said he began special duty for the postoffice department in 1882, and became familiar with the business department, especially in relation to awarding mail contracts. The witness described in detail his meeting with ex-Senator Spencer in Washington, on which occasion the latter asked his assistance in the preparation of certain routes.

He speaks at length of his visit to Woodward and of the table of the ninety-three star expeditions. "That table was then

shown to Garfield, and he expressed surprise," Gibson said. "That was a little remarkable, because I had a distinct recollection of showing him the same table in 1880, before the election, and while he was a member of the house."

Witness gave a brief account of his instructing inspectors to make an investigation of certain routes. "In the meantime," he continued, "the attorney general sent for me and said that Dorsey had made a statement of his connection with contracts which had been shown to the president and secretary of the treasury, and that the statement was able and ingenious and had made an impression favorable to Dorsey. The attorney general wanted me to make a report on the star route cases, which I did then and left for New York. While there I was telegraphed to come to Washington, and, doing so, found my report had

RAISED QUITE A TEMPEST, the political effect of which was that the department of justice was arrayed on the side of the accused persons. "Do I understand you to say that the department of justice was arrayed on the side of the accused?" asked Stewart.

"The officers of the department of justice caused the proposition to be made in the newspapers that I had no connection with the department, the effect of which was to lead the public to suppose that the department was on the side of the accused." Witness testified that in prosecuting the star-route men the government took the most complicated case, when it was asked me to take the simplest and plainest case." Continuing, Gibson said

AFTER BREWSTER was made attorney general, he said that the duties of his office were so engraving that he could not give time to cases of this kind. He had been in the case before simply to make argument as to the legality of filing an information. That is all he did, and for this he had received \$5,000. The grand jury found an indictment against P. F. French in the Corpus Christi case, much to my surprise. No other indictments were found, and there was direct evidence. Among other persons interested in the case was Wm. Pitt Kellogg, then in the senate. Some time after, while in the postoffice department, I found Bliss looking over one of the papers in the case. I had left, purposefully, some matters blind. Bliss, in reading the paper over, asked to whom it referred. I wrote on a slip of paper

WM. PITT KELLOGG. This was some time in October, 1881. Price had sworn that he had given drafts for \$10,000 and a note for \$5,000 to Wm. Pitt Kellogg. It was understood that one-half of this was to be placed to the account of Brady and one-half to the account of Kellogg. While the Brady and Dorsey trial was going on, and when the case was being about brought out of court, Merrick called at my house and said he had tried to get Bliss to find Walsh. I found him afterwards and he consented, much against his will, to be a witness. He testified as follows: "You said," remarked Milliken, "that he saved the case. He did not get a verdict, I believe." "He prevented it from being laughed out of court," the witness replied. The hearing of Gibson was continued until Monday.

Grant at Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 8.—General Grant held a reception in his honor this morning. General Edhall, commander of the garrison of the fort and other army and navy officers called. A national salute was fired from the fort in honor of his arrival.

OUR RULERS, THE RAILWAYS.

War Inevitable in the Northwestern Traffic Association.

Canada to Experience the Beauties of Land-Grab Subsidies.

The Chicago & Alton Cuts Capers that Startle St. Louis.

Washington City and the City of Mexico Connected by Rail.

The Break in East-Bound Freight—The New Fast Mail.

TRANSPORTATION TOPICS.

WAR IS INEVITABLE. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The situation among the northwestern lines has little of encouragement for the lovers of peace and calm. A survey after the excitement attending Friday's meeting has in a measure died away but adds to the blackness of the prospect. There is little or no prospect that the managers can go together before next Saturday, and if something is not done prior to that time everybody will be freed from all restraint to maintain rates. The Northwestern Traffic association will on that day begin its final rest, and the war which must ensue, if no association is formed to take its place, will begin. President Cable left yesterday for Colorado with the avowed purpose of remaining away until March 17th, two days after his notice of withdrawal expires. General Manager Hughtitt will return on the 15th, but will leave at once for New York, where he will remain about six days. Without the presence of these men in Chicago sometime before the 15th there can be no possibility of arresting the progress of the demoralization which threatens. It is not probable that the rates will be cut before the dissolution of the association, but unless the unexpected should happen in the meantime, a lively engagement will begin at that time.

