THE SEPTENNATE SUCCEEDS.

Returns From the Country Greatly Increase the Imperialists' Strength.

THE BISMARCKIANS REJOICE.

Socialists Also Elated Over Their Gains-Post-Election Scenes in Berlin-End of the Carnival at Rome.

The German Elections.

[Coppright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Feb. 22.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Ber. |-Some Dusseldorf artist ought to paint a picture entitled "Berlin after election day." I have this morning been treading upon and looking at hundreds of painted names as I walked. Prevented from putting up placard or flag mottoes, the people had evaded the prohibition by painting the candidates' names or caricatures on the sidewalks and pavements, or over doorways and on sides of houses These names, representing candidates third on the poll, or defeated, looked much foot worn. I met knots at street corners and in their houses and gardens alternating their pipes and glasses with questions and opinions about the result of the election, until Berlin took on quite an American look. The socialists I found in great glee, more because of the surprising increase in their strength everywhere, even where they are in minorities, and also because of their large poll, rendering in at least thirty districts second elections necessary. In these districts the socialists, where they were third on yesterday's poll, will, by a prior arrangement, cast for the liberal or centre candidates on a fresh poll, according as the returns may call. The socialists are doubly jubilant, likewise are all the anti-imperialists, because of the feeling that whatever may be the fate of the septennate, and even if it is carried, Bismarck has been cowed by the Pope, and must be beaten on many pet measures. His supporters, however, look happier than they did last evening. This is because, as is often the case in England, France and America, later returns this mornng show that the rural districts have practically reversed the last night's returns from the cities and large towns.

THE ELECTION METHODS. The presidents, answering to New York chairman; the counters of minutes, answering to poll clerks, and the committeemen on inspection, who officiated yesterday and counted last night, had a wearied look as they were met. I saw only the slightest diference between the processes of registration. revision, last challenging and of taking and countin; the votes here and the same processes in New York; so also as to time, the residences of electors, and the manner of balloting. What is complained of in New York is also a complaint here-namely: That so few representatives are given; in fact, just half a dozen to nearly a million and a half inhabitants, strictly enumerated according to the law on adjusting elections to population. The reichstag ought to have nearly seventy-five new members, to seven of whom Berlin is fairly entitled. But Bismarck has opposed a new equalization as tending to increase the probabilities of such a result-adding to the number of radicals, socialists and democrats in parliament. All such topics I heard variously discussed to-day with animation, but in an orderly fashion, so that the extra precautions taken in providing police patrol and closing the main avenues leading to the palaces or from the workmen's quarters seemed need-

ANOTHER JACOBINI MANIFESTO. An extra letter was sent on Sunday night from Cardinal Jacobini to the Munich electors urging them to vote for the imperial candidates and saying: "This is with the sanction of the pope." The letter was much discussed, possibly much after the fashion of the McGlynn George controversy, for accounts of that have been fully printed in many Ber-THE REPURNS.

Returns of 200 election districts are known. and excellent statistics of results estimate that about fifty majority is secured for the septennate. There was a rumor this evening that the kaiser would not wait for supple

mental elections before convening the reich stag, but inquiry in an authoritaive quarter

showed this was unfounded. "The septenuate means peace,"-a para phrase of Napoleon's "L'empire c'est la paix"-was on many tongues this evening. In recalling Von Moltke's words much re gret is expressed by old Berliners at the in gratitude of the working class voter, for nationalization is claimed to have increased the wealth and opportunities of the people Much sorrow appears to be expressed by citizens here of Hamburg that the town should have so unanimously declared at the polis for enmity to German unity, public order and constitutional government. Almost the same can be said of Nuremberg. Others relieve this picture by showing that in the manufacturing and mining districts-in Prossia and Saxony es pecially—the anarchists have largely suffered in the balloting there. Another good omen selected by the Bismarckians is that although socialism has, in a few places, enor mously increased its voting strength, it

compared with that of Bismarck supporters. PRESS COMMENT. Herr Richter, in his Freisinnige Zeitung of this evening, writes that the septennate is

parliamentary power has diminished 25 per

cent on the returns already here. Perhaps

very curious statistics will appear when the

total vote of all the imperial opponents is

sure of a majority in the new reichstag. The Berliner Fagbiatt adds: "If the set tennate means peace we may now go quietly to bed, for, to judge from the election returns already to hand from town and country, the acceptance of the army bill is assured. If Prince Bismarck aimed at creating a parliamentary majority, on whose blind devotion to the government he could always count, he seems to have succeeded in achieving this. Henceforth the will of the chancellor will be the one determining factor of the German reichstag, and no serious obstacle now seems to stand in the way of his realizing all his well known

The Evening Presse remarks that success begets success, and that in the supplementaries Bismarck will, through prestige and perhaps weariness of radicalism, still further

All this was reflected in the late hours of the bourse, which would have improved more but for unpolitic news from Russia. I re-Hably understand that the kalser is just now in most excellent spirits as, of course, is his chancellor, who has been with his imperial majesty several hours. Couriers are constantly arriving at the palace.

OTHER DETAILS. BERLIN, Feb. 22. From present calculations Bismarck will barely obtain a majority for his septemente bill. He required He has already forty votes. Won Iwenty and the remainder are almost certain to be seemed from the wavering centre. It

majority sufficient to adopt the monopoly biils. Windthorst has been re-elected. The progressists are demoralized. They have met with unexpected defeat and have already tost seventeen seats and have only gained one. The socialists have lost seven and gained three. The total socialist vote shows an increase of 500,000. The national liberals have gained nearly as many seats as they lost.

have gained nearly as many seats as they lost.

2 p. m.—At this hour the results in 133 districts are known. The candidates include seventeen conservativer, five imperfalists, forty-three national liberals, six socialists and fourteen Poies and Alsatians. In thirty districts new elections will be required. So far 103 candidates have been definitely elected, comprising sixty-six septennists and thirty-seven opponents of the government. The socialists carried the first and second divisions of Hamburg and Altonia and Nurmeburg. They have lost Glanchaes, Brunswick, Chemaitz, Schneeberg and Zurek.

