THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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KING OR PARLIAMENT

Germany all Excited Over Which Will Win in the Coming Election.

PREDICTIONS ON THE RESULT.

What Bismarck Will Do in Case the Government is Defeated.

A FRENCH DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY

Nervous Diseases and Hysteria Successfully Treated by Means of Hypnotism.

SOME OF HIS EXPERIMENTS,

The Holy Office at Rome Discussing the Knights of Labor.

NO DECISION YET REACHED.

Stanley Bids Adieu to the King of Belgium Before Starting on His African Trip—The Coming Great Yacht Race.

Excitement Still Keeps Up.

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BERLIN, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The kaiser or parlaiment? is the issue before the country. For kaiser only substitute king, and we might be back again in the days of Charles Stuart. The reichstag has been snubbed, bullied and entreated. It has been firm. Perhaps Prince Bismarck is rather glad of the fact than otherwise. If parliamentary gossip is worth anything he purposely and deliberately forced matters to a crisis to have a pretext for dissolution. He believes the next election will strengthen his supporters, so he goes to the country with a Straffordian cry, "Kaiser or parliament?" If he had not been anxious for the future it would be difficult to understand why he rejected the olive branch tendered him by Dr. Windthorst.

"You shall have every man and every groschen for three years, and when they are ended, if needful, you shall have them for three years more," said his little excellency at the end of his remarkable speech on Wednesday.

"We will have all or nothing," thundered Bismarck. "Is this the kaiser's army or parliament?"

PREDICTING ELECTION RESULTS.

Opinions differ greatly in political circles as to the result of the elections. That the advanced liberal or Deutsch-freisinnige group will be weakened seems pretty certain. Several of Eugene Richter's colleagues have openly admitted the fact to me. The serial democrats, on the other hand, are confident they will double their forces. The Catholic center has little change to fear or hope; for, setting one thing against the other, it is not quite clear on what Bismarck builds his trust. After Windthorst's speech he cannot plausibly pretend the opposition vote was unpatriotic.

THE CHANCELLOR CRITICISED.

The chancellor's exposition of the German foreign policy has not been unreservedly approved out of doors, even by his own followers. His deferential, almost obsequious, manner of talking of Russia jarred harshly on the ears of the liberals and socialists and the military men, all of whom have been slashing away at the czar for months. On this point Bismarck didn't reflect public feeling, but as we seem to be living in the seventeenth century here that matters little.

The belief of the majority is that home politics were more in the chancellor's mind than the possibility of wars. The opening of the Prussian Landtag to-day in the white hall of the royal schloss was a very tame and uninteresting affair. The past debates in the reichstag are still the all absorbing topic. The growing impression is that the chancellor and Von Moltke are determined to raise the army to the strength they desire, with or without parliamentary sanction. Pleading national danger as a justification, the calm, self-contained comments of the French press has puzzled and surprised—I had almost said disappointed—the expectations of political circles, but the feeling of anxiety is general.

A TALK WITH WINDTHORST.

I had another long talk with Herr Windthorst to-day. He said: "My position is so delicate that I ought not to say anything, but I am fond of America and so I venture. The situation is one of the gravest the German empire has seen, for the army and parliament are at issue. Every one is asking which will go to the wall. You must look ahead. Suppose the next reichstag think as the last did. What will happen? Will it be dissolved? If so, what next, and next? The result of the elections none can foretell. I have good hope that the centre will return undiminished. The social democrats will doubtless grow stronger. Beyond that I cannot see."

HEALING BY HYPNOTISM.

Wonderful Experiment by an Expert French Physician.

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PARIS, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A series of the most extraordinary experiments in hypnotism made under the direction of Dr. Charcot by his assistant, Dr. Babinski, of the Salt Petrieve hospital, surpass all hitherto conceived possibilities in medical science and cause a profound sensation in Parisian society. These experiments prove as perfectly practicable as the transmission by magnetism from one person to another of certain nervous phenomona, such as dumbness, paralysis of the legs and arms, violent pains and coxalgia, and the final elimination of the evil from the original sufferer. These cures seem at first sight to be nothing short of miracles, and certainly they equal in dramatic intensity many cases narrated in the New Testament.

A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR.

"As many fantastic and more or less exaggerated accounts of these experiments have appeared in the Parisian papers, I resolved to go at once to the fountain head authority and call upon the famous Dr. Charcot himself at his magnificent residence on the boulevard St. Germain. Dr. Charcot lives in one of the most superb houses in Paris. The spacious corridors and the numerous reception and waiting rooms are hung with the rarest specimens of gobelin tapestry. The ceiling, divided into elaborately carved panels, are painted and decorated by the brush of Mme. Charcot, who is one of the most talented women painters of France. Bronz, marble or porcelain statues and statuetts abound in every nook and corner. Among the subjects represented are Jesus Christ, Æsculpius Venus, Mercury, Diocletian and Henri Quatre. Passing through the hall, worthy the artistic taste of a Medici, I entered the large waiting room. It was decorated with historic relics from the most ancient cathedrals of Europe.

