# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## DRAWING NEAR ITS CLOSE.

The Filthy Campbell Divorce Case Almost Ready For the Jury.

A DAY OF CONTRADICTIONS.

**Comments on the Plans of the International Cable Company—How the Royal Mail Monopoly Was Broken.**

**A Day of Denials.**

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LONDON, Dec. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Duke of Marlborough denies everything relating to Lady Campbell, but acknowledges various humiliating incidents connected with other women. Captain Shaw, of the fire department, also denies everything. Lady Miles denies of her own knowledge the great part of the testimony against Lady Campbell. These three points form the leading features of to-day's hearing of the Campbell divorce case. The usual crowd, aristocratic and otherwise, was present. Lady Miles gave important testimony with amused interest rather than disgust at her position, The Duke of Marlborough looked grave and, as he confessed the scandalous incidents in his career, seemed much more upset by the discovery of his relations with a woman of the town than by the allusions to divorce cases in which he had figured. Captain Trollope, aide-de-camp to General Wilnis, gave his testimony with such curtness and evident disgust that every sharp "yes" or "no" caused the audience to smile. Several unfortunate charitable women added to the amusement of onlookers by testimony regarding Lady Colin's charities. An inscription to Lady Colin Campbell from the London cottage mission, thanking her for kindness to the poor and expressing the sincere prayer that God's richest blessing might attend her all her life, on a bible presented to Lady Colin seemed, when read by Counsel Matthews, to especially please the audience.

THE KEYHOLE AGAIN.

A keyhole also played a leading part in the proceedings to-day. An architect described his measurements and experiments with the keyhole through which a servant had sworn to seeing Lady Colin improperly situated. The architect seemed quite sure that no one could see through this keyhole in the manner described, but his testimony was seriously shaken by the fact that he could not swear whether he used the left or the right eye in his keyhole experiments. "This makes all the difference in the world," said the lawyer.

SEVERAL OTHER FARCES.

There were several other farces enacted during the day. Sir Charles Russell and Justice Butt differed as to whether grouse shot before the 10th of November should be called Scotch pigeons or prarie chickens. Encouraged by petty jokes of this sort, the audience gave full vent to its enjoyment of the filthiness as it was drawn out by counsel.

Mrs. Blood was the first witness called, but she testified only as to the present location of several entirely unimportant letters between Mr. and Mrs. Blood during lady Colin's engagement.

Miss Moore, of Nine Elms' mission; Miss Knapton, of Stepney, mission, and Mr. Austin, of Cottage mission, all bore blushing witness to the extremely active work done by Lady Colin in their societies. During the latter's testimony Sir Charles Russell stopped a question regarding Charles Dickens' connection with those charities by saying that so many insinuations had been made that he did not know what might follow. Mr. Finley graciously put in that he made no suggestion against Charles Dickens.

Judge Butts will sum up the case on Monday.

## STANLEY NOT RECALLED.

**Denial That the Belgian King Has Sent For Him.**

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BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I saw this morning a leading official of the Congo free state who is now in Brussels and enjoying the full confidence of the king. He said: "The king has no knowledge of Stanley's recall to Brussels. When Stanley's "Emin Bey" scheme arose the king and the free state officials discussed whether his expedition could be turned to account in the interest of the Congo state, but the question was decide negatively. The free state administration are rather put out because Stanley, who was still in their pay and at their disposal, neglected to to ask the king's permission before proposing his "Emin Bey" expedition to the English government. Nevertheless the king will offer no opposition whatever to the expedition, being on the contrary too glad to contribute to its success by sacrificing to it Stanley's services. We, the free state officials, think Stanley's task of rescuing Emin Bey will be a very arduous one, and consider the Uganda route very risky. Perhaps when Stanley was the Herald's special correspondent he observed the risks, and that is why he now knows it, as that would be just like his indomitable pluck."

A POSITIVE CONTRADICTION.

LATER—Further information enables me to contradict positively Stanley's rumored recall to Brussels. Of course, this does not preclude the possibility of a spontaneous leave taking visit of Stanley to the king before setting out on the expedition.

## ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Plans and Prospects of the International Cable Company.**

LONDON, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald cable—Special to the BEE.]—The International cable company still continues to be a prominent feature on the stock exchange and calls forth all sorts of comments and criticisms. How will the new company effect the pool companies? How will it affect the Commercial? How will it affect the war of rates now going on? Is the new company going to cause a fall in pool cable stock and Western Union? are questions one hears on all sides. I consequently sought information at the fountain head and cable you the following interviews:

I saw to-day in a little dingy office, No. 24 Nicholas Lane, Mr. Samuel C. Fox, the secretary of the proposed International cable company. He appeared highly pleased to receive a visit from the Herald and cheerfully gave the particulars regarding his company. He said:

"Of course you know we have met a lot of opposition from the pool companies, which, however, has done us a deal of good. Judging from the list of applications for shares already in, we shall certainly have by Friday next, when the list closes for this country and abroad, all the money we want, but had the pool respectfully announced that there was no room for another cable instead of throwing mud at us, well we might not have got so much. Now, in spite of all opposition, we shall certainly go to our full allotment and the company will be floated. The attitude of the Financial News has also been something scandalous. Its proprietors and a man named Rock, who tried to start this company two years ago, but who has now nothing whatever to do with us, had a serious quarrel, so out of personal spite the Financial News began to bitterly attack us and brought it in the names of two other men for which they (the Financial News) have been served with a writ and the latter gentlemen will undoubtedly recover heavy damages. We anticipate that the bulk of our traffic will come from Canada and the West Indies, but if—mind this is my personal feeling—we could join the Mackay-Bennet company, why then we should drive the Moneks and Penders out of the field altogether. The letters that Weaver, a managing director in the Anglo, has been writing to the Times and other papers, have been, to say the least, misleading. Look at the last reports of the Anglo and Direct and you will see in a moment that he makes the same figures for all his statements. We hear and believe that the traffic of the pool companies has increased since the reduction of the rate to 6d a word, 118 per cent, so that we confidently hope for good times, and in about nine months our cable will be laid for working."

I next interviewed Mr. Otto Roches, at his offices in Lombard street, in reference to the company. He has been connected with telegraph about eighteen years, and claims to have mastered its every little detail. He said: "I was managing director of the Oriental-American Telegraph company which amalgamated with Adolph Flamant's Telegraph company, well known in New York. I introduced the French syndicate into the Ponyer Questier company, and at the same time suggested the Azores route, but it was out-voted. I originated the idea of the International company cable. Our object will be to maintain a cheap tariff and give good service, but had the Mackay-Bennett company been forced to join the pool then we should be obliged to start with a tariff of 2s 6d, or 3s per word. This company was only started about a year ago. Of course its progress has been slow, but fair. It is scarcely a year since we had our concession given by the Portuguese government. The same route has been on the tapis for twenty years but the opposition has been so strong it could not be adopted until now. One Choate, of Boston, United States, proposed the same route in 1869 and others before and since then have been trying to perfect it. Dr. John Hopkinson, F. R. S., and member of the institute of civil engineers, has approved the specifications of the route and the cable will be made under his personal superintendence and will appoint the staff to watch the laying of the cable on his behalf. Dr. Hopkinson is electrician to the board of trade and to Trinity house. This route offers advantages that no other could do. The great point is that our first cable will be laid at a saving of £200,000 in comparison with the Direct cable. Flores, in the Azores, where the cables will connect, will act as a relay station, thus avoiding the expense incurred by the other cable company, and again the Azores route can be worked with a lighter and cheaper conductor and insulator owing to the shorter length of its cable. Of course we expect our fair share of work from the United States and Canada, but one of our principal aims will be to open up cheaper communications with the West Indies. Yes, the scheme has gone to an allotment and the bulk of the capital has been taken by English investors, that is, the first issue of £600,000 which is secured by application guarantees and in part by contractors' shares. For the balance of the capital we shall make a second issue at a future time in America and on the continent.

I cannot give you any investors' names now, but our share list will be printed shortly when the names and addresses of the stock-holders will be made public. We expect to have the first cable laid and ready for working by next summer. The contract for building it has been given to W. T. Henley's Telegraph works, limited, at North Woolwich. Our contract gives us the option of paying the Healeys £200,000 in shares in part payment, but we may not call upon them to take it. Of course if the Anglo wanted a new cable made, they would send to the Telegraph Construction company, which is really John Pender, and say: "Lay us a cable." The money would be taken from Pender's company, the Anglo, and go into Pender's pocket through his construction company. We did not say to any one: "Build us a cable." On the contrary I worked out the cost of the raw materials at the present market value myself, then allowed so much for making and laying, and arrived at the cable's actual cost. Then I went to Henley's and asked them: "Will you lay a cable for so much," and we came to terms. The average cost of each of our cables will be £415,000, fully equipped, which includes all the preliminaries, expenses, concessions, etc. Our idea in starting this company is not to sell out. Oh, no; it is not being built for that purpose. Many of our shareholders have expressed themselves as putting their money for permanent investment. Had we thought of selling out we should have made a higher contract in order to have some profit out of it. The contract has been made as low as possible in order to pay dividends at a low tariff. Of course we would sell if we got £20 for each £10 share. As an illustration of what I mean, I may remind you that the Anglo bought its first opponent, the French Atlantic company, of 1869, for about £350,000 of stock, but then that was not the Anglo we know to-day. We have an exclusive concession from the Portuguese government for twenty years, to land our cable at the Azores. That is the only concession we possess. Yes, the ocean bed has been mapped out to see if laying cables there is feasible. For that purpose we have engaged a special steamer that will take special soundings every hour or oftener if required. Soundings have already been taken for every six days, but our steamers will improve upon this as the cable is being laid. As our land lines service that must be left to the future, as when the cable is laid we can easily find land line connection.

