THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13. 1887. NUMBER 329

GARFIELD STATUE UNVEILED

The Massive Bronze Figure of the Ex-President Uncovered in Washington.

SOLDIER, STATESMAN, MARTYR.

A Beautiful Day, a Great Crowd and a Big Procession—President Cleveland Speaks—Washington News.

They Failed to Suppress Him.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Ex-Speaker Keifer was not molested in the delivery of his oration to-day, although an effort was made to give him trouble and embarrassment. The scheme to cut him off at the end of twenty minutes by firing a salute from a battery stationed hard by failed through the bad management of General Keifer's enemies. They got the salute in the wrong place on the programme and it was fired before he began talking, but the conspiracy to embarrass the orator was carried beyond saluting. The leaders of two or three of the bands in attendance were instructed to begin with their music at 2 o'clock promptly. The oration began at 12:50. At 2 o'clock the drummers beat quick tattoos in a threatening way, and shortly afterwards one of the bands began playing. It was stationed within a hundred feet from the speaker, who was supposed by the bandmen to intend talking some time longer, but unfortunately for those who designed cutting him off he finished an instant before the band began playing, and General Phil Sheridan, who was commencing his acceptance speech, was cut out instead of Keifer. General Sheridan was considerably incensed and immediately ordered the music to stop. It did so. No sooner, however, had he spoken his few words than another band, stationed on the opposite side of the rostrum from the first one, began to play under the impression that Keifer was still speaking. President Cleveland was then commencing to talk, and he had to stop till the band could be checked. The president and General Sheridan were not a little perplexed, and their friends were indignant. But Keifer escaped the wrath of designing enemies and has been complimented on every hand for the masterly manner in which he delivered the oration and its magnificent compensation. He says he never spent a prouder day in his life, that the affair passed off far more pleasant than he could have hoped, and the congratulations he has received have come largely from men he had classed as his opponents.

The Unveiling Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The second day of the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was a perfect specimen of Washington spring weather. The streets at an early hour were thronged with eager crowds, which increased at noon by the closing of the executive departments. The music of brass bands was heard in every quarter.

At a business meeting this morning of the society, Colonel Henry Stone, of Boston, was selected as orator, and Colonel William McMichael, of New York, as alternate for the next reunion. Chicago was selected as the place and Chicamauga week in September, 1888, as the time for holding the next reunion. The present officers of the society were re-elected for the coming year.

Promptly at 11:30 General Baird, chief marshal, gave the signal for marching, and the procession started. A platoon of mounted police lead the way, followed by General Baird and his aids who preceded the carriage in which were seated Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Rosecrans, three of the living commanders of the Army of the Cumberland. General Buell, the remaining commander, was unable to be present.

Then followed the first division, composed as follows: Band, battalion of the Third artillery, acting as infantry; Garfield guard of honor; society of the army of the Cumberland, Maine band and battalion of marines and detachment of 200 sailors from United States steamer Galena. Second division: District militia, composed of the Washington light infantry corps, two Union Veteran corps, National rifles, Washington continental, Emmet guard, Capital City guard, Butler zouaves, Washington cadet corps, High School cadets and Corcoran cadets, Grand Army of the Republic and civic societies—the whole division under command of Major Goodloe, of the United States marine corps.

The right of the procession moved up H street to Eighteenth, each organization wheeling into line as the left of the preceding company passed. From Eighteenth street the procession proceeded on Pennsylvania avenue, down which it marched to Third street, where the third division debouched and proceeded down Third to Maryland avenue, and halted on the avenue near the monument. The second division continued on it course and took position on First street at the north of the statue. On the grand stand near the statue seats had been arranged for 1,500 persons. A number of these were occupied an hour before the procession arrived. The grand stand was profusely draped with bunting and the speakers' stand was ornamented with palms and potted plants, while tattered battle flags hung from its staffs at either corner. A pair of comfortable arm chairs, placed in the center of the stand, were reserved for the president and Mrs. Cleveland. Places were also reserved for the sculptor and other favored guests. The large circle surrounding the monument was kept cleared. The sidewalks were crowded with spectators. Secretary Bayard and Attorney General Garland were seated on the left of Mrs. Cleveland. Members of the supreme court, district judiciary, court of claims and district commissioners, representatives of the diplomatic corps and two sons of ex-President Garfield occupied conspicuous seats near the presidential chair. At 1 o'clock Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Rosecrans and Governor Curtin arrived just after the head of the procession made its appearance. They were soon followed by President Cleveland, escorted by General Anderson and Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Postmaster General Vilas and Secretary Lamar. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Mrs. Folsom, Miss Bayard and Miss Welsh, just after 1 o'clock, and took her seat beside the president's chair. Ex-Secretary Windom and ex-Attorney General MacVeigh of President Garfield's cabinet were among the guests present. At 1:10, Marshall Wilson taking his place on the stand, said: "Attention, ladies and gentlemen: The Society of the Army of the Cumberland with these distinguished guests, are assembled here to-day for the purpose of unveiling the statue of that eminent statesman and soldier, James A. Garfield."

