

WHERE IS THIS MIGHTY MOSES

Cleveland's Tea Cup Counting Journal Flaming With a Hot Box.

LIVING BEHIND GLASS DOORS.

The President Will Not Submit the Papers in Relation to Appointments - Dakotians Charged With Being Bourbon Decoys.

The Herald's Stomach Turned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram.] - The New York Herald, which has been the organ of the administration, and has given a full report every day of what was done at the white house, even to the number of cups of tea the president drank and the number of people that called upon him, has jumped the track, and now comes down on Cleveland. Yesterday Mr. Nordhoff, the correspondent, called upon the president and asked if he intended to send to the senate the information upon which he had suspended officials. This has been a liberal hobby. President Cleveland said he would not. Describing the interview the correspondent says: "He has come to the conclusion that the constitution gives the senate no right of inquiry, and that he ought to stand upon his constitutional right, and as he said to your correspondent, 'hand down the presidential prerogative managed to his successor.' It is not many weeks ago that Mr. Cleveland got some cheap applause by the declaration that his administration was 'living behind glass doors.' This is supposed to be a government of the people, for the people, and every administration ought to 'live behind glass doors.' Secrecy in public affairs almost always means fraud, corruption, chicanery and intrigue. But it seems Cleveland, soured by democratic, office-seeking senators, has determined to pull down the curtain, and cover his glass doors. He tells the Herald's Washington correspondent he will not make public the papers in relation to his dispensation of offices. He will not give these papers. He is open senate any more than to his secret sessions, and it would seem that he inclines to look with favor on the senate secret sessions. We are sorry for Cleveland. He had a good opportunity by the coat tails, but he had slipped. He had a chance to take the people into his confidence, and he turns his back on them and goes in with the political class. Poor Cleveland. By the way, what about this great reform we have heard so much of? Where is this Moses, who led us up out of the land of Egypt?"

SAVE THE INNOCENT PURCHASERS.

Representative Payson of Illinois, who is now and has been for many years a member of the work in the senate, is reported to the B.R. correspondent to-night that congress will not declare fortified any lands granted to and along railroads which have been built, no matter whether they have been built within the time prescribed by the grant or not. He said that was a strong sympathy in congress for all the companies that have constructed the lines. Payson of land grants; that they bonded their lands and their grants, and therefore their lands have passed into the hands of innocent purchasers, so that the corporations would not be hurt by forfeiture, but the purchasers of the lands would be. Mr. Payson predicted the work in the senate, and he said that half of it admitted to statehood. Last week the opponents of the Harrison bill were heard by the house committee on territories. The arguments were made by Boynton and Johnson, democrat residents of the territory. They showed such a poverty of information on the subject that the members of the committee were provoked by the members of the committee, that some of the democrats are charging the advocates of the Harrison bill with having Boynton and Johnson in their employ and paying them up as straw men, decoys for the purpose of keeping out any real and effective opposition.

WOULD MAKE A STRIKING DIRECTOR.

It is reported in New York that Charles F. Weerhoffer and Congressman Scott are urging Josiah C. Reif for government director of the Union Pacific. Reif has been for many years a clerk in the western part of the Weerhoffer & Co., and has been personally engaged in stirring up trouble for the Pacific roads and steamship lines by instituting investigations.

FORECAST OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. - The unfinished business of the senate is the electoral count bill. A wide difference of opinion among the republican senators in respect to the important measure was developed when it was last under discussion, and some of them have experienced a wish that final action should be taken by the senate before the adjournment. On Tuesday a definite arrangement has been made on this subject, but it is not probable that the bill will be temporarily laid aside at some further discussion. It is expected that the senate will be enabled to take up the Dakota bill or the bankruptcy bill as the next subject for consideration.

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THEY LOOKED FOR RELIEF.

English and Irish Alike Disappointed by the Session's Opening Speeches.

WHAT MOST CONTENTS THEM

Every Day's Delay Dangerous to the Tories, Giving Time to Restore Unity in the Liberal Ranks-- An Adroit Speech.

