

M. ROUVIER ROUTED.

France's Cabinet Goes Down With the Decoration Scandal.

ALL THE MINISTERS RESIGN.

Exciting Scenes in the Chamber During the Decisive Vote.

PROMINENT MEN INTERVIEWED.

Various Opinions on Who Will Form the New Ministry.

BUYING OUT ENGLISH LANDLORDS

Gladstonians Looking Forward With Much Hopefulness to the Introduction of Such a Bill

By the Ministry—Foreign News.

The French Cabinet Overthrown.

Paris, (via Havre), Nov. 19.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]—The sitting of the chambers was short, sharp and decisive. Clemenceau opened the ball by demanding the immediate interpellation of the general political situation. Rouvier, president of the council, replied that the cabinet was unable to accept the discussion, as the conversion of the debt was fixed for November 14 to 24, and rentes were already discounted, one franc and a new fall would seriously disturb the market. Rouvier continued that the government was at the disposal of the motions of the parliament and would not try to interrupt it. Then, continuing: "Public power is without authority. The administration is disorganized. The tribunals and prefects of police are trying to throttle each other, and the public chafes up the blows. This infamy can no longer last. France demands a discussion now, this instant."

Clemenceau, turning upon Rouvier, glared at him, replied: "Don't try to assume the role of president of the chamber, and don't try to interrupt me." Then, continuing: "Public power is without authority. The administration is disorganized. The tribunals and prefects of police are trying to throttle each other, and the public chafes up the blows. This infamy can no longer last. France demands a discussion now, this instant."

Here Clemenceau then descended the tribune amid roars of applause and the frenzied approbation of the left. M. DeLanish then mounted the tribune to support Clemenceau, but was interrupted by Jules Ferry, who cried out: "No debates should be allowed on the question whether the discussion should be immediate or not?"

Cries resounded of "Shut up!" "Don't interfere!" and Ferry was silent, although there were many ironical remarks addressed to him, such as "If you have got anything to say get up on the tribune and say it like a man." Brandy d'Asson, with his big, bushy beard, then mounted the tribune, and from the extreme right point of view said: "Immediate discussion is imperative and I don't care whether the ministry is upset or not. One republican ministry is as bad and rotten as another, and my electors don't want any more of them."

The vote was taken amid great excitement. By 328 against 242 the chamber voted for the dissolution of the cabinet. Twenty-five members of the extreme right voted with Clemenceau. Rouvier then, with a pleasant smile and cool as cucumber, mounted the tribune and said: "The chamber will decide whether to discuss the interpellation in the absence of the ministry, for the ministry now retires or will wait till a new ministry is formed."

Clemenceau then, interrupting, shouted: "No, I cannot interpellate an absent ministry. I withdraw my interpellation." The setting adroove till Monday and the ministers all drove off in their broughams to the Elysee, where they placed their resignations in Grevy's hands. The resignation terms please everybody, even the ministers themselves.

There is in the lobbies of the chamber, after the vote, was remarkable. Amid the hubbub of voices, the rushing to and fro of perspiring deputies, no clamor of inquisitive journalists. M. Floquet strolled out, taking it cool and smoking a cigar. He seemed to be the only cool person in the building. Everyone else was shouting, laughing, chattering and questioning. On the first reflection after the flash of excitement, everyone, even the beaten ministers, seemed delighted. The ministers were pleased at getting rid of the odium of office; all the radicals rejoiced at getting rid of the obnoxious cabinet; all the monarchists chuckled at the thought of discredit lately come upon the republic; all the moderate republicans made merry over the difficulties of Rouvier's successors.

As I was leaving the chamber I walked back with his inseparable assistant, Waugham. "Well, M. Rochefort, does this mean a Clemenceau ministry?" "Rochefort laughed sardonically. "Of course."

"Who is the coming man?" said I. "Freycinet," replied Rochefort. "Next I captured Prince Victor's adviser, Jollibois. "Can you prophesy the name of the next minister, M. Jollibois?" "No, indeed. What do you think it matters to us?"

Cassagnac had a regular mob of journalists hanging on to his skirts as he passed down the lobby discussing the situation. He was in rare spirits. "I voted against the cabinet," said he.

So did Souveio Donato, his brother journalist, whom I presently interviewed. "Do you foresee a dissolution?" said I. "First we may expect a Goulet ministry," he answered, "probably with Boulanger. After that dissolution is possible. If we have another election we may expect a conservative majority in the chamber."