After prayer, the Marine band struck up, "Hail to the Chief," and amid the clapping of hands the American flag enveloping the statue was dropped, and the great bronze image stood exposed.

There was a short lull in the proceedings while a battery of artillery fired the national salute. General Sheridan then introduced the orator of the day, General J. Warren Keifer, who, on the part of the monument committee, delivered the address transferring the statue to General Sheridan. At the conclusion, General Sheridan, in behalf of the society, transferred the statue to the president in the following words:

"Mr. President: This statue, which has been unveiled in your presence to-day, was erected by the comrades of General Garfield belonging to the Army of the Cumberland. They recognized his merit as a soldier, and wished to pay some testimony to that merit and to his worth as a man. I have the honor, sir, on behalf of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to ask of you, as a representative of the American people, to accept the statue from their hands as it was given to me."

The president, who arose as Sheridan began speaking, then began speaking, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: In the performance of the duty assigned to me on this occasion I hereby accept, on behalf of the United States this complete and beautiful statue. Amid the interchange of fraternal greetings between the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland and their former foes upon the battlefield, and while union generals and the people's president united at the burial, the common grief of these magnanimous survivors and mourning citizens found expression in a determination to erect this tribute to American greatness; and thus to-day in its symmetry and beauty, it presents the sign of animosities forgotten, an emblem of brotherhood redeemed and a token of a nation restored. Monuments and statues multiply through the land and fittingly illustrate the love and affection of our grateful people and commemorate brave and patriotic sacrifices in war, fame in peaceful pursuits, or honor in public station. But from this day forth there shall stand at our seat of government the statue of a distinguished citizen, who in his life and services combined all these things, and more, which challenges the admiration of American character—loving tenderness in every domestic relation, bravery on the field of battle, fame and distinction in our halls of legislation and the highest honor and dignity in the chief magistracy of the nation. This stately effigy shall not fail to teach every beholder that the source of American greatness is confined to no condition, nor dependent alone for its growth and development upon favorable surroundings. The genius of our national life beckons to usefulness and honor those in every sphere and offers the highest preferment to manly hopes and sturdy honest effort, chastened and consecrated by patriotic hopes and aspirations. As long as this statue stands, let it be proudly remembered that to every American citizen the way is open to fame and station until he

"Moving up from high to higher
Becomes on fortune's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire."

Nor can we forget that it also teaches our people a sad and distressing lesson. And the thoughtful citizen who views its fair proportions cannot fail to recall the tragedy of death which brought grief and mourning to every household in the land. But while American citizenship stands aghast and affrighted that murder and assassination should lurk in the midst of a free people and strike down the head of their government, the fearless search and discovery of the origin and hiding place of these hateful and unnatural things should be followed by a solemn resolve to purge forever from our political methods and from the operation of our government the perversions and misconceptions which gave birth to passionate and bloody thoughts. If from this hour our admiration for the bravery and nobility of American manhood and our faith in the possibilities and opportunities of American citizenship be renewed; if our appreciation of the blessing of restored union and love for our government be strengthened, and if our watchfulness against the dangers of a mad chase after partisan spoils be quickened, the dedications of this statue to the people of the United States will not be in vain.

During the delivery of his address, the president was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. When he concluded the band played "Hail Columbia," and the benediction was pronounced. The troops were then dismissed. Secretaries Endicott and Whitney came during the delivery of the oration.

The statue, which is of bronze, is the design of Sculptor J. Q. A. Ward, who also designed the equestrian statue of General Thomas in this city. It is ten feet six inches in height and represents Garfield, his face to the west, in the act of the delivery of an address, with his right hand resting on a column and the manuscript held in his left. Recumbent ideal figures at each corner of the triangular pedestral represent the student, the warrior and statesmen, typifying the three epochs of Garfield's career. The bronze tablets above the figure bear a globe, a trumpet and a sword and laurel wreath, inclosing the scales of justice. The inscriptions upon the shaft are placed upon three sides, as follows:

Southwest face—James A. Garfield—1831-1881.

On the southeast face—Major General U. S. V., Member of Congress, Senator, and President of the United States of America.

