THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1888. NUMBER 229.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

The House Takes Action on the Reading Strike.

A NEW RESOLUTION PASSED.

The Relations Between Coal Companies and Miners to Be Included in the Inquiry—Other Congressional Doings.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The committee on appropriations reported the urgent deficiency bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

At the expiration of the morning hour the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on commerce relative to the proposed investigation of the Reading strike.

Mr. Clardy of Missouri, chairman of the committee on commerce, said that after a careful examination of the matter the majority of the committee had been satisfied that the original resolution offered by Mr. Anderson of Arkansas for a congressional inquiry ought not to be adopted. He briefly sketched the origin of the railroad strike and the subsequent strike by the employes of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company. There had been no testimony before the committee showing that inter-state traffic had been interfered with, with the exception of a brief interruption at Port Richmond on account of the refusal of the men to obey the lawful orders of the superintendent. It has been stated that the Reading company, in making allotments of cars to the mining companies, discriminated. This was a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the inter-state commerce commission. It was also stated that the Reading company and the Philadelphia Coal and Iron company were practically one and the same, and this was in violation of the constitution of Pennsylvania. If this were true, the remedy was to be found in the courts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rayner of Maryland did not believe in half-way measures on this subject. When the monopolies combined to drive the ranks of labor to the starvation point, that labor had equal right by every natural law of justice to combine and strike for living wages. The Reading road had broken and violated the solemn compact it had made with its employes, and now it commanded them to surrender under threat of proclaiming to the American people that this great tributary of commerce should be closed, and that not a ton of traffic should be freighted over its road. Should this be done? He, for one, said never. Congress had power beyond that which belonged to the inter-state commerce commission to bring this great monopoly to bay.

After considerable debate on the various phases of the matter, Mr. Clardy said that as it appeared to be the desire of the house to investigate the question, he would withdraw any opposition to the original Anderson resolution, provided it was amended so as to create a special committee.

Some discussion then ensued as to the proper form of the resolution, in the course of which Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said the controversy between the railroad company and its employes was but one branch of the investigation. The most important branch was that relating to the controversies existing between the coal combinations and miners. In his judgment the miners' case was a vast deal stronger than was that of the employes of the railroad, and he, therefore, suggested an amendment extending the investigation into the existing differences in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal region between the mining corporations and miners.

After some delay the various propositions were consolidated into the following resolution, which was adopted without division:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed to investigate forthwith the extent, causes and effect upon inter-state commerce of the continued failure by the Reading railroad to transport such commerce, and to report to the house, by bill or otherwise, for consideration at any time, such legislation as is necessary to secure to the public regular and complete execution by the railroad company of its obligation to serve as a common carrier of inter-state commerce, and to investigate the difficulties existing in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions of Pennsylvania, between corporations mining coal and the miners; and, further, to investigate all facts relating to mining corporations and individual miners of anthracite coal in connection therewith, and report the same to the house with such recommendations as the committee may agree upon.

The house then adjourned.

Mr. Cox, speaker pro tem, states that the committee will probably be appointed by Mr. Carlisle, but that he will confer with that gentleman for the purpose of learning his wishes.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Coke presented a memorial signed by mercantile men of El Paso, Tex., representing the extensive amount of smuggling done between the border towns of Mexico and the United States under the Mexican free zone law, and asking that a reciprocity treaty be entered into with Mexico to prevent such smuggling. The memorial was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Among other bills reported from the committee and placed on the calendar were the following:

For the inspection of meats for exportation; prohibiting the importation of adulteration of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing proclamations by the president in certain cases; increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands.

Among the bills introduced and referred was the following.

By Mr. Cameron—To place on the pension roll all officers and enlisted men who served in the army or navy between March 4, 1861, and February 1, 1866, at the rate of 1 per cent per month for each day's services—this to be "a service pension bill," and "an addition to invalid pensions for disability."

The senate then took up the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Call, instructing the judiciary committee to report legislation necessary to prevent the United States courts managing railroads through receivers, from depriving creditors of their liens through receivers' certificates, and was addressed by Mr. Call. No action was taken.