6 p. m.—The results in 200 election districts are now known. The candidates elected comprise twenty-nine conservatives, fourteen

are now known. The candidates elected comprise twenty-nine conservatives, fourteen imperialists, twenty-nine contrists, fitteen Alsatians, four Poles, sixty-seven national liberals, four new German liberals and six socialists. New elections will be necessary in thirty-six districts. The national liberals will probably elect ninety members. A reliable recommendation of the control of the contro

will probably elect ninety members. A re-liable government majority is assured.

The National Zeitin , commenting upon the elections, says: "The results as far as known give pressage of a brilliant septen-nist victory. The results ascertained this afternoon include twenty-six seats won from the reichstag majority of January 14, while the national liberals have wrested from their opponents twenty-three districts, of which twelve were lost by the new German liberals, three by centreists, five by socialists and three by democrats. The new German lib-erals have suffered a crushing defeat."

three by democrats. The new German liberals have suffered a crushing defeat."

The Nachrieten says: "If conclusions can be drawn from the general summary of results the prospects of the national parties are decidedly favorable. The sound sense of the German people has met the disgraceful experiments in the agitation of the apostles of revolution with a resistence which was evidently not expected by the allied opposition parties. Accordingly the ailled opposition parties. Accordingly among the latter there prevails general disappointment. Among the new German liberals a feeling of intense dismay is plainly

discerned between the high-sounding phrases of the party press. If the out come of the elections is such as to come of the elections is such as to leave our enemies in no doubt as to the fact, we are firmly determined to de-fend ourselves to the utmost for the preserva-tion of the fatherland and are ready to make all sacrifice which the emperor asks Then the maintenance of peace is perhap-

It is reported in official circles that the em peror will summon the reichstag to meet without waiting for the supplementary elec-tions to be held as soon as the verified returns show the election of a sufficient number of

eputies to constitute a quorum. Returns continue to show national liberal victories along the line. Of fifty seats held by the national liberals in the last reichstag twenty-live have been again won. Besides these, twenty-three have been gained by a coalition of national liberals and free conserva-tives. Among the members thus elected are Miguel for Friedburg, Leuschene for Meran, Prince Garolath for Gruenberg, Ortker for Rinteln, Meir for Jena, Paumacher for Duisberg, Bernute for Oschersleben, Mar-ruardsten for Worms, Orchelbaguser for guardsten for Worms. Orenelhaeuser for for Anhantl. The national liberals will be engaged in fifteen second ballots in constitu-encies, where heretofore they have not been represented. The results are unknown in a onber of districts where the new erman liberals are concerned, mong those known to be German Among those known to be returned are Richter for Hagen, Barth for Herschberg, Hermes for Jouer, At Koen-ingsburg a second ballot is necessary be-tween Hoffman, national liberal, and Godan, Among tween Hollman, national liberal, and Godan, socialist; at Dantzig, between Schrader, new German liberal, and Boelom, national liberal; at Hessin, between Leistikora, national liberal, and Broemel, new German liberal; at Bresslau, between Kaiser, socialist, and Seydewitz, conservative and between Krarreker, socialist, and Witle, national liberal; at Cologne, between Repnon, national liberal, and Braitbach, centrist; at Munich, between Sallmake, national liberal, and Ruppert, cen-frist, and between Landes, cenfrist, and Vollmar, socialist; at Lensic, and Volumar, socialist; at Lepsic, between Troendtlin, national liberal, and Bebel, socialist; at Luebeck, between Fehling, national liberal, and Schwartz, socialist; at Chemintz, between Claus, national liberal, and Gelger, socialist; at Frankfort, between Metzler, national liberal, and Sabor, socialist; at Machanic Lebaser, national liberal, snd Sabor, socialist; at Machanic Lebaser, national liberal, snd Sabor, socialist;

at Magdeburg, between Duvinean, national liberal, and Heine, socialist; at Hamburg, between Wermann, national liberal, and between Wermann, national liberal, and lielizel, socialist; and at Dresden, between Hueltzel, national liberal, and Brbel, socialist. Sonnemm, democrat, is defeated at Frankfort, Grillenberg, socialist elected at Nuremburg. The Alsatians re-elected include Lalance at Mulhausen, Grad at Colmar, Guerber at Guebwiller, and Winterer at Altkirch. Returns from Alsace show the elections adhere to the protesting candidates.

Midnight-Returns from 250 districts received show the election of four conservatives, six-

show the election of four consecutives, sixteen imperialists, thirty-seven centrists, eighty-three national liberalists, four new German liberals, six socialists, lifteen Alsatians and four Poles. In forty-two districts supplementary elections are necessary.

Returns from 265 districts show the election of 41 conservations. It investigates the conservations of the conservations of the conservations.

of 44 conservatives, 18 imperialists, 43 cen trists, 83 national liberals, 8 new German liberals, 6 socialists, 15 Alsatians and 4 Poles In 44 districts new elections will be held eptennists are returned throughout Saxons and in almost all the districts in Baden, Wurtenburg and Hesse, A large majority for the government is assured.

ROME'S CARNIVAL. End of Ten Days' Liveliness at the

Holy City. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME, Feb. 22.—]New York Herald lable-Special to the BEE. |-Martedi Grasso (Shrove Tuesday), with the traditional fun it gets out of the Moccoletti, closed the carnival to-night and brought us Romans to the end of the liveliest ten days of the season here. Since the last ball given at the Quirinal, just eight days ago, one festival has followed another with bewildering rapidity. weather for over a week has been Siberian. but in spite of all drawbacks we Roman and the foreigners who crowd all the hotels and boarding houses of the city have con trived to enjoy themselves. The carnival, however, was a wretched show to those who remember what it was twenty or even ten years ago.