Meanwhile I heard Henri Maret, the radical, exclaiming: "Tous les republicains sont des imbéciles," an odd sentiment for a friend of Clemenceau.

The Resignations Accepted.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Rouvier, upon leaving the chamber of deputies, accosted Clemenceau and said: "You have relieved me of a troublesome burden. I have now to advise President Grevy to send for you to form a ministry."

President Grevy has accepted the resignations of the ministers.

The Journal Des Debats says the fixed intention of the president is not to resign. A resignation, he holds, would create a mischievous precedent, as his successors would thereby be bound to resign every time public opinion expressed their disapproval of only M. Gragnon, late prefect of police, and M. Wilson are implicated in the letter scandal.

President Grevy held consultations this evening with De Freycinet, Floquet and other prominent statesmen. The president has asked the members of the cabinet to continue the performance of their duties until a new ministry is formed. The republican groups are trying to organize a union of the various parties, a view which is considered an unassailable power in the chamber.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Standing of the Different Factions on Certain Measures.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, Nov. 19.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]—Whatever opinion may be entertained in other quarters, the government itself is quite convinced that its strength and popularity is increasing. The union cause is its safeguard, and behind that it stands intrenched, yet its personal weakness is manifest to all who look below the surface. Mr. Balfour is not a man to be trifled with. Mr. Balfour is the ablest man in the ministry after Lord Salisbury, what conclusion can be arrived at as regards all the others? At party meetings and in party journals Mr. Balfour is held up to the admiration of the world as a model of statesmanship and courage. If he at any rate has the same sense of humor he must often have a hearty laugh over the ludicrous pranks with which he is staffed. When two conservatives meet they stick their tongues in their cheeks at all this pantomime. What has Balfour done? In what has he displayed matchless courage and his transcendent abilities? Nobody can precisely tell where this Irish executive has been showing firmness. The Irish constabulary have often exhibited courage, and Balfour claims not for it. It is doubtful whether he can do very well for personal purposes, but his bubble will only float in air for a time. When the ordeal of parliamentary criticism begins again there will be something said which the pet of the season will not like so well as sugar praises, on which he now lives.

The opposition, in fact, mean to make things very unpleasant all round. Their object is to force a dissolution. They will not be able to do it in my opinion.

On the Irish question the government can get a majority of from eighty to a hundred any night, but how about the numerous side issues which may be sprung upon any government, especially upon that now in power? There was no opportunity last session of subjecting it to this test, because every night was seized by the ministry, private members were present at both sides of the house. That cannot happen again. I doubt whether even the conservatives would submit to it in ordinary sessions. Any member may bring up a question which involves a possible defeat of the government. If Mr. Gladstone introduced a bill for the disestablishing of the Welsh church a great many liberal unionists would be compelled to vote against it. Mr. Balfour wishes to show that the ministerial clique has some modicum of reason for calling him a man of ability. He thinks he can settle the land question. I think he is mistaken. But he may possibly settle the ministry.

Then there are dangers with the budget. Goschen feels that this year he must do something more to sustain his reputation than to dip his hand into the sinking fund. He has been called a great financier, but no one could explain why. Anyhow he must live up to his character, therefore he must do something original. Some economy has really been exercised owing to the dexterity with which the ministry first abused Lord Randolph Churchill's ideas. He was driven out of the ministry for striving to check the extravagances of jobs, and very ministers who are him out are now using his invention and calling it their own. That, too, may prove a dangerous trick to play in the long run, though at present it is successful. For its help Mr. Goschen will be able to make a great show of economy and produce a dazzling budget, but it is scarcely possible that the chancellor of the exchequer will be able to manipulate the national finances at his will under the cry that the union is in danger. It may be possible to cry out without once too often.

Radicals made a terrible blunder in leading any countenance to the attacks on the police or to the riots in London, but they are now taking the other line and Gladstone's letter did much to save them. If there are no further disturbances the incident may be forgotten by the time parliament opens. The renewal of the rioting will be worth another fifty votes to the ministry.

The position to-day is this: The conservatives stand united on the Irish question, but with some serious elements of disturbance latent among them. The Gladstonians are also united, but some of them are very much offended by the encouragement given by others to socialism and lawlessness. The liberal unionists are bound to the ministry by the knowledge that dissolution would be fatal to them. Having no independent organization of their own, some of their seats would be won by the conservatives and some by the Gladstonians. They would be ground to powder between the upper and nether millstone. Thus stand the three parties.