Mr. Riddleberger made an unsuccessful effort to get action on his resolution to change the rule so as to have the pending treaty with Great Britain considered in open session.

The Blair educational bill was then taken up and Mr. Pugh spoke in its favor. At the conclusion of his address, the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

Pleading For Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Delegate Gifford of Dakota was heard this morning by the house committee on territories, in favor of the bill to admit North and South Dakota as separate states. Gifford read at great length statements tending to substantiate the claim that the proposed states possess in an eminent degree the conditions as to area, productive capacity, population, loyalty, wealth and agricultural sources requisite to entitle them to admission to the union. All persons will agree, he said, that the treatment received by the territory from congress regarding this matter is without parallel in the country's history in its neglect and injustice. He held that an excellent reason for the division and admission of the two parts of the territory as distinct states was that the functions of government could be better exercised by two states of medium size than would be the case if the territory in its large unwieldly condition were admitted as a whole.

Arguments were made by H. Ray Myers, of Dakota, in favor of division of the territory, and by W. E. Purcell, of north Dakota, in opposition to division, and in favor of the bill admitting the territory as a whole.

The Meat Inspection Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, reported favorably to-day in the senate from the committee on foreign relations, authorizes the secretary of the treasury to cause a careful inspection to be made of all salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, and to authorize the proper custom house officers to give a certificate stating the condition of the meat. It prohibits the giving of clearance to any vessel having on board salted pork or bacon found on inspection to be unwholesome, but provides that meat may be exported without inspection when it is proven to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that it had been properly salted and packed more than sixty days beforehand, and a certificate may be issued to that effect. It is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment and forfeiture, to import any adulterated or unwholesome food or drink. The president is granted the power to suspend, by proclamation, the importation of any article from any foreign country, or of all products of any foreign country, whenever he becomes satisfied that any adulterated article is about to be imported into the United States, or that any foreign state is making unjust discrimination against the importation of articles from this country. The importation of diseased or infected meat, of cattle, sheep or swine is prohibited, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized at the expense of the owner to place in quarantine all cattle, sheep and swine imported into the United States.

Pacific Roads Land Patents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house committee on public lands to-day considered the resolution introduced by Mr. Thomas, of Wisconsin, to the effect that in view of the president's recommendations in the message accompanying the Pacific railroad reports that no additional lands be patented to companies until their indebtedness be paid. Mr. Turner of Kansas suggested a substitute which would continue the patenting of lands, but provide that the proceeds of sales be covered into the treasury and credited to the sinking fund of the companies. Definite action was postponed until next week.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

Interest bearing debt: Principal, $1,041,763,062; interest, $6,837,237; total, $1,048,600,299. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $3,091,346. Debt bearing no interest, $648,499,805. Total debt: Principal, $1,693,177,232; interest, $7,014,219; total, $1,700,191,451. Total debt, less available cash items, $1,295,441,827. Net cash in treasury, $85,230,746. Debt, less cash in treasury February 1, $1,210,211,081. Debt, less cash January 21, $1,225,598,401. Decrease of debt during month, $15,387,320. Decrease of debt since June 30, 1887, $69,217,655. Cash in treasury available for reduction of debt, $304,749,623. Reserve fund, $100,000,000. Unavailable for reduction of debt, $146,243,063. Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account, $550,992,686.

A CHICAGO CHURCH SCANDAL.

Rev. J. H. Brushingham Arrested on a Serious Charge.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—For some time past rumors of a disagreeable nature have been disturbing the minds of the congregation of the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal church, and they have at last culminated in a scandal that has caused unprecedented excitement among that portion of the religious community. The alleged culprit is Rev. J. H. Breshingham, pastor of the above named church. He was arrested this evening on a warrant charging him with illegitimate parentage, sworn out by Miss Eva Parker, a young lady of eighteen, who has recently become a mother. Brushingham's legal adviser said to a reporter that his client had never heard of the charge until the child was born. He then immediately called a meeting of the official board of the church which, after deliberation, passen a resolution expressing belief in his innocence and a determination to stand by him. The lawer charges that the whole thing is an attempt at blackmail. Mr. Brushingham gave bonds in the sum of $800, for appearance in the criminal court. He will also have a church trial, which will take place soon, and in the meantime will suspend his labors as pastor.