The Crisis Hangs Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram.] - This has been an interesting but disappointing week. The English and Irish public alike looked to the queen's speech and to the speeches of the conservative and liberal leaders in parliament for some relief to the prolonged anxiety about Irish matters. They got very little. The crisis hangs fire. Neither the Tories nor the liberals are satisfied with the course of affairs. What most contents the most people in England is what the queen says about home rule. The speech made in her name by the ministry definitely placed the conservative party against all attempts to disturb the existing legislative union between England and Ireland. The ministerial method of dealing with the matter, and more especially the fact that the queen's speech is a compromise between the differing sections of the cabinet. The tone of the speech itself was thought firm, though known to have been modified in consequence of Lord Randolph Churchill's remonstrances against the use of the word coercion. Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the commons disclosed modifications much more important.

The best kept secret of the ministerial policy was the resolve to propose reform of procedure in the commons, and give the reform precedence over all other business, Irish matters included. The ministers allege as an excuse for delaying Irish legislation, the necessity of obtaining further information. Smith's appointment as chief secretary for Ireland supplies a plausible pretext for this delay. A new man must have time to decide on a new policy. The liberals retort, "Why, then, did you make the queen draw such a gloomy picture of the social condition of the country, about which you now profess not to know enough to be able to legislate?" There is no answer to that question. The Tory mistake as a matter of tactics is obvious. They have wholly broken with the Parnellites. They must, therefore, rely wholly for a majority on the liberals, who are opposed to home rule, ready to grant the government the powers they consider necessary for restoring law and order in Ireland. But the ministry postpones the demand for these powers for a while, though every day's delay weakens their case and gives time to restore unity in the liberal ranks.

The liberals for a moment seem to be without leadership. The queen's speech is a distinct challenge on home rule. Nobody takes it up. Probably it is a good party move to abstain. The ministry, if beaten, would appeal effectively to the country as the champions of imperial unity. Nor could they probably be beaten in the commons on that issue. Nobody is willing to make the first move to show a change of front.

Gladstone's speech was the speech of an adroit tactician, and committed him to nothing. He regained, while speaking, his old ascendancy over the house, and excelled himself in fervent appeals to a spirit of conciliation and justice. It is doubtful, nevertheless, whether his speech, so far as it widened the breach in the liberal party. Everybody understood the speech as a bid for a Parnellite alliance. The Irish cheered him warmly throughout. His denial of the responsibility for home rule schemes convinced nobody. He did not deny his conversion to the principle of home rule, while his speech contained no further intimation of his desire to secure the Irish support by creating an Irish parliament, his tone was one of anxious deference to Irish opinion. Nothing marked it so strongly as when he besought the Irish to forgive him for saying that he still warmly supported Lord Spencer's administration. The Irish members only forgave him, but warmly welcomed the new recruit.

Parnell, with his usual dexterity, declared himself desirous to imitate Gladstone's spirit. He said he believed between them they could find a solution of the Irish problem. He said without giving a single hint as to what course of home rule he was ready to propose, except that the matter should stand, as he seemed likely to stand for the present, the leaders all round making time.

Outside of parliament nothing has so much influenced English opinion as the statements of the loyal Irish deputations to Lord Salisbury, representing that commerce, industry and society were suffering grievously under the tyranny of the league. Gladstone's refusal to receive these numerous and influential deputations was significant. Not less significant was the fact that Lord Hartington did receive them.

Many other topics, some of them important, occupied the queen's speech, but nothing drew the attention of the commons to the presence at the opening of parliament gratified the Tories and set some liberals grumbling. The reception on the outside was cordial, but groans were occasionally heard.

On the Watch for Dynamites.

LONDON, Jan. 23. - The police authorities are again making extraordinary precautions to guard against the possibilities of dynamite outrages. The guards of the principal public buildings were doubled to-day and there are indications of unusual police vigilance in every part of the city. It is asserted that on the part of the police is occasioned by the fact that the threats have become cognizant in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of that portion of the queen's speech referring to the Irish question. It is noted that the police are being kept busy by the fact that the cabinet is in session this afternoon, and extra policemen are on duty about the buildings.