A CANADIAN LAND GRAB. CHICAGO, March 9.—Amos Rowe, proprietor of the Winnipeg mines, is on his way to Manitoba, after a sojourn of several weeks at the Dominion capital. He said, upon being questioned by a representative of the Associated Press in regard to the present agitation in Manitoba, and the demands made by the legislature of that province, that the Dominion government had conceded the granting of a company for the construction of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay railway a subsidy of 2,800 acres per mile. The proposed line is about 600 miles long. The charter will be granted at this session of parliament, and will provide for immediate construction.

NEARER LIVERPOOL THAN NEW YORK. The government has also appropriated \$100,000 to provide for the survey of Hudson's straits. A steamer will soon start from New Foundland for that purpose, and a report on the practicability of that route as an outlet will soon be made. It is stated, the distance from Hudson bay coast to Liverpool is something less than from New York to Liverpool.

THE ALTON CUT. CHICAGO, March 8.—In reply to a notice from the chairman of the St. Louis local passenger committee, complaining that the Chicago & Alton was charging the same passenger rate from St. Louis to New York via Chicago that eastern roads out of St. Louis were quoting, and demanding that the Alton should increase its rate \$2.00. General Passenger Agent Charles, of the latter road, has prepared an answer, in which he denies the jurisdiction of the St. Louis passenger agents. He says: "We are not aware of any just grounds on which any one of our competitors, or any combination of any number of them, are entitled to ask higher rates than they charge." The reply also declares willingness on the part of the Alton to limit their tickets in any way necessary to avoid their misuse. The complaint made against the Alton grew out of an arrangement it has with the West Shore road for booking through passengers.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL. TOPEKA, Kas., March 8.—Private dispatches received here to-night from Old Mexico state that at Fresnelo, in the heart of the Mexican plateau, the last spike of the Mexican Central was driven on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock. This, in connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, of which it is a continuation, forms an uninterrupted line between the American and Mexican capitals. The great work was finished to-day without any ceremony. The celebration of the opening of the line, for which immense preparations are being made, is reserved for a Mexican national holiday on May 1st. On that occasion President Arthur is expected to join the president of the Mexican republic in congratulations to both nations in Mexico.

A COMING FREIGHT WAR. CHICAGO, March 8.—Regarding the alleged break in east-bound freights, which there has been no open cut, there seems every reason to believe that large contracts have been made here to day on a basis of fifteen cents on grain to New York, and this fact has been telegraphed to other points by certain shippers from this city. From the same sources a declaration is freely made that a fourteen cent rate has been made from St. Louis on a very large consignment of corn from that city to Baltimore. It appears to be confidently believed that Commissioner Fink will open a rate of fifteen cents from the city to New York, in season for the opening of business Monday.

LISTING STOCK. NEW YORK, March 8.—Application has been made to the stock exchange to list \$1,000,000 of St. Paul & Omaha six per cent bonds. The Northern Pacific company has an additional amount on their general first mortgage and land grant bonds, bringing the aggregate up to \$45,000,000.

THE FAST MAIL. CHICAGO, March 9.—The first train of the new fast mail which left New York

Saturday night at 8:10, due at Chicago the next night at 12:35, arrived seven minutes ahead of time. Postmaster General Gresham, First Assistant Postmaster General Hutton and General Superintendent Thompson, of the railway mail service, inaugurated the new mail, traveling in a Pullman hitched to the rear of seven postal cars. General Gresham stated to an Associated Press representative that the new service is in every way satisfactory, and that at no time was the train over seventeen minutes behind schedule time. The trip was devoid of special interest.

NEBRASKA'S NEAR NEIGHBOR. DES MOINES, Iowa, March 8.—In the house to-day Miller of Lee, rose to a question of privilege as to an article in the morning Leader, reflecting on the integrity of members of the house in accepting from telegraph franchises from the Western Union Telegraph company. He acknowledged having received complimentary franks, but denied it had any influence on his action as a member of the committee on federal relations, in reporting unfavorably on the memorial to congress asking for a postal telegraph. His remarks created considerable excitement, as Miller spoke in a very vehement manner. Bills were passed relative to the term of the warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison; to change the names of the villages of Lackawanna and Vespera; to legalize and validate their ordinances; to authorize boards of supervisors to purchase and maintain bridges over streams dividing their respective counties; dividing the second judicial district into two circuits; to legalize the incorporation of the town of Nashua; to legalize the incorporation of the towns of Stratford and Williams; to legalize the acts of J. B. Williams, justice of the peace of Webster county; legalizing the formation and acts of officers in the independent district of New Adams county; to legalize the incorporation of the town of Jewell Junction and acts of the town council.