The Dakota Death Roll.

SHARON, Pa., Feb. 1.—Dr. Kughler arrived yesterday with the body of his son Charles, who was frozen to death during the recent blizzard in Dakota. The young man had settled on a ranch five miles west of Wessington Springs, Jerauld county, Dak., and was doing well at the time of his death. January 12. The doctor reports a terrible state of affairs existing in the territory within the track of the recent blizzard. The total number of deaths will exceed 1,000, although the papers of that section try to suppress the facts. He has seen a list of some 500 who have perished and for miles in land, beyond the reach of the railroads and telegraphs there are people about whom nothing is yet known and whose end will probably always be a mystery.

Proceeding Against a Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—President Peabody, of the Citizens association, will to-morrow ask the attorney general of Illinois to begin quo warranto proceedings against the promoters of the gas trust, charging them with exercising powers under their charter contrary to the laws of the state and assuming privileges dangerous to the public policy.

Shoe Operatives Locked Out.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—About 3,000 men, women and girls employed in the shoe manufacturing business are locked out in this city. The manufacturers, at a meeting held to-day, agreed upon this course of action. The origin of the trouble was the keeping back of wages of twelve girls in Blacker, Gerstle & Co.'s manufactory last Saturday, which the firm claimed had been paid them temporarily by mistake in estimating their work.

More Trouble With the "Soo."

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A committee of western railroad men left for New York to-day to confer with Commissioner Fink and secure the co-operation of eastern lines in meeting the opposition of the new "Soo" route. The Minnesota & Northwestern to-day slashed local freight rates between Chicago & St. Paul, making reductions averaging from 15 to 50 per cent. The Milwaukee & St. Paul has given notice that it will withdraw from both the western and northwestern associations February 10, and meanwhile will consider itself at liberty to meet any cut rate.

Chicago Criminals.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—In the case of James W. Sykes, who is charged with issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts for grain and thereby defrauding the Merchants' Loan and Trust company out of $100,000, the jury, after being out twenty-three hours, reported a disagreement.

Mrs. Rawson, wife of Banker Rawson, and her son, William Ralph Lee, were brought into Judge Clifford's court to-day to answer charges preferred against them. Lee pleaded guilty to assault to kill, and was remanded to jail. Mrs. Rawson pleaded not guilty on the charge of conspiracy in the assault.

The Fidelity Gang.

CINCINNATI, Feb 1.—Eugene Zimmerman, formerly director of the Fidelity National bank, who was in Europe when indicted by the United States grand jury for complicity in the transactions in that bank, has returned. This morning he went before Judge Sage, pleaded not guilty and gave a bond of $30,000.

THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Prospects That Omaha's Bill Will Pass the House This Month.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR TEACHERS.

The Nebraska Delegation Will Aid the Heroines—How the Reading Strike Resolution Was Passed—The Emmons Scandal.

Going Through With a Rush.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.

Representative McShane intends to substitute the senate bill making appropriation for a new public building at Omaha for his own bill, which he has introduced in the house. The merits of the measure have been presented to the house committee on public buildings and grounds, and Mr. McShane thinks the senate bill will be early reported and passed by the house. Some of the Nebraska delegation think the bill will become a law before the end of the present month. They are enthusiastic over the rapid manner in which it was pushed through the senate and the favor with which it has been received by the house committee. So far no objection has been raised to it anywhere.

NEBRASKA'S STATESMEN CONTRIBUTE.

The Nebraska delegation in congress will send a contribution for the teachers in their state who have suffered by the recent blizzards and severe weather. Senators Paddock and Manderson and Representatives McShane, Dorsey and Laird will put their contributions together and let them go out in a lump. They are all sympathizers with the unfortunates who have braved the storms of snow, ice and death to do their duty, and intend doing what they can to show their sympathy in a substantial way.