THE PATIENTS.

In this room on the floor was spread an oriental carpet. There were forty or fifty patients waiting their turn to be summoned into the great man's sanctimonium. Many of the patients were violently afflicted with nervous diseases and some of them jerked about their heads and contracted their muscles in the most startling manner. In a few moments I was ushered into an adjoining reception room, furnished in the renaissance style and commanding a fine view of Dr. Charcot's garden, with its collection of statuary and fountains and artistically grouped shrubs, flowers and trees.

HOW HE LOOKS.

Soon afterward an attendant conducted me into a vast library, at one end of which sat a man of about sixty years of age with a fine large head and bearing a striking resemblance to Napoleon I. His long straight locks of coal-black hair set off to fine advantage the massive marble-white forehead and descended near to his shoulders. His nose is prominent and aquiline. His mouth, firm and compressed, gave an air of sternness, and there was a sharp, penetrating glance in his eagle eyes which was mitigated by a pair of eye glasses attached by a black silk ribbon. This was my first view of Dr. Charcot, the greatest living authority upon the human nerves. As Dr. Charcot rose to receive me with a cordial smile, all his sternness disappeared, as if by enchantment. His voice is soft and musical.

EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS.

I explained to him the great interest taken in his wonderful experiments in hypnotism, and that I had come to him to obtain the exact truth in reference to them.

Dr. Charcot said: "All sorts of exaggerated accounts have appeared about the experiments in transmission by hypnotism. In fact, unless the public are provided with precise information in matters of scientific discovery, they naturally mistake the north pole for the south pole, and error and confusion become widely disseminated."

THE DOCTOR'S METHODS.

"Will you give me," I asked, "a statement making clear to the public mind the exact state of medical science concerning hypnotic discoveries?"

"Certainly," replied Dr. Charcot. "These experiments are conducted under my general directions by Dr. Babinski. This is how Dr. Babinski carries them on: The subjects are seated back to back and a magnet is held to the side of one of them. It is not necessary that there should be actual contact between the subjects, but if there is the transmission is more rapid than when they are at a certain distance from one another. The experiment of Dr. Babinski must be divided into several categories.

THE FIRST CAEGORY.

"To the first category belong experiments made on two young girls who suffered from hysterical epilepsy and exhibited all the phenomena of extreme hypnotism as they have been described by me. The parents were first hypnotized. Then Dr. Babinski produced, first in one and then in the other, different apparent hysterical symptoms of paralysis of the arm and of the leg, coxalgia dumbness, etc. The patient thus attacked by an artificial hysterical affection is brought into rapport with his companion, near whom the magnet had been placed. The symptoms disappear in No. 1 patient and reappear at the same instant in No. 2. They pass thus from one to the other. Moreover, it is easy, by suggestion, to rid No. 2 patient of the affection.

THE SECOND.

"In a second category of experiments, M. Babinski took male and female patients presenting different phases of hysteria, not artificially induced in this case, but manifested spontaneously—that is to say, independently of all suggestion, such, in fact, as led to the admission of the patients in question into the hospital. He then placed them in rapport with one or the other of the subjects of experiments referred to above. These he hypnotized preliminarily and at their side put the magnet. The hypnotized subject thereupon at once displayed the same manifestations of hysteria as those of the patient at whose side he had been placed, but the latter retains his malady at the end of the experiment. M. Babinski then, by suggestion, relieves the hypnotized subject of the affection that has been transmitted to him, and resumes the experiment by repeating the maneuver a number of times. He has succeeded in several cases in bringing about an attenuation and even a complete cure of the malady.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

"Here follow a few of the observations made by M. Babinski.—In two cases he obtained a complete cure of hysteric dumbness. One of them was of eight days and the other of two months standing. He succeeded in causing the disappearance in a few days of hysteric paralysis in the right side of the body of a years standing. In a quarter of an hour, and after four successive experiments, he cured a case of hemiphligg that had arisen ten hours previousiy. The attempt must be oftener repeated the older the affliction happens to be.

A THIRD CATEGORY.

"In a third category of experiments M. Babinski obtained the transmission to a hypnotized subject of certain phenomona associated with organic affections of the nervous system, such as softening of the brain and cerebral hemianthropia in children. These last experiments yet need completing.

OF VALUE TO SCIENCE.

"The different experiments here discussed will be seen to have interest for psychology on the one hand and for therapeutics on the other. But M. Babinski thinks that they are not yet numerous enough to make possible the construction of any theory on the subject, and it is his intention to continue his researches. In the present state of science it is impossible to explain in any way the mechanism of the transmission in question from one subject to another. But what of that? Facts must always be accepted when they are vigorously observed, even if their inner meaning be inintelligible. As the facts stated above have been ascertained with all the method and vigor that ought to be employed in scientific researches; as every cause of error—notably the possibility of pretence—has been carefully avoided, M. Babinski has deemed it his duty from this moment to make such facts known to the medical public."