Another Irish Scare.

LONDON, Jan. 23. - It is stated that the Dublin police authorities yesterday telegraphed Sir Richard Assheton Cross, home secretary, that a "suspect" was on his way for Chester and it was this information which caused the prince of Wales, instead of alighting at Chester, while proceeding to visit the duke of Westminster, to leave the train at another station and proceed thence to Eaton Hall, the duke's residence. At Chester the prince was heard asking the porter of the train what had happened. It is also stated that the "suspect" who left Dublin for Chester is one well known and of a dangerous character of the former city. The police of Chester are dogging the movements of all strangers in the place, but as yet made no arrests.

Excitement in Chester.

LONDON, Jan. 24. - Excitement in Chester in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Duke of Westminster, as subsided. The prince and party paid a short unofficial visit to Chester to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are also guests at Eaton Hall.

The Car to the Prince.

SOFIA, Jan. 24. - A messenger has arrived here with a courteous letter from the czar to Prince Alexander.

NEBRASKA SPECIALS.

Beatrice Again Visited by the Scorching Element.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram.] - Last night about 13 witnessed another \$1,000 fire for Beatrice. The fire originated in the one story frame photograph gallery on Fifth street, belonging to E. B. Norton, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Norton made the following statement: "The scorching element was entirely destroyed. A portion of C. N. Emery's livery barn was also burned, causing a loss of about \$200. Emery is fully insured in the Springfield of Massachusetts, and Norton is insured for \$400 in the Germania of New York. The First National bank lost about \$75 by a frame building partly torn down."

A Success from the Beginning.

WYOMORE, Neb., Jan. 24. - [Special.] - At the late meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-State Fair Association of Wyoming and Blue Springs, the following officers were chosen: J. W. Bridenbald, president; Robert E. Fenton, vice president; M. H. Southwick, secretary; J. C. Williams, treasurer; and H. Ray, A. K. P. Merrill, James Nichols, George Walker, L. R. Clayton, C. B. James, R. Kirby, D. Patterson, L. H. Bardwell, directors. There are all representative men. The present vice president, and all the directors are farmers.

At the meeting held to-day it was decided that our second annual fair should be held September 21 to 23. Our association has been a financial success from the beginning, and stock in the association, contrary to all expectations, proves to be good property.

The street car system of Wyoming and Blue Springs has been extended to the fair grounds, and as a consequence will serve to increase business and make the stock of the association still more valuable.

Moskowskies Among Them.

ENETEL, Neb., Jan. 24. - [Special.] - At the meeting held to-day whether or not we are to have a canning factory at this place, it was found that \$2,000 was all that could be raised, inasmuch as there are several parties working against it--and every other interest to oppose it. The meeting failed, and the meeting is to be held in the future. A committee was instructed to wire Mr. Rutledge, to commit \$2,000 here as a bonus for a factory with 150,000 cans capacity. If he accepts it, all right. If not, it will be held open and advertised as a bonus for a canning factory, creamery, packing house, or anything to help advance the interests of our growing town.

Snow Bound No More.

VALPARAISO, Neb., Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram.] - Even the light blow of Thursday evening came a blockade here that has just been broken. On Monday night, about fifty or two hundred railroads are in town, a hundred or more of which are snow shovellers. The road west to Stromberg is not yet open. Eight or ten engines are in town. Two or three are broken ones with no way of repairing them. It is more forcibly realized now than ever that this town needs more snow shovellers, not to facilitate the movement of trains.

Inspecting Public Improvements.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram.] - Last night the city council of Grand Island, accompanied by a number of business men from Hastings and Kearney, visited Beatrice to look over our system of gas works. They returned this morning.

CHICAGO'S CAPTURE.