READING MONOPOLIES GET A BLACK EYE.

A very adroit fight was made in committee a week ago and before the house to-day in behalf of the corporations involved against the investigation of the labor troubles in connection with the Reading railroad strikes, which have almost caused an anthracite coal famine and which have clogged commerce in central Pennsylvania. When the resolution reported from the committee on commerce was called up to-day there was a flood of amendments offered tending to restrict the proposed investigation and make it a nullity. The resolution requested the inter-state commerce commission to investigate the Reading strikes, which would, like most things done by the commission, be a farce. But the house took the matter in its own hands and passed a substitute offered by Anderson, of Kansas, which creates a special committee of five members of the house with power to employ a stenographer, send for persons and papers, and conduct an investigation wherever deemed proper and report to congress by bill or otherwise. The resolution was amended to include the strikes of the miners and all involved in the Reading railroad troubles, as it is claimed that the mines are the property of the railroad companies and the strikes but a lockout to break up organized labor. A number of members had the hardihood to say that the corporations affected by the strikes desired an investigation. There is a good opportunity presented now to expose the depths to which monopolistic corporations will go to throttle labor, but I have no faith that good results will follow, as the monopolies almost invariably get the best of a congressional investigation. The debate on the matter was very interesting and the most lively of any proceeding the house has yet taken. The real friends of the strikers say they intend to make it hot for the corporations.

CHAPTER TWO OF THE EMMONS SCANDAL.

It is reported to-night that for some weeks communications have been passing between Prof. Emmons, one of the prominent officials in the geological survey, and his wife, whereby they are to be reunited. It will be remembered that some months ago there were sensational suits in the courts between the professor and Mrs. Emmons, and they attracted a great deal of attention, not only here but in New York, where both parties are well known. Prof. Emmons had Mrs. Emmons placed in an insane asylum once or twice, and she, upon her own motion, demanded a lunatico inquirendo, which brought out many sensational domestic revelations and resulted in her being declared of sound mind. The professor then sued Mrs. Emmons, who is possessed of considerable property, for the expenses of the inquiry, which resulted in a judgment against her. She then left the professor and declared that she would never live with him. The local newspapers were filled with Emmons matter for months, and the smoke from the domestic battle has only cleared away when news comes that they are about to appear on the surface again. Prof. Emmons is a noted geologist, known throughout the west and northwest, and has many acquaintances in Nebraska.

DAKOTA'S STATEHOOD AFFAIRS.

Delegate Gifford and the Rev. Mr. Myers, of Huron, were heard to-day before the house committee on territories in favor of the bill to divide Dakota, admit the southern half to statehood under the name of South Dakota and make a territory of the northern half to be named Dakota. They made strong arguments, but of course could not affect the majority, who are pledged for political reasons to keep Dakota out of statehood till she is willing to come in as a whole. Mr. Meyers succeeded in making Chairman Springer acknowledge that his object in taking the position he occupies against Dakota was political, and then he proceeded to dress him down in a way that was thoroughly enjoyable to all present. Ex-Delegate Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, was present and intended to make an argument in support of division and statehood, but he did not deem it necessary.

PETTIGREW ON THE SIOUX BILL.

Mr. Pettigrew called at the BEE bureau to-night and said that the bill opening the Sioux reservation to settlement was in excellent condition. The house committee on Indian affairs have agreed to report it to the house on Friday, and it will provide for an absolute opening to settlement of the reservation without any treaty with the Indians. Mr. Pettigrew thinks that the bill will be acted upon in the house before the tariff comes up for discussion, which will be some time during the latter part of February. The senate committee on indian affairs has agreed to report the bill with unanimous recommendations, but it differs from the one which the house will report in that it provides that the treaty must be ratified by three-fourths of the Indians on the reservation. Should the house act upon its bill before the senate takes up the one which the committee will report, Mr. Pettigrew thinks that the house bill will be substituted in the senate, and that there will be no delay about the opening of the reservation.

NEBRASKA POSTAL MATTERS.

Special mail service has been established to Scandinavia, Harlan county, from Ragan, to commence on the 20th inst.