In the senate bills were passed legalizing the incorporation of the town of Stranger; legalizing the acts of Thos. A. Darling, notary public for Jackson county; limiting exemption of church property from taxation to buildings used for public worship with grounds on which they are located, and providing that the residence property owned by the church, school or college institution used by clergymen, teachers and professors, shall be taxed for the assessed value over \$3,000; creating an additional circuit judge in the Second judicial district. The report of the committee on the pardon of William Dilley, serving a life sentence at Anamosa for murder in Johnson county, was adopted. A large number of bills upon which committees had reported against their passage were indefinitely postponed. Adjourning until Monday.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 9.—The Gazette of to-day publishes the following announcement: "In view of rumors circulating to this paper that have obtained in the public press during the last two or three days, it is due the patrons and friends of the Gazette that the apprehensions so excited be set at rest. The levying of attachments for claims not yet due had been precipitated by misapprehensions wrongly disseminated. A special meeting of the stockholders was held to-day, at which the management was relieved from the embarrassment thus caused, and all grounds of distrust shown to have been imaginary. The paper is able to pay its debts, and there is not the slightest danger of its publication being interrupted. It will therefore, undergo any change of management or policy."

WHISKY. A SET BACK FROM THE HOUSE. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The whisky men received a serious set back in the house yesterday on the question of consideration. The house refused by a vote of 127 to 115 to take up the bill. A number of republicans voted with the friends of the bill who would not have voted for the measure itself; one of them subsequently explained that the reason for their action to-day was a desire to get the matter into committee of the whole and strike out the enacting clause so as to have it out of the way. A republican member of the ways and means committee says that only four members of that committee really favor the bill and that had a formal vote been taken on it, it would have been killed by the ways and means committee. The indications are that a number of democrats who voted to take the bill up to-day will also vote against it if it shall be taken into committee of the whole. The smallestness of the majority against it, therefore, ought not to raise the hopes of its friends. The action of the house in refusing to consider the bill is looked upon by its friends as a certain indication that its defeat is assured. Within five minutes after the vote was announced, the telegraph offices in the corridors were besieged by southwestern members and other interested parties, a mass of telegrams advising the holders of whisky to sell were sent in all directions. It is said that Willis still has confidence in the ability of the friends of the measure to pass it. Of the Kentucky delegation, however, Willis stands almost alone in his confidence, the others seeing no hope whatever in the present congress.

Another Monster Monopoly. ST. LOUIS, March 9.—It is given out as one of the results of the recent meeting here with the barbed wire makers that there have been taken for the practical consolidation of all the barbed wire manufacturers of the country under the name of the National Barbed Wire company. Another meeting will be held soon to complete the organization. The action has caused an advance of one cent in the price of wire.

A Murderer Arrested. ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Henry Jackson, a negro tinsmith, has been arrested for complicity in the butchery of the peddler Laverne at Cahokia, Ill., last week.

GERMANY'S JOHN BROWN.

The Soul of Lasker Marching on, to Bismarck's Dire Discomfort.

The Progressists and Secessionists Working Toward a Coalition.

The English Claiming to Have Osman all but Crushed.

Dynamite and Infernal Machines in Continental Europe.

Lorne to be India's Viceroy—Other Turpitude and Trouble.

THE OLD WORLD.