A TOUGH CROWD.

On Gioveti Grasso (last Thursday) usually the best day of the carnival, the Corso was almost wholly abandened to howling roughs and strangers. The luckless American who had ventured into the Corso on foot or in car riage had a bad time between the tramontana and the prostevere gentry. Although the po lice had forbidden prom seuous bandying about of meal bags and plaster pellets, few good hats and bonnets escaped destruction. The Gette dl Fiora included the flin ing of rotten cabbage stumps and dead weeds and faded evergreens.

THE PROCESSION. One half a dozen allegorical cars com peted for the prizes offered by the carnival committee. The least disappointing was perhaps, a huge plaster group symbolizing the decay of "King Carnival." On the summit stood the signre of a decrepit old man on crutches. Around the pedestal were grouped barberi horses, coriandoli verders and other vanished features of the festival On the platform supporting the trophy stood a number of pretty girls and youths in black and white harlequim costumes. car worth mentioning represented a ball demolished house in the Chetts, with a lot of human mice playing about in the ruins. Another, which stuck fast on the way among telephone wires, represented the leaning

tower of Pisa in miniature. A BRILLIANT BALL. The aunual costume ball of the International Artists' club on Sunday was a great success. Numbers of pretty Americans were e certain the government will not obtain a | present, many of them sparkling with dia-

monds. Among the guests were the Princess Eva di Russelli, Nel Broadwood, the Princess Elenora Tarlonia, Mrs. and Miss Story, the wife of the Japanese minister and a host of American, Italian, German, Norwegian and English artists. Very few of the ladies affected character costumes.

A SPANISH DINNER. The fine flour of Roman society met together the other night at a sarill daner, given by the Spanish ambassador, the Comte de Rascon, in the Palazzo Colonna. The Countess Giannettione, one of the many American beauties who adorn King Humbert's court, looked charming in a rich dark dress, with a tuft of ostrich plumes on the left shoulder. The Princess Ruspoli wore a dress of virgin white. The Marchisa Vella Marina looked exquisite in a pale blue brocade, with plush stripes and priceless paint d'anglelettre.

MARRIAGE OF JACOBINI'S NIECE. A matrimonial event which has excited great interest in the ecclesiastical world came off a few days ago when the wedding of Signorina Maria Jacobini, the cardinal's neice, to Signor Alibrandi, a wealthy merchant, took place with great rejoicing at the vatican. After the religious ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the cardinal's apartments, just above the rooms occupied by the pope, whose meditations must have peen curiousty disturbed by the laughter and clinking of the glasses at the banquet table. The cardinal seemed to have forgotten his Illness for the moment.

I the afternoon the young couple had been married civilly at the capital, the proceedings were interrupted by a sensational incident. The registration clerk, seized with a sudden fit of insanity, greeted the bride and bridegroom by pitching a candlestick at their heads. The bride fainted, the bridegroom fumed amd several bystanders cried and shricked. Finally, after a hand-tohand struggle, the mad man was collared and the ceremony ended happily.

PUGILISTIC POINTS. Mitchell Talks of His Coming Amer-

ican Visit. [Coppyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 22.—[New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE. |-Charley Mitchell and Jem Smith took part this evening in the sportsman's assault at arms at the Royal Westminster aquarium. An immense crowd was present. After the exhibition, and when the two fighters had resumed their evening dress, I had a short conversation with them. As in my former interview I found Mitchell ready to talk, but Smith was

inclined to be taciturn. "I see," said Mitchell, "that Sullivan says Dempsey can beat me. My reply is that when I should have fought Dempsey in Chicago he stipulated that unless I knocked him out in a given number of rounds he would take the whole recoipts. But Sullivan can enjoy his opinion for the present, as in a short time, if Dempsey will fight, I will cause him to have a different opinion, Smith will take credit with him from Arthur Cooper and Charley White for £1,000 to tight Sullivan, and if Sullivan wants any more we will find credit ourselves. It is all nonsense for people here to say we won't get fair play in America. I know better, and would myself rather fight in the rough est part of America than even here in England. Will any one but Sullivan fight us? Yes, 1 believe there are several men in America willing to fight either of us, and you bet they shall all be accommodated." Then, turning to Pony Moore, of Moore & Burgess' minstrels, who came up at that moment. Mitchell said: "Let us go in, Pony and drink the health of your namesake, George Washington, whose birthday it is."

A Fisheries Incident.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, Feb. 22 .- New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee. |-In a blue book distributed to-day among the lords and the gentlemen of the house of commons, on page 73 the following dispatch appears to the Mar-

quis of Lansdowne: WASHINGTON, May 31, 1886.-My Lord: have the honor to inform your excellence that the fine imposed on the Nova Scotle shing schooner Sisters, seized at Portland Me., for violation of customs regulations, has been remitted by the acting secretary of the I enclose herewith an article from w York Herald in connection there

I have, etc. SACKVILLE WEST. (Signed) Then comes the following editorial pub ished in the Herald of May 30, 1686: "Mr. Fairchild, the acting secretary of the treas ury, has remitted the fine to which the Nove Scotia fishing schooner Sisters, which was seized at Portland last Monday, was liable for want of a manifest. The Herald anticipated this remission. On the morning of the selz ure we expressed our confidence that the treasury department would temper justice with mercy as soon as it received an official certificate of the facts which our correspondent at Portland had already ascertained and reported to us. The skipper was just as devoid of evil intention were the captain and of those tishing schooners from Gloucester and Portland which the Canadians have seized and are prosecuting, not only unmer cifully, but unjustly. The difference be tween the conduct of the authorities on this side of the border and on the other side is a great one and will not fail to be noticed wherever the fishery questions are discussed. No special merit, to be sure, is attached to our treasury department for its course in this case. It has done only what was to be expected of a civilized administration, and the Canadians have only themselves to blame for the contrast."