## BRITISH MAIL CONTRACTS.

**Details of the Breaking Up of a Royal Monopoly.**

LONDON, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Guion steamer Wyoming, which left Liverpool on Saturday, had then 100 sacks of mail on board and received 500 more at Queenstown. The Cunard steamer Aurania left Liverpool the same day with only a few sacks, which she agreed to take under protest, in conformity with an understanding given by Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., acting for the Cunard company in the royal supreme court, against a postoffice suit. The disparity in speed between the Wyoming and the Aurania is pretty well known, and has brought up again a bitter discussion of the American mails question. The Herald of December 4, containing the cabled interviews with the officials of the Cunard and White Star companies and the postoffice secretary, have passed around on 'change and been much commented on. I have thought accordingly the following papers would interest you. They are a letter from Mr. John Burns to the editor of the London Times and a statement sent me December 10, with the compliments of the secretary to the postoffice.

SECRETARY BLACKWOOD'S STATEMENT.

"Considerable misapprehension appears to prevail regarding the arrangement made for the conveyance of the mails from this country to the United States. The facts are are these: For several years past the Cunard, Inman and White Star companies have secured a monopoly in the conveyance of the mail by forming a combination against the postoffice and refusing absolutely to carry any mails unless allowed to carry all, excepting only letters specially subscribed by the senders for conveyance by other ships. In the interest of the public who have constantly demanded the free use of all or any fast Atlantic steamers, the postoffice has long endeavored to break up this monopoly. As long ago as the 1st of October last the postmaster general had before him offers for the conveyance of the mails, not only without monopoly, but on terms lower by 25 per cent than those paid to the late contractors, but owing to the desire of the government to secure the services of all the best ships for the regular mails, negotiations were for some time pending with the Cunard and White Star companies. These two companies having ceased to combine with their former colleagues, the Inman company, persistently refused to waive the exclusive right which they had demanded for themselves alone, and their tender was so framed as to give to them the exclusive conveyance of the mails for nearly two years with the above mentioned exception of specially superscribed letters—an exception of which the public avail themselves but little, partly through want of information with regard to other ships competing and to their relative speed, and partly through the natural expectation that the post office will send all letters by the speediest means available. The Cunard and White Star tender was moreover, limited in the first instance to two days in each week, Wednesday and Saturday. This limitation the government at once declined and asked the two companies whether they would be prepared to carry the American mails on the two days of the week; Thursday and Saturday as formerly, leaving the postmaster general to provide for the third dispatch from other services offered him. The two companies declined to consent to that condition or even to undertake the conveyance of the mails on Thursday and on such Saturdays as were otherwise provided for. But eventially the Cunard company offered to provide a third service in each week by carrying the mails to Boston by their Tuesday steamships in addition to the two services to New York. Having regard to the inferior speed of the ships on the Boston line, it was evident to the postmaster general that such service could not be either satisfactory to the public or creditable to the postoffice, for there seemed probability that the mail via Boston would eventually be outstripped by the Thursday mail direct to New York. Bearing in mind that the postoffice would be precluded by the terms of the Cunard and White Star Co's offer from making an improvement in the service for nearly two years, however urgently such improvements might be demanded, the government felt they had no alternative but to refuse the joint tender and to close at once with offers which the postmaster general had received from two other British companies for the conveyance of Tuesday and Saturday mails and to use the right which he enjoys under the international convention of the postal union to secure the conveyance of the Thursday's mail by the packets of the North German Lloyd. Indeed it was found that if the postoffice was to secure a tolerably satisfactory service on Tuesdays it had no option for Thursday's service, except by the North German Lloyd, as the Oceanic company declined to provide one if the postoffice continued to use steamers of other lines on Tuesdays. Under the arrangement thus made for the next three months Tuesday's mails will go as formerly by the Inman international line, the new owners of which have undertaken to improve the fleet generally, and to replace one of their ships which is slow by a faster one. Thursday mails will be forwarded from Southampton by express steamers of the North German Lloyds, which the owners will detain at Southampton for Thursday night's mail. Among the steamers of the Guion company, whose offer for Saturday's mails has been accepted, are the Alaska and Arizona, for the use of which as regular mail packet the public has so long been desirous, and the postmaster general is not prevented from using other steamers than those of the companies whose offers have now been accepted. If the Cunard and White Star companies elect on reconsideration to make a tender on the same footing as other owners, there is nothing to prevent the use of their ships after the end of February. As an impression seems to exist that the postmaster has made a contract with a foreign country heavily subsidized by its own government, it may be well to state that no contract has been made with the North German Lloyd, and further, that the mail service to America, formed by that company is not subsidized by the German government. The German mails to America are carried by the Lloyd's steamers, which are British built, at a considerably lower rate per pound than that which the postmaster pays for the conveyance of the mails via Queenstown. In the public comments on this employment of British built steamers owned by a foreign company, it seems to have been entirely forgotten that the United Kingdom is one of the states composed the universal postal union and is thus a party to the international convention, the main principle of which is that it gives to every state in the union the unrestricted use of all postal services by land or sea of every other state, at certain moderate rates fixed by the convention. This compact imposes on Great Britian the duty of carrying the foreign mails very extensively all over the world at fixed rates. It is by virtue of the same compact that the British postoffice, not set free by the termination of its recent contracts, completes an otherwise imperfect service by sending the regular mails by express ships of the German Lloyds. Letters so transmitted have been limited to a mere handful specially superscribed by the writers, while all the states of the continent have fully availed themselves every week of the privilege of sending heavy closed mails by these steamers from our own shores, to the great discontent of many British merchants, who have frequently claimed equal facilities to use the privilege of the Postal Union for the transmission of British closed mails by foreign steamers is no new event. For years the British postoffice has made use of the French mail line to Ceylon, the Straits settlements, China and Japan, and only by that means has it been able to complete a regular weekly mail to those places, because the Peninsular and Oriental company's contract steamers only make the voyage fortnightly. Moreover it is not many years since the postmaster general made a formal contract with the German Lloyds for the conveyance of a weekly mail from Southampton to New York, under conditions as to payment very similar to those now adopted. That contract was formally approved by the house of common in May, 1870, and was in force for several years consequently with contracts entered into by the Cunard and Inman Steamship companies for services on other days of the week. No public opposition whatever was made at the time to the employment of foreign steamers which, indeed, then as now, most usefully supplement the two British steamers. The sole aim of the post office policy is to secure the fullest advantange to the public, both as regards the best trans-Atlantic steamers and as regards the price paid for services.

