DOUBLE SHEET.

THE

SIXTEENTH YEAR. C

WAR TALK IN FRANCE

New Bellicose Rumors Sprung on the Excited Public Every Day.

FUEL ADDED TO THE FLAMES.

General Boulanger Working Hard on His Plans of Mobilization.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

How the Government Is Pushing Its Plan of Campaign.

COMMENT ON INGALLS' SPEECH.

Remarkable Experiments in Hypotism Continue to Excite Parisian Scientific Circles—The Italian Government's Victory—Other Foreign News.

Points From Paris.

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PARIS, Jan. 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The pessimists are still to the fore. Each day brings dozens of warlike rumors. The bourse is as fickle as quicksilver, and Parisians are bewildered by the conflicting stories. They judge the situation according to the impressions of the moment, and, as N. Rane says to-day, "C'est affaire de temperament." The same person who at breakfast time announces that war is inevitable before six weeks are passed, will at dinner time tell you, "No, there won't be any war this year."

Meanwhile an ex-captain of French artillery, M. Ivan de Woestyne, adds fuel to the flames by publishing a pamphlet dedicated to the memory of the Frenchmen killed in 1870-71, bearing the title of "How to Fight the German Army," the answer being to get as near as you can to them in the night and then bayonet them. Although this sensational pamphlet recalls by its title, Prince Frederick Charles' famous memoir, "How to Fight the French Army," published in 1886, it also reminds one of a once famous receipt for cooking a hare.

BOULANGER'S MOBILIZATION PLANS.

General Boulanger is working night and day in perfecting arrangements with the railway authorities to enable mobilization on the German frontier to be as rapid as possible the moment the order shall be given. The two army corps to the west of Paris—the Third with headquarters at Rouen and the Tenth with headquarters at Renner—can now be transported direct by rail to the eastern frontier without passing through Paris, a feat that would have been impossible six weeks ago, and which shortens by two days at least the time required to mobilize those two corps d'armes.

COMMENTS ON INGALLS' SPEECH.

The Parisian papers have reproduced with much glee Mr. Ingalls' speech in the senate against England which, translated into terse, trenchant French, has a tragic ring about it that pleases the boulevardiers. To-day's republican Evenement devotes a leading article to Senator Ingalls and concludes with the words: "Le virulent senateur du Kansas a ete l'echo de la conscience humaine. L'Angleterre est jugee. Elle ne tombera pas plus bas apres avoir ete domestiquee par l'Allemand. Elle finira etroagiee par deux peuples jeunes it impitoyables—le Yankee et le Co a jue."

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.

The weather for the last few days has been superb. The bright sunshine every day has given us a foretaste of spring and made Paris almost as cheerful as during the "grand prix."

THE HYPNOTIC SENSATION.

Hypnotism and Dr. Charcot continue the Parisian sensations of the day. A most interesting seance took place yesterday morning in the museum of the Salpetriere hospital. Dr. Charcot received a delegation from the Societe de Medicine Legate commissioned with examining the possibility of any one under hypnotic influence making or signing a will. A very curious experiment was made in which a young girl [illegible] Dr. Charcot's admonition signed a paper after having violently refused to do so for several minutes. She remembered having received the paper from one of the members of the commission. Dr. Brouardel then made her a present of 50 francs. The experiment tends to prove that if such a thing is improbable it is not impossible. This study has become a passion among medical men, who say it may greatly help legal procedure, inasmuch as by sending criminals to sleep and dragging their secret from them while under hypnotic influence, there would be little fear of judges condemning the innocent for the guilty. A theft in the hospital was found out in this way by Dr. Maurie, for many years Dr. Charcot's assistant. The subject refused at first to tell where the object was hidden. After a little diplomacy on the part of the young doctor, who told the sleeping girl he was the young man from whom the card case had been taken and not to fear telling him where it was, she gave a detailed account of having stolen and told where the card case was to be found. Dr. Maurie immediately went to the spot indicated, where, sure enough the stolen article was found.

NEW CARNIVAL COSTUMES.

The grandes coutarieres are racking their brains to find something new for the carnival balls. The hackneyed watteau shepherdesses, vivandieres gypsies and Andalousneans are giving place to something more original. One new costume is that of a snail. It is composed of a short skirt of pale gray gauze, looped at intervals with large imitation snail shells in striped black and yellow silk. The corsage, composed of the same striped silk, is cut in a deep point in front and has a large puff, simulating a shell at at the back. It is bordered at the top with trimming of gray frieze feathers. The headdress is adorned with two slender horns imitating those of a snail.

Another very original dress represents a summer storm. One-half of the skirt is in sky blue satin, on which is worked in gold a half disk and the long rays of a setting sun. From this side are drawn back full skirts of black tulle, striped with lines of a pleasant rain. These widths fold full and are unconfined over an underlining of black satin at the other side of the skirt. The corsage is of black tulle, striped with silver, made full and crossed transversely with a gauze scarf in the prismatic colors to represent a rainbow. This scarf is attached at the waist to that side of the skirt, which is composed of black tulle, and over which its two long ends are allowed to fall.