Appointed Minister to Washington. VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Dr. E. Schmidt Von Taverna, counsellor of the Austro-Hungarian embassy at Berlin, has been appointed minister at Washington in place of Von Schaeffer, who for some time has been absent

Affairs at Zanzibar.

London, Feb. 22.—Advices from Zanzibar state that the Portuguese men-of-war, by order of the governor of Mozambique, seized the sultan's steamer Kilva, at Tongi, and towed her to Mozambique. To Lay the Corner Stone.

ROME, Feb. 22. - Cardinal Howard will lay the corner stone of the new Canadian college or Via Quattro Fountaine Thursday next. Cardinals Gibbons and Tascherean will attend the ceremonies. The founder of the college, Father Clerc, now iil, will be unable to attend.

Stanley at Zanzibar. ZANZIBAR, Feb. 22.-Henry M. Stanley has arrived here.

The Canadian Elections. TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 22.-In the Dominion elections up to 10 p. m. 111 constituencies have been heard from, sixty-two of which return conservatives and forty-nine liberals.

Rhode Island Prohibs Nominate PROVIDENCE, R. L. Feb. 22,-The prohibi tionists held their state convention here this morning. A full ticket was put in nomination as follows: Governor, Thumas, H. Peabody, of Westerly; lieutenant governor, Anthony M. Kimbaer, of New Port; secretary of state, Frederick W. Warner, of Bristol; general treasurer, John G. Berry, of South Kingston; attorney general, Edwin Metcalf, of Providence attorney general, Edwin Metcalf,

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

How the Birth of the Pather of His Country Was Celebrated.

LAWELL SURPRISES CHICAGO.

He Makes a Sudden Change of Programme in His Address-The Michigan Club's Banquet -Other Events.

James Russell Lowell at Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.-James Russell Lowell was greeted at Central Music hall this afternoon by a brilliant audience assembled to hear him deliver an address on "American Politics." Every seat in the hall was taken long before the time Lowell was expected. On the platform was a distinguished array of gentlemen, including ex-cabinet officers, federal and state judges, generals and lesser military officers, bishops and other ecclesias-tical dignitaries, and many of the foremost representatives of the commercial interests of Chicago and the northwest. On behalf of the Union league club, General George W. Smith, introducing Lowell, explained that the address was the first of an annual series under the auspices of the club, the idea being to inaugurate, if possible, a revival of the general recognition of the birtaday of Washington and cultivate among the people a higher political culture. Lowell, on coming

forward, was greeted with prolonged applause. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen: When I received the invitation to speak here to-night, and in-deed until a short time ago, I had the impression that I was to speak as one of a course of speakers. It was an erroneous impression, I know, but it was a sincere one. I was offered my choice of two topics, politics or literature, and at first I chose t politics. But I now appear in a new capacity to announce a change of programme. After having written an ad-dress on politics, when I came to read it over dress on polities, when I came to read it over I felt that I stood in a very delicate position. I was to address a mixed audience, an audience of both parties. I was not speaking in my own person, but as a representative of a club composed of both parties. Now I believe I have been in the habit at times of speaking my mind pretty strongly—perhaps sometimes too strongly—but I found this was an occasion on which I was placed in a delicate position where I I was placed in a delicate position where could not express myself with entire frank ness as one speaking in my own person You all know, of course, quite as well as I do, that a text is a mere brutum fulum without direct and immediate illustration, and I have observed, as I dare say you have, that direct and immediate illustrations seem to have some personal application in them. Direct applications and Illustrations seem to have gone to the school of the prophet Na than, and if they do not say in so many words, "Thou art the man," they always seem to imply it. It seemed to me I had better throw up my political discourse, though with great reluctance, because I could not make it to my mind, and shall fall back on the other limb of the chains of orded was that is sown its of the choice afforded me—that is, some literary topic. I am more convinced of the wisdom of the choice since my arrival in Chicago, for it would cause me the greatest regret if any work of mine should mar the cordiality of welcome which will be one of the pleasantest recollections of my life. I shall, therefore ask you to listen to a few works of

pleasantest recollections of my life. I shall, therefore, ask you to listen to a few words on criticism, and then apply them to the play of Richard Third, and to the absence of certain things in that play who I seem to indicate to my mind it is not S! 4 espeare's work.

The speaker then proceeded with a dissertation on Richard Third, making no allusion to politics, American or otherwise. To sion to politics, American or otherwise. To say that the audience was greatly surprised is to put the situation very infldly. A few peo-ple left the hall, but the address received from the majority of the audience close attention. and at its conclusion Lowell was loudly ap-

An elaborate banquet was tendered to Mr Lowell to-night by the Union League club. Covers were laid for 325 guests. The princi-pal speakers were Congressman John Baker, General Lucius Fairchild and Lowell. The General Lucius Fairehild and Lowell. The remarks of Lowell were of an informal character, but were wholly devoted to a discussion of the various phases of polities in this country. The burden of the speech was that the so-called "practical politician" and corner grocery politician must go. He gave no further explanation for charging the subject of his afternoon address and none has been definitely ascertained, although the matter was the subject of much conversation at the banquet.

of much conversation at the banquet.

