

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

HIS MAJESTY THE BACILLUS.

A Discovery Which May Solve the Cancer Problem.

WHY GOULD WENT TO EUROPE.

An English Newspaper's Statement—Afrail of the Wizard—Graham's Murderer Arraigned—How to Exterminate Rabbits.

The Cancer Germ.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The rumor that a Berlin physician has at last succeeded in isolating the bacillus which is supposed to cause cancer, has attracted much attention in Berlin. It is generally thought such a discovery might in some way be advantageous to the crown prince. The discoverer is a young physician, Dr. Scheurline, an assistant at the Royal hospital. Pending further experiments he prefers not to explain his methods and the results of his research. A friend, who has witnessed some of the investigations, explains them to me as follows: "The bacillus in question, which was found in cancerous matter, is peculiar to it. After a microscopic examination, to determine that he was dealing with a new form of micro-life, the family of the bacillus was carefully isolated, and cultivated according to the usual methods. Injections into a dog of portions of this cultivated bacillus broth, produced a chronic sort of cancerous type. Such investigations with these supposed cancer germs were much impeded by a long period of incubation during which, as in the crown case, there may be no decisive signs of disease. For each experiment at least six months will be necessary before any certainty is attained. There is also the difficulty that no animal is subject to cancer, though some species of animals have diseases closely resembling cancer. Even though the discovery is all that is hoped, it is likely to remain for a long time of merely scientific interest. The utmost that can yet be hoped is that some substance may be discovered which will be of service to the patient. Inoculation as practiced for small-pox, and attempted for cholera and hydrophobia, is not to be dreamed of, partly because cancer is not sufficiently common to make the preventing inoculation of the masses practicable. Later, when the cancer declares itself, inoculation would, according to present knowledge, be useless."

Scheurline is positive regarding his discovery, claiming that he has published his experiments he wishes to submit them to the profession in Berlin for their judgment. Cancer, by the way, has long been supposed to have been the result of some micro-organism. Several of the most eminent microscopists have been at work on the same problem. Scheurline hopes he has solved. If this discovery is genuine it will in all probability, greatly aid the physicians in treating all kinds of disease which is more common but as incurable as cancer.

Doctor Scheurline's supposed case of bacillus was to-night the sensation of medical circles. The large hall in the Architecture house was filled to overflowing with nearly all the physicians in Berlin. Under half a dozen microscopes, the supposed cause of the cancer disappeared before scientific eyes, though not before the general expert, Prof. Virchow. Other specialists either were not present or left the room without paying their respects to Bacillus, the hero of the evening. "Not proven" was the verdict of the majority present. Several physicians were quite enthusiastic over the discovery. Scheurline himself remains convinced of the importance and correctness of his investigations but the best authorities, who followed the explanation of the discovery, consider the announcement made was somewhat premature. While there is probably considerable truth in the claim made, there still remains much work to do before the discovery can take position as a recognized scientific fact. All agree that such discovery could in no way directly affect the treatment of the crown prince or aid in restoring him to health.

After the discovery of the cancer bacillus there might yet remain years of work before the means of destroying it can be discovered," said one expert.

Mr. Scheurline's paper and the discussion following it brought out little beyond what has already been telegraphed. In twenty cases the bacillus was found between cancerous tumors. The specimens were cultivated in serum taken from human blood, and were injected into six dogs. The injection yielded in two cases, tumors, which proved to contain the same bacillus. The discussion has raised doubts whether this bacillus is not an accidental product of development or, at least, the result instead of the cause of the cancer.

DOHERTY ARRIGNED.

His Lawyer Thinks He Can Prove a Case of Accident.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Daniel Travers Doherty was brought up this morning at Bow street and duly charged with the murder of Graham. Solicitor Ralph Raphael appeared for him. The client looked fearfully nervous, evidently at last appreciating that in London, shooting with a revolver, which requires the deliberation of drawing, cocking and firing, is regarded differently from what it is in some parts of America. "I have been now quoting what a court official whispered me. A statement made by Graham, in the presence of Doherty was read, the substance of which has already been cabled to the Herald. The accused was then read, handcuffed and guarded. Meeting Mr. Raphael in the corridor of the cells afterward, I asked him if his client would like any statement made by his American friends through the Herald. "Yes," he said, "says from conversation had with him, that I feel sure he has a clear case and will be able to show that this regrettable affair which happened while both were unfortunately under the influence of drink was a mere accident."