On the north face—Erected by his Comrades of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. May 12, 1887.

The erection of the statue was authorized at the meeting of the society at Chattanooga in 1881, and nine members were appointed to select the design and superintend its construction. The committee this morning paid over to the sculptor, Mr. Ward, $56,748, in full settlement of his claim.

ON SPOTTSYLVANIA'S FIELD.

The Tablet in Memory of General Sedgwick Dedicated.

FREDERICKSBURG, Pa., May 12.—Visiting members of the sixth army corps went from here this morning to Spottsylvania court house to dedicate the tablet to the memory of the late General Sedgwick. The following letter was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 28.—John Rogers, Esq., Recording Secretary.—My Dear Sir: I have to-day received an invitation on behalf of the Sedgwick Memorial association to attend on the 12th of May the next dedication of the monument which shall mark the spot where Major-General John Sedgwick was killed. The patriotic sentiment and devotion which erect among the busy throngs of life imposing monuments in memory of those who died in battle supply proof of that love and appreciation of our soldier dead, which is deeply interesting as a part of our national life. But when the ground is marked and set apart where, in valorious fights, the blood was shed and the sacrifice of life was made which preserved us a nation, a holy shrine is erected, where all who love their country may devoutly worship. Elaborate shafts of marble fittingly remind us of our soldier dead, and of their bravery and patriotism. But the touching service your association contemplates shall chasten all thoughts of them, by pointing out on the sacred grounds the spot where blood was bravely shed and life was patriotically offered up. With thanks to the association for their remembrance of me at this time, and regretting that official duties will prevent my acceptance of the invitation tendered me, I am, yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Letters were also read from the governors of Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, and from Generals Sheridan, Sherman and Keifer. The memorial tablet was unveiled.

Virginia Office-Seekers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—General W. H. T. Lee, member of congress elect from the neighboring Virginia congressional district, and nephew of the late Robert E. Lee, is getting his full dose of office-seekers. General Lee usually comes to the city on the train from Manassa, reaching here at 9:47 a. m., and at that time there are from a dozen to fifty anxious Virginians at the gate with cards, letters, etc., seeking an early interview. General Lee listens to each, and when the letters are presented for his endorsement he usually signs his name. It is said that his predecessor, Mr. Burbown, had 7,000 applications pass through his hands after the election of President Cleveland.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The postoffice at Meyers, Dawson county, has been discontinued. The mail goes to Jewell.

John A. Rest has been commissioned postmaster at Axtell, Neb.

Coming West to Live.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Dr. C. P. Culver is about to leave Washington for Lincoln, where he proposes to make his future residence. He has two sons engaged in successful business there.

Extra Session Talk.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The president is not disposed to call congress together in October. Up to last night he has not been advised by one prominent member of his own party or of any party that there are any conditions existing in the country that render imperative a session of congress before the usual time. If at the close of the fiscal year the necessity for an extra session should appear, the president, would, of course, not be deterred by considerations of comfort and convenience to congressional tourists from asking them to return and assume their duties in the senate or house.

Indignant Oakdale Citizens.

OAKDALE, Neb., May 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—At a dublic meeting held at the rink in this place May 9, Mr. A. F. Rowe was elected president, and W. H. Hall secretary. By response to the call of the president for the object of the meeting, Dr. Connell and addressed the meeting in a few well directed remarks, after which he presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, An insult to the citizens of Oakdale has been enacted, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Oakdale, Antelope county, Neb., do hereby recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of Oakdale here assembled at the rink do hereby condemn the hanging of S. C. Fairchild in effigy.

Besolved, That we, the citizens of said village, do hereby consider that the above is a stigma and a disgrace to the law-abiding people of said place.

Resolved, That the people of our town consider and know S. C. Fairchild to be a law-abiding citizen of our community, and that we brand all such acts as low and ignaminious.

All the above resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Freaks of Lightning.

HOLDREGE, Neb., May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—About 7 o'clock this morning, during a rainstorm, lightning struck the residence of L. Brown on Grant street and shivered it from top to foundation. The fluid took possession of the entire structure, and while it left the house standing, so far as a residence is concerned, it might just as well have been burned. Mr. Brown and wife were in bed when the bolt fell, and it seems almost incredible that they escaped with their lives. As it was, they were not the least injured. About the same time a house in East Holdrege was struck, but the damage was slight.

Soaking Rains at Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The long dry spell was broken by a good soaking rain to-day. Gardens, lawns and all kinds of farm crops were suffering. This magnificent rain will be a great benefit.

A Big Contract Let.