A GREAT SENSATION.

"I thanked Dr. Charcat for his courtesy. I afterward called upon Dr. Babinski at his apartment, No. 70 rue Bonaparte. The doctor is a tall fine looking man, with reddish whiskers, and has a physique worthy of an officer of the Polish lancers. He is about thirty four years of age, and one of the most promising physicians in Paris. These experiments have awakened renewed interest in neuriphology, or the science of nerve sleep, and on the tables of the most fashionable salons in Paris are to be found James Braid's treatise on the subject with the preface written by Brown Sequard. In fact, hypnotism is the great sensation of the day.

Stanley Bids Farewell to Belgium.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Mr. Henry M. Stanley arrived here from London this morning and proceeded to the king's palace, where he remained nearly two hours talking with the king over the prospects of the Emin Pacha expedition. The king does not expect that the expedition by taking the Congo route will benefit the Congo state. He offers assistance to Mr. Stanley from simple philanthropic sentiments. He cordially bade farewell and success to Mr. Stanley and showed a good deal of emotion on parting.

Mr. Stanley returned to England to-night, and before starting received M. Harry Gerard, the translator of his work on the Congo. He denied that the English government had contributed toward the expense of the expedition. He expects "Tippu Tip" wil demand a large sum for assisting the expedition, and if too large the assistance will be declined.

ROME AND THE KNIGHTS.

The Holy Office Still Discussing the Duty of Catholics.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, Jan. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The congregation of the propaganda fide is still pursuing its investigations in reference to the question whether the Knights of Labor is a proper association for good Catholics to belong to. The Roman congregation, known as the holy office, some time ago denounced the association of Knights of Labor in Canada as an association which Catholics ought not to join, because the statutes of the Canadian association are not considered to be sufficiently orthodox, but the propaganda fide have now decided that the statutes of the Knights of Labor of Canada and the Knights of Labor of the United States are very different. The progaganda maintained the decision condemning the Knights of Labor in Canada, but as to those of the United States the decision is not likely to be arrived at for some time. The propaganda is hesitating, temporizing and studying all the bearings cast upon the Catholic interests. Moreover, the chiefs of the association of the United States Knights of Labor offer to introduce such modifications in the statutes as the "holy see" may judge necessary. Among these chiefs are several Catholics of influence, on whom the authorities at the vatican are ready to dispense special favors. The modified statutes will transform the association into little else than a mutual aid society, and Rome is ever ready to encourage such societies and give them a helping hand so long as they hold aloof from politics and do not have in them any anti-religious germs. But even as the statutes now stand it is by no means certain that they will be condemned by the propaganda, and one of the most influential members of the congregation told me his personal opinion that the United States Knights of Labor would not be condemned by the propaganda as unfit for good Catholics to join.

The vatican authorities are not at all satisfied with the conduct of Father McGlynn in refusing to come to Rome, and the father's former friends in the propaganda are especially displeased. I am assured that unless he changes his mind and comes to Rome the regular diciplanary measures provided for such cases will be taken against him and he will receive official censure for his recent doctrines.

IRELAND'S POOR.

An Enormous Increase of Paupers During the Past Year.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gorkon Bennett.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The year's statistics of Irish pauperism officially collected by the local government board have been published today. From October 1, 1885, to October 1, 1886, 706,646 persons were throughout Ireland in receipt of rate payers relief. Between the same dates in the previous year, the number was 442,289, thus giving the enormous increase of 264,337 paupers —that is, 60 percent. This increase stands thus: 37,071 were inside workhouses and 227,266 obtained outdoor relief. It is significant that the greatest increase is in localities where rack rents are commonest.

These statistics sadly illustrate the inhuman and barbarous Glenbeigh eviction, which is the one topic of conversation here to-day. An eye witness of yesterday's scenes told me that Americans could best form an idea of the spirit of persecution going on—what with the agents' torches and the police batons—by reading the tales of Indians burning the villages in colonial times.

THE JUBILEE REGATTA.

Further Particulars of the Coming Yacht Races.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—This morning's Field devotes a column editorial comment on the sweepstakes and jubilee races, complimenting the Herald for the interest it takes in them and quoting its accounts and views. In the course of an editorial it says: The announcement that there will be unusual attractions at our jubilee regattas has aroused great interest in America. Mr. Bush, owner of the keel schooner Coronet, has invited the owners of similar vessels to join him in a sweepstakes across the Atlantic. The owner of the Dauntless and those of two other keel schooners have consented to join. We are certain if they come they will have a most hearty welcome from all the yacht clubs. It should be remembered that all of our important matches are open to all yachts belonging to a recognized yacht club, no matter of what nationality, and we have still some schooners such as Water Witch, Sea Belle, Egeria, Gwendoline, Centonia, Corinne and others, which could be brought to line as worthy of the antagonism of any American keel schooners. It will be a grand thing if a fleet of schooners does not visit us, and no complaint can now be made that our rule of measurement is unfair to American yachts."