THE REBELLIOUS REICHSSTAG. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

BERLIN, March 9.—Since the opening of the reichstag distinct progress has been made towards the coalition of the progressists and secessionists. Baron Stauffenberg has taken up energetically the policy of the dead leader, Lasker, and is urging the union of all sections of national liberals. Bismarck is greatly troubled at this union of factions. He will thereby lose the mastery which he has long exercised by playing one party against another. All sections of the reichstag are disconcerted at Bismarck's contemptuous disregard of the courtesies due the reichstag. He has not deigned to appear in the assembly for the last thirteen months. His absence has become demonstrative of contempt for a German parliamentary institution. The question will be raised by Stauffenberg whether the reichstag cannot compel the presence of the chancellor at the opening. Bismarck's organs say that he will appear before the reichstag as soon as practical discussion opens on the bills to improve the condition of workingmen and the proposed extension of the laws against socialist agitators.

A BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LONDON, March 9.—The troops of General Graham and Admiral Hewitt are expected to move Monday, and a battle will probably take place Tuesday, unless Osman flies to the mountains. Nothing less than the defeat or final dispersal of the rebel forces will content the English, who will vigilantly watch ministerial declarations and acts. They are resolved that Suakin must not be surrendered to become the outlet of the slave trade, nor Egypt to be given over to anarchy. General Gordon's operations in Khartoum still perplex the public and

EMBARRASS THE MINISTRY, who have to meet almost daily a hail-storm of questions on points on which they themselves are imperfectly informed. It is believed that Gordon is bent on pursuing his own policy at all risks. The Tories continue to raise debates on every possible issue, criticizing and obstructing till they have elicited a stinging rebuke from The Standard itself. Montague

THE FRANCHISE BILL was read for the first time on Monday. After a really useful debate, the Parnell report of a grant of Irish land act, amounting to the confiscation of nearly all the remaining property of the landlords, was rejected by an immense majority, albeit it was supported by sundry radicals, the government adhering firmly to the resolve that the present act shall have a fair trial.

DYNAMITE now occupies very little space in the English journals, but plenty of vigorous language will be found in the continental press. The leading papers of Paris and other capitals are expressing surprise that the American government should wait to be asked to take steps to prevent open operations for assassination, and for the collecting of funds under the very eyes of the government for criminal attacks on life and property in London.

OSMAN'S "HOLY WAR." Regular Press Dispatches.

SUAKIM, March 8.—Osman Digna is preaching a holy war. Mahomet, he urges, failed at first, but in the end was triumphant. Osman will take no part personally in future battles.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE. A messenger from the enemy's camp reports that despite Osman's exhortations his followers are demoralized. The American appears favorable for negotiations. Consul Baker has telegraphed the British minister at Cairo, offering to go to Osman's camp and bring him to terms. He believes the tribes will not only conclude a treaty of peace but will undertake to keep the road to Berber open.

PROSPECTS OF WAR. LONDON, March 8.—General Gordon recommends an immediate attack upon Osman Digna.

ST. PETERSBURG'S REIGN OF TERROR. ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—The murder of Col. Sudeikin has so thoroughly frightened the masses that it is difficult to obtain candidates for police. General Gressar has received the fifteenth letter threatening him with death. He however moves about attended only by a single officer.

RUSSIA'S LATEST ANNEXTION. LONDON, March 9.—It has become known that the Persians last November appealed for Russian protection against the Tekke-Furkumans. Thereupon Capt. Abkarharoff with twenty-five Cossacks went to Merv with a letter to the khau and induced him and other chiefs to petition Russia for annexation and guard all night. The mob, learning that the sheriff had been warned, cut the telephone wire and dispersed. It is rumored they are coming to night. The sheriff is preparing to guard the prisoner.

THE DEVIL QUOTING SCRIPTURE. WASHINGTON, March 8.—John T. Cairne, delegate from Utah, made argument before the house committee on territories to-day, in which he criticized the Edmunds bill and Cassidy bill, in relation to polygamy as unconstitutional. He admitted the right of the government to punish polygamy, as a crime if it desired to do so, but nevertheless the Mormons believed that it was right. He recited the example of the patriarchs in support of their belief. Cairne stated that the Mormons had helped to hold California during the Mexican war, and deserved consideration from the government.

On Garibaldi's Cottage. STAPLETON, Staten Island, March 9.—A large deputation of Italians from New York to-day placed a memorial tablet on the cottage here, occupied by Garibaldi during his exile.

to the dynamite party. O'Donovan Rossa's son is here, but there is no evidence that he is connected with the dynamite. A brother of Joseph Brady, a Phoenix park assassin, is living in the Quartier Latin.