Banquet at Detroit. DETROIT, Feb. 22.-The second annual banquet of the Michigan club was held in the Princess rink in this city to-night. Covers were laid for 1,509, and several hundred more occupied seats in the gallery. Flags and vari-colored streamers covered the walls and ceiling and pictures of past and present republican leaders were hung around the walls. On the south wall were the words: The glory of a nation depends greatly upor its power—power to enforce respect from others." Facing it at the other end of the hall was: "Protetion to every citizen, native hall was: "Protetion to every citizen, harve or naturalized, at home or abroad." Behind the speakers' table were pictures of Lincoln, Garneld and Senator Zach Chandler draped with flags and streamers. Opposite the stand was a pic-ture of General Logan over the words "Faithand streamers. Opposite the stand was a ture of General Logan over the words "I ful in every duty, true in every trust! will ever live in affectionate remembrance His name is linked with fame that is undy His name is linked with fame that is undying." Blaine and Sherman faced each other from opposite ends of the hall. The names of states and statesmen appeared in bunting on every hand. A little after So'clock Senator T. W. Paimer called the meeting to order, and Rev. Dr. Rexford prayed. After an hour spent at table Senator Palmer called to order and called out the Arion quartetle, who saug "Michigan. My Michigan." Senator Palmer touchingly referred to the presence last year of Senator Logan, who was "such a man las the republican party attracts and develops, and in silence a toast to his memory was drank in clear water, The chairman then spoke of the influence of the club in the past year and the fluence of the club in the past year and the need of keeping at work. Taking the motto of the old German general, "Forward," he called on the party in the state to respond and light. His reference to the need of lighting for pensions called forth applause. The quartette sang "The Vacant Chair." Governor Luce was then introduced and welcomed the guests of the evening in the name of republicanism and of Michigan. The first toast of the evening was "Washington, the Unionist," to which Congressman C. A. Boutelle, of Maine, responded.

In his introduction Sanator Palmer referred to Biaine and immediately handkerchiefs were in the air and applause, hearty and long continued, was evoked.

After referring to the connection of Maine called on the party in the state to respond and

continued, was evoked.

After reierring to the connection of Maine and Michigan Boutelle spoke of Washington's belief in a strong government, which is just what the republican party gives. He appealed to the young men to stick to the hanner gioriously carried by Lincoln, Garneld, Logan, Chandler and Blaine, and under which Washington would have marched in support of good government.

Hon, John S. Wise, of Virginia, spoke of "Washington, the Virginian." The club arose to their feet and greeted him with three cheers, "Dixie" being played in greeting. Calling attention to the northwest territory as Virginia's contribution to the principle of Virginia, he spoke of the advance made by the country in the last century. Washington expetry in the last century. Washington experienced one revolution; we have had a thou sand—in political and domestic economy sand—in political and domestic economy. So much happens that it is useless to talk of the past. "Jefferson Davis, talking secession to-day, amounts to no more than an Italian organ grinder playing 'Dixie.'" The children of the south are being educated to believe Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest sages. "The south to-day," he said, "could not be driven out of the union if you try." He closed with a tribute to Washington and the flag he loved.

After three cheers for "Old Virginia," the Glee club sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

Hon. John P. Dolitver, of Iowa, responded to the toast, "Washington, the Soldier." He volved, and ending completely inadequate.

considered Washington a great solder because his cause was great and true. He was thankful no successor of Washington had vetoed pension bills for a revolutionary war. That his miliation was left to a later time. Lincoin left the veterans as a heritage to the country. Comparison was made between President Lincoin's care for the soldiers and President Clavaland's action in regard to pension.

considered Washington a great soldier be

President Lineoin's care for the soldiers and President Cleveland's action in regard to pension bills. The veterans are passing away. He would not plead for gratuities, but simply voice public sentiment for justice to the soldier. In his opinion Cleveland's action on the pension bills was a disgrace to his office. The veterans are not mendicants, but preferred creditors. Every government bond should be repudiated before a single veteran should be denied his rights. He believed the defeat of 1884 was a presidential rebuke to bring the party back to its duty. He ended with an expression of his belief in future success and with a greeting from lowa.

After three cheers for the speakers the club dispersed to the tane of "Auld Lang Syne," Numerous letters were teceived by the con mittee, but they were not read owing to the lateness of the hour. Among them were letters from the following: John Sherman, Edmunds, Dawes, Evaris, Sabin, Harrison, Sewell, Stanford, Butterworth, Governor Oglesby, and Robert T. Lincoin.

Brooklyn's Bourbon Blow-Out. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.- The annual dinner of the Young Men's democratic club of Brooklyn was given to-night in that city partly in honor of Governor Hill. Senator Colquitt. of Georgia, and General John C. Black, of Illinois, were among the guests. Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, Secretary, Manning, Senator Thurman, Attorney General Garland, Postmaster General Vilas and Secretary Whitney. In the course of his opening remarks President Frederick Lee, of the club, said: "The democratic party has been strengthened by the continued successes of President Cleveland's administration. The enforcement of the civil service law meets our heartiest approval. We approve the policy of the administration in steadfastly opposing the rupture with our Canadian neighbors. The recent courageous veto by the president of the dependent pension bill receives our heartiest commendation." Governor Hill was received with loud and long continued acclamations when he rose to respond to the toast, "National Democ-racy," The speaker paid a glowing tribute racy," The speaker pand a global to Thomas Jefferson, whom he characterized to Thomas Jefferson, whom he characterized to Thomas Jefferson, whom he characterized whose historic principles the speaker de-scribed. He said those principles guarded the party in its earlier days and later was added the now fully accepted "Monroe Doctrine" and later still, under Jackson, the admirable system of an inde-pendent treasury was adopted and ever since maintained. Subsequently the party de-mands included the support of an honest currency, opposition to all sumptuary laws reduction of war taxes in time of peace, economy in public expenditures, and liberal pensions for deserving soldiers. The speaker declared that the democracy was wrongfully cheated out of United States sen-ators in New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island by republican election machinery. The control of the next United States senate The control of the next United States senate was maintained by the two votes of Nevada, which he said, decreasing in population, had only 63,000 inhabitants, less than either of nineteen New York counties. He declared that reform was necessary to prevent majorities from misconduct. He proceeded: "The history of the democratic party is that of the country itself. Its every page is emblazoned with the achievements of democratic statesmen and democratic soldiers. blazoned with the achievements of demo-cratic statesmen and democratic soldiers. Every important acquisition of territory to us has been made by democratic administrations, comprising over 3,000,000 square miles. Every struggle against for-eign foes has been instituted by demo-cratic statesmen." The speaker continued: "Governor Foraker, of Ohio, spoke at a late republican dinner here. He is the gentle-man who came into this state in 1885 to aid in my election by the injection into the canvass of the bloody shirt issue. I feel under great obligations to him for his valuable services unremittingly rendered in my behalf. I take this, my first opportunity, to tender him my heartfelt thanks. I trust he may live iong and visit us again in future campaigns. The and visit us again in future campaigns. The republican party, brought into life upon a sectional issue, has ever since continued to be a sectional party, having no foothold in one-third of the states of the union. It appeals to prejudice, which for bids it ever becoming a national party or se-curing the confidence of the people. It has been a minority party ever since its exist-ence. It in trouble sometimes trampled on the rights of the people; it assumed arbitrary power; it invaded the personal liberty of citizens; it violated the right of habeas cor-use; it carried the elections by force and the pus: it carried the elections by force and th pus; it carried the elections by force and the aid of visiting statesmen; it gives away public lands to railroad corporations instead of reserving them for actual settlers. You cannot point to a single instance wherein the democratic party has been guity of either of these wrongs or wherein a democratic legislature falled in constitutional duty relating to representation. It must be owned that Cleveland's administration has given the country the benefit of honesty and economy. His integrity and sincerity have never been questioned. The laws have been faithfully executed; the revenues collected