The Royal Thames yacht club committee of the jubilee race to-day unanimously arranged he ocean course for the 1,000 guinea prize. The distance is 2,000 miles with the likelihood of every variety of wind, tides, currents and local or cyclonic storms. Lord Alfred Paget's intimation previously cabled to the Herald of a voyage around Ireland, was by the committee extended to the entire coast of the United Kingdom. Captain Scovell, the secretary of the club, this evening obligingly exhibited to the Herald correspondent the committee's minutes and the general outline of the course on the map. "The start," he said, "will be from the ower hope below Gravesend. This point was selected so that waiting yachts can either lay at anchor at Gravesend within the Thames, which is two miles from the starting point, or go into the new Tilbury docks thereabouts, which are the finest in the world for final greasing up. The course will be then northerly up the German ocean, around the Orkney islands and the Hebrides, keeping Great Britain and Ireland always on the port hand and sailing as near the signal stations on the coasts as is compatible with safety, thus by the frequency of telegraphic reports heightening the interest through local districts and sentries; so around Ireland into the English channel, finishing off at the admiralty pier at Dover." The date is to be early in June. This and the details are to be exactly fixed at full meeting of the club after parliament meets, when everybody will be in town, and happily the prince of Wales as commodore will be in the chair. "As to time allowances, these really, in such long courses, are of comparatively slight imporiance.

"I expect from promises and intimations that about twenty-five British and Irish yachts will enter, and from what is said in the Herald, several American boats, and I think, perhaps, a few German, Dutch and French yachts.

"Among the Heralds here I see it said that the sweepstakes race will be started not later than May 15 next, which will enable the yachts to reach the other side in time for the sailing masters to pick their flints and start back in the race for the Royal Thames club prize of 1,000 guineas. Upon that I beg through the Herald to say that if the Coronet and other yachts intend to compete for the jubilee race, it is advisable that they should leave the other side about the 1st of May, thus allowing a margin for receptions, refitting, etc."

The French Remember Yorktown

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A banquet was given here this evening to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Yorktown. General Boulanger was present and toasted President Cleveland and Minister McLane. McLane, in responding, said: "I am here as a minister and as a comrade of the descendants of the National soldiers of Yorktown." After drinking the health of President Grevy, McLane proposed "The French Army."

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Passage of the Inter-State Commerce Bill Has No Perceptible Effect.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The passage of the inter-state commerce bill did not operate to break prices so disastrously as a good many had anticipated. London came in lower at the opening and first quotations on the New York Stock exchange were ⅛ to 1¼ per cent under last nights closing. The lowest prices, however, were made early in the day, the improvement from the opening being steady and marked. Vanderbilt stocks all sold ex-dividend, but so strong was the feeling in regard to stocks that Lake Shore recovered a portion of its decline, and was in good demand at an advance. It was announced that a settlement had been made by the Lake Shore company with the Nickle Plate bondholders. The agreement provides for the retiring of the present Nickel Plate securities and the issuance therefor of a 4 per cent mortgage bond guaranteed by the Lake Shore company. The Richmond Terminal deal made further progress to-day, it being announced that control of the East Tennessee road had been secured and all necessary papers signed. Richmond Terminal advanced from 46c to 50c, while East Tennessee was depressed on the theory that whatever benefit there was to be derived from the considation would go to the Richmond Terminal stockholders. The bank statement, showing an increase of nearly $4,000,000 in the reserve, was regarded as favorable to higher prices, and the sentiment appeared to be changed in regard to the effect of the inter-state commerce bill. The bulls claimed that its ultimate effect would be very favorable to stocks. Nickel Plate sold off on reports that in the settlement with Lake Shore the Nickel Plate stock had been left out in the cold, and in order to secure any recognition would have to first pay a heavy assessment. A good sized boom struck the market after noon. Richmond Terminal was lifted to 52, a gain of 6 per cent for the day. Consolidated Gas was manipulated up 3 per cent and all the Grangers stocks made notable gains. The market closed very strong at the highest prices of the day. The total sales were about 450,000 shares.

Indiana's Legislative Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—In the circuit court this morning argument was continued in the injunction proceedings of Senator Smith against Lieutenant Governor Robertson. Judge Turpie's argument occupied nearly two and a half hours. At the conclusion Judge Ayers said he would withhold his decision until Monday morning. There was a well filled court room, many of the prominent politicians of the two parties being present. Ex-Senator McDonald was an attentive listener to the arguments of Turpie. The chief point made by Turpie was that the constitution only provided for the election of a governor and a lieutenant governor every four years and that in case of death the offices were filled by succession; that these four-year terms were in the nature of a reign, or dynasty, and that the vacancies could not be supplied at a biennial election even though the governor or lieutenant governor should immediately after induction into office. He held strongly that there had, for this session, been no election of lieutenant governor. Judge Ayres' decision will be followed by an immediate appeal to the supreme court and a final ruling may be handed down Tuesday, but this is not probable. The present indications are that two joint conventions will be held and that the democrats will elect Judge Turpie as senator and the republicans General Harrison. It is not thought the democrats of the senate will unseat more than one republican, and it is probable that action in his case will be deferred until Monday. The senator to be unseated is W. N. McDonald, who is charged with procuring votes by bribery.