Now what about the Parnellites? There is a preliminary question about Mr. Parnell: What are his ideas and plans? I have asked two of his friends these questions. They only shake their heads. The plain truth is that Mr. Parnell, from various causes, is no longer regarded as the leader of the Irish movement. His health is in a bad state and there are other causes of disqualification. There have been serious personal differences in the party here. Now, there was

the O'Shea affair. All the world heard something about that. Tim Healy took care it should. Where has Healy been through the recess? Is he to be numbered among the sore heads? Harrington says Parnell is not lost, only he can't be found. I believe that sorely any of his supporters have heard from him directly or indirectly for over two months. He has expressed no opinion whatever, of the recent campaign. I was assured that he has not even sent a message to O'Brien. My informant, a nationalist, added that he had served his turn and done his work, but the movement has got beyond him now. Either Dillon or O'Brien will be the next leader. I have heard something like this before and when Parnell chooses to reappear on the scene the others all fall back to their old places. Parnell's inaction of late indicates that something is wrong, but the unscrupulous king will not do the home rulers. It needs no prophet to foretell that the next session will be one of the most momentous in the history of the British parliament.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE ELYSEE HANDICAP.

Parisian Gamblers Wagering Money On Grevy's Successor.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, (via Havre), Nov. 19.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]—The weather this week has been a succession of frosts and thaws, varied by occasional snow storms, with a tropical shower this morning, and this afternoon the sun burst out for a few moments, and now, at 5 o'clock, the day is cold, the thermometer registering 30 degrees Fahrenheit. Now that the racing season is over all the betting fraternity are turning themselves to running for the Elysee handicap when Greys quits it. The latest quotations are 40 to 1 against Ferry, 2 to 1 against Freycinet, 3 to 1 against Sade Carnot, 10 to 1 against Anatole de Laforge. Most of the sporting predictions are naming Freycinet as the probable winner. M. Grevy, however, seems firm in his resolution to remain at the Elysee. He said on Monday last, "I am an eighty-four years old man and no politician can come upon me greater than that which has now struck me. I have only perhaps a year more to live and this year I am willing to make a complete sacrifice. The executive power cannot be attacked by the legislature, however, except in case of high treason, and nobody has yet charged me with that. I am the trusted friend of the nation, and I am bound to make the French respect it, and I shall defend it against everybody, and if dissolution cannot be voted by the senate I have at all events the power of prorogation, and if forced to shall make use of it."

Such were the words used by M. Grevy yesterday. At all events the president holds the trump in his hand. He cannot be dismissed without a revolution. If pushed to the wall at any moment he can dismiss his assailants. Suppose, getting weary of being baited, he were some morning to exclaim: "All right, gentlemen, you are sick of me and I am of you. Let's have a dissolution and ask the country to choose between us."

The faces of some of the deputies would look singularly black at the idea and we should probably find little anxiety to pick up the glove flung down by the Elysee. Of course, it might still be that the senate would refuse to sanction the dissolution demanded by Grevy, but it is not likely. From time immemorial the senate has been only too glad to be disagreeable, not the lower house, which is always so fond of dictating to it. The chances are that Grevy would get what he wanted, and who can tell what kind of a chamber of deputies might be returned in the presence of the recent scandal, corruption and political imbecility.

THE ATTACK ON M. PARTOLIS.

The story unfolded at the inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent assault on M. Partolis reads like a romance. Four persons have been arrested, among them being an individual called Zulpa, who was colored by M. Partolis. Zulpa declares that as he was taking a stroll in the Avenue Wagram on the night of the 8th inst., he was accosted by a well-dressed person, who took him by the hand and said: "My child, will you allow me to offer you a drink at the nearest cafe. I have to speak to you of grave matters."

"Rather," replied Zulpa. "When they were comfortably installed the generous stranger suggested that Zulpa had better ask some of his friends to join them. Three rowdy loafers were consequently also invited to drink and the stranger unfolded his scheme. "My wife has a lover," said he, "and I wish to be avenged on him, but as he is stronger than I am I should feel obliged if you would do the job for me. You must fall upon him and hit him on the face. Be sure you smash his teeth. I want him to be disgraced. For the insignificant and paltry sum of 10 francs a head the four ruffians consented to settle the supposed Zulpa's debt for him. A second sum of 10 francs apiece, however, was subsequently handed to them when they lay in wait at a wine shop. Zulpa then darted out at the corner of the Rue Juliette Lambert and attacked M. Partolis. He got rather the worst of it and four of the five sounders are now in the hands of justice. It is firmly believed in many quarters that M. Wilson instigated the ruffians to murder M. Partolis, and that it was to obtain possession of the documents that comprise Wilson in the affair of the forged documents in the Lemousin case.