After the 18th inst. special service to the following points will be discontinued: Daykin, Jefferson county; Milligan, Fillmore county; Burress, Fillmore county.

The site of the postoffice at Wilson, Colfax county, has been moved six miles northeast.

Star service will be discontinued after the 18th inst. as follows: Fairfield to Spring Ranch, Kingston to Ayer, Holdrege to Alma.

Changes in the star mail service have been ordered as follows:

Roseland to Juniata—From February 20 omit Roseland and begin at Hazel Dell, decreasing distance 4¾ miles.

Minden to Zyba—From February 20 omit service from Minden to Norman, 9.7 miles.

Leigh to Schuyler—From January 31, for change of site of Leigh, increase of distance 5-16 of a mile.

Railroad service established: Palmer, Neb., via Cushing Greeley and Ord to Burwell, Neb., Burlington & Missouri River railroad company in Nebraska, sixty-nine miles and back six times a week, or as much oftener as trains may run, from February 20. Sirwood, Neb., via Obie, Brainard, Dwight, Bee, Seward, Beaver Crossing, Indian Creek and Exeter, to Geneva, Neb., Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, seventy-seven miles and back, six times a week, or as much oftener as trains may run, from February 20.

PERSONAL MENTIONS.

This evening's Critic has this: "James W. Colley of the Clarendon hotel, after a six months freeze in Omaha, has returned to Washington to thaw out. He is of the opinion that a blizzard between each meal has a tendency to warp a man's enthusiasm."

W. E. Annin was among the thirty members of the Princeton alumni that met at Welcker's last night and had a banquet and enjoyed speeches and college songs. Senators Gray and Colquitt were among the distinguished members present.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Increase—James Beebe, Silver Creek; James M. C. Nelson, Chester; Thomas J. Winton, Shickley. Mexican war—Julia S., widow of David G. McCullock, Fairbury.

Pensions granted Iowans: John, father of Alexander Edinger, Marysville; Phebe, mother of Robert D. Moody, Leighton; Hannah, mother of William L. Hamilton, Bayard. Mexican war—Hiram Hoyt, Steamboat Rock; William Hasson, Vanburen; Phineas Case, Stillwater. Original—William A. Stoneburner, Afton; John S. Holtz, Ira; Emanuel Smith, Walnut; Hartwell M. Fitzgerald, Corydon. Navy—Arthur Whinery, Union; Andrew Selson, (deceased), Hopeville; James H. Douglass, Oxford; William A. Kames, Prairie City; David W. Green, Portsmouth; Louis T. Genung, Hastings; Azariah Nellis, Boone; James E. Reed, Pulaski. Increase—Noah French, Desoto; Andrew M. Underhill, Reinbeck; John Osborne, Greenfield; James F. Brown, Rolf; Eston McClintock, Monroe; James S. Hurd, Jackson; George S. Spencer, Steamboat Rock; James H. Ruble, Leon; Herman Slick, Garner; Miles V. Hayes, Rhodes; George W. Fox, West Union; William Baumeister, New Hampton; George W. Martin, East Des Moines; Calvin F. Jones, Nashua; William H. Todd, Van Wert; David M. Tripp, Wadena; Charles L. Harris, Algona. Reissue—Benjamin J. Archibald, Glendale; Alexander Moore, McGregor. Reissue and Increase—George P. Franger, Brush Creek.

Confirmations and Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate has confirmed the following: Receivers of public moneys—F. S. Demers, Fargo, Dak.; A. B. Charde, Niobrara, Neb. Register of land offices—G. W. Carrington, Ashland, Wis.; Henry Cornelius, Menasha, Wis.; W. M. Blanding, St. Croix Falls, Wis.; J. R. Whiteside, Deadwood, Dak.; John Madals, Sidney, Neb. Postmasters—Frank Abt, Lead City, Dak.; L. J. Fulton, Cassetton, Dak.

Nominations: Postmasters — Dennis O'Brien, Marion, Ia.; M. E. Lennon, Hurley, Wis.