RAPID CITY, Dak., May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—George W. Chadwick to-day let the contract to William Scott for building a "V" flume for the Dakota Water Power company. The main flume will be thirteen miles long, eight feet wide at the top, with an outlet in the reservoir at Rapid City. It is designed for the transportation of lumber, etc. The engineer's estimate of the cost is $100,000. Scott bought from the Rapid City Boom company 1,500,000 logs now in the boom on Rapid creek. The logs will be used to furnish lumber for the flumes. Work on the construction will be commenced at once.

James C. Wilcoxen, of this place, to-day was awarded the contract for furnishing ties, bridge timbers, piling, etc., for the extension of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley north of Rapid City.

Destructive Forest Fire.

SANDWICH, Mass., May 12.—The forest fire that started yesterday afternoon is the largest and most disastrous ever known on the cape. The fire is twenty miles in length, its head being in East Falmouth, the point a few miles from Mashpe, thence a mile and a half to Sandwich, and again through Sagamon, Bourne and Focassett. The wind has changed several times, bringing the flames very near these villages, causing considerable excitement and anxiety. Residents of Bourne have removed their household goods from their dwellings. It is reported to-night that two houses were burned at Monument Beach and one at Pocassett, besides many others in the outskirts.

Labor Troubles in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The following notice was posted in the Builders and Traders exchange this morning: "All members of the Builders and Traders exchange now working men are requested to stop work at once and report to the exchange committee.

(Signed) JOSEPH DOWNEY, President.

The members of the exchange are not exclusively builders, but include all brick and cornice manufacturers, roofers, foundrymen and other kindred manufactories. These men, according to orders of the board, will stop work at once. It is estimated that 15,000 men will be out of work from this cause alone, before night. The material men have agreed not to furnish material to non-union men.

President Downey, of the Master Builders' association, denied to-night that the lockout applied to employes of firms manufacturing builders' material. He said the carpenters and painters would not be affected. They would be given work right along unless a continuance of the bricklayers' strike brought matters to a standstill.

The Railway Conductors.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—At the nineteenth annual session of the grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors, held in this city to-day, it was announced that twenty-one new divisions had been formed since the last annual meeting and that 2386 new members had been added to the order, which now has a total membership of 16,330. A bill was presented providing for the licensing of railroad engineers and conductors, and a committee to secure congressional action on the bill was appointed. Most of the session was taken up discussing amendments to the constitution and insurance laws and resolutions, all of which were referred to appropriate committees. The session of the convention will probably continue during the present week.

Iowa Druggists in Session.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The State Pharmaceutical association is holding its annual meeting here. There is a large attendance of leading druggists of the state. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, W. C. Bryant, Cedar Falls; vice president, Jerome Burbank, of Allison; secretary, Dr. Rosa Upson, of Marshalltown; treasurer, C. H. Ward, Des Moines. There was a very spirited discussion to-day over the liquor question, a number of the druggists being in favor of petitioning the next legislature to take the sale of liquor out of their hands entirely, as so much odium has been cast upon the business by the action of some lawless druggists.

Texas Smugglers Indicted.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 12.—Colonel E. P. Hord, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of this place, and Captain George Redmond, were indicted yesterday afternoon by the federal grand jury on the ground of conspiracy to defraud the government of revenue. The indictments are the outcome of wholesale smuggling transactions on the Rio Grande border, which have been heretofore published. Other prominent stockmen here have been indicted, but as no arrests have been made yet their names have not been made public.

Potter Leaves Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. T. J. Potter severed his long connection with the Burlington road to-day and this morning he left for Omaha to assume his new duties as first vice president of the Union Pacific.

Prize Stock Cremated.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 12.—The Maine barn, together with twenty-five head of prize Jersey stock and several hogs and sheep on the Nathaniel Thayer estate in Lancaster, was burned to-night. Two other barns were damaged. Loss, $75,000.

RELICS OF FRENCH ROYALTY.

First Day of the Sale of the Crown Jewels in Paris.

HOW THE AUCTION WENT OFF

The Big New York Jewelry House of Tiffany Secures a Diamond Necklace—Some of the Other Bargains.