S. A. BLACKWOOD,
General Secretary Postoffice.

To-day in the royal court the question whether the statutes authorizing the postmaster general to force any steamer to take the mail was set down for argument next Friday morning.

**The German Army Bill.**

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BERLIN, Dec. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Public interest in the fate of the army bill grows deeper with each sitting of the reichstag committee. Still it is quite uncertain whether the measure will pass. All seems to depend upon the final resolution of Messrs. Windthorst, Richter and Rickert. The committee are in no hurry to close their deliberations. The ministerial organs are furious at the prospect of the reichstag vote being delayed till after Christmas. The kaiser takes an almost feverish interest in the bill. Replying to the telegram received from Prince Luetpold on his return to Munich, the kaiser sent the Bavarian regent a long message, ending with the following significant passage: "May the earnest words you address to your subjects who sit in the reichstag have fallen on attentive years."

**Gadban Effendied Them.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—Yesterday Von Calice, Montfeilo and Corti, Austrian, French and Italian ambassadors respectively, told Said Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, that notwithstanding the porte's circular recommending the Bulgarians to accept Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, Gadban Effendi, special Turkish envoy to Bulgaria, had expressed in Sofia his personal opinion that Bulgaria "would do better to wait until the re-election of Prince Alexander was possible." It is reported that the Turkish ministry, in view of the representations and after discussion of them, has sent to the sultan's palace a proposal for the dismissal of Gadban Effendi from the diplomatic service as soon as he returns to Constantinople.

**A Royal Family Feud.**

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh vigorously support the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobug-Gotha for the throne of Bulgaria. They are using personal influence at Berlin and St. Petersburg in Ferdinand's favor. It is certain they will approve his candidacy. Queen Victoria continues to favor Battenburg, and the royal family feud is becoming more bitter. The Prince of Wales ignores the presence of Prince Alexander at Windsor, and has remonstrated with the queen for advancing Alexander to the rank of the military grand cross of the order of Bath, a grade to which Emperor William and the Prince Imperial of Germany belong.

**A Victory For Bennett.**

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In the appeal of James Gordon Bennett against the decision awarding Cyrus W. Field $5,000 damages for statements derogatory to the latter published in the New York Herald, the court of appeals to-day quashed the verdict against Bennett. The present decision takes the ground that Bennett, not being a British subject nor a resident of Great Britain, the substituted service on him in London, upon which the verdict was obtained, was illegal. The court condemns Field to pay costs.