Colonel Jacobs Censured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A special to the Inter-Ocean from Springfield, Ill., says: The findings of the court of inquiry investigating the charges of embezzlement against Colonel W. V. Jacobs, of the First regiment of cavalry Illinois National Guard, were made public to-day. Governor Oglesby, as commander-in-chief of the militia, approves the findings and in the general order severely censures Colonel Jacobs, who is instructed to at once reimburse the regiment to the extent of $3,700. That sum is unaccounted for in the Colonel's record. It is declared by the court that no intent to embezzle was proven against Colonel Jacobs, but the evidence showed gross neglect and carelessness on his part. Colonel Jacobs is also found guilty of irregularity in combining in his own person the office of president, secretary and treasurer of the regiment's armory.

A Denver Block Burned.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—The Clifford block, a three-story building owned by G. W. Daniels was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The ground floors were occupied by Knight & Atmore, clothiers, whose entire stock was completely destroyed: loss $34,000; insured for $26,500; and R. Douglas, china and queensware stock, total loss, valued at $35,000 to $40,000, insured for $34,500. The contents of the upper floors, occupied as offices and lodgings, were entirely destroyed. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000; partially insured Loss to building estimated at $40,000; fully insured.

An Editor's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The funeral of Henry Brewster Stanton, for many years editorial writer on the Sun, and who died suddenly at the age of 82 years of pneumonia yesterday, occurred at the residence of his son, Robert L. Stanton, to-day. The funeral was private, only members of the family and very near friends being present, while the wife of the deceased, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is in London.

No Change in the Coal Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—There is still no material change in the situation of the coal strike. Factory men are numerously repeating that unless they are relieved they will be obliged to close their factories early next week for lack of coal, and it is said the supply of soft coal, which has been drawn upon to take the place of anthracite as far as possible, will soon be exhausted.

Sixteen Victims Buried.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15—Remains of sixteen of the crew of the wrecked German ship Elizabeth were buried to-day in the cemetery of the Seamen's Friend society.

ITS ADOPTION IN DOUBT.

Formidable Opposition in the House to the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill.

INCLINATION TO SHIRK A VOTE.

The Belief Expressd that the Inter-State Commerce Bill will go Through With a Rush—Capital News.

The Pacific Funding Measure's Future.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It is not at all certain that the Pacific funding bill will become a law by act of this congress. Quite a formidable opposition has sprung up against it and already its advocates are palavering among themselves and saying that the day of consideration is a matter of much doubt. It was given out by Judge Crisp this afternoon that he would call it up on Tuesday or Wednesday next, but he qualified his announcement by saying that he would do so if there was a good attendance of members of the house. He and Mr. Outhwaite both declared they did not want it considered unless there was a full attendance of the house, as its fate with a small attendance was doubtful. It is known that there are many members who do not want to be put upon record on this bill. They will be absent when it is considered if they are aware of the date of its consideration, and for that reason it is not probable that a sufficient attendance of the house will be secured for Mr. Crisp when it is possible to call it up.

CLAMORING FOR ITS CONSIDERATION.

There were such demands in the house today for immediate consideration of the inter-state commerce bill which was passed by the senate last night that it would have received attention had it not been that the bill as passed and the accompanying report have not been printed for the enlightenment of uninformed members, so it was ordered printed in the Record, together with the report of the conference committee, and a promise made to take it up during the first three days of next week. The tremendous majority given it in the senate has had the effect of creating enthusiasm among its friends in the house and they are demanding that short work be made of it. It is not believed that it will receive fifty adverse votes in the house. The enemies of the measure have a splendid opportunity to fight it next week, as there are two dozen measures of importance which will demand action of the house and the six days will not admit of action of one-third of them. The business of the house was never nown to be so far behind. Only seven of the fourteen regular appropriation bills have been reported from committees and but five of these have been acted upon by the house, while none have received action on the part of the senate.

SCORING THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Representative Swinburne, of New York, is very outspoken in his opinions as to the manner in which the agricultural department has been conducted by Commissioner Coleman. Mr. Swinburne sometime ago introduced a resolution in the house, which was adopted, calling upon the commissioner for a detailed statement as to the work that had been done by the department in the suppression of pleuro pneumonia, and in response to that resolution Mr. Coleman has submitted a statement which Dr. Swinburne says is not only evasive but an insult to the house. He thinks the agricultural department is very much at fault for the manner in which the investigations as to the prevalance of pleuro pneumonia have been carried on, and openly charges that Commissioner Colman and Dr. Salmon, the chief veterinarian of the department are entirely at sea with reference to this disease. He, however, is not a good speaker, and, although he has very sound ideas, usually finds difficulty in expressing himself on the floor of the house. Perhaps it was for this reason so little attention was paid to what he said during the discussion on Tuesday last. At all events Colman will probably be allowed to expend a great many hundred thousands of dollars in the slaughter of cattle supposed to be infected with plucro-pneumonia during the next fiscal year.