French Crown Jewels Sold.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, (via Havre) May 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The sale of the crown jewels came off this afternoon with great eclat at the Pavillion de Glore of the Palais du Louvre. On the high platform of the glass dome, surrounded by a crimson velvet canopy trimmed with gold, sparkled all the jewels of the French crown. Two hundred policemen stood at intervals watching the 600 ladies and gentlemen who represented the public. Two hundred jewelers occupied 200 arm chairs near the auctioneer's pulpit, representing the most famous diamond houses of the world. The czar, the sultan of Turkey, the emperor of China, Kaiser Wilhelm, the emperor of Austria, Queen Victoria, the kings of Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Holland and Denmark; the Comte de Paris and the Orleans princes; Rothschild, Bleichroder, Vanderbilts, Barings and the Duke of Westminster all had their agents on hand ready to pick up anything that suited them. The interior of the pavilion was tastefully decorated with red and gold velvet. The ceiling was hung with enormous blue and white cotton. On the walls were three magnificent specimens of Gobelin tapestry, bearing fleur de lys and the crests of the house of Bourbon. One of these tapestries depicted the sacrifice of Iphegenia, which the few royalists present pointed out ironically as a parallel to the sacrifice of tae crown jewels forced upon the French nation by M. Goblet's government.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ROBBERY.

Every possible precaution was taken to guard against robbery. The large vault directly underneath the jewels was occupied by ten policemen. Telephones and electric bell wires communicated with all parts of the hall and with grounds outside the building.

THE AUCTION OPENED.

At 2 o'clock M. Escribe, the commissare priseur, with a staff of two experts—Messers. Vanderheym and Bloche—with six assistant auctioneers, took possession of the auctioneer's platform. M. Escribe, a venerable looking gentleman with snow white hair, florid complection, snow white military mustache, dressed in black, with a red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, brought down every hammer with a loud whack and read the decree of President Grevy, authorizing the sale and then announced the conditions of the sale, stipulating that purchase money must be paid in forty-eight hours and 5 ce uts of the price paid in addition to cover expenses of the sale.

THE FIRST SALES.

At twenty-two minutes past 2 M. Escribe brought the ivory hammer down with another loud whack and offered lot No. 1 for sale, consisting o' two diamond balls attached to two silver hairpins. The two balls contained 324 diamonds, weighing 150 carats. This beautiful epingles de coiffure had been often worn by Empress Eugene. The first offer was 16,000 francs, at which price it was knocked down to M. Alfred Doutroulong, a jeweler of Lille, who is believed to be one of the agents of the Orleans princes. The hammer fell exactly at forty-three minutes past 2, thus taking up eleven minutes. During the sale the two precious hairpins were handed about among those present, the jewelers, one after the other, taking them in their fingers, holding the diamonds close to the mouth, breathing on them and then gazing at them intently trying to detect flaws.

The second lot was two shoulder knots, made of 1,341 diamonds, 283 carats. These were passed round on a blue velvet tray, and after fifteen minutes lively bidding, knocked down to M. Doutroulong for 84,000 francs, also for the Orleans princes.

Then lot No. 3, epaulettes, 241 diamond s, 144 carats, was sold in about eight minutes to M. Boncaugh, who is believed to represent a syndicate from the London jewelers, for 25,100 francs.

THREE SPLENDID ROSES.

The fourth lot, three splendid roses, made of 522 diamonds, 130 carats, was passed from hand to hand, about fifty jewelers breathing on them one after another, scrutinizing each stone. One old man, with strong Jewish features, breathed very violently indeed on the dazzling roses and afterward wiped them with a large red and yellow silk handkerchief. This operation, however, called forth the remonstrances of police officers and was not repeated. These roses, after fourteen minutes' bidding, were sold to Roavant & Depres, Paris jewelers, 62 due d Esautteville, for 44,100 francs. General Chang Cha Tong, of the Chinese embassy, who was present at the sale in full Chinese costume, made a bid for these roses, but not buy them.

Lot 5, a knot with two tassels composed of 2,438 diamonds weighing 137 carats, sold to Schlesinger, jeweler, 9 rue Chauchat, Paris, for 42,200 francs.

Lot 6, a diamond ring, was bought by M. Doutroulong for 16,100 francs. Lot 7, a small crescent, was baught by Schlesinger, a Paris jeweler, for 21,400 francs. Lot 8, a hair pin made of 477 diamonds weighing 66 carats, was sold for 17,000 francs to M. Doutroulong. Lot 9, consisting of seven diamond stars, sold for 22,800 francs to several firms of Parisian jewelers.

THE TIFFANYS' PURCHASE.

At half past five the tenth lot, consisting of a necklace of four rivieres, made of 222 diamonds weighing 363 carats, was, after thirty-five minutes very spirited bidding, knocked down to the Paris representative of the Messrs. Tiffany of New York for 183,000 francs. This was beyond all comparison the finest lot of to-day's sale, and the auction ended to begin to-morrow afternoon.

Immediately after the sale I asked Tiffany's agent if he bought the necklace for any private buyer in New York or simply for the firm.