**Urging an Uprising.**

RUSTCHUK, Dec. 15.—Stoianoff, a supporter of the regency, publishes a letter in the Slavianine (newspaper) urging the Macedonians to rise up against Turkish authority and join the people of eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria in constituting a state which shall be "Great Bulgaria," with Prince Alexander as king, otherwise to join in proclaiming a Bulgarian republic.

**Ceded to Germany.**

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Temps has advices from Zanzibar saying that the entire African coast between Kipini and Lamoo, including Mande bay, Island of Galta, has been ceded to Germany.

**Tanner's Record Broken.**

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Merlatti completed his fifty day fast at 6 o'clock this evening. The doctors in attendance gave him a small quantity of specially prepared wine before giving him food. He is in good condition.

**Gold For America.**

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Financiers say a large amount of gold is about to be drawn from the Bank of England for shipment to America to relieve the New York market, and it is expected the bank will raise the rate of exchange to-day in consequence.

**The Campaign in Ireland.**

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—Dillon and O'Brien it is announced, will attend the campaign meeting at Kingston, Thursday. Friends advise Dillon to give bail, continue the rent campaign and force a trial by jury, by estreat of sureties.

**The Elect in Switzerland.**

BERNE, Dec. 15.—N. Droz, now vice president, has been elected president of Switzerland for 1887, and F. W. Hertenstein, present minister of war, has been elected vice president. Both are radicals.

**Dakota Constitutional Convention.**

ST. PAUL, Dec. 15.—A Huron, Dak., special to the Pioneer Press says: The constitutional convention met this morning, President Edgerton in the chair. Judge Campbell presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, that a committee of nine delegates be appointed to consider the present plan of action, also inviting the senate and house of South Dakota to appoint joint committees of conference for the same purpose, and that the president of this conference and the governor of South Dakota be invited to participate. Judge Campbell was appointed chairman of this committee. It is said that all members of the committee are lawyers, and that all agree that the repeal of the restraining clause is both right and feasible. The convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

Both houses of the legislature met at noon and appointed the committees of conference called for. The joint conference committee met this afternoon, and Messrs. Campbell, Owen, Myers and Kellam argued in favor of repealing the restraining clause of the ordinance, Mr. Gamble opposing such repeal. Before the legislature and a large assemblage Governor Mellette to-night delivered his message, expressing the hope that the popular house of congress may consent to division and admission.

**Ganders Arrested at Kansas City.**

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—At the instance of the authorities of Sioux City, Ia., a man named Ganders was arrested here this afternoon on the charge of complicity in the murder Rev. George Haddock, prohibitionist, last summer. Ganders, who passed under the name of James Brown, came down the river in a flat boat and has been working in a packing house in West Kansas City for some weeks. The nature of his connection with the murder case is not known here.

**A Forger Captured.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Oliver A. Linden has been arrested here on a requisition from Illinois, where he is wanted to answer to the charge of forgery.

## WALL STREET GOES WILD.

Ten Per Cent of the Water Squeezed Out of Inflated Stock.

ALMOST ANOTHER BLACK FRIDAY

**The Sales of Shares the Largest Ever Recorded in the History of the Stock Exchange—One Failure Announced.**

**Pandemonium on the Stock Exchange**

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The wildest time seen on the stock exchange since the big break after the death of Garfield was witnessed to-day. Confidence had been completely destroyed by the sharp decline of the past three days, and everybody was predicting a further drop, and it came with a vengeance. The stock exchange presented a scene of the wildest excitement during the first hour, but just before noon, when the announcement was made that one small house had failed and that others were in trouble, the excitement was intensified until the exchange was a pandemonium of brokers rushing and howling and climbing over one another to sell stocks. Reading broke 10 per cent from 40 to 30, and strong dividend stocks like Lackawanna melted before the avalanche of selling orders. At one time it was next to impossible to sell anything at all. Lackawanna broke 6 per cent, Richmond & West Point 8 per cent, New England 8 per cent, Omaha 6 per cent, and other stocks in proportion. Northwestern, St. Paul, and Jersey Central were about the strongest things on the list, although there was a drop in these of 2 to 4 per cent, followed by a speedy rally. Money was 15 per cent and the prospect was that higher rates would be the rule until the first of the year. The best explanation offered for the break was that high rates for money had compelled the longs to liquidate, and that, as the market continued to decline, the score increased on stop orders and the throwing of stock by weak holders, together with the terrine onslaughts by the bears, carried the market down. At noon the market had rallied 1 to 3 per cent and was steady. Sales to noon were 600,000 shares. The demoralization was increased after 12 o'clock by the announcement that 50 per cent was bid for money and that none was to be had even at that figure. The failure of Cohn & Co. and one or two smaller concerns still further complicated affairs. It was announced, however, that the Seligmans had engaged $500,000 gold for shipment from Paris to this country. During the closing hour strong parties stepped in to prevent a further decline, shorts began buying at the same time and in a few minutes the whole list was up 2 to 6 per cent. Reading rallied from 30 to 37 and the drift of the whole list was upward. The close was excited at an advance of 2 to 7 per cent from the lowest point of the day. The total sales were nearly 1,000,000 shares, the largest record ever made on the stock exchange. E. W. Vanderhoff & Co. wired their Chicago house this afternoon as follows:

"Don't be afraid to buy stocks. You can raise any amount of money, and this is an opportunity you will not see again in two years, may be not in ten. It is absurd to suppose that the bull campaign is at an end, and that we are to have another long period of depression. On the contrary, I expect to see the biggest boom in 1887 we have ever known. I believe money will land at 5 per cent per annum this week. Gold is coming all the time. When Mr. Gould gets ready he will have all the stocks. Don't get left. This clears the financial sky for a year to come."

Ogden wired Baldwin, Wren & Farnum to-day as follows:

"The bears have used every effort to-day and some stocks have sold lower than they will again in a year. We withdraw from the bear side herewith."

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The scene at the opening of the stock exchange was one of the wildest ever witnessed there. Reading, which closed last night at 42¼ per cent, opened 2¼ per cent lower, and sold down in a few minutes to 37½ per cent. Richmond & West Point closed last night at 40 per cent, opened this morning at 38, and within a few minutes sold at 32. Hocking Valley, which closed last night at 35½, opened at 34, and declined to 28½. Western Union closed last night at 71½, opened at 70, and sold at 68½. The stock market at 11 o'clock renewed the break of the previous hour and those stocks which had been strongest were in turn attacked and the selling was in the nature of a panic. The declines ranged up to 10 per cent in the active lost, the most conspicuous being New England 9½, Reading 8¾, Omaha 6, Lackawanna 4½, New York Central 4, Canada Southern 3¾, and others smaller amounts. There was a slight rally towards noon, but at that time the market was active and very weak. Sales during the first hour were 347,000 shares and to noon 620,000.

L. Marx & Co.'s failure was announced on the stock exchange. They were long of Terminal and kindred stocks.

The market is touching the lowest points seen for many months. Some stocks have dropped 2 to 3 per cent in the last few moments. All brokers have orders to sell without limit. The heaviest losses by the bulls have been in Reading, New England, Lackawanna, Hocking Valley and Richmond Terminal. Gould & Gammack's brokers have been buying stocks at the decline, and the market begins to show a somewhat better tone.

1 p. m.—The market is still feverish, but little better than the lowest prices. The general feeling seems to be that the worst is over, and that the panic which seemed imminent at noon will be tided over. Sales up to noon were 651,000 shares, the largest ever known in the history of the exchange.

1:30 p. m.—There are wild rumors floating around regarding the banks, but they can be traced to no foundation. The representative of the associated press has just visited several banking institutions, including the American Exchange, the Fourth National and the Bank of America, and has been assured there is no trouble in the associated banks. President Coe, of the American National bank, was strong in his denunciations of the rumor and said: "There is nothing in the whole thing but loud talk of the Wall street bears." Some few small broker firms have been caught on the wrong side of the market, but have made private settlements and no further suspensions are anticipated at this writing. The market at its lowest showed a decline of four to fifteen points all along the line. It recovered one five and is selling off again. Money has advanced to 50 per cent.

1:45 p. m.—A prominent broker says that the break in prices this morning is the result of the very conservative policy adopted by the banks the past week or more in regard to loans. They have been charging 6 to 7 per cent on good stocks, and from 8 to 15 per cent on specialties; also, that the brokers being unwilling to carry stocks at these figures, called on the holders for more margins. This brought out large selling orders; as the prices fell more stock came out, resulting to-day in almost a panic. The present break may, therefore, be credited to tight money, and not to any inherent weakness in the stock market itself. The reserve being down to such a low figure as $4,000,000, was another unfavorable feature of the situation. Money is now 40 to 50 per cent.

2 p.m.—The scene on the floor of the exchange at this hour, while somewhat animated, has no appearance of a panic. Kohn, Loeb & Co. have ordered the shipment of $1,000,000 of gold from London and the Seligmans have ordered 5,000,000 francs from Paris. The exchange market has come down to a shipping point. It is claimed in certain circles here that the alleged disastrous effect of the interstate commerce bill in its present shape is reported to have on the railroad interests of the country has had considerable influence in creating the present depression.

2:15 p. m.—The stock market since 12 o'clock has shown much less activity, although transactions would be considered extremely heavy on any other day. Prices were much better and receivers ranging to 2 per cent were made, but later the decline was again resumed and the lowest figures attained were reached. The most conspicuous movement was in Manhattan, which was weak when the remainder of the list was firm and its decline from noon figures was 9¼ per cent. The remainder again showed some improvement toward 2 o'clock and at 2:15 the market was very active and irregular, but generally firm.