I learned that Pat Sheedy, who is a mutual friend of both Graham and Doherty was sent for by the former and entrusted with a verbal disposition of his affairs.

I then visited University college hospital where lies Graham's remains. I saw, in the absence of the house surgeon, the nurse and sister who had charge of the ward that Graham died in. They said he died fully conscious and knew everybody present at his bedside. There was there three gentlemen besides the doctor, and the nurses. The names of the friends are not even known in the hospital. Pat Sheedy, who called every day, was not there at the time but Mrs. Sheedy called at 9:30 p.m. Saturday, shortly before the death, when the doctors decided that it was not advisable to allow any one to see him then. He had taken food during the day both from his mouth and by injection

A MONSTER OF THE WOODS.

Two Ooto County Men Make a Hideous Discovery.

PARALYZED HIM WITH HORROR.

Sensations of a Woodchopper Who Stumbled on the Animal in the Brush—An Intellectual Hunt—Nebraska News.

Neither Beast Nor Human.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 28.—[Special to the BEE.]—Two woodchoppers, John Huff and Lewis Mann, who have been at work on the bottom near Burn, for several months, were in the city last night and related to the BEE correspondent a strange story of their discovery on Friday night of a hideous wild boar. According to Huff's story, which was corroborated by Mann, for some weeks past their shanty had been frequently entered during their absence and the greater portion of their outfits either devoured or carried off. At first they blamed several other woodchoppers who were camped near by, but their denial and the frequent repetition of the depredations put them at a loss for a solution. They securely barricaded their hut and the annoyance ceased. Then their neighbors began to complain of the same mysterious disappearance of their "grab." A farmer near by accused the woodchoppers of robbing his hen roost and even said he at one time at night had seen one of the men running away from one of his corn cribs on his hands and knees.

WESTERN UNION SHARES.

Gould Wants Them Quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The following appears in this evening's issue of the St. James Gazette: It is understood in the United States and this country that one motive of Gould's visit to Europe was to obtain the quotation of Western Union telegraph shares on the London stock exchange, but the distrust of Mr. Gould is so inveterate that a strong opposition is offered to the proposal. It is quite true the stock exchange, in granting this, does not pass any opinion as to the good or bad stock, but still granting this a quoting does, as a matter of fact, give a kind of status to a stock, and the feeling against Gould is so strong that probably the committee would not dare disregard it. Yet it seems unreasonable that the shares of the greatest telegraph company in the world should be refused quotation on the London stock exchange. A way out of the difficulty seems easy. If a syndicate, such as bought the contract of the Baltimore & Ohio railway company, were to be formed here in London to buy and control Western Union shares from Mr. Gould, all reasons for refusing quotations would disappear. The control of the company would pass from Gould to a syndicate of great capitalists who would inspire general confidence. Assurance would be given to shareholders that their business would be properly managed and the business community on both sides of the Atlantic would at the same time, feel a confidence that no tampering with their messages would be permitted. Assuming that the earnings really average 5 1/2 per cent, the purchase, it would seem, could be made with benefit to all parties. Mr. Gould would doubtless accept payment in the 4 per cent bonds of the company and the purchasing syndicate would still have 1 1/2 per cent to serve as a sinking fund or to represent its own profit.

A Plan for Slaughtering Rabbits.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS (via Havre), Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Pastor today proposes to free New South Wales and New Zealand of the rabbit plague in a very original manner. It is well known that these colonies are overrunning with those little animals that they nibble all the food away so as to make sheep raising impossible. Pastor proposes to inoculate New South Wales rabbits with microbes of chicken cholera, which he says will procreate even quicker than rabbits procreate and finally exterminate all the rabbits from the colonies. This idea of the inoculation of rabbits with a deadly disease, and causing the death of millions of these little nibbling animals, has opened a field for the reflection of anti-racism to animal societies.