A very pretty costume, representing winter, has a short skirt entirely formed of swan's down and a corsage in white corsage, bordered with swan's down. A pair of silver skates is attached by a white satin ribbon to one side of the waist. A Polish cap in swan's down and a muff of the same material complete the dress.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Among the passengers who sailed from Havre this morning on board the Normandie are the Baron de Fava, the Italian minister at Washington. Madame de Fava, who is still in delicate health, remains until spring at Nice.

Mr. and Miss Beach Grant are basking in the sunshine at Cannes and Miss Adele Grant is to wear the costume of a soubrette at the seventeenth century ball given by Lady Murray at Cannes in the middle of February.

Mrs. James Brown Potter has wisely chosen as her coach in French classic Mme. Arnold Plessy. The societaire of the Comedie Francaise predicts great things of la jolie Americaine.

Mr. S. V. A. Vanhorne, of New York, is at the hotel de l'Athenee.

Mr. Charles S. Shaw and wife, of New York, are at the Hotel Continental.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Turner and Miss Ames, of St. Louis, are at the the Hotel Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. White, jr., of Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Binda.

Among the Americans at Monte Carlo are Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. Prescott Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. Delano and Mrs. Tucker.

I saw the ex-khedive, Ismail, to-day. He is very much affected by the death of General Stone, whom he said was one of the ablest and best men that ever served in Egypt.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Government's Election Methods—Preparations For War.

BERLIN,, Jan. 28.—March 2 having been fixed for the ballot the reichstag cannot meet before the 8th of that month. Preparations for the elections are now proceeding very quietly but on all sides with much activity. The government is working chiefly along two lines, to impede the socialist electoral propaganda and to influence the return of the clerical candidates supporting the septennate. Toward the latter object a new church bill will be laid before the upper house of the Prussian landtag on February 14. The bill embodies a thorough revision of the May laws, including the right of residence of religious orders, recognizes the vatican's interpretation of the Anzel Geplight, and practically renounces during a stated period (reported to be ten years), all rights of the state to approve appointments to clerical vacancies except in the Polish districts. The repression of the socialists extends to suppression of electoral meetings, the arrest of leading members of local committees and the seizure of manifestos if the police consider the appeals a breach of law. At Dantzic on Thursday twelve socialists were arrested, including Herr Jochew, a candidate for the reichstag, and nearly all the members of his committee. The police make the usual charge that the prisoners were members of a secret society. The Berlin police have so terrorized the owners of halls in workingmen's quarters, in which popular meetings have hitherto been held, that they now refuse to let them for political purposes, and a similar difficulty is encountered by those desiring to hold meetings in beer houses. But notwithstanding the efforts of the police the socialist candidates are progressing. Singer, the socialist candidate in the fourth district, Hozenolever in the sixth, and Cristensen in the first are all considered sure of election. The progressist prospects are rather doubtful. Since the Dantzic progressists declared in favor of the septennate other districts, including Konigsburg and Sonderhausen, have decided only to elect candidates who will vote for the military bill in its entirety. At Fredeberg and Arnswelde a progressist has been nominated who promises to vote for the septennate.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The statement of the official press that the calling out of the reserves does not imply war has failed to reassure the public, while both on the bourse and in military circles the measure is interpreted as a part of the campaign preparations. The Mulhausen papers announce purchases of the large school buildings at Zillisheim, near Calmar, for barracks for German troops. Reinforcements have arrived at Dreuze. Hagenau and other frontier posts. An Alsace journal reports that the French are building wooden barracks at Gerardmer to accommodate 3,000 men and that at other places in Vosges smaller barracks are being erected. The garrisons at Epinal Bruyeres and Saint Wie have each been reinforced with 5,000 troops.

The Italian Government Victorious.

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ROME, Jan. 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—An excellent impression has been produced on the money market here by the victory of the Italian ministry, obtained after long and animated discussion, of the public works budget. A majority of fifteen votes proves the stability of the government of which Signor Depretis is chief, and the immense influence exercised by Signor Magliani, the minister of finances, Signor Genala, minister of public works, would have been beaten without the assistance of Signor F. Depritis and Magliani. Another great parliamentary ballot will take place in the early part of March next, when the discussion on the next budget will commence.

The same pupils of the elementary classes of political economy who last year brought about the dissolution of the chamber of deputies are preparing to make another attack on their master, Signor Magliani, who is waiting for them with a smile on his lips, conscious of having rendered immense service to his country. He has maintained the credit of the Italian government, notwithstanding several years of depression caused by the inundations and the cholera. It is to him, too, that the laboring classes of Italy owe the abolition of the tax on corn grinding, the reduction of 50 per cent in the price of salt. Signor Magliani's victory will be a crushing one for his adversaries.