BLAINE SHOWS HIS MODESTY.

There are new arrivals of Americans daily. Mr. Blaine has decided to make a trip to Italy the first week in December. He was the guest of Baron von Hoffman last night at the Grand Opera. The performance was chic and Mr. Blaine was highly pleased. M. Blavett, the popular secretary general of the opera, offered to accompany Blaine to the famous foyer de danse of the opera and show him the intricate machinery and lyric mysteries behind the scenes. Forty ballet girls and figurantes were walking about the foyer de danse, chatting, flirting and eating bonbons, but in spite of all these attractions Blaine declined to accept the amiable and well-meant invitation.

Mr. Jay Gould and family are awaiting ad-

vice from Marseilles before they decide on the date of their departure from Paris. Commodore H. B. Slaven sailed to day on the Gasconne.

Recent arrivals are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Plympton and the Misses Plympton, of Buffalo; Mr. W. W. Coleman, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. William Post, the Misses Post, Mrs. Chouteau, Mrs. T. Taylor, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, New York; Mrs. J. E. Day, Chicago; Mrs. General William Hayes, Yonkers.

Those who have left Paris are ex-Congressman and Mrs. John H. Alley and Miss Hancock, for Madrid and thence to Egypt; General and Mrs. Lucas H. Warren, of Philadelphia, have gone again; Moro Phillips, Jr., has gone to Italy; Mrs. P. Cail, of Rhode Island, left yesterday for Switzerland.

A BEAUTIFUL THEATER DRESS.

A beautiful theater costume was sent off to-day to New York for a well known society wife. It was lemon-colored crepe skirt over a petticoat of lemon-colored silk, down the sides with satin stripes dotted with black. The short jacket was of black moire antique silk, with loose lemon crepe, front and elbow sleeves of lemon crepe, with bands of lemon-colored ribbons.

A PARISIAN TRAGEDY.

A Celebrated Fencing Master Shot Dead By One of His Pupils. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, (via Havre), Nov. 19.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]—A tragic incident occurred to-day at No. 23 Rue de Lachausse Danten, at the fashionable fencing academy of M. Chalazet. At 11 o'clock this morning M. Chalazet and M. Jaevoh, the famous Parisian maître d'armes, were sitting in an ante-room sipping vermouth and smoking cigarettes. Suddenly M. Rogault, a wealthy young Parisian of thirty-two years, a pupil of Chalazet, entered the room with a preoccupied air. Chalazet and Rogault have always been on the best of terms and Chalazet, as usual, held out his hand to Rogault, who refused to shake hands and slapped Chalazet across the cheek, then drew a revolver and shot Chalazet right through the heart, killing him instantly. Rogault seemed suddenly to become a maniac. He fired at Jacob, who came to the relief of Chalazet, but missed him. He then shot and wounded two other gentlemen who were in the fencing room. Rogault then put the barrel of the revolver under his right ear and blew out his brains. The amateur fencers wounded were M. Hort Andez and Albert Durande. This affray has caused intense excitement, as all the parties are well known in society and Jacobs and Chalazet are among the most famous maître d'armes in Europe.

BISMARCK AND THE CZAR.

A Long Conference on the Affairs of the Two Countries. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Berlin, Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Nothing has been officially announced in regard to Prince Bismarck's long interview with the czar, it is an open secret in diplomatic circles that Bismarck energetically urged the czar to assist in putting an end to Russia's economic war with Germany. He is understood to have spoken frankly and earnestly with the czar, and to have pointed out, in plain language, the personal obstacles which existed in the Russian government and operated against the restoration of amicable relations. If the conditions proposed by Bismarck be fulfilled there will probably be a reconstruction of the Russian ministry. The czar, it is believed, is ready to throw over the heads of his advisers and to check the current European policy of non-prochement between Russia and Germany is effected it will remain with the influence of Russia toward a triple alliance.

Women Burglars.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The constable of Dodge, small town, has just brought three prisoners to Fremont to-day and confined them in the county jail. Their names are Koka Beharand, Wilhelmina Sanehel, and Fred Beharand. One of the women has with her a young child. They had a preliminary hearing before Justice Hasson, who burglarizing James Glenn's store at Dodge and held in \$500 bail, in default of which they are confined in jail.