The Higgins Controversy.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Mark Higgins, who is expected to reach this city in a few days from the orient is believed to be the subject of international diplomatic notes between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Bayard. I have just obtained what his story is likely to be but it comes from English sources. There was no opportunity to get the narration from American sources. It seems Higgins is British, a native of St. Asaph, Wales, but serving on board the American man-of-war Quinebang, which had recently been anchored at Constantinople, coming thither from Smyrna, and at the latter port was sentenced to imprisonment for threatening an assault upon his superior officer, Higgins threatening to take a marineship and do for him. He was sent in irons, and when the vessel was going through the Dardanelles on night he provided himself with a life belt, watched his opportunity and jumped overboard. Being a good swimmer, after four hours immersion, he was rescued by a Greek vessel which landed him at Rodosto, where he gave himself up to the British consul, explained the cause and was sent to Constantinople. Here he had time in giving the consul general, Sir Henry Fawcett, a full account of the affair, claiming consular protection as a British subject. The local prints published a version which soon set the American authorities on his track. They made a formal application for the delivery of Higgins as a British subject, the Western Union Telegraph company lost a prominent suit in the United States circuit court to-day, Judge Colviging a decree for the complainant. The case was the Western Union Telegraph company. This was an information filed by the attorney general under a public statute to collect a tax of \$10,000 assessed in May, 1886, on the corporate franchise of the company, doing business in this state and to enjoin the defendant from further execution of its business until said tax was paid.

The Blizzard Bowling Fast.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—At 6 o'clock this morning the mercury was only two above zero and, although the sun shines brightly, there is little perceptible decrease in the temperature. The signal service officer predicts that the cold snap will last through to-night, but hopes for a rise to-morrow. The barometer dispatches say the thermometer was down to above yesterday. At Mowwaga, Ill., there was a fall of 40 degrees in three days. Galena, Ill., reports the mercury to have been 10 below last night.

Fatal Jump From a Burning Building.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—Graham's chair and desk factory burned this afternoon. Four employes working on the fourth floor jumped from a window and two of them, John Dedit and William Shrimp, were fatally injured. Two other are dangerously hurt.

Lord Lyons Paralyzed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Lord Lyons has been brought from Paris to London. He is suffering from paralysis in the left side.

THE POLICE PREPARED.

Twenty-Two Caplases Out in Case Anarchy Breaks Loose.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Forty-four criminal caplases are out for twenty-two anarchists who were indicted for conspiracy to murder by the June grand jury of 1886. They were issued November 10, on the evening proceeding the morning they have not been served, and it is not likely that they will be unless the turbulent persons against whom they are exact attempt to make disorder. They are against Christ Spies, Oscar W. Noebe, Rudolph Schmeibel, William Seliger, William S. Snyder, John Aple, Thomas Brown, Anton Hirschberger, Lorenz Hermann, Victor Clermont, Bonhard Schrader, Gustave Waller, Hermann Muenzenberg, Otto Schman, William Hageman, Peter Huber, Earned Hubner and a man named Greenwood. These indictments were reinstated at the request of Chief Ebersold at a secret session of the court held late in the afternoon just before the hanging. The chief asked the state's attorney to have it done, and Judge Baker was hurriedly sent for and court convened in the evening. The attorney's motion for the reinstatement of the indictments were reinstated and put for service into the hands of the central station officers in the Iowa penitentiary. The detectives were instructed to arrest the men on the least indication of violence or organization against the state, and to keep a close watch on the movements of the caplases were used, though they are still out, and the indictments are yet on the criminal court's docket.

NEW YORK ANARCHISTS.

A Meeting in Behalf of the Widows and Orphans of Dead Brethren.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cooper Union was filled to overflowing to-night with people in response to a call from the federated trades for a meeting in behalf of the widows and orphans of the executed anarchists. It was an anarchist meeting through and through, red predominating everywhere. Sergius E. Schuchman, the speaker, was a man of the typical anarchist harangue, embracing all the points usually made. John Brown was referred to and the hanging was denounced as the most heinous crime in the history of America. The people, Powderly and Henry George, the speaker said, have placed themselves in line with the hangman. The object of the tragedy was to intimidate the advanced workers of the labor movement. "Let us stand together," exclaimed Schuchman, "and let us be more fierce in our language and more united in our action. Let us stand together and let us carry it through your streets. We will erect a monument to the memory of the men who were executed."