Paris and Brussels Hello.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Experiments were made to-day of telephone wires established between Paris and Brussels, the longest line of communication yet established on the continent. Parisian and Belgian journalists and some ministers telephoned over the wire and their voices were perfectly audible. The experiments having succeeded, the telephonic service will be opened to the public and worked regularly from February 10.

A Protest From Turkey.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—All the Americans here, including the missionaries, have signed a petition to congress protesting against the proposed treaty with the porte which revives the status of protected and naturalized citizens.

Senatorial Contests.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 29.—The legislature in joint session cast another ballot for United States senator to-day, without any result.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan 29.—The deadlock in the legislature over the election of senator remains unbroken.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—In the joint session of the legislature to-day the republicans refrained from voting.

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BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Substance of Some Measures Which the People Will Watch.

THE PROPOSED POOLING DRAW.

What Representative Smyth Has Introduced For the Knights of Labor—Miller's Live Stock Commission Document.

Important House Bills.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—Among the bills which were introduced yesterday and forwarded to second reading in the house to-day some have general interest.

Mr. Yutzy presents a measure which provides that any individual, firm or company who shall fraudulently contract any debt or obtain credit upon fraudulent representations shall not be entitled to the benefit of exemption laws, and all property, real or personal, shall be liable to seizure upon attachment.

Mr. Smyth has introduced the bill drafted by the state assembly of Knights of Labor forbidding pooling contracts by railroads. It provides "that all contracts, either express or implied, whether made within this state or without this state, by any railroad company organized or doing business in this state, to pool or divide its earnings with any other railroad company or companies, either in or out of this state; and all contracts, express or implied, to charge an agreed rate for the carriage of goods or passengers from any point, without this state to any point in this state or from any point in this state to any point without this state, or between any points in this state, are hereby prohibited and declared illegal and void so far as the same rebate to the carriage of goods or passengers within this state."

The bill further provides that any person that shall pay such railroad company any money for the carriage of goods within this state or for passenger fare during the time such company shall be operating its road under such illegal contract or agreement prohibited by the provisions of this act, may recover all such money.

Another bill, also drafted by the Knights of Labor, is introduced by Mr. Smyth. It declares that no telegraph company shall charge more than the following rates: For ten words, 100 miles, 20 cents; and 1 cent for every additional word. For ten words anywhere in the state over one miles, 35 cents; and 1 cent for every additional word. The penalty is $50 dollars for every violation.

Mr. Smyth also introduced a bill making standard time the legal time.

Mr. Whitmore has presented a bill establishing the Nebraska Dairymen's association and recognizing it as a state institution. The officers named are: W. G. Whitmore, president; S. C. Bassett, vice president; H. H. Wing, secretary and treasurer; D. P. Ashburn, J. Dixon Avery, E. F. Howe, Henry Eicke, and J. C. Merrill, directors. The association shall hold an annual meeting or convention on the second Tuesday of December, at which reports shall be received. The proceedings of the convention and reports shall be printed (2,000 copies) and to pay this expense $1,000 annually is to be appropriated out of the general fund of the state.

Mr. Bowman's bill to provide a board of live stock sanitary commissioners is a very voluminous document, and appears to be quite complete. It names the governor, attorney general and auditor as ex-officio commissioners. Each shall appoint a secretary who shall be a practical stock grower, and who shall reside respectively in the First, Second and Third congressional districts. The salary of each secretary shall be $1,800 per annum. The board shall also appoint a veterinarian at a salary of $2,500. The board shall be empowered to order quarantine, investigate all reports of contagious or infectious diseases, cause slaughter of infected animals and do many other things calculated to guard the live stock of the state from disease. The bill also makes it the duty of every person owning or handling stock to report appearance of disease at once to the sheriff of the county in which the stock is located, and of the sheriff to establish temporary quarantine and report at once to the commissioners. For violation of this duty on part of an individual fines are to be imposed; and for bringing into the state any infected animal the fine is placed at not less than $200 nor more than $4,000. There are some provisions of the bill which will bear scrutiny, especially one which excepts from stock to be paid for if killed by order of the veterinarian any stock which belongs to the United States.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.—Another petition from the voters of York county was presented by Mr. Keckley, praying that the bill be passed, which provides that no combination among grain dealers to control prices shall be allowed to exist. The bill for re-districting the state into fifty senatorial districts was reported upon favorably. Senate file 47 was passed. It provides that $135,000 be transferred from the university to the general fund. A petition signed by 800 voters in the Fourth Judicial district will be presented to the legislature. It prays that the bill providing for another judge for that district be not passed. Mr. Sterling's bill to prevent pooling and combinations among lumber and coal dealers, and the fixing of prices of different competing dealers and sellers was introduced to-day. It is a very important measure and will no doubt meet with formidable opposition.

The bill providing that bonds may be voted to reward the discovery of coal was reported back unfavorably.

The bill providing arbitration in controversies between labor and capital was recommended by the labor committee to pass.