KANSAS CITY SHAKES ST. LOUIS AND PULLS WITH THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram.] - The Kansas City delegation of business men who came to the city a day or two ago to impress upon the southwestern railway association people the necessity of a reduction in rates from Kansas City to St. Louis and Chicago, had a meeting yesterday with the members of the Chicago board of trade and the Chicago freight bureau to pave the way for united action between Chicago and Kansas City business men in a movement to secure a reduction in rates from Missouri river points. The Kansas city men, who had been invited to come to Chicago, were warmly welcomed by the St. Louis people, but the arguments made before the meeting of the southwestern railway association showed them they were being used by the St. Louis people to pull their chests out of the fire, and that the interests between Kansas City and Chicago were not identical. The men, who were warmly welcomed by the St. Louis people, and therefore, they mean to act in harmony with the Chicago people.

LABOR'S REQUESTS.

What the Amalgamated Trades of New Haven Would Like to See.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24. - The amalgamated trades and labor unions of this city recently forwarded to the senators and representatives from Connecticut at Washington the following measures, requesting their introduction in congress: 1-That public lands be reserved for actual settlers, not for railroads and speculators. 2-Abolition of the government contract system, and prohibition of convict work with free American labor. 3-A graduated tax on lands and incomes, to be levied on the basis of the value of lands and bank and safe deposits for small amounts. 4-That the importation of foreign labor upon the contract system be prohibited. 5-The incorporation of trades unions, and a direct government issuance of money without the intervention of banks. 6-That the government should control all telegraphs, telephones, railroads, and that hereafter no charter or license be granted to any person or corporation for the operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight. A request for an expression of opinion on the above was made.

ON PARRY LINES.

The Ohio Senate Split--Parliamentary Committee Appointed.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23. - The republican members of the senate met at 10 a. m. with all democratic seats vacant, the clerk not being present. The president appointed Senator Ford to that position and after a call of the house, showing republican members present, the senate proceeded to adjourn at 10 a. m. The democratic senate has adjourned to 4 p. m. to-day.

Attains in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24. - A Hong Kong native paper prints a rumor that the emperor of China has decided to visit the United States and to form a matrimonial alliance and take the government in his own hands.

A Big Strike Imminent.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 24. - At a meeting of coal miners at Irwin, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railway, it was decided to demand a 10 per cent advance in wages. A committee was appointed to present the resolution to the operators to-morrow. There are 100,000 miners in the Irwin district, and the pay roll for the month aggregates \$180,000. The operators claim they cannot afford to pay more than the present rate, which is fifty cents per ton.

Cold Weather in Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 23. - Severe weather again prevails throughout Canada. The thermometer ranges from zero to fifteen degrees below. Branch lines are blocked by snow in some sections.

Will Be Temporarily Filled.

BUCHANAN, Jan. 24. - Gen. Falciano, minister of war, has resigned. The duties of the office will be temporarily assumed by Premier Bratiano.

WEEK IN TRADE AND TRAFFIC

The Commercial Situation Far From a Condition of Hopefulness.

COAL BUSINESS DEMORALIZED.

The Wheat Visible Mistrusted--Rate for Sterling--Light Increase in Inquiry Will Send Gold Out by the Million--The Stock Market.

The Week One of Waiting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram.] - The week has made little change in the prospects of general trade. The severe weather and other causes have tended to interfere with any great activity, and the situation may best be described as one of waiting. In some departments of business, notably the dry goods interest, there is a continuation of the hopeful feeling regarding the volume of business and prices, while other trades--the iron producers being the most conspicuous example--are somewhat apprehensive and give expressions calculated to weaken the belief that some of the late estimates of the boom in 1886 were unfounded. The steel rail situation is unchanged. Some purchasers openly assert that in spite of the combination they could make contracts at \$33 per ton; and further, that rails can be bought for \$30 per ton before long. In view of the amount of railroad construction in various parts of the country, this seems rather a fair prediction.