The Most Trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The trial of Most, the anarchist, was resumed to-day. The court room was thronged. Frederick Harting, the first witness called, testified that he went into the meeting out of curiosity and heard Most speak. He said that Most did not use the violent language charged against him. He had never seen Most before and was not an anarchist. Herman Strelitz, a reporter for the Tribune, testified that he saw Most's speech and that he began with "Fellow-citizens," not "Brother anarchists," as was alleged. He said that Most threatened the audience with violence if they did not know exactly what anarchy is, although he has been studying the subject for eight years. He declared that he had received a letter saying: "If you charge against Herr Most you will die. Death for all officers is their due. Liberty and the right of revolution are the only things that should be preserved. The judge should go to Sing Sing before Most is again imprisoned."

Chicago Anarchists Issue a Circular.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The anarchists of this city have issued a rabid circular for distribution among workmen here. It is headed with the single word, "Fight!" The circular denounces the anarchist trial and execution, and declares that nothing but force will win. It urges "preparation" for the "revolution." "Whoever joins us," says the circular, "must take all the consequences upon himself. We are ready to sacrifice everything for the cause even should it be his life."

Arrested For Making Threats.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Paul Wolf was arrested to-day charged with disorderly conduct and making threats. On Friday night Wolf, who is an anarchist, went to a saloon on the south side and preached anarchy and foretold the violent death of himself, Gary and the jurors in the anarchist trial. Wolf was sober at the time.

The Salvation Army in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There are grave fears of serious riots here in connection with the Salvation Army. For some time they have been subjected to grave assaults and yesterday an immense mob was organized in the French portion of the city to prevent their parading. The Salvation Army, consisting of 400 fully armed men, went down to the barracks to escort the army and if the latter had turned out there would undoubtedly have been bloodshed. The police had to be called out to disperse the mob, but they were not able to do so. The Salvation Army has taken a contract with the local government to dig in the bank of the Saguenay river. There are some four acres of this land to be reclaimed and it will be worth from \$12,000 to \$20,000 per acre. The process which the company will use is the same which was utilized in filling up the famous Potomac flats at Washington, and it has been in use very successfully for six or seven years on the Pacific coast. Experiments have been in progress for some time on the Kaw near the stock yards, the purpose of which was to develop a process which would not infringe on the rights of the landowner. The heavy royalties on the use of the patent could be avoided, but the experiments have not been successful.

Reclaiming Lands.

Organization of a Company in Kansas City For That Purpose. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Kansas City Land Reclamation company was organized this morning with W. S. Tough, president, H. P. Childs, vice president, E. E. Richardson, secretary and treasurer, and L. W. Bates, manager. The capital is \$100,000. The company has secured the exclusive use of the patent process of dredging by pumping from the bottom of the river. A boat will be built this winter at a cost of \$40,000 and preparations made for active operations in the spring. There are thousands of acres of land in this river which are now idle and valued at \$20 into the hundreds of millions of dollars. The company has taken a contract with the local government to dig in the bank of the Saguenay river. There are some four acres of this land to be reclaimed and it will be worth from \$12,000 to \$20,000 per acre. The process which the company will use is the same which was utilized in filling up the famous Potomac flats at Washington, and it has been in use very successfully for six or seven years on the Pacific coast. Experiments have been in progress for some time on the Kaw near the stock yards, the purpose of which was to develop a process which would not infringe on the rights of the landowner. The heavy royalties on the use of the patent could be avoided, but the experiments have not been successful.

The Elgin Dairy Market.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 28.—Sales of butter were made to-day at 31 1/2 cents per pound. The market opened at 30 cents per pound. There were large offerings.

NATE NEARING THE NOSE.

Sensational Day in the Rainsberger Trial at Marshalltown.

A BAD RECORD MADE WORSE.

Two More Eye-Witnesses Show Up in the Haddock Case and Testify in Aresdorff's Behalf—Iowa News.