The committee on military affairs reported favorably on S. F. No. 72 providing penalty upon those who wear G. A. R. badges without authority. This measure has become necessary because of the large number of men seeking alms on the strength of a G. A. R. badge who were never soldiers. The same committee also reported favorably on the bill for a memorial to congress relating to pension legislation.

The committee on railroads reported a substitute providing that a summons against a railroad may be issued upon any officer or employe thereof.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Colby—To fix date when real and personal tax shall become delinquent.

By McNamar—To establish a state normal school in the city of Plum Creek.

By Sterling—To prohibit pooling of lumber and coal dealers to fix prices among different dealers and sellers.

By Robbins—To apportion the state into judicial districts and for appointment of clerks and officials thereof.

By Colby—To exempt personal property of heads of families to the value of $500 from levy and sale for taxes.

By Wright—To indemnify farmers for loss of swine from hog cholera.

By Holmes—To provide suitable books, stationery, etc., for use of county officers.

By Sterling—To provide that married women whose husbands are incurably insane, may have the bonds of matrimony annulled.

The senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The house of representatives appeared somewhat attenuated at the conclusion of the morning session to-day. Whether the adjournment is taken or not, the members who want to go home get excused and go. About twenty-five gentlemen were excused this morning, and there were therefore that number of vacant desks. The committees reported favorably this morning upon the following bills: To appropriate $5,000 to reimburse Otoe county for the expenses of the trial and keeping of Bohannan, the murderer; to compensate Chas. A. Johnson in the amount

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of $3,089.80 for a barn burned in order to capture a murderer about a year ago; a bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over the Niobrara reservation, in accordance with the recommendation of the governor; to amend section 12, chapter 4, of the criminal code. The committee on county seats and county boundaries recommended the indefinite postonement of the bill which provided that if a county seat should be situated more than five miles from the geographical center of the county the commissioners upon petition signed by 500 citizens should order an election for location of county seats. The report was adopted. The committee on appointment recommended the appointment of two additional pages, a superintendent of bills, an assistant janitor and one or two other employees. Upon resolution by Mr. Agee the appointments recommended by the committee were made. A resolution by Mr. Smyth that no bills shall be introduced on or after the thirtieth day of the session, except by consent of two-thirds of the members of the house, was adopted. A resolution that the secretary report the number of copies of the compiled statutes on hand and the number required for the needs of the state during the coming two years, was also adopted. A message was received from the governor announcing that he had approved the legislative appropriation bills. The expenses of this session will be $95,000.

A large number of bills were introduced, and all introduced yesterday were read a second time and referred to appropriate committees.

The house adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

THE GRID-IRON CLUB.

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, will be a guest of the Grid-Iron club at its regular monthly dinner at Chamberlain's to-night. Senator Allison was recently a guest of this club, which is composed of leading newspaper correspondents of Washington.

George F. Wright, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is here.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: J. J. Elchar, Clarkesville, Butler county, vice Mrs. C. M. Mitchell, removed; P. A. Hooker, Coburgh, Montgomery county, vice Albert M. Lull, removed.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

The Drift of Prices Shows a Downward Tendency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The drift of prices on the stock exchange to-day was downward, notwithstanding a higher London market and an increase of over $3,000,000 in the reserve of New York banks. The theory was that the majority of the shorts had covered on the show of strength yesterday, and to-day, in the absence of outside buying, there was nothing to even sustain prices. There was a steady crumbling down in values all through the list, the most marked declines being in Trunk lines. Erie preferred and the seconds broke about 2 per cent and sellers found a good deal of difficulty in securing any market at all. The old cliques in Reading and Jersey Central were still bullish, and the point was given circulation that these stocks would boom on any improvement in the conditions of the general market. It was reported that Mr. Corbin had bought a controlling interest in Jersey Central, and it was known that his brokers had recently transferred into their own names some 10,000 shares of the stock, supposed to be for Mr. Corbin. It was stated that it was his intention to make certain changes in the management of the road and put it on a paying basis if possible. There was some activity in Richmond Terminal, but the pressure all seemed to be on the selling side. Consolidated Gas made a gain of 1 per cent. The bull pool in it was very confident, claiming that as soon as the general market got out of its present rut Gas would start on its predicted trip to par. A rather sharp advance in Lake Shore just before the close was followed by a fractional advance in the rest of the list. There was, however, no snap to the market and no demand for stocks, except on the part of a few traders, who desired to cover before the close. The market closed dull and a shade under the opening. The total sales were about 175,000 shares.

ENGLAND WILL HELP.

Men-of-War to Be Dispatched to the Provinces in the Spring.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 29.—It is officially stated that the government, in response to an appeal to the mother country, has just received assurances from the imperial authorities that men-of-war will be dispatched to the maritime provinces in the spring for the purpose of co-operating with the Canadian cruisers in the enforcement of the fishery protective service. The promise of the English government created great satisfaction in official circles and indicates that American vessels will be more rigidly excluded from our waters during the next season than in the past. A cabinet minister speaking on the subject expressed himself as follows: "I have come to the conclusion that American legislators having gone so far will never yield their consent to the appointment of a commission. Gloucester fishermen will not venture into our waters again in force, and next April will witness the first startling fail off in their trade. Two years hence the splendid Yankee fishing fleet will be a thing of the past. Let them resort to retaliation if they will, and the result will be that the game will work both ways. Portland, now a winter port of Canada, will decline, while Halifax, under the new order of things, will flourish, and civil war between the eastern and western states would follow the adoption of a retaliatory bill."