DYNAMITE IN HUNGARY. PESTH, March 8.—A dynamite plot has been discovered here. The police seized several packages of explosives forwarded by anarchists through the post.

LOOK TO RULE INDIA. LONDON, March 9.—The meanness of royalty and the servileness of the radical ministry once more supply food for malignant comment. The Marquis of Lorne, in spite of his own incompetency and his wife's temper, is after all to get the vice royalty of India. And this overflows the cup of robbery, after the big thieftagiven to Edinburgh and Connaught. It has, too, been discovered that Prince Albert, besides his income of £30,000, drew £1,100 yearly as governor of Windsor castle to the day of his death.

DIGNA'S LAST DITCH. Digna is massing all those remaining faithful to Sinkat, where he will make a final stand.

FRANCE HAS IT NOW. PARIS, March 9.—Legitimist circles are excited over the reported plot to assassinate the Comte de Paris by sending him by express an infernal machine, the character of which was accidentally discovered before reaching its destination.

OSMAN AND KAISER. LONDON, March 9.—A meeting of the czar of Russia and the emperor of Germany has been arranged for June at Darmstadt. The presence of the emperor of Austria-Hungary has not yet been decided. Bismarck, De Giers and Prince Orloff will accompany their sovereigns. The meeting will result in a great diplomatic conference.

DEMORALIZED OSMAN. LONDON, March 9.—Gen. Graham telegraphs that he will begin his march against Osman Digna Tuesday. It is reported that Osman's forces are breaking up, the tribes being unwilling to fight.

A SPANISH PAPER SUPPRESSED. MADRID, March 9.—El Progreso, the organ of Senor Martes, was confiscated and the type seized on account of violent and persistent attacks upon Alfonso and the government.

THE QUEEN TO VISIT GERMANY. LONDON, March 9.—The queen goes to Germany April 7th.

MORE JEW BAITING. BERLIN, March 9.—An anti-Jewish agitation has broken out at Neustettin. Nearly all the Jewish shops were destroyed. The police are powerless.

THE ARCTIC VOYAGER. COKE, March 9.—The bodies of Jerome J. Collins and mother were brought from Queenstown to this place to-day aboard steamer, followed by a number of vessels loaded with relatives, friends, citizens and public officials. Arrived here, a large procession was formed, which conducted the remains to the cemetery, where they were interred.

ADVANCING ON OSMAN. SUAKIM, March 9.—The Black Watch regiment advanced eight miles to-day and encamped in front of the enemy's lines. It is estimated that Osman Digna enrolled 6,000 men at Sinkat.

COMTE DE PARIS. PARIS, March 9.—The ministry of the interior privately asks the prefects to inform the government whether there is any movement in favor of Comte de Paris. It is understood the government is desirous of expelling him.

GORDON'S PREDICAMENT. LONDON, March 9.—General Gordon telegraphs that he is unable to extricate the garrisons on the Blue Nile and the White Nile without troops.

A HORROR. The survivors of the Sinkat butchery have arrived in Suakin. They report that the rebels tore the body of Tewfik Bey into pieces and devoured his liver in accordance with their superstitions.

PRINCE'S PREDICAMENT. Prince Henry, of Prussia, and the German ambassador were at Paddington depot in a room directly over the cloak room in which the dynamite was recently found at the exact moment when the explosion occurred at Victoria depot.

Saving Him From a Mob. LINCOLN, Ill., March 9.—The Sheriff received a telephone message last night that a mob had formed at Chestnut for the purpose of coming here and lynching Hall in jail charged with a triple murder near Mt. Putaski about a year ago. The sheriff removed the prisoner from the jail, and secreted him in a private house under guard all night. The mob, learning that the sheriff had been warned, cut the telephone wire and dispersed. It is rumored they are coming to night. The sheriff is preparing to guard the prisoner.

PROHIBITING ENGLISH IMPORTATIONS. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Collector Robertson to-day sent a communication to the secretary of the treasury, in answer to a letter from the department, announcing that the government was considering the propriety of prohibiting the importation of cattle from England because of the prevalence there of the foot and mouth disease; and asking for information on the subject from importers in this city. Collector Robertson's letter embraced the views of the leading importers of cattle in this country. According to their opinion, there would be no danger of spreading the contagion among the cattle in this country if the stock imported from the other side came directly from Jersey and Guernsey, instead of being transported first to England, and then shipped to America. The disease, it is said, prevails to an alarming extent in England, but not at all in the channel islands, whence the cattle imported to this country came originally.