with diligence: the expenses of the govern ment reduced; foreign affairs conducted with conservatism and dignity; in fact, Grover Cleveland's administration has fulfilled every Senator Colquitt replied briefly to the toast Senator Colquitt replied briefly to the toas "New South." "General John C. Black, of Illinois, replied to the sentiment, "President of the United States," Among other things he said: "We all support President Cleveland's adminis tration and I say the time has come when his administration may carnestly, positively and inally appeal to those whose personal ambitions to lead at times tempt them to break democratic harmony, to desist from in-ternecine feuds, obliterate all factions, wield its tremendous powers for the perpetuation of a democratic administration, declare there is but one democratic creed and call upon

all democrats everywhere to stand by that party and that creed and let factionalism take its place without our camps, In Other Places.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-The public build ings, banks, exchanges and business houses are closed and Washington's birthday is be

ing generally observed here. Washington, Feb. 22 .- The president drove out to Oak View this morning and will remain there all day examining legislative matters. He will hold a reception at the white house this evening to the public. Today was generally observed in this city as a holiday. All executive departments and many business houses were closed Both houses of congress, however, were in session. Several street pa rades took place during the day. The first was composed of veterans of the old volun-teer fire department of this city and Baltiteer are department of this city and Baiti-more, who subsequently participated in the celebration in Alexandria. The National rides, Washington Light Infantry corpa, Capital City guards and High School cadets also paraded during the afternoon. The Washington Continentals made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, where appropriate exer-cises were held. The Oldest Inhabitants' association also celebrated the day in an old-fashioned way. fashioned way.

Ruddy Gore From Critical Pens NEW YORK, Feb. 22.— Special Telegram to the BRE. |-The Tribune's musical critic is not enthusiastic over "Ruddygore," which was produced last night with sufficient rehearsal and with the voices at their nest. The chief disappointment flows from the fact that the operatta, instead of being an amiable satire on something discoverable in social life to-day, is only a burlesque of an old-fashioned stage melodrama which needed nothioned stage melodrama which needed nothing to expose its ridiculousness.

The World says: "Ruddygore is badly constructed from beginning to end and its failure must be attributed to Gilbert."

The Times says: "It must be confessed that it was not a merry moment for the world when this thing was conceived. Gilbert and sullivan have failed."

The Sun says: "The weak point of Ruddygore is neither in the music hor words. Both are good, though not the best their authors can do. The plot is poor, both weak and involved, and ending completely inadequate."

STILL DISCUSSING RATES.

Officials of Western and Transcontinental Lines in Session

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.-The adjustment of such local and through rates as was reached by the general freight agents of the western traffic association lines was to-day adopted by the managers of these roads, who met for that purpose. This much affected the remainder of the time was given over to the problem of how best to harmonize the interests of the several lines in different see tions so that Kansas City, St. Paul and Council Bluffs through rates should not clash. There being considerable difference of opinion on this point, the settlement was left for a general conference to be held when separate organizations are arranged. Further discussion of the subject will be had to-mor-

The general managers of transcontinental The general managers of transcontinental railroads began to-day consideration of the inter-state law and the necessary steps to be taken to meet its requirements. The session opened by the reading of a paper prepared by N. Greene Curits, general solicitor of the Southern Pacific railroad company. The tenor of his article was that the law was susceptible of a liberal interpretation, and if so taken would not seriously interfere with the operation of the Pacific roads. After the reading of the papers the meeting agreed that nothing could be done toward regulating the tariffs, as, under a strict construction of the law, either through or local business of the law, either through or local business would have to be sacrificed. It was decided that a committee be appointed to go before the commission as soon as its members are named and ask them to make such excep-tions as will allow the roads to carry both classes of traffic without loss and without division to water or foreign routes. The meet ng will continue in session two or three