He replied: "No, for the firm only."

I asked: "What do you think of the prices for which the jewels are selling?"

He answered: "Almost everything to-day went for 50 per cent to 100 per cent more than the intrinsic market value. The only lot that went at a reasonable price was the necklace."

To-day's sale thus ended with the sale of the ten least valuable lots of the collection and the purchase money amounted over half a million francs. There are altogether forty-eight lots. Each gem will be sold separately. The sale will thus last ten days at least.

A Very Sensational Experiment.

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PARIS, (via Havre), May 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A highly sensational hypnotic experiment was achieved in a private performance yesterday at the Folies Bergere. The curtain rose and revealed a large cage of three lions. Signor Giacometti, the lion tamer, then enters the cage and makes the lions jump about and roar. Then a pretty young lady in a white dress applies and is hypnotised by M. De Torcy according to the methods of Dr. Charcot. De Torcy and his hypnotised young lady enter the cage, the animals being kept in check by the lion tamer. De Torcy compels the young lady to fall on the lions' backs and to place her head in a lion's mouth held open for the purpose by the lion tamer. The seance winds up by the young lady, who is put in a rigid, acute cataleptic state, resting with her head on a stool and her feet on another and the lions jumping over her. One of the lions placed its paws on the patient's thizh, and, catching in its mouth a piece of meat attached to a cord, thereby firing a pistol fastened to the roof of the cage. The lions all jumped about and roared furiously, and in the midst of the excitement De Torcy brings his patient out of the hypnotic trance and removes her from the cage. The prefect of police has not yet allowed this performance to be given in public, but the private performance was so vociferously applauded that is believed the restriction will soon be removed.

A Congo Coon Christened.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELS, May 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—For the first time in this country a young negro from Congo was christened yesterday by Bishop Vandenbergh in the chapel of Archbishop Ric, of Mechlin. His original name, Wamba, was changed to Henri Leopold. The Queen of the Belgians stood godmother. He had been brought here seven months ago and had already mastered the elements of French and Belgian. The ceremony was very interesting. Wamba wore a gold watch and chain presented to him by his godmother. He will henceforth serve as interpreter on board of ships running from Antwerp to Congo.

Rejected a Reduction.

PARIS, May 12.—The cabinet to-day rejected the resolution of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies for greater reductions of the estimates and the ministers will now await the issue of the dispute next Tuesday in the chamber of deputies.

The action of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies yesterday in refusing to accept the proposal of Premier Goblet to reduce the government estimates 13,000,000 francs on the ground that still greater economies were demanded, is now believed to constitute a complete rupture between the cabinet and the committee. The whole matter will be referred to the chamber of deputies for action. The newspapers regard a cabinet crisis possible.

France and Germany.

PARIS, May 11.—The government has closed the envelope factory at Mariansville, near Turnerville, the property of a German named Schmertz, who employed men belonging to the German Imperial army. The incident is supposed to be a prelude to other reprisals against Germans. La France denounces Laboulove, French ambassador at St. Petersburg, for retaining a Prussian in his service as chasseur.

Russia Wants Ayoob.

VIENNA, May 12.—The report is current here that the Russian minister at Teheran is trying to induce the Persian government to liberate Ayoob Khan for whose safe keeping England pays a subsidy.

Under Arms.

VIENNA, May 12.—One hundred and forty thousand Austrian soldiers are under arms in Dalmatia, prepared for a campaign. The Montenengrin army is reported ready for action also.

Bismarck's Libel Law.

BERLIN, May 12.—The editor of the Freisinger Zeitung has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month for libeling Prince Bismarck's political character.

Obituary.

PARIS, May 12.—Jean Baptiste Joseph Diendonne Boussingault, member of the institute, is dead. He was eighty-five years old.

Parnell Starts For London.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Parnell left Kingston this morning for London.

Killed While Hunting.

GARDEN GROVE, Ia., May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—On last Tuesday Montie Harris, the sixteen-year-old son of James Harris, living about twelve miles south of this place, took his dog and gun and went squirrel hunting. The boy not returning, his father and brother searched all day Wednesday, but without finding any trace of the missing boy. On their return home Wednesday evening they found the dog and were more alarmed than ever. Early this morn ng the search was resumed, and in a short time the boy was found dead in the bed of a creek a mile from the house, shot in the left breast, and all of his clothing on the upper part of his body burned off. It is supposed that the boy accidentally shot himself while crossing the stream on a log, the faithful dog staying with him for twenty-four hours and then went for help.