The Great Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The extension of the strike to the railroad freight handlers on the piers of several roads having dock facilities on the city water front brought the number of men out to nearly 30,000. The probability is that before the day is over the railroad employes will cease work. The men on the New York City & Northern railroad pier, 40, East river, claim to have grievances against the company on account of the low rate of wages and irregularity of payment, the men claiming that in some cases the pay had been more than a month overdue. This is denied by the companies. The men, through sympathy with the coal handlers and steamship longshoremen, went out yesterday. Those on the Hartford dock, East river, were next to go out. It is rumored to-day that men on the Pennsylvania and other railroad docks will go out. The greatest difficulty is experienced in moving freight on the dock along the North river, where most of the ocean steamers are berthed. All out-going vessels have been delayed for want of coal, and it was said at the headquarters of the strikers that several vessels had proceeded to sea with insufficient supply of coal.

James F. Quinn, of the executive board of the Longshoremen's union, was arrested at noon to-day for conspiring to injure the business of the Old Dominion Steamship company in an action brought in the United States circuit court to recover $20,000. He was released on $5,000 bail.

The suit is brought not only against Quinn but four other members who, with Quinn constitute the executive board of the Longshoremen's association. Counsel said that the charge was brought for the purpose of intimidating the men and compelling the members of the executive board to flee the city.

Acquitted on the Second Trial.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This afternoon the jury in the trial of May Foster, charged with the murder of her room-mate, Jessie Carter, brought in a verdict of acquittal. This was the second trial of the same cause. Miss Foster was tried first about a month ago, the jury declaring her guilty of murder in the second degree. Her counsel succeeded in getting her a new trial and now she goes free. The trial has been the talk of the city for the past two weeks. The declaration of the victim of the shooting, which took place last spring, charged the crime upon May Foster, and the verdict of acquittal creates the greatest surprise.

OUR DEFENSELESS CONDITION.

An Army Officer Talks on the Possibilities of a War With England.

LAKE CITIES FIRST TO SUFFER.

The Late Woman Suffrage Convention Said to Be the Most Successful Yet Held—More About Matthews' Rejection.

Our Poor Old Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There continues to be a good deal of talk in and out of congress about the possibility of our getting into a war with England. Especially is it a wide theme for comment in army and navy circles. The BEE reporter heard it everywhere to-day. "I see that a naval officer predicts the immediate destruction of Washington in case of war with Great Britain," said an army officer. "Undoubtedly the capital and all our coast ports would be at the mercy of the enemy in such an event," he continued, "but that isn't where England would strike us first. She would strike our weakest points; perhaps not the weakest, for all our ports are equally defenseless, but the most acessible. The Canadian border is the part of the country that needs looking after in case of war, for anyone can see with half an eye where the first blow would be struck. The big cities on the lakes would first receive their attention, for there is nothing to prevent English gunboats from swarming through on Lake Ontario and effecting complete disaster and ruin. According to the treaty of 1817 each country is allowed but one vessel on Lake Ontario, and we have only the harmless old Michigan in that vicinity. The British have none, but they have complete control of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, at least as far as Kingston, and they possess just 111 gun boats that can navigate it. The St. Lawrence and Welland canals afford ample opportunity for reaching the lakes. To be sure, there are numerous rapids in the St. Lawrence, but since 1817 the Canadians have been busy building canals around these rapids, so that to-day a vessel drawing twelve feet can pass through and by the opening of navigation this will be increased to fourteen feet. Forty-eight hours after a declaration of war it would be too late for us to make a move. The big British ironclads would take posession of the entrance to the St. Lawrence and keep us away, while their light gun boats would swarm to the lakes, and, as I said, they have 111 that could get there. Don't you know that the British keep a number of these vessels in the vicinity of Bermuda to be ready in case of necessity. When the fisheries troubles first arose six of these vessels were ordered up to New Brunswick. The reason assigned was a speedy change of climate for the squadron, but upon looking through the register I learned that five of these vessels were of proper depth to navigate the St. Lawrence. We can't do anything to afford us protection without money. We ought to be able to get vessels to the lake by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers if we had a canal of requisite depth from La-Salle to Chicago. Or we might get there if the Erie canal should be made navigable. But there are always ifs in the way, and these the British would not have to contend with. Everything is in readiness for them to go right to work effectively."

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS ENCOURAGED.