Prominent Women In Court. NEW YORK, Feb. 22,- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The case of Miss Sallie Gibbons, art dealer, against Mrs. Paran Stevens. for \$10,000 damages for alleged trespass was tried in the supreme court yesterday. The case attracts much attention because of the

prominence and wealth of Mrs. Stevens. In 1884 Gibbon's art gallery was in a building belonging to the Stevens estate. She testified that on February 27, 1884, Mrs. Stevens entered the gallery and told her in a loud tone that she must leave the building, and witness also testified: "She swore and she tore and I don't know what she didn't do. She shook her fist at me and said she would put me out of doors. I sent for an officer. Two policemen came and one of them said to her: 'Mrs, Stevens, if you will go out quietly we will walk behind you.' She replied: 'Do yon know who I am?' The officer replied: 'Yes, you are Mrs, Stevens,' I said: 'If you don't arrest this woman I'll send for the captain.' Mrs. Stevens said: 'My old friend Captain Williams?' He wouldn't do anything to me.' She then left, one of the officers walking be fore and the other behind her. She used bad language. After several witnesses for the plaintiff were examined, Mrs. Stevens took the stand and said she entered the building to meet the architects and carpenters in order put me out of doors. I sent for an officer. to meet the architects and carpenters in order to determine how an elevator might be put in. She continued: 'As soon as I entered, in. She continued: 'As soon as I entered, Miss Gibbons came to me with her hand raised and shouted, 'What are you here for? You are a trespasser: get out of this place.' She called for an officer. Two were passing the door. They came in and Miss Gibbons said: 'Police, police, put this woman out.' They said to me: 'This is a very bad place. Don't stay here.' They were protecting me. The testimony of the complaining witness is false from beginning to end.' Counsel will sum up to-day.

will sum up to-day.

Mint Matters. WASHINGTON, Feb., 22,-The acting secretary of the treasury to-day sent to the speaker of the house a communication from the director of the mint, comptroller of the currency and assay commission urging amendments to the laws governing the annual assay of coins so as to provide for holding future meetings of the comnission at Washington, selection at random by the officer of the mint bureau of coins to be tested and payment of per diem compen-sation to members of the commission.

The report of the director of the mint, con-

taining statistics of the production of precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1886 show that the production of gold during that year exceeded any year since 183 and almost equalled the production of the year. This amounted in 1886 to \$35,000,000.

Let Them Buy Muskets.

Washington, Feb. 22 .- In reporting ac versely from the committee on military affairs the bill donating unserviceable muskets and accontrements to certain Grand Army posts, Senator Cockrell, in the committee's report says that inasmuch as these musicets are fur-nished by the way decrease musicets are fursilved by the war department at the rate of \$1 per musket and 50c for accourrements. there appears to be no need for special legislation.

A Fortifications Conference.

Washington, Feb. 22.-The conferees co the fortifications appropriation bill held meeting this morning, at which fair progress was made in the settlement of the points of difference. The meeting was characterized by a spirit of concillation and mutual conces-sion that leads to the belief that an entire agreement will soon be reached. One of the conferees, after the meeting, remarked that he telt satisfied this bill would be reported not later than to-morrow, which would fully meet the demands of the country and prove eminently satisfactory in its terms.

Honoring the Illustrious Dead.

SPHINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.-Pursuant to a joint resolution of the Thirty-lifth general assembly providing for a Logan-Davis memorial exercises, the two houses met in the assembly chamber in general convention today. The chamber was appropriately deco rated and wreaths of immortelles bearing the names of Logan and Davis in letters made from flowers were placed on the face of the members' gallery above the speaker's chair. A lengthy programme of music and speeches was rendered, the chief features of which were the addresses of General John M. Pal-mer on the life of Logan and that of Judge Lawrence Welson on the life of Davis. Gov-ernor Oglesby was ex-officio president of the assembly, and upon taking the chair made a brief address referring to the lives of the dis tinguished dead.

The Horn Silver Mine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.- Special Telegram to the BEE, |-There was no end of talk in Wall street yesterday about the only report that has been made in two years to the shareholders of the Horn Silver Mining company This statement by the company covers the time from January, 1884, to December 31, 1886, and is just out. Shareholders said yesterday that the statement was furnished only after emphatic demands and declarations that, un-less it was forthcoming, suits would be begun against President Chas, G. Francklyn, who is now in Europe, and vice-President F. G. Brown, resident officer of the company, in the United States courts, and against the di-rectors, who are said to live in the neighbor-bood of the miss at Prize of S. miles from emphatic demands and declarations that, un-

rectors, who are said to live in the neighborhood of the mine at Frisco, 245 miles from Salt Lake City. Tracked away in one corner of the report is this item:

"Accounts due the company, 8684 45.13."

There is nothing to explain how that amount became due, from whom it is due, or whether the company has collateral on hand for the amount due. The fact that the item does not appear in the report for 1884 in whim year \$1,30,000 was paid in dividends, indicated that the \$884,445.13 item noted a recent manifest transaction and it has pozzled and angerthat the So24 445. If Hom noted a recent duan-cial transaction, and it has pozzied and anger-ed the shareholders. The hem "sash on hand \$141,056," also interests them. Vice-Presi-dent Brown declined to talk to a reporter yesterday about the \$633,445.13. Brown was asked if the hem did not represent a loan to Mr. Francklyn. He replied that he declined to speak further of the affair.

The Militia Under Arms. Bosron, Feb. 22.—The militia is still under arms at Cambridge, but not a single policeman has been needed. It is feared there will

be trouble this evening, as it is a boliday.

NO INVESTIGATION PROBABLE

Influences at Work to Prevent Congress Examining Pacific Railroad Accounts.