A Mutual Insurance Collapse.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Mutual Benefit association of this city, which has been in existence for the past six or seven years' at a meeting of directors to-day decided to close up its affairs. The company had at one time over 3,600 members, but by withdrawals and lapses the number has dwindled down to less than 600. Since the company was organised it has paid out over $61,000 in premiums on deaths and has now on hand about $20,000, which will be distributed pro rata among the survivors. W. G. Stewart was recommended for receiver by the stockholders.

Earlville Had No Engine.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A supposed incendiary fire took place at Earlville between 11 p. m. and 2 a. m. last night destroyed fifteen business houses and dwellings, leaving nothing standing north of the railroad track except two drug and one hardware store. The loss is $150,000; insurance, $75,000. A strong wind was blowing and the town had no steam engine.

Conductor Fatally Injured.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This morning between 4 and 5 o'clock Conductor George Cooley, in charge of a mixed Rock Island train, was crushed and fatally injured while setting out stock cars at the Rock Island stock yards west of the city. He was one of the best known conductors on the Rock Island road.

Gas Men in Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The Western Gas Light association met in this city to-day and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Emerson McMillan, of Columbus, O.; first vice president, George T. Ramsell, of Vincennes, Ind.; second vice president, E. J. King, of Jacksonville, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Littleton, of Quincy, Ill. The next convention will be held in Chicago in May, 1888.

The Rio Grande's Annual Statement.

DENVER, May 12.—The officers of the Denver & Rio Grande railway to-day made public the earnings and expenditures of the road for the year ending December 21, 1886, which are as follows: Total earnings, $6,738,077.47; expenses, $4,228,416.68; net earnings, $2,510,660.79.

High License For Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., May 12.—By a vote of 53 to 34 the house passed the high license bill heretofore mentioned in these dispatches. The general tax is placed at $500, and on wholesale and retail establishments at $800.

O'BRIEN IN QUEBEC.

He Makes Another Ringing Speech For Oppressed Ireland.

QUEBEC, May 12.—In his speech here to-night O'Brien said he had to express his acknowledgments, not merely to his friends but to his opponents, for the courtesy and fair play he had received up to the present time. He believed that a good many prejudices and misunderstandings which had arisen with reference to his visit were being already dispelled, and expressed confidence that the more the subject was thrashed out the more severely every human and liberty-loving man in Canada would condemn the conduct of Lord Lansdowne; and more, they would recognize that his visit was the only means left to avert the total destruction of an entire community of oppressed and cruelly wronged tenants. The Irish people had not sought this quarrel with Lord Lansdowne. He had himself forced it by making himself the champion and standard-bearer of the worst and most inhuman class of rack-renters in Ireland. [Hisses.]

"The Montreal Herald of to-day," he continued, "took up the position, with which I do not for one moment quarrel, that the Canadian people would not take on the statement of others the assertion that Lord Lansdowne was as black as he was painted until the other side was heard from. I invite or challenge Lord Lansdowne to answer or dispute a single fact which the Herald says should not be accepted until he has had an opportunity of doing this."

O'Brien continued his address with an eloquent peroration, predicting an early deliverance from landlordism in Ireland and from the curse and from abomination of Dublin castle rule.

Shut Out at Toronto.

TORONTO, May 12.—The city council met this afternoon, when the renting of St. Andrew's hall for William O'Brien's lecture Tuesday was discussed. It was stated that the council had information that a breach of the peace would occur if O'Brien lectured in that hall, and the property owners in the locality were afraid that their property would be damaged. In these circumstances it was decided to refuse to allow the hall to be used for the lecture. Mullican president of the local branch of the National league, who was present, intimated that he would suffer the damages. He also stated that he had been refused the opera house, the Princess street rink, the Shaw street rink and the pavilion music hall. It is doubtful if a hall in the city can be procured.

Mayor How, and sent the following reply to O'Brien's telegram from Montreal of last night: "I cannot encourage you to come to Saturday's meeting. You are misinformed as to the facts, as you probably have been as to the sentiments of our people here. A meeting has not been called to demand the official prohibition of your meetings, but to express the opinion of our citizens as to the propriety of your coming here at all. We understand your object in coming is to attack the representative of her majesty, at present our guest, on personal grounds, as to the truth of which, as a matter of fact, we neither can nor should be called upon to judge. Our sense of fair play here will not justify an attack on a public platform of the gentleman, who, by reason of the high office which he holds, is not privileged to meet and answer his accusor in like manner. If you persist in coming, I shall afford you the protection which the law allows, but I would advise you to accept the decision of Saturday's meeting, which, I believe, will represent the true sentiments of all classes in this city.