In discussing the woman suffrage convention which has been in session here this week, Susan B. Anthony said this afternoon that it was one of the most successful ever held. The meetings were largely attended and the speaking was the best that ladies could do. She thinks that next year they will engage one of the theaters for their meetings, not only to accommodate the crowds, but so that the speakers may be heard by all, "although," she added, "I said in adjourning the meeting that next year we would meet in the house of representatives, and I think that we ought to hold our evening sessions there at any rate." Both Miss Anthony and Miss Isabella Hooker said that they were much gratified with the debate in the senate because it placed the enemies of the movement on record and showed the weakness of their arguments. "We think," said Miss Hooker, "that if what was said by the senators in opposition represents the arguments against our cause, that we have taken a great step forward. Such vapid, empty speeches displayed the weakness of that side. There was nothing but old slipper and ribbon argument advanced, which is in effect that men don't want to discuss with their wives the tariff and other subjects of this character when they go home."

WHY MATTHEWS WAS REJECTED.

A democratic senator said to-day: "We rejected Matthews, recorder of deeds for this District, because he was a non-resident, imported here to hold office. Why, on the very same day we rejected a citizen of Iowa nominated for surveyor general of Idaho for the very same reason and there was nothing said about the latter rejection. We did not think that a citizen of Iowa should be given office in Idaho, nor did we think it right to import a citizen of New York into the District here to administer affairs of local interest. We rejected both nominations for the same reasons."

ARMY NEWS.

General Thomas Wilson, chief commissary on General Wilcox's staff, is president of a general court-martial which will convene at Fort Leavenworth to-morrow.

Lieutenant Ben S. Weaver, First infantry, who was recently tried by court-martial at San Francisco, has been ordered back to his station at Benicia barracks, California.

A general court-martial convened last week at Benicia barracks, California, which is apparently for the trial of a lieutenant. Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, First infantry, is president of the court.

Captain Joe J. Kirkman, Tenth infantry, who is stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico, has been granted two months' leave and has permission to apply to the adjutant general for two months extension.

Lieutenant Charles Humphreys, Third artillery, who was tried at the arsenal here last week, has been released from arrest and restored to duty with his battery. His sentence of restriction to garrison limits for thirty days was remitted by General Schofield.

Sergeant William H. Tabb, company A, Fourth infantry, has been granted six months' furlough from Fort Spokane, Washington territory.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. H. Barns, of Omaha, is in the city.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The senate bill to amend the establishing of the Yellowstone park, which was under discussion yesterday, was taken up and further discussed.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the bill was amended by inserting a provision for appeal to the district court of Wyoming territory in cases of imprisonment and it was passed—yeas, 49; nays, 8.

The Pacific railroad funding bill came up as the next special order, but was, on motion of Mr. Hoar, postponed as the special order till Monday, February 9.

On motion of Mr. Beck the railroad attorney bill was again taken up so as to be unfinished business for next Monday.

After secret session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—On motion of Mr. Lanham of Texas, the bill passed appropriating $10,000 to enable the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seed in the daught-stricken counties of Texas.

After further business the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. On the commission rising the bill was reported favorably and passed.

Tde house again went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After a brief debate the committee rose, the bill was passed and the house adjourned.

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AGES.

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IT WASN'T AN EARTHQUAKE.

Fremont's Shake Said to Have Been Caused By a Meteor.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—The violent disturbance of the earth on Thursday night in Dodge and adjoining counties was caused by an extraordinary meteor. The Tribune to-day clears up the whole mystery in the following article: "A solution of our supposed earthquake on Thursday evening is at hand and it proves to not have been a 'quake' after all. From Mr. L. P. Page, who lives in Everett precinct in the central part of the county, a Tribune reporter this morning learns some interesting facts which clear up the mystery surrounding the cause of the shock on Thursday evening. Mr. Gage lives on a road that is heavily traveled by farmers' teams going to and from the Everett postoffice and store, and has no fence around his premises. Often times teams break loose at the store and crash into his barn or other out buildings in their flight. Thursday evening a few minutes past 8 (the identical time the shock was felt here) Mr. Gage heard a crackling, rumbling noise and started for the door, expecting, from the great disturbance heard outside, to find the portico torn off his house, crushed by some team. Just as he opened the door he saw a brilliant meteor flashing through the sky at an altitude of about 45 degrees. He viewed it for about ten seconds, until it disappeared. He describes it as intensely brilliant, with a head apparently four or five feet in diameter and the tail resembling a rainbow, only four or five times brighter. He says the house shook as he never felt it sway in the heaviest wind. A singular experience of Mr. Gage was that since the disturbance he has felt no trace of an aggravating rheumatic pain in his arm which troubled him up to that time. Mrs. G. was affected for a few hours with a perceptible electric shock. Thus our 'earthquake' has gone a'glimmering."

Columbus Water Works a Success.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The final official test of the Columbus water works and the report of the experts, J. E. House and John Jenkins, was made to-night to the city council and was satisfactory in every way to the council. The report was full and exhaustive, embracing all the scientific tests and appliances known to modern civil engineering. The report closes with this expressive endorsement of the contractor's fidelity: "The tests prove that everything now works beyond the point called for in the contract and that all the work examined reflects honor upon the contractor and testifies to his honesty in fulfilling all the requirements."