The anthracite coal business is in a thorough state of demoralization. Prices are right and left, and no one seems to have the slightest confidence in the future. It, therefore, does not seem likely another pool can be formed, and there is every prospect of a further fall in wheat. The hard coal market will continue indefinitely.

There is a general feeling there is a great deal in the discovery that interior milling points are obliged to fall back on the Chicago supply of wheat in order to supply their wants. The enormous visible supply has been harped upon so long that there appeared to some minds a further fall in wheat. It seems, however, to have dawned on the people's minds that if such important milling centers as Akron (Ohio) and other points cannot depend on the local supply, but have to haul wheat from Toledo and Buffalo, there is something wrong with the visible supply business, and we will not have anything like the amount of export which has been so much talked about.

At the same time the foreign wheat markets are in a condition which does not warrant any considerable advance in our prices. Rates for sterling exchange still hang at a point where the difference between buying bills and shipping gold to a large exchange bank is about \$10 in \$100. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that \$500,000 in gold went out this, and more expected to follow next week. The reduction of the Bank of England rate on Wednesday last from 4 to 3 per cent does not affect our situation in the least. The fact of the exchange situation is, it only needs a slight increase in the inquiry for exchange by importers to send out gold by the million.

The stock market is in a puzzling condition. The oldest Wall street men hesitate to risk any predictions as to its course. While there is a great deal of bearish feeling among the veterans, there is by no means any disposition to sell. The market is, therefore, strongly held. The news of the week is generally bearish, but is nearly all of a character which might be reversed very quickly. Bull pools seem to be kept intact, and await only a slight change in circumstances to try for another advance. The street is consequently divided in opinion to such an extent that it is difficult to get a usual, and it was further noticeable there is a great irregularity in the relative situation of the various stocks and classes of stocks. For the time being there is no union in the market. It is therefore more than an ordinarily dangerous place for a lamb to venture, and the condition best to be left to the gentlemen of the exchange. The market closed the week with an evasive quarter per cent down to day.

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A DARING DEED.

An All-Night New York Chop House the Scene of a Way-Up Encounter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram.] - The Tribune this morning prints a story of a sensational encounter in an all-night chop house in Sixth avenue, known as the Silver Grill, much questioned by some men about the city and the women of the town. The central figures were Fred May, who became known outside of Baltimore by his quarrel and duel with James Gordon Bennett; Barry Wall, sometimes called the "King of the Dudes," and "Titt" Miller and his brother, friends of Wall. Wall and the Millers were enjoying the oyster when Fred May's burly form appeared before them.

"I have been told by friends," remarked May, gently, as he towered above the oyster eaters, leaned slightly forward, and looked hard at "Titt" Miller. "That you said the other night that I was a blanked liar. Is that so?"

Titt Miller became more interested in his oyster, but the other two men kept their eyes on May. The latter repeated the question, and Miller, without visible emotion, replied: "I don't know whether I did or not. I really don't remember. Possibly I did. Perhaps you have been misinformed. I really don't know what I said."

After the oyster was eaten by the two men, Miller, who is a small, handsome young man, said: "You are a better man than I am; I know that very well, and I don't want any quarrel with you. I can't fight with you and I don't want to. You could make short work with me, I have no doubt."

Repressed outward appearances of anger, Mr. Titt Miller admitted he might have called him a liar. Then he toyed a moment with his glove, and suddenly exclaimed fiercely, "thake that, then, and that." He slapped Miller's pink and white check thrice with his glove. Miller said nothing, but looked down and seemed to shrink into himself. He was not, however, intimidated, but heavy in the dignity that was meant by the big man who inflicted them.

"There is my glove, sir," exclaimed May. "You can do what you choose about it. You may answer this in any way you wish. Name your own conditions."

Then a garrulous young woman at the next table, who had been sitting between the two men, Miller, who is a small, handsome young man, said: "You are a better man than I am; I know that very well, and I don't want any quarrel with you. I can't fight with you and I don't want to. You could make short work with me, I have no doubt."

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