[Signed] W. H. HOWLAND,
Mayor of Toronto.

A Kick at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Canada, May 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This city is called the Derry of Canada. Just now it is full of determined Orangemen. They are waiting to hear officially that O'Brien is coming and they will flood the town with his opponents. In a letter to the Journal, James Marshall, a prominent localist, hopes that those who desire the peace of the city will see that O'Brien is kept away. Lord Lansdowne, the representative of her gracious majesty, Mr. Marshall says, cannot defend himself, but if the government of a day will not do it there is loyalty enough in Canada to protect him and his noble lady. Mr. Marshall counsels those parties who would bring O'Brien to the city to beware in time. "We want to live in peace," he says, "but peace with honor." Mr. Marshall also says that all Orangemen in this section have been notified to be in readiness and that by a simple message he can fill the town and will at all hazards prevent O'Brien from making an address. O'Brien is billed for the 16th inst.

More Unfavorable Comment.

LONDON, May 12.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—The Daily Telegraph, commenting on O'Brien's trip, says: "If the fortunes of Mr. O'Brien's tour are correctly foreshadowed by the incidents of his landing we may expect lively proceedings. The public intelligence of Canada ought to rebel against O'Brien's impudent propaganda, and if it does it is quite possible the revolt may rise to an indignant height and lead to riotous collisions."

The Standard this morning says: "Gladstone's speech is so extraordinary that it is difficult to regard as serious the utterances of a statesman who has been thrice premier. It will add fresh strength to the disaffected elements in Ireland and will lend impetus to the renewed struggle against the authority of civil government. If anything could induce the Nationals not to yield in their efforts to make unwritten laws supreme it would be the opinion Mr. Gladstone has seen fit to deliver on the morality of boycotting and his justification of that most cruel and tyrannical of the league's methods."

The Anglo-Haytien Question.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 12.—The British special commissioner reached here direct from Port Au Prince. The Anglo-Haytien question has been settled on the basis foreshadowed some time ago. President Solomon paid in cash and gave bonds to the British commissioner to the amount of $250,000. It is claimed President Solomon not only paid the money willingly, but expressed himself as wholly satisfied with the amicable settlement of the claim.

Americans in Mexican Prisons.

TUCSON, A. T., May 12.—The Citizen yesterday published a letter dated Soharipa, Sonora, Mexico, April 20, signed G. D. Garcia. The writer says that he is an American citizen; that last Sunday he was accosted by the prefect of the district who asked him to vote for him at the election then being held. Garcia refused on the ground of being an American, and the prefect sent him to jail where he has been ever since with scarcely any sustenance.

Not Sentenced to Death.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 12.—The Dearlo Official denies the report published here yesterday to the effect that the officers concerned in the Nogales affair have been shot. The denial of execution by the government organ creates a feeling of relief, as among Americans there is a sentiment that the punishment of death awarded the officers is too severe.

The Fisheries.

OTTAWA, May 12.—Sir John McDonald, in reply to questions yesterday, said he knew nothing of any proposal to suspend the operation of the fishery protection fleet. No answer has yet been received from the United States government to Salisbury's alternate proposals for a mixed commission to settle the fisheries question.

Kentucky Republicans.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—The republican state convention adjourned last night after completing the ticket by nominating W. H. Childers, superintendent of public instruction, and T. J. Tinsley, register of the land office.

Brickmakers On a Strike.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Five hundred brickmakers employed at Pullman, Ill., struck to-day.

HE WASN'T AFRAID OF GOULD

Morisini Takes the Stand Before the Pacific Investigating Commission.

THE "WIZARD" CLOSE-MOUTHED.

Russel Sage Examined and Exhibits Remarkable Forgetfulness Concerning Certain of His Transactions.

The Union Pacific Investigation.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Investigation before the Pacific railway commission opened today with G. P. Morosini on the stand. He was of the firm of W. C. Connor & Co., bankers and brokers, in 1879 to 1885. Jay Gould and his son George were also members of the firm. Witness knew nothing of the books of the firm. "I never asked Gould where they were," said the witness, "but Mr. Gould testified on the stand that he knew nothing them. Gould is a man of few words and I did not bother him about it."

Commissioner Anderson asked Morosini: "Are you afraid of Mr. Gould?"

"I am not afraid of anything. I tried in every way in my power to find the books, but never could. I know that Mr. Gould was a large holder of Union Pacific stock, which he kept in his vault. I don't know that he had made large purchases of Kansas Pacific stock just prior to the consolidation. I don't remember that I signed the ratification for consolidation as a holder of over $2,000,000 of Kansas Pacific stock. I owned no such stock.