CORRUPT TACTICS RESORTED TO

The President Changes His Mind in Regard to Appointing the Inter-

State Commerce Commission -Capital News, Pacific Railroad Investigation: WASHINGTON, Feb. 22,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-It is becoming plainer and plainer every day that there is a combination

in the senate and house to defeat the investi-

gation of the books of the Pacific railroads. Some time ago the house passed a joint resolution directing the investigation to be made, although the proposition was bailled, browbeaten and delayed as long as possible. The measure went to the senate committee on indiciary, where it was pigeon holed. After a great clamor on the part of the people of the country and a great deal of delay it was unaily smoked out, but it reappeared with all amendments imaginable to make it objectionable to those who wanted to contribute to its defeat. It went on the senate calendar. McPherson, of New Jersey, has charge of it and has given evidence of a desire to have it passed. Day after day he has time to have it called up, but each time it was antagonized by some privileged measure till it must now be taken up in the morning hour before 2 o'clock if it is considered. It is stated, without qualification, that a scheme has been entered into by those who want to kill it by indirection, to consume the morning hour by various untimely discussions so as to prevent this measure coming up. This afternoon, after the District of Columbia appropriation bill was disposed of. an opportunity was presented to take it up and a desperate struggle ensued. It was antagonized by Miller, of New York, with the pleuro-pneumonia bill, and with success, The Nebraska senators divided on the subject, Van Wyck voting to consider the investigation resolution, and Manderson voting for the consideration of Miller's agricultural bill. It is clear that if this resolution is passed at all by the senate it will be very materially amended, requiring action by the house, and necessitating a delay which, as

noise, and necessitating a delay which as intended by the senate, will undoubtedly lead to its failure.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

It is said that the president has reconsidered his determination not to appoint any member of congress on the inter-state commerce commission and that he will defer action till congress adjourns. This has renewed the faik about Senators Congresses. newed the talk about Senators Conger, Maxey and Van Wyck and Representative Morrison likely being chosen.

Morrison likely being chosen.

THE THEASURY SECRETARYSHIP.

There continues to be a great deal of speculation as to who will succeed Mr. Manning as secretary of the treasury. Further than the belief that Assistant Secretary Fairchild will be chosen nothing is definite in public opinion. Somehow it is thought that the visit of ex-Mayor Grace has something to do with the secretaryship. Though not necessary in view of his own possible appointment, it is believed that the name of some one will be it is believed that the name of some one will be sent to the senate this week. Still it is thought that the president has not yet himself decided whom he will select. Colonel Lamont is quoted as saying that the position has not yet been offered to anybody and that the president has not yet settied the matter in his own mind. Secretary Whitney was clearing up the work on his table this afternoon. When asked what the prospect was for a successor to Mr. Manning, he said: "That is too much for me to answer. But you may rest assured that I will not exchange my present position for the treasmy portfolio. I have all that I can attend to now and do not care to assume newer and more trying work, for the position of secretary of it is believed that the name of some one will be trying work, for the position of secretary of the treasury is not a sinecure by any means. Nothing whatever has been given me as to

Nothing whatever has been given me as to any future colleague at the cabinet table and I want to stay where I am."

PLEASURE AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

There was a general discussion in the senate to-day about summer junketing trips for various committees of that body. Among those that asked and secured authority to take a trip at government expense was the special committee on Indian post traderships. During the debate on the subject Senator Van Wyck took occasion to open un the During the debate on the subject Senator Van Wyck took occasion to open up the thin film which enveloped this policy. He expressed himself as sternly opposed to it on general principles, but said there might be some good work in the investigation of the traffic with the Indians if it was vigorously and earnestly pursued, but he proclaimed a well-known fact when he declared that the aim of the great majority of these parties was to have a good time, and let the people pay the expenses. pay the expenses. PATENTS ISSUED TO IOWANS.

PATENTS ISSUED TO IOWANS,
Patents were issued to the following
Iowans to-day: James G. Alexander, Ilia,
Mo., assignor of one-fifth to W. E. Bracewell, Lineville, Ia., horse hay rake; Charles
A. Brostrom, Sioux City, tongueless wheel
cultivator; Thomas Carmelael, What Cheer,
mine door operating mechanism; William J.
Gannon, Fort Donke, assignor of threefourths to W. L. Orrick and M. J. Mulgrew,
Dubuque, show case; William Huffman,
Clinton, locomotive headlight; Samuel Jones,
What Cheer, coal drilling machine; Joseph
T. Kukiman, Anamosa, washing machine; T. Kuklman, Anamosa, washing machine; Edward P. Lynch, Davenport, tongueless wheel cultivator; James R. McDonald, Dec Moines, stop cylinder printing machiner John S. Metcaif, Burlington, grain spout; Richard J. Slawhan, Swan, assignor or one-fourth, to G. R. Howard, Runneils, automatic foot for tongueless cultivators; Elmer Town-sen, Kent, stalk cutter.

MILITARY MATTERS.

First Lieutenant Thomas R. Adams, Fifth

artillery, has been granted forty-five days' leave from March 1 by General Schofield. Rev. John Vaughn Lewis, chaplain United States army, is in the city from Fort Nio-brary to remain until Monday. He was for-merly rector of St. John's parish here and

merly rector of St. John's parish here and was appointed in the army by the late Prestdent Arthur.

Army Turloughs authorized: Sergeant John Hayday, troop F. Fourth cavalry, six months, to go abroad; Sergeant Charles Key, troop E. Tenth cavalry, six months from next September; Corporal David L. Davis, troop F. Tenth cavalry, two months; Private James Walkup, company A. Fourteenth infantry, one month; Private William Wisterzell, band Twenty-third Infantry, three months from March 6.

Personal Mention.

PERSONAL MENTION.
Representative elect John H. Greer, of own, is at the Ebbitt. C. B. Schmidt, of Omaha, is here.

Committee Reports,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-An adverse report was to-day ordered by the senate manco emmittee on Mr. Beck's bill to provide for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denominalons and the issue of coin certificates in place of subsidiary silver and gold certificutes. The bill also requires the secretary of the treasury to baue these certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5 on all surplus coin and gold bullion held by the treasury as property of the United States in excess of \$100,000,000 of gold and silver coin and gold bullion and to pay out the same in the discharge of government obligations, except such as are made payable expressly in gold ind silver com.

After the act on of the committee Senator Bick gave notice that he would call up the bill in the senate at the first opportunity. The house committee on nutric buildings has agreed to report a bill appropriating \$1,200,000 for the election of public buildings at Milwankee, Wis. Next to the New York custom house bill this measure carries the largest appropriation of any reported from the committee during this season.

Wassuneron, Feb. 22.—The president has approved the act for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Du-