VIRGINIA'S MISTAKE.

Now that J. Randolph Tucker is to retire from congress the people of Virginia are exceedingly sorry that they did not elect him to the senate to succeed Senator Mahone rather than Mr. Daniels, who will take his seat in the upper house on the 4th of next March. Tucker is by all means the brightest and most eloquent member from Virginia. He is a peerless speaker and is always prepared for debate on any subject. Unlike Daniels, he can speak extemporaneously as well as though he devoted weeks of study to an argument which he desired to make. He is, besides, a poor man, and is dependent almost entirely upon his earnings for his living. The $6,000 a year salary as a member of the senate would be a great service to him, and it is perhaps within the possibilities that he may be chosen to succeed Senator Riddleberger two years hence if the Virginia legislature happens to be democratic at that time. This is understood to have been the programme, but the recent surprising changes in Virginia politics lead Mr. Tucker's friends to fear that he may be left out in the cold and that a republican may be elected to succeed Riddleberger after all.

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

It is probable that congress will once more adjourn without acting upon the bill for the relief of William McGarrahan, who has been knocking at the door of the capital for a great many years. McGarrahan claims title to a certain tract of land in California which has become very valuable on account of the deposits of quicksilver which were discovered on it. The title now vests in parties whom McGarrahan claims have no legal or equitable right to it, and he wants congress to authorize him to go to the court of claims to secure his rights. The bill is somewhat notorious because of the fact that Speaker Keifer charged a prominent newspaper man with having approached him corruptly in behalf of McGarrahan, which charge he failed to prove. As to the merits of the case there are various opinions, but committees of the house and senate have for years recommended that congress give the claimant the right at least to present his case to a court of competent jurisdiction. Owing to the pressure, however, of other matters on the private calendar, McGarrahan still finds himself unable to obtain redress, and it is likely that he will be no nearer the attainment of his object on the 4th of March than he is to-day.

CAPITAL BRIEFS.

Secretary Lamar has disallowed the claim of Alexander Hamilton, of Decatur county, Iowa, for $772 on account of Sioux and Cheyenne Indian depredations in 1865. The evidence was not sufficient and the claim no presented in the time fixed by law.

Dakotaians here are afraid that the bill to open the Sioux reservation will not be taken up in the house till a late day in the session and that it will be so amended as to require action by the senate and a final conference.

Coal Dealers Frustrated.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 15.—The striking coal handlers this afternoon transferred their fighting ground from Weehawken to this city. Several New York coal dealers undertook to steal a march on the strikers by replenishing their supplies from coal cars standing on the Pennsylvania railroad's trestle. A large number of carts were brought over this afternoon from New York to Jersey City. They were standing in line at the trestlework, taking their turns in loading, when about one hundred strikers appeared and, making a dash, put to flight the cart drivers. No one was hurt.

Coming Agricultural Conventions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The eigth national agricultural convention and annual meeting of the American Agricultural and Dairy association will be held here February 8 and 9.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Snow followed by fair weather. Colder.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the morning hour the house proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the books, accounts and methods of the Pacific railroads which have received aid from the United States.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia, presented the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill, stating that he did not do so for the purpose of asking action upon it at this time, but in order that it might be printed in the record and in bill form. This was ordered. Mr. Crisp gave notice that he would call up the bill at the first opportunity.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, hardyl thought it necessary to say anything in favor of the resolution. No information had ever been rendered to congress in official form by which it could ascertain the value of the security which the government had for the payment of its loan to the Pacific railroads. In opposing the funding bill the gentleman from Indiana (Holman), had stated that at the end of ten years there would be a surplus of $144,000,000 of the assets of the companies over their indebtedness, but he asserted that an examination would show not a dollar of surplus.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia gave notice of an amendment directing an inquiry as to the kind, character and amount of the assets of such Pacific railroad companies as have received aid from the government in bonds and what the assets of each company are now subject to the lien of the government.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas gave notice of an amendment directing an inquiry as to whether any dividends have been unlawfully paid on the capital stock of the Pacific companies and whether any new stock has been issued or any guarantees of pledges without any authority of law. Also to inquire into the facts relating to the pretended consolidation of the Union Pacific railroad company, Kansas Pacific railroad company and Denver Pacific railroad company into an alleged corporation known as the Union Pacific railway company.

The morning hour having expired, the committee rose without action.

Mr. Norwood of Georgia rose to a question of privilege. He said that in the New York World his name appeared as having received money from the Central Pacific railroad. He had never received any from that company, but did receive money for services as attorney for the Southern Pacific. This was after his term as senator had expired.