Hog Cholera in Otee County.

TALMAGE, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special to the BEE.]—Some farmers in the vicinity of town are suffering considerable loss from so-called hog cholera. Hog raising is carried on extensively here, and the rapid spread of this giant destroyer is causing much alarm.

Belligerent Kansas.

BREKLEMAN, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A desperate county seat war is now in progress in Cheyenne county, Kansas. Bird City and Wano are rival towns. When the county seat election was held a year ago Wano won by a good majority but was counted out by Bird City ballot box stuffers. At a recent election politics were ignored and the only question as to the qualification of candidates was, Is he a Wano man or is he a Bird City man? In this election all the Wano candidates were chosen by majorities ranging from 100 to 300, but as before they were counted out by the Bird City crowd. This was too much for the Wanoites, so they organized an amateur army of vigilantes. The vigilantes and Bird City men arrived here at an early hour this morning took forcible possession of the court house and county records at Bird City. An opposition force is now organizing and couriers have arrived here to purchase arms for the Bird City men. Serious trouble is looked for before morning.

A Collision in Texas.

GALVESTON, Nov. 19.—A south-bound passenger train on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad collided last night at Alvin Junction, near here, with a water train. Engineer Hitchcock and Fireman Compton of the water train, were instantly killed. Baggage man Reynolds and Express Messenger Levy will probably die. None of the passengers were injured. Both trains were wrecked.

Bishop Bedell III.

GAMBER, O., Nov. 19.—Bishop Bedell, of the Episcopal diocese of Cleveland, is seriously ill.

ONCE MORE A FREE WOMAN.

Mrs. Shellenberger Acquitted of the Charge of Murder.

THE JURY OUT THREE HOURS.

A Proposed Extension of the Missouri Pacific From Beatrice to Hastings—Burglars in Dodge County—State Events.

Mrs. Shellenberger Acquitted. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The final act in Nebraska City's celebrated murder case has ended, and Mrs. Shellenberger is a free woman. The district court room was crowded all day to witness the last hours of the trial. The defense had a large delegation of ladies from Nebraska City summoned to testify to the character of the defendant and her treatment of the murdered girl. Several of the state's witnesses, who had been subpoenaed to appear yesterday, were not on hand and last evening the judge issued attachments for them, the officers returning from Nebraska City this morning with the delinquentes. Mrs. Thomas Wyman, Mrs. Ollie Brubaker and Miss Edna Gilson were late among the number brought on attachments. In the giving of this testimony a noticeable fact was that numbers of the witnesses evidently desired to make the testimony as light as possible against Mrs. Shellenberger.

The last evidence was given early in the afternoon and the arguments consumed the time until 4 o'clock. Judge Chapman charged the jury and at 5 o'clock the twelve men retired. After being out three hours they returned at 8 o'clock with a verdict of not guilty.

The crime for which Mrs. Shellenberger was on trial was the murder of her little daughter. Her husband, who had already been convicted of the same offense, it will be remembered, was lynched at Nebraska City last spring by a mob of neighbors.

To Parallel the B. & M. SUTTON, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A movement in the interest of the extension of the Missouri Pacific as a parallel road from Crete to Hastings has been in progress here for some time, and to-night a meeting was held in the opera house which the forces of Sutton, Harvard, Saxtonville, Grafton, Fairmont, Exeter, Friend and Dorchester were represented by delegations of prominent business men. Telegrams were read from General Manager Clark, in which he expressed a willingness to meet a committee of citizens in the interest of this new project.

The keenest interest was manifested by everybody, and nothing in the way of railroad news has created such general enthusiasm in many months in this part of the state. It has been generally understood for months that the Missouri Pacific will in the early spring extend their line from Crete to Hastings and the idea of a parallel road from Sutton to Hastings, occupying the same system of town lots with universal favor. A committee representing the forces of the B. & M. and the B. & O. were present, and the committee work necessary to secure united action in a definite project was submitted at an early day. The route proposed is from ten to twelve miles shorter than any other, running for seventy-five miles nearly on a straight line through the most productive part of Nebraska and touching more thrifty towns than can be reached by any other line of that length in the west. It is a highly practical route. The following bankers and prominent business men were present and took an active part in the discussion: J. P. S. H. Hasbrouck, C. S. Miller, I. B. Chase, from Fairmont; John Thurston and John Oberly, from Dorchester; John McDougal, H. P. King, L. W. Warren, and L. S. Webb, from Friend; O. P. Baker, C. L. Cleveland, and Dr. Root, from Exeter; B. S. Harrington, from Harvard; John Florine and John W. Mackintosh, from Grafton; J. W. Phillips, from Saxtonville; W. C. H. H. Regan, and C. W. Bannett, from Grafton.