The Rainsberger Trial.

MARSHALTOWN, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This was a day of sensations in the Rainsberger trial. Early in the day John Bunyer, the victim of the recent shooting, hobbled in on the arm of a deputy. His direct evidence was of an ordinary character, but Judge Cole, who leads for the defense, fell into the trap set by the prosecution and on cross-examination tried to make Bunyer admit that he had shot the horse and himself, but failed signally.

Two More Eye-Witnesses.

STOEX CITY, Ia., Nov. 28.—The most important witnesses introduced by the defense to-day were J. C. Peterson, alias Juhl, and Gus Schmidt, both claiming to be eye-witnesses. Juhl received an injury in the head a few years ago, since which time his family has not considered him responsible. He tells conflicting stories of the tragedy. Schmidt swears that he witnessed the murder while lying on a bed thirty feet distant and that he never rose from the bed after the fatal shot and never told anyone what he saw till weeks after. Both Juhl and Schmidt declare that Aresdorff is not the murderer. Both witnesses claimed to be positive that Aresdorff was not the murderer. Both were severely handled in cross-examination.

A Pharmacist Appeals.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—C. K. Booth, whose pharmacist certificate has been revoked under the ruling of the pharmacy commission, has declared his intention of appealing to the courts for redress. It was charged that his title to a certificate was imperfect, and he was requested to appear and show cause why he should not be re-licensed. He refused to do so, and in consequence his parchment was recalled.

The McQueen Murder Case.

GLENSWOOD, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special to the BEE.]—Isaac Rook and wife, who were arrested on Saturday charged with killing a man named McQueen by striking him over the head with a hoe, were arraigned here to-day. Rook was charged with the murder, and his wife was charged with aiding and abetting. Mrs. Rook was discharged, there being no evidence against her.

Decamped With a Dishwasher.

CLINTON, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—W. J. Peck, of the firm of Peck & Prunk, restaurant-keepers, has decamped with a dining-room girl, drawing the firm's balance in the bank amounting to several hundred dollars, and leaving behind numerous unpaid bills.

Love Causes a Suicide.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Frank Rebeck committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver last night about 7 o'clock. The cause of the deed was love troubles.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

A Frozen Boiler Wrecks the Kirby House in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—The boiler at the Kirby house exploded, killing two girls and blowing out one of the walls. The explosion, which occurred at 8:30 this morning, was caused by the pipes of the boiler freezing up. The rear end of the boiler was wrecked, burying several people in the ruins. The wall, thirty feet in width and extending from the ground floor to the fourth story, was blown out. One end of the dining room was wrecked, all tables being knocked over and dishes and crockery scattered about. The boiler was broken and escaped. There were a dozen girls in the kitchen and all were buried beneath the brick and mortar. The fire department was called out and put out the fire before it gained any headway. The alley back of the hotel is piled to the depth of four or five feet with debris from the wrecked building. Seven girls were taken from the ruins so badly injured that the doctor said he could not tell whether they would live or not. Frank Hempel, head cook, was also injured. Mrs. Gage, the hotel's cook, was being searched in the hope of finding them and others who may be buried there. Those whose injuries are not serious are being treated at the St. Joseph's hospital. Mrs. Gage, who is a widow, is being cared for by her son, Kennedy and Carrie Olson, all of whom are terribly burned, in addition to being badly bruised. There is no hope that Carrie Olson will recover.

RECLAIMING LANDS.

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HUMMING TOWARD OMAHA.

The Burlington's First Fast Train Leaves Denver Yesterday at Noon.

Various Schemes Proposed by Mercenary Party Men.

MILLS FOR WAYS AND MEANS.

The Texas Congressman Proposes as the Coming Chairman of the Committee—Turpie's Contested Election Case.