The house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, while favoring the system of water way improvements, opposed the "swapping off" theory upon which the bill was formed, and criticized severely some of the features of the measure, especially that which provided for the improvement of the Mississippi in accordance with the plans of the commission.

Pending further debate the committee rose. The house then adjourned.

Mrs. Emmons' Story.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The investigation as to the mental condition of Mrs. Emmons was continued to-day. The court room was crowded. Mrs. Emmons resumed her story. She said that when she gave up her bath room to the servants her husdand threatened to put her into a lunatic asylum. She saw he meant what he said and was frightened. She sent at once for a lawyer and placed her husband's correspondence with the Philadelphia woman in his hands. Subsequently her husband asked her to use the letters to get a divorce. She refused on her mother's account. He promised to give her various pieces of property, which witness said were already as much hers as his. Mrs. Emmons was often very witty and at times convulsed the audience with her sallies. She related an incident of how she had taken a little colored boy on her lap and told him German stories of the Christ child and Christmas stories; how, because he did her many services, she made a Christmas tree for him, and how it had all seemed unaccountable to Dr. Kempster, who wondered how she could care for a "little nigger." Then she looked at Mr. Garnet and asked: "Does the black rub off a clean negro child?" She related how, after a legal separation, Mr. Emmons came to her house and attempted to remain over night, and then made a deep impression on the audience by her touching description of her struggle and protests against confinement.

The Coal Handler's Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Messrs. Kennedy and Harris, receivers of the Central Railroad company, of New Jersey, make public a statement in which they say they have investigated into the merits of the coal handlers' strike, which is for an advance in wages from 20 to 25 cents per hour. They find that 20 cents is the standard price along the coast for such work; that at one point 19 cents is paid, at another 22½ cents, under pressure to to avoid a strike; that at 20 cents the men have been earning $45 per month; that the labor is unskilled; that labor for the same grade for the New Jersey Central road is paid 12 cents per hour. In view of these facts the receivers say they cannot recommend to coal companies a compliance with the staikers' demands. They say they expect work to be resumed early next week with the old employes, if they will return to work at 20 cents per hour, with new ones if they refuse to return. They add that if new men are employed they anticipate rioting, not so much by the strikers as by other evil dispysed persons, and they warn all such that they will be prepared for the emergency under protection of the federal government.

Train Robbers in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—Two masked robbers boarded a train on the Pan-Handle road last night and were detected throwing valuable freight from the train. In the fight which ensued the brakesman was shot through the thigh and the fireman knocked senseless. The robbers escaped. It is thought the robbers secreted themselves in the cars before the train left this city and as soon as they were beyond the city limits forced open the doors. They then broke open the car doors and threw out a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition. They evidently seemed to have known beforehand what the contents of the cars were, as both of the cars broken open contained arms.

Coast Defenses Wanted.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 15.—The executive committee of the Coast Defense association of coast cities of the south have issued a circular describing the unprotected condition of their coast cities, and recommending that a convention be held at Defuniak Springs, Florida, a central point, on February 8 to discuss the best method of procuring protection of the coast against invasion by an armed force. The circular further recommends that the president and secretaries of war and the navy both be committees of congress on naval and military affairs, and invites states and national officials to attend the convention. The circular was signed by several southern governors and other prominent persons.

Anarchist Spies' Affianced.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—Miss Nina Clarke Van Zandt, who is soon to be married to Anarchist Spies, is very well known here, where she has a number of wealthy and respected connections. Mr. Van Zandt is connected with the well-known Moorehead family of this city. The widow of John Arthur, who died some years ago, leaving a large property, is an aunt of Miss Van Zandt. She has no children and Miss Van Zandt has been regarded as her heiress. The reported marriage with Spies will divert such inheritance into other channels.

Measles Epidemic in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Measles is again on the increase in this city. Today's report showed 641 cases and 72 deaths from the disease, as against 495 cases and 65 deaths the week before.

Gold Mines in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 15.—Bostetourt county is excited over the discovery of gold and silver deposits assaying $10 to $60 per ton.

WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

A Good Demand for Money Reported from All Branches of Trade.

PACKERS LIMIT THEIR REQUESTS

Trading in Railroad Stocks only Moderately Active—The Export Movement in Wheat not as Large as Anticipated.