A Burglar Frustrated.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Late last night two boarders at the Tremont hotel were awakened by a noise in the rear of the Franklin county bank adjoining the hotel. One of them went for Deputy Sheriff Etherton, who was at the court house watching prisoners. Etherton crept through the alley to the rear of the bank and claims to have found a man at the back door trying to get in. He fired at the burglar, but missed and the man escaped.

Investigating State Institutions.

NORFOLK, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—A legislative committee of fourteen arrived late last night to inspect the new asylum building with a view of reporting its needs to the general assembly. It comprises the members of the house committee on public lands and building, headed by Chairman J. L. Caldwell. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the handsome building erected last year.

Awarded Damages.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—James O'Donnell against the Union Pacific railroad in a suit for $10,000 has been on trial in the district court at Columbus the last two days for injuries received at St. Edwards last February, the locomotive killing O'Donnell's mules and inflicting severe bodily injuries upon himself. The jury awarded a verdict of $5,500, which is generally thought by the community a righteous judgment. A motion for new trial was made.

Farm House Burned.

NORFOLK, Neb., Jan. 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—The fine farm house of Jacob Obrest, in the western part of this (Madison) county, burned yesterday. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

A Philadelphia newsboy was awarded $18,000 by a jury yesterday for the loss of one of his legs on the traction railway.

A fire in the ordnance machine shop of the Washington navy yard yesterday afternoon did damage to the extent of $16,000.

The engineer and fireman of a freight train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad were killed in a collision near Montgomery, Ala., yesterday morning.

The United States geological survey has issued a report showing the total mineral products of the country for 1885 which reached a value of $428,525,356.

Lord Dunsandle's Galway tenants are rejoicing over a victory they have gained in securing a reduction of 25 per cent in rents and the reinstatement of evicted tenants.

The street car men of New York will probably give "moral support" to the striking longshoremen by tying up all the surface lines in the city within twenty-four hours.

Black diphtheria is raging near Madison, Wis., and Friday a farmer named Peter Myers, lost five children by the dread disease. The Wannakee schools have been closed.

In County Cork, Ireland, yesterday, a crowd armed with scythes and pitchforks, succeeded in driving off bailiffs and forty policemen who had come to evict a widow named Scanlon.

Dean's linseed oil works on Staten Island were obliged to close down yesterday on account of a lack of coal. The gas company's supply is nearly exhausted and business will be stopped in a day or two.

Joseph Wilson Kehoe, who swindled the National Shoe and Leather bank, of Newark, N. J., out of $75,000, has been arrested at Winnipeg, confessed his crime and started with his captors for the states.

The Monongahela coal miners yesterday held a meeting and decided to ask for an advance in the price of mining from 2½ cents to 3 cents per bushel. Work will be suspended pending an answer from the bosses.

The rumor is current that Secretary Manning is to resign from the cabinet to take the position of president of a new bank in New York city. Being questioned on the subject yesterday the secretary gave an evasive reply.

In the great railroad suit of Sarah A. Angle against the Chicago, Portage & Superior railroad for breach of contract, tried at Madison, Wis., the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of $351,055.50. A motion was made for a new trial.

The worst blizzard for years is reported raging in Dakota and Montana, with the thermometer at from 20 to 30 degrees below zero and the weather growing colder. Trains everywhere are either abandoned or stuck in the snow.

Jay Gould had himself interviewed in Pittsburg yesterday on the inter-state commerce bill and remarked to the reporter that if the measure becomes a law "it will not be worth anybody's while to extend the railroads of to-day beyond their present limits. It will put an end to enlargments of any roads in the southwest."

Fire broke out yesterday afternoon on the Cromwell line pier, No. 9, North River, New York City, and in less than an hour the whole structure and its contents were destroyed. It was reported that the fire was started by strikers, but the police deny this. Police estimate the damage all told at about $80,000; fully insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

Found For the Defendant.

CLEAR LAKE, Ia., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In the Booth vs. Dr. McDowell malpractice case which has occupied the court at Mason City since last Saturday, the jury found for the defendant.

WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

No Important Changes to Note in the Country's Financial Affairs.

THE MONEY MARKET EASIER.

Passage of the Inter-State Commerce Bill and Labor Troubles in New York Depress Prices of Railroad Bonds.

The Week Reviewed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Local bankers report a little better demand for money within the past three or four days, but it is mainly from operators in grain and provisions, who are providing for anticipated deliveries on February contracts. Merchants, too, in the wholesale trade are asking for some accommodations for making monthly settlements owing to retarded collections in some sections of the west. Outside of these features there is no important change to note in local financial affairs. Bankers appear to have an ample supply of loanable funds, but are inclined to be quite conservative, and not inclined to greatly extend their discount lines. Shippers of grain and provisions and packers ask for little financial assistance at present. Very little currency is being forwarded to the interior, and the receipts are comparatively small. Interest rates have been rather more favorable to borrowers and the money market may be remarked easier, especially for regular customers of the banks. First-class paper is accepted at 6@7 per cent., and occasional borrowers are compelled to pay 7@8 per cent. Money in eastern cities exhibits a little more uneasiness, and rates of interest have been slightly reduced. Advices from foreign money markets indicate considerable idleness, with discount rates well maintained.