Democrats Badly Muddled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The chief topic of discussion among senators and representatives who have arrived in Washington is the surplus revenue and the means to be adopted to dispose of it. Democrats who control the house seem to be badly muddled as they were two years ago. They are agreed on one thing, namely, "that something must be done to save the party" next year, for it is noticeable that the more they consider the result of the late election the less confident do they feel of success. The most that any of them hope for is to pass some kind of revenue bill which will be "a good enough Morgan" until after the presidential election. The recommendation of the president and secretary of the treasury will be framed with that end in view, and the former will sign any make-shift measure which may be sent to him for his approval. It is settled that Carlisle is to be speaker and that Mills is to be chairman of the ways and means committee. Mills is a sincere and earnest free trader, between whom and Randall a rivalry exists for the speakership. Springer and some other democrats expect that the report of the secretary of the treasury will be accompanied by a draft of a bill to reduce the revenues \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year, among provisions of which will be repeal of the internal taxes on tobacco, radical reduction of duties on metals, pottery and earthenware, cotton and woolen goods, and the transfer of several hundred articles, including salt, lumber and wood, from the dutiable to the free list. The House is certain that "something must be done," and he says: "For myself I would favor a bill taking off the tax on tobacco and making the duties on metals, pottery and earthenware on the tariff schedule. New Jersey is a protection state and the democrats can't afford to advocate free trade or any sweeping tariff reductions without being branded as traitors. They will need that vote, for I can't see how a democratic victory is to be figured up without New Jersey as a constituent. The election advertised must be made to generate and above all must reduce the wages of workmen. Any tariff bill that does that I shall oppose."

PROHIBITION IN ATLANTA.

Why the Blue Law Was Repealed by the People.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World, Evan P. Howell, one of the editors of the Atlanta Constitution, and an anti-prohibitionist, says of the election Saturday: "The large majority given for anti-prohibition was not only a protest against the law, but against the strife and bitterness engendered in the first campaign. I am certain that the conservative men on both sides will come together and throw around the retail trade all necessary restraints, and that it will be better for the city. There is a strong feeling here among leading men to settle all further disputes on this line. The decided majority given against prohibition, and the further fact that a majority was given for the repeal of the law, and every precinct in the county, except one, shows that the people were opposed to the present law without regard to class or condition. Henry Grady, who has been espousing the prohibition cause in the Constitution, writes: 'Prohibition was not beaten on its merits. The law was too much of a mental wine without violating it. Its administration has been often unwise. A conference will be held to devise a plan upon which the people can unite. Not the slightest ill feeling survives the contest, which was without precedent in vigor and aggression.'"

GERSTER'S FAILURE.

Her Voice Fails and She Leaves the Stage Temporarily.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune, in its article on the case of the San Francisco, which she has been compelled to abandon her projected concert tour owing to the breaking down of her voice. The failure foreshadowed at her recent New York appearance was emphasized at New Haven on Saturday night, and by her request all her dates with Mr. Abbey extending to San Francisco for the middle of February, were cancelled. She will rest for a few days in the hope that the trouble is only temporary, and she will then make a test of her ability to reappear in public. Meanwhile, she is engaged with other members of the company will be carried out. Gerster's misfortune has cast a gloom over musical circles. She is not much over thirty years of age and has been in the business for many years. It is believed, however, that it arises from nervousness rather than from any specific difficulty with the voice itself. She said last evening that she can still sing with her natural strength and sweetness in a room where she is surrounded by only a few feet of air. The other members of the company will be carried out. Gerster's misfortune has cast a gloom over musical circles. She is not much over thirty years of age and has been in the business for many years. It is believed, however, that it arises from nervousness rather than from any specific difficulty with the voice itself. She said last evening that she can still sing with her natural strength and sweetness in a room where she is surrounded by only a few feet of air. The other members of the company will be carried out.

A BANK IN TROUBLE.

The Ninth Avenue, of New York, Now Undergoing Examination.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Ninth Avenue bank is under examination by the state bank examiner. A statement of the bank's condition September 17 last showed resources of \$53,227, and liabilities to depositors, banks and trust companies of \$245,942. There were \$82,000 from certain directors. How much Cashier Hubbard has loaned without consulting the directors is still unknown. It is known that he discounted notes made or endorsed by William H. Jones, one of the directors, who was president of the North Belleville Quarry company, which went into the hands of a receiver, and that he had a number of judgments against him. The bank also has notes or endorsements of M. E. Ingersoll, late treasurer of the Potter & Stevens bank, who has been declared bankrupt. Arnold said to-day that the collateral securities on which the loans of Jones & Ingersoll were made are sufficient to pay the claims. The other directors are being examined. They claimed a capital of \$150,000.

IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION.

Visit of the Managers to Missouri Lunatic Asylum No. 2.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The annual visit of the board of managers of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum No. 2 was made to-day. A number of invited guests were present and an elegant dinner was served. In the past year a number of valuable improvements have been made at a cost of \$30,000. The heating apparatus, capable of delivering to the different wards 80,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute is one of the improvements. A cold storage house costing \$25,000 has also been constructed. There are in the asylum 464 patients. Employment is given to seventy-six persons including thirty-four attendants. The monthly pay roll is \$400, not including the salaries of the officers, which are paid direct by the state and not through appropriations.

The Russian Rogues' Gallery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Moscow letter to the Times says that E. G. Van Riper, who was removed about a year ago from the post of United States consul because of alleged trading in diplomas and medals of the New Orleans expedition, now has his photograph in the Russian rogues' gallery. He remained in Moscow after his recall, and the Russian government decided to escort him to the frontier with a starting order to return again. It might be recognized by the post should he attempt to return his photograph was placed in the rogues' gallery.

Death On a Pleasure Trip.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Emily Barrett, granddaughter of ex-Governor Higgins, of New Jersey, died of diphtheria on board a special car at the union depot this morning. She was one of a party en route from Los Angeles to Florida. The body was placed in a casket and shipped to New York.

Crushed in a Mine.

WILESBORO, Pa., Nov. 28.—Patrick O'Kinnahan and Larry Culpin, miners employed at the Sunnyside mine, were caught in a heavy fall of rocks and coal this morning, and crushed to death. Their mutilated bodies were recovered this afternoon.

REDUCTION OF THE SURPLUS.

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The Texas Congressman Proposes as the Coming Chairman of the Committee—Turpie's Contested Election Case.

Democrats Badly Muddled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The chief topic of discussion among senators and representatives who have arrived in Washington is the surplus revenue and the means to be adopted to dispose of it. Democrats who control the house seem to be badly muddled as they were two years ago. They are agreed on one thing, namely, "that something must be done to save the party" next year, for it is noticeable that the more they consider the result of the late election the less confident do they feel of success. The most that any of them hope for is to pass some kind of revenue bill which will be "a good enough Morgan" until after the presidential election. The recommendation of the president and secretary of the treasury will be framed with that end in view, and the former will sign any make-shift measure which may be sent to him for his approval. It is settled that Carlisle is to be speaker and that Mills is to be chairman of the ways and means committee. Mills is a sincere and earnest free trader, between whom and Randall a rivalry exists for the speakership. Springer and some other democrats expect that the report of the secretary of the treasury will be accompanied by a draft of a bill to reduce the revenues \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year, among provisions of which will be repeal of the internal taxes on tobacco, radical reduction of duties on metals, pottery and earthenware, cotton and woolen goods, and the transfer of several hundred articles, including salt, lumber and wood, from the dutiable to the free list. The House is certain that "something must be done," and he says: "For myself I would favor a bill taking off the tax on tobacco and making the duties on metals, pottery and earthenware on the tariff schedule. New Jersey is a protection state and the democrats can't afford to advocate free trade or any sweeping tariff reductions without being branded as traitors. They will need that vote, for I can't see how a democratic victory is to be figured up without New Jersey as a constituent. The election advertised must be made to generate and above all must reduce the wages of workmen. Any tariff bill that does that I shall oppose."

PROHIBITION IN ATLANTA.

Why the Blue Law Was Repealed by the People.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World, Evan P. Howell, one of the editors of the Atlanta Constitution, and an anti-prohibitionist, says of the election Saturday: "The large majority given for anti-prohibition was not only a protest against the law, but against the strife and bitterness engendered in the first campaign. I am certain that the conservative men on both sides will come together and throw around the retail trade all necessary restraints, and that it will be better for the city. There is a strong feeling here among leading men to settle all further disputes on this line. The decided majority given