2:25 p. m.—Several buying orders appear to have been given in the stock exchange and there is an impression that the selling movement has passed its climax. The delivery hour has gone by without any fresh failures, which is regarded an an excellent indication.

3 p. m.—Money has loaned at ¼ per cent. interest per diem, which is equal to 156 per cent. The close was much firmer than could be expected at the height of the excitement of midday and gives promise of a much better market to-morrow. The last loan was at ¼ per cent and interest. At the close the market was active and strong.

The entire differences of Marx & Co. will not exceed $25,000 and their speedy resumption is undoubted.

### A BRAVE BOY.

**He Navigates a Schooner Safely Through Rough Weather.**

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The schooner Emily J. White, from Sands River, N. S., for New York with a cargo of piling, has been navigated into this port by a lad named Patterson, who was the only person aboard of her. The vessel sailed from Sands River with three persons on board—Captain Patterson, Mate Atkinson and the boy. It was intended to put into another port on the Nova Scotia coast to complete the crew. Shortly after putting to sea the mate was knocked overboard by the main boom. Captain Patterson put off to his rescue, but was too late to save him. When he turned to row back to the schooner it had disappeared. After searching all night Captain Patterson landed at Quaco. The lad on the schooner stood at the wheel all day and all night, skillfully navigating her clear of numerous dangerous points and finally made this harbor. He was once beaten off by heavy head winds, but when the breeze changed he again attempted to effect an entrance and this time succeeded. Weary with his ceaseless watch and labor, he ran the schooner on the flats and sought sleep in his berth. The vessel was found by the captain, who had reached this city and dispatched a tug in search of the schooner.

**A Letter from Mrs. Cleveland.**

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mrs. Swan, president of the Young Ladies Christian Temperance union, has received the following letter from Mrs. President Cleveland respecting the action which the St. Louis branch of the union was reported to have taken recently upon the statement that wine was placed upon the table at a recent dinner given by Secretary Endicott, at which Mrs. Cleveland was a guest:

DEAR MADAM:—Your letter speaking of the Women Christian Temperance union in your city has been received. Allow me to thank you for the contents. Since my return from New York I have been unable to look over all the mail received in my absence. So far nothing has come to my notice from the St. Louis division of your organization I am inclined to think with you it has been a mistake started possibly by some newspaper to injure the Women's Christian Temperance union. With best wishes, very sincerely,

FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND.

**The Railway Pool Will Wait.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Central Traffic association meeting closed to-day with no results accomplished. It was decided not to ratify the appointment of a passenger arbitrator until it was decided whether one official should discharge the duties of both passenger and freight arbitrator. A dispatch was received from Commissioner Fink stating that under no condition would the trunk lines accept less than 28 per cent of the through east-bound rate on Pacific coast freight and would make no arrangement to prorate on west bound. The commissioner was requested to send out a circular asking for the signatures of all managers in the affirmative on the question of the abolishment of commissions after January 1. It being the general opinion that the inter-state commerce bill would pass, the opinion prevailed that it would be better to delay action on important matters until it was known whether there was to be a pool or not.

**Hoke to Be Extradited.**

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—Judge Dugan delivered a judgment in the Hoke extradition case to-day. The judge said the accused was charged with forgery and uttering several drafts and bills of exchange by means of filling in the body of the blank checks to which the proper signatures were attached, and in this way and otherwise defrauding the bank to the extent of $179,803. The judge quoted a number of authorities, and held that the filling up of such blank checks without authority and with intent to defraud was forgery, and it came within the meaning of the extradition treaty. The judge reviewed and weighed all the evidence, and then committed Hoke to jail for fifteen days to await extradition to the United States, stating that in the meantime Hoke could apply for a writ of habeas corpus, which the defendant's counsel at once gave notice he would do.

**The Opera Rows.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—De Vivo's statements published yesterday about the American opera rows, etc., created a good deal of sensation. All lady principals except Juch and Fursch-Madi are out in cards this morning branding his statements as malicious falsehoods, with no foundation whatever. De Vivo also telegraphs the Tribune from New York saying the reporter who wrote up yesterday's dispatch grossly misrepresented his statements; that he was going to square accounts with Thomas, but nothing more, and that he meant nothing at all malicious. The reporters here interviewed a large number of chorus and ballet girls last night. All expressed themselves satisfied in every respect with their treatment and salary, and claim no dissatisfaction exists in the company.

**A Congressman Cornered.**

NEW YORK Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune's Raleigh (N. C.) special says: "The air is full of talk concerning the criminal conduct of Congressman James W. Reid. Before election Reid was publicly charged with obtaining money from the Macheyla bank in Winston by using an order of Rockingham county, of which he was treasurer, when in fact the order was issued for the purpose of paying the county debt. It is known that Reid raised $30,000 on property not worth over $8,000, and that he has pledged his salary as congressman until March to more than one person and raised money in this way. He is reported to have gone to Canada.