The Week in the Commercial World.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Monetary affairs remain in about the same condition as last week. Brokers as a rule report a good demand for money from all branches of trade, and the market shows considerable strength. Bankers have extended their discount lines considerably within the past month and their supply of loanable funds at present is not very large, though ample to supply the wants of legitimate trade. Speculators hove been only moderate borrowers and shippers of produce sought very few favors. There was some demand from other large cities in the west for the purpose of carrying property until spring opens, but little outside paper has been accepted. Packers are limiting their demands as much as possible and borrowing less money than usual at this season of the year. Merchants in the wholesale trade have asked for some financial aid, though mainly in the way of extension of paper, owing to slow collections in some sections of the west. Interest rates have been well maintained at 7@8 per cent, mainly at the inside figure for first-class paper. Receipts of currency from the interior were small and shipments to the same quarter limited and chiefly through commission houses. Money in eastern markets shows little more easiness, though rates of interest exhibit little change. Eastern exchange was in fair supply during the week and the demand was only fair. Trading between banks comparatively light. Transactions were reported at 25 cents discount per $1,000 to par, and the market closed quiet and steady at 25 cents discount. Foreign exchange attracted little more attention than usual and the market was decidedly stronger. Offerings in eastern markets were lighter and the demand was more urgent. Early in the week sales of shippers sixty days' documentary were made at 479½@479¾, but near the close rallied to 481¼@481½, and ruled firm. Speculation in railroad stocks was only moderately active during the past week, with attention given largely to specialties. Large operators were not inclined to do much trading pending the discussion in congress of the inter-state commerce bill. Early in the week the market in a general way was weak and prices ruled lower for leading stocks. Toward the close the feeling was firmer again, a portion of the decline was recovered. Sales on the New York stock exchange for the week reached 1,564,186 shares. The wheat market during the week has been fairly active and without any important or defined features, excepting that the port movement has not been as large as expected. Exports have been quite free, but operators have been led to expect such an unusual large movement, based upon reports of the past week, that it appears doubtful if their expectations will be realized. This fact has induced some selling of "long" wheat and there is every indication that a considerable quanity has been sold "short," which has had the effect of weakening the market and prices declined 1c. The decline, no doubt, would have been more severe but for the heavy covering of "shorts," some parties who last week were credited with selling heavily having, it was claimed, bought freely, influenced by the uncertainty of valuation. Advices from the northwest indicate that Minnesota mills have drawn heavily from the supplies of wheat held in country warehouses along the lines of railroads and the reserve supplies have been very much reduced.

Corn—No new or important features were brought to bear upon this market during the past week. Trading has been of a moderate character and largely in sympathy with wheat and prices declined 1c, later reacted ⅜c, and closed about ⅝@¾c lower than last week. Receipts have continued fairly large, and this was one and the principal feature for the weakness outside of early declines in wheat. The shipping demand has been moderate and confined to lower grades, which were in request, both free on board cars and to go to store for the purpose of loading into boats, several vessels having been chartered on a basis of 6c freight to Buffalo, including winter storage until the opening of navigation. Shippers concentrated their purchase as much as possible in certain houses to enable them to load their vessels more readily. It was rumored that some of the railroads were accepting "cut" rates, and this may have assisted the demand for free on board cars some. Inspection of corn has created some comment, receivers claiming that it has been too rigid considering the fact that the crop of 1886, unlike other years, has been sun-cured and not frosted, while shippers claim that inspectors cannot be too careful in order to maintain the standard of Chicago grading and to carry corn through in sound condition to the opening of navigation. Increased speculative activity was noticeable in the market for provisions during the past week and the feeling was somewhat unsettled, accompanied with considerable irregularity in prices. Early it was evident that local operators on the "short" side of the market would make an effort to break prices, believing that it could easily be accomplished, as it was imagined that the "long" interest was distributed more among outside parties than among local operators, consequently offerings of all kinds were considerably increased, especially for May delivery, and a material reduction in prices was submitted to. Weakness in the hog market assisted in reducing prices of the product, and the appearance of a number of "stop orders" on the market, and also of a few contracts on which margins were exhausted, assisted the depression to some extent at the decline in prices. Local operators were more inclined to purchase and with increased orders from outside parties to buy checked the downward tendency, and finally ended in a sharp reaction, the decline in prices being partially recovered. The shipping demand was only moderately active, the difference in the views of buyers and sellers checking business to a considerable extent. Holders are very firm in their views and not diposed to sell except at their own figures. The receipts of the products were moderately large, especially of meats, while shipments of all kinds have been liberal to eastern and southern markets. Receipts of hogs have been smaller than anticipated but rather free at other western points. Offerings of products by interior manufacturers were moderately large but not quite so free as during the week previous. The foreign demand for hog products was only moderately active. Domestic inquiry for hog products exhibited very little improvement during the pas week. The unsettled feeling in the speculative branch of trade has had some effect on shipping business and made merchants timid about taking hold even at slightly reduced prices.

A Millionaire's Will Contested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Miss Celestia Winan Herrick has filed objections to the probate of the will of her grandmother, Mrs. Jane M. Herrick, who died recently in this city, leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000. By the terms of the will she was to receive a legacy of $10,000, and if she contested she would be obliged to forfeit the legacy. She contests the will on the ground that Mrs. Herrick was unsound of mind at the time of signing, and that the will was procured by fraud and undue influence.

Returned to Work Pending Arbitration.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 15.—Four hundred upholstery weavers who struck on December 1 in opposition to the new wage list which the manufacturers attempted to put in force, will return to work on Monday pending arbitration.