A Fire at Stuart.

STUART, Neb., Nov. 19.—A disastrous fire started in the block occupied by J. F. Haight, yesterday morning. A furious gale was blowing at the time, and sent the flames through the block in a few minutes. In addition to the Haight building, with a large stock of groceries and hardware, J. C. Jordan's business store, which was situated in Woods' livery barn, Chambers' saloon, the Press office, a barber shop and butcher shop, Dr. Roysberry's office and dwelling, G. W. Haight's law office, and Mr. Humphrey's residence were burned. The total loss will reach \$30,000, with little insurance. The vigorous work of the citizens saved the town from entire destruction.

Arrest of Two Families of Michigan Bogus Dollar Makers.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 19.—For some time this city, Sarina, Ont., and the surrounding country has been flooded with bogus mill dollars and nickels. At 4 o'clock this morning the officers who had been working on the case drove into Kimball township, about seven miles from here, and searched the house of John Mack, a farmer and blacksmith, who had been arrested twice before for counterfeiting. They found a complete counterfeiters' outfit, about \$100 in bogus dollars and nickels and some half finished coin. The officers then searched the house of F. W. Earn and when a mile distant they discovered a similar layout and a large quantity of bogus coin. Earn and his wife were arrested and lodged in jail. There is supposed to be a strong case against a Port Huron business man for showing the queer.

Clothes Smuggled to O'Brien.

DUNES, Nov. 19.—The governor of Tulamora jail held to-day that clothing for the use of O'Brien had been smuggled into prison. He at once proceeded to O'Brien's cell and found the prisoner up and wearing a suit of tweed.

THE QUEER.

Arrest of Two Families of Michigan Bogus Dollar Makers. PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 19.—For some time this city, Sarina, Ont., and the surrounding country has been flooded with bogus mill dollars and nickels. At 4 o'clock this morning the officers who had been working on the case drove into Kimball township, about seven miles from here, and searched the house of John Mack, a farmer and blacksmith, who had been arrested twice before for counterfeiting. They found a complete counterfeiters' outfit, about \$100 in bogus dollars and nickels and some half finished coin. The officers then searched the house of F. W. Earn and when a mile distant they discovered a similar layout and a large quantity of bogus coin. Earn and his wife were arrested and lodged in jail. There is supposed to be a strong case against a Port Huron business man for showing the queer.

Says His Partner's Swindled Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Francis O. Boyd has been appointed receiver of the wholesale liquor firm of Horace Webster & Co., of this city, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco, on the application of Horace Webster, who has been in suit against his partners, Charles W. Lawrence and Alexander C. Horne and assistance, Frederick N. Lawrence. Webster says the assignment was made while he was out of the city and was a great surprise to him, as he believed the firm to be solvent. He values his interest in the concern at \$100,000. He discovered that on the day before the assignment was made Charles W. Lawrence drew out \$27,000 for his own use and when to Eugene Lawrence, 7. Webster claims the assignment was made for the purpose of defrauding creditors, and asks that it be set aside.

Anarchist Threats.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Police Captain Gloria has received a letter from the "Committee of American Nihilists," threatening his life and those of other "capitalistic tools," because of his complaining of William's saloon because of noisy anarchists. Gloria says if any anarchist acts are committed he will arrest every anarchist in Newark.

Favorable For the Defense.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A special from Juliet says that the evidence in the Lambert and Bishop insurance case to-day was favorable for the defense.

TOO VENERABLE.

Why the Senate Will Oppose Lamar's Nomination For the Bench.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Among the members of the senate now in the city there has been a great deal of discussion relative to the probability of that body in the event of the nomination of Lamar to the vacancy on the supreme bench. It is said that there is an understanding in the judiciary committee that no nomination for a place in the judiciary shall be reported favorably in the future when the nominee is upwards of sixty years of age. When President Cleveland nominated Mr. Merrick to the position which he now occupies on the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the objection of age was raised against him and after a wordy discussion which lasted about three hours, it was decided to make a favorable report because of the fact that Merrick had been legislated out of a similar position during the war on account of his sentiments expressed at that time. It was on the appeal advanced by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, that the committee finally decided to endorse the nomination of Merrick. It is said by one member of the judiciary committee that an agreement was then and there entered upon that in future no judge should be confirmed who had passed the sixtieth birthday of his life, and that he should be at least sixty-two, and he is possibly over rather than under that age. If, therefore, this agreement is adhered to, the president will probably not be able to get Mr. Dickinson by translating the present secretary to the United States supreme court.