New York exchange has ruled quiet during the week. Shipments of produce continued limited, and few bills have been offered. The market ruled steady, with buyers at 25c discount per $1,000, and sellers at par, and transactions were made whenever necessity compelled it.

Foreign exchange exhibited considerable strength during the week. Commercial bills were scarce, consequently few transactions were made. Shippers' sixty-day documentary bills on London were quoted at $4.81½@4.83½, and closed firm at $4.83½@4.85½.

Speculation in railroad stocks was quite active during the week just closed. The feeling has been unsettled throughout and prices have ruled very irregular, and on nearly all leading properties reductions have been submitted to. The passage of the inter-state commerce bill has no doubt impressed foreign holders of our railroad securities with the idea that some difficulties will be met in its enforcement and they have been quite free sellers of stock which they think will be affected. Labor troubles in New York have also had a depressing effect, as business on some of the lines which center there has been greatly delayed and operators were distrustful that it might extend to the coal interests. Advices from London indicated a weaker feeling in that quarter and prices have ruled lower with more pressure to sell. Sales on the New York stock exchange for the week aggregated 2,086,000 shares.

The produce markets attracted considerable attention during the past week, and speculative trading was quite active, though chiefly in more deferred deliveries. Outside influences were generally "bearish" and the surroundings of the trade were unfavorable to holders of grain. Foreign markets were weaker and the export movement was lighter than expected, due to some extent to labor troubles at the seaboard, which has interfered somewhat with the loading of vessels. The receipts of grain and live stock were moderate at all western markets. Shipments were somewhat limited outside of a general movement in provisions. Stocks of grain have suffered very little reduction during the week and the stocks of provisions have not increased to any extent. The packing of the west shows a further reduction, with prospects that the decrease will be further enlarged as the winter season draws to a close. Prices for grain have declined during the week, while those for provisions have averaged higher.

JUVENILE HORSE THIEVES.

A Boston Gang Broken Up—The Leader Leaves For Canada.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A gang of juvenile horse thieves which has been stealing horses and sleighs from this and neighboring cities was broken up by the police yesterday. Two of the gang have been arrested and the other two have escaped with the stolen harness and sleighs. The gang was organized about the first of this month and since that time has stolen upwards of $2,500 worth of property. The horses and sleighs were taken to a stable on Winsor street, which the thieves hired for the purpose of keeping the stolen property until it was sold. The operations of the gang were so bold that the police supposed the work was done by professionals. In several cases the lads broke into stables and stole the horses and sleighs, but generally they drove off horses which they found in streets. Occasionally they treated themselves to a ride, changing the horses and sleighs about to escape detection. The police were informed a few days ago of the boys' actions and on making an investigation discovered that they were the parties for whom they had been searching. George D. Pease, seventeen years old, one of the gang, whose brother was recently sent to prison for burglary, was arrested late Thursday evening. He at first denied knowing anything about the horses and sleighs, but after being locked up a short time he made a full confession and gave the officers the names of the remaining members of the gang. The officers yesterday morning arrested another one of the gang named Winslow A. Wilson, aged sixteen years. Edward F. Carl, twenty years old, leader of the gang, and James Sullivan, fourteen years, learned in some way of the arrest of their companion and left the city, taking with them the stolen horses and sleighs. It is supposed that they have gone to Canada.

The Boodle Trials.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—In the trial of Ex-Alderman O'Neill to-day the defendant's counsel introduced as a witness Miss Lou Fox, whose testimony is a flat denial of all that Katie Metz and Ex-Alderman Waite said as to the meeting of the "combine" at McLaughlin's house. Richmond J. Sullivan, secretary of Tammany hall committee and clerk of the supreme court, said he was at McLaughlin's house every night from January 1, 1884, until July, and that the "combine" aldermen had never met there. Justice Barrett asked him sharply why he did not come forward and tell the story then. Sullivan replied he did not wish to get mixed up with the affair. "Then you sat by the officer of the court and heard testimony given against McQuade, which you knew you could contradict, and was silent?" Justice Barrett's face had a disagreeable look as he turned in his chair from Sullivan.

Blizzard at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A blizzard is raging here to-night. The sudden change in the weather to-day was remarkable. It continued growing colder all the afternoon with a steady wind blowing from the north, until at 6 o'clock it was several degrees below zero. It is also snowing somewhat. The prospects are for a very low temperature by morning.

Mr and Mrs. D. L. Thomas entertained a party of about seventy-five of their friends at their spacious residence on Idaho street Friday night. Dancing, card playing and refreshments were features of a much enjoyed evening's entertainment.