A KANSAS CONTAGION.

The Ravages Inflicted by the Foot and Mouth Disease.

Cattle Acting as if Smitten by Ague Blasts.

Two Million Head Exposed to Transmissions of the Plague.

Kansas City Excited—Killing of the Infected Animals.

Measures to Prohibit the Importation of English Cattle.

KANSAS CATTLE.

A NEW CONTAGION AMONG THEM. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 9.—As yet the foot and mouth epidemic is confined to Woodson county, but it is one of the most easily communicated of all contagious cattle diseases, and may be transmitted by ome or by human beings to the cattle. Dr. Holcomb says, that cattle now affected may if they recover and are allowed to go up the range this summer affect other cattle. The disease made its appearance about three weeks ago in Keithe's herd, and as weather was

EXTREMELY COLD, and no such scourge ever having appeared in this state before, it was at first supposed that the feet had been frozen. The first symptoms noticed were the jerking up of one leg by the cattle and arching their backs as if cold. There can be no doubt but that the fatal poison which produced this disease was first communicated to this herd and afterwards to others in the neighborhood. Keithe's herd were all native cattle, having been raised in that section. While suffering with this disease the cattle all manifest good appetites. Of Keithe's cattle fully a dozen lost a foot or more. It is said that the disease interferes with the circulation of the blood to such an extent that the victims fall an easy prey to cold weather.

THE CATTLE INTEREST. of Kansas is a very considerable one. There are about 2,000,000 head owned in the state, with an assessed valuation of \$50,000,000. During the past year there has been an increase of about 200,000 head. The disease is liable to destroy millions of dollars' worth of property, if not stamped out at once. At the present time it will require but about \$10,000 or \$15,000 to rid the state of the plague. Governor Glick has not said he would call.

AN EXTRA SESSION of the legislature, but he is a stock grower himself and knows the importance of stamping out the plague, and will therefore do all in his power in that direction. Dr. McCread, of Kansas City, went to Woodson county to-day to examine into the matter. The surgeon ordered by Commissioner Loring has not arrived yet. Galway cattle, although herded with natives that are affected, are still unharmed.

KANSAS CITY EXCITED. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—Cattle men here are generally exercised over the feared increase of the mouth and foot disease among the vast herds of cattle throughout Kansas and the Indian territory, and Governor Glick, of Kansas has been personally solicited to interest himself in the matter. As yet the disease has only made its appearance in two counties in Kansas, and the citizens are carefully guarding against its spreading. If deemed necessary all afflicted cattle will be killed, the carcasses burned and a strict quarantine demanded. Several hundred cattle are at present affected in the vicinity of Woodson county, Kansas, and the

DISEASE IS BEING SPREAD in various ways—by dogs carrying bones, rabbits crossing fields where these cattle are, hay that has been mounded over, wheels of wagons or boots and clothing of men passing the fields, carrying it from one section to the other. A well known stock man stated to-day that germs of the disease would remain in the cars for six months. Sheep as well as cattle can be afflicted. Colonel C. F. Morse, general manager of the Kansas City stock yards, does not fear that the result will be so severe as is anticipated, and believes that with the right sort of quarantine it need not spread from the counties now infected.

PROHIBITING ENGLISH IMPORTATIONS. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Collector Robertson to-day sent a communication to the secretary of the treasury, in answer to a letter from the department, announcing that the government was considering the propriety of prohibiting the importation of cattle from England because of the prevalence there of the foot and mouth disease; and asking for information on the subject from importers in this city. Collector Robertson's letter embraced the views of the leading importers of cattle in this country. According to their opinion, there would be no danger of spreading the contagion among the cattle in this country if the stock imported from the other side came directly from Jersey and Guernsey, instead of being transported first to England, and then shipped to America. The disease, it is said, prevails to an alarming extent in England, but not at all in the channel islands, whence the cattle imported to this country came originally.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE Monday, March 10th, the stock of PIER