Lamar Protecting the Railways.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It has come to the attention of Secretary Lamar that in carrying out his directions relative to the restoration of lands heretofore withdrawn for indemnity purposes under the grant to the Northern Pacific railroad company, certain registers of local land offices have published lists of lands to be restored, which lists embrace lands within lapping or conflicting limits of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad companies. He has, therefore, directed the commissioners of local land offices to withhold such lists until officers that none of the orders of restoration of lands in the indemnity lands of other roads were intended to interfere with or abridge the rights of the Northern Pacific within the primary limits of any other congressional grant, or rights acquired under withdrawal made for indemnity purposes under grants to the Hastings & Dakota railway company, St. Paul & Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, St. Paul & Sioux City, Sioux Falls & St. Paul, & Winona & St. Peter railroad company, the rights of which companies, under their indemnity withdrawals, have not yet been definitely determined upon.

Pensions Issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions were issued to-day: Charles C. Foster, Quick, Curtis; John Conley, Coleridge. Reissued—Edward Edmunds, David City. Iowa pensions: Nancy, mother of James Perry, Tingley; Mary J. widow of Oliver M. Davis, Des Moines; Hester, widow of John Lillibridge, Woodstock; Peter, father of John G. Rhodes, Drakeville. Original—Charles C. Grand City; John C. Grand City; Fulton; Elias M. Haley, Hewitt; William L. Steele, South Elyria; Simon R. McBride, White Oak; William C. Stryker, Phelps; Indianapolis; William H. Dickerson, Clearfork; Elisha Starbuck, Glenwood; William W. Hathaway, Davenport. Reissued—Marshall Hosley, Grand City; George G. Taylor, P. B. Soles, Mount Ayr; Henry Burneister, Sharon.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—[Special to the BEE.]—Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Roberts, corps of engineers, had been ordered from Philadelphia to Fort Delaware and Finn's Point, N. J., on temporary duty. Surgeon A. K. Smith has been assigned to duty as attending surgeon in New York City, and is expected to be ordered to St. Paul, Minn. The following leaves of absence have been granted: To Assistant Surgeon J. R. Keen, for two months; to Surgeon J. C. Foster, quartermaster, twenty days; to First Lieutenant E. Pas, Second Cavalry, for two months; to Paymaster D. H. Bush, for ten days; to Assistant Surgeon J. M. Horton, for six months.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The postoffice at Abingdon, Colfax county, and Thompson, Holt county, were discontinued to-day. Postoffice at Granger, Palo Alto county, vice H. M. Asher, resigned. The postoffice established at Granger, Palo Alto county, vice George W. Knapp, appointed postmaster.

Death of Judge Bailey.

WATERLOO, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Judge G. B. Bailey, a pioneer of Douglas county, died at this place this morning.

Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The members of the British fisheries commission were formally presented to the president at noon to-day.

Bayard's Assistant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The president to-day appointed George S. Rives, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state.

DE LISSEPS' BIG DITCH.

INDICATIONS THAT THE PANAMA CANAL PROJECT IS PROMISING. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Private letters received in this city from Panama report that no work of any importance is being done on the canal. Two leading firms of contractors are said to be embarrassed financially. Another prominent contractor claims over \$500,000 in unpaid bills. The contractors' important judgments have been filed against the canal company. Several seizures and sales are advertised. "The canal is practically dead already," said a prominent engineer the other day, "though efforts in Paris to galvanize the remains may keep up an appearance of life for some time to come."

California Custom Inspectors Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The United States grand jury has found indictments against ex-Custom Inspectors William A. Boyd, Ferdinand D. Ciprico and six other inspectors for illegally aiding and abetting the landing in the United States of certain foreign-made cigars. The charges are conspiracy and uttering forged certificates. It is estimated that 8,000 to 10,000 Chinamen, not legally entitled to enter the United States, have entered in the last few years through these frauds.

Methodist Church Extension.