**No Relief Afforded.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The general passenger agents of the northwestern lines met to-day to consider the petition of the Chicago & Grand Trunk road that a concession should be granted them on through rates to Oregon and British Columbia to offset the low rates out of Canada by the Canadian Pacific. They decided not to depart from their past policy of treating all connections alike, and that their interest at the present time could only be subserved by demanding the full proportions of the regular tariff rates from Chicago and Detroit.

**Burned Out.**

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—The five story building occupied by J. M. McCulloughs & Sons, and filled with a heavy stock of seeds, plants, agricultural implements, etc., was entirely destroyed by fire and water this morning. Loss estimated from $75,000 to $100,000; insurance about $60,000.

## WASHINGTON AND MONTANA.

The House Committee on Territories Decides to Report Them Favorably.

CONGER'S POSTAL NOTE BILL.

**Congressman Dorsey Urges the Opening of New Land Offices in Nebraska—The Dakota Judgeship—Capital News.**

**Will Favor Their Admission.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The house committee on territories to-day decided to report the bills to admit the territories of Montana and Washington territory into the union. The senate has already passed a bill admitting Washington territory, and members of the house committee think that both these territories will be admitted this session, as they have an intimation that the senate will agree to amend its Washington territory bill by adding on that relating to Montana, provided the house acts upon both. Montana is a democratic territory, while Washington is nominally republican, and although represented in Washington at present by a democrat, it was only on personal grounds that he was elected. There is no possible chance for the admission of Dakota at this session, owing principally to the fact that the people of that territory have been unable this far to agree upon the bill that they want passed.

CONGER'S POSTAL NOTE BILL.

Senator Conger to-day reported back to the senate a bill of a great deal of importance to business men in all sections of the country. It provides that after the passage of the act postal notes drawn at one office shall be payable at any other office in the United States. The present law provides that postal notes can only be issued and paid at money order offices, and a note drawn by one postmaster must be made payable at some specific office named on the note. If Senator Conger's bill goes through it will do away with this and a postal note will be good for its face in any postoffice of the United States, no matter on whom it may be drawn.

NEBRASKA LAND OFFICES.

Representative Dorsey called upon Secretary Lamar to-day for the purpose of urging the necessity of immediately appointing land officers at Chadron and Sidney, Neb. He pointed out to Mr. Lamar the growth of the country about those offices, the inconvenience settlers are subject to and so impressed him with the sense of immediate action that he promised Mr. Dorsey that he would call the attention of the president to the matter and ask that the appointments be not delayed.

Chairman Morrison, of the house committee on ways and means, says congress will adjourn for the holidays one week from to-day.

THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL.

When asked at noon to-day what he thought the prospects were of the Morrison tariff bill being taken up for consideration, Major McKinley, of Ohio, a leading republican member of the house committee on ways and means, said: "I think the vote will be extremely close and doubtful. That is the only prediction I wish to make about it. It is not true, as reported, that republicans will vote for consideration. I do not know of a single republican who will vote for consideration, although there may be two or three who may do so."

It is generally believed that the bill will be taken up for consideration by a very small majority.

POSTAL NOMINATIONS AND CHANGES.

The following nominations of postmasters in Nebraska were sent to the senate by the president to-day: Wm. F. Wolfe, Friend; Frank Campbell, O'Neil, and the following in Iowa: Geo. G. Rodman, Washington; Richard Burke, Whatcheer; Thomas A. Massie, Logan; James N. Davis, Knoxville; Wm. H. Merritt, Des Moines; George P. Neal, Columbus Junction; James Frey, Sigourney; Frank P. Matel, Odebolt; Edward K. Pitman, Leon; James P. Carleton, Iowa Falls; George Paul, Iowa City; Samuel L. Harvey, Centreville; Alex Charles, Cedar Rapids; John Hornstein, Boone; Alice H. Graves, Afton; Richard L. Gidley, Malvern; Joseph H. James, Sac City; George C. Serington, Belle Plaine, Henry G. Unges was to-day appointed postmaster at Luxemburg, Dubuque county, Iowa, vice Nicholas Andre, deceased.

The following fourth-class postoffices will be raised to the presidential class on January 1, 1887: Odell, Ill., Brownville, Ind., Bellevue, Ia., Sanborn, Ia., Arapahoe, Neb., Auburn, Neb., Broken Bow, Neb.

THE DAKOTA JUDGSHIP.

It is said that the position of the chief justice of Dakota, vice Church, appointed governor, lies between Hallis, of Missouri, and Hill, of Dakota, with the chances in favor of Hallis.

MONTANA'S NE