Against the Anderson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The minority of the committee on postoffices and postroads to-day filed the minority report on Anderson's bill to require the Pacific railroad companies to afford equal facilities to all telegraph companies in the transmission of telegraph business. While it expresses sympathy with the majority to prevent discrimination by any of the subsidized land grant roads, it believes that the legislation proposed would not be wise, if it were competent, and that the bill with its amendments is unconstitutional as seeking to interfere with vested rights.

The Telephone Petition Argued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Hearing upon the petition of J. W. McDonough, for reopening the case in which Alexander Graham Bell was granted a patent for the speaking telephone, was begun to-day before the commissioner of patents. The case has been before the department about a year and a half and involves the question of the priority of the invention of the speaking telephone.

He Has Sent No Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is stated at the white house and at the state department that there is no truth whatever in the report that the president has sent a message to the senate in regard to the Canadian fisheries transmitting a draft of the treaty.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The president to-day approved the act authorizing the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot passenger bridge across the Mississippi river near Burlington, Ia.

SUGAR COATED ROBBERS.

The Sugar Trust Highwaymen Holding up the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The sugar trust has become the only bidder for raw sugar and has been enabled to fix its own price considerably under the ordinary market value. A few days ago the trust bought a cargo of Manila sugar at a price so far below what should have been paid that the seller lost $15,000. Recently there came to Delaware breakwater a vessel with 11,000 tons of sugar from Demarara, South America, and has been anchored there since. No bid was made by the trust for the sugar except at a price that would entail loss upon the owners. Yesterday the captain ordered the vessel to sail to London where the prices are higher. The government lost $55,000 by the cargo not being sold here. Wholesale grocers have learned that the trust schemers are about to issue a schedule of discounts based upon the quantity of sugar purchased by one man or firm. This proposed schedule is that purchasers of less than 100 barrels shall have a discount of ⅛ per cent; more than 100 and less than 1,000 barrels, 1 per cent; over 1,000 barrels, 1½ per cent. Only a few firms are able to carry 1,000 barrels of sugar at a time, and the effect of this will be to place small dealers at the mercy of the trust. A gentleman said yesterday that the profits of the trust are simply enormous. It is estimated that the profits already realized are equal to an annual dividend of 12 per cent on the nominal capital of the concern, which is understood to be $60,000,000.

THE GOULDS.

Great Schemes Hatched in the Imaginations of Reporters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—George Gould was asked last evening about a report telegraphed from Washington that day, that Gould, Rothschild, the duke of Devonshire, the duke of Westminster and others were behind a colossal trust, which proposes to erect five granaries, warehoses, pork curing establishments and cheese and butter factories on sites convenient to several great lines of railroads leading into Chicago. He said: "My father hasn't been in England in two months, and I know the report to be untrue. My father doesn't know any of these dukes. He doesn't train with that set. He is too democratic." The statewas that a gigantic trust was to forward wares by way of Baltimore to New York and steamers starting from the Staten Island terminus were to and them in Barrow-in-Furness, the company to be controlled by duke of Devonshire, at Barrow. Abattoirs for slaughtering cattle were to be built, also tanneries preparing the hides and factories for making oleomargerine out of the tallow. Young Gould said his father had nothing to do with any such schemes. He said he expected his father home early in March. From the tone of his father's letters he inferred his father was home sick, and expected to be here early this month. He has been detained at Alexandria by sickness of young Howard Gould, who was stricken with typhoid fever while the Atalanta was cruising through the Mediterranean.

NO COUNCIL FIRES LIGHTED.

Both Liberals and Conservatives Neglecting to Caucus.

ABUSED HIM INTO POPULARITY.

Balfour Gaining Strength in England as a Result of Bitter Attacks—Condition of Affairs in Ireland—Foreign News.

No Preliminary Meetings.

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LONDON, Feb. 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—At this stage of political affairs the usual meeting of the party in power is summoned by the prime minister to receive some hints as to what they may expect and what will be expected from them. Gladstone usually called his followers together at the foreign office and made them an eloquent speech with which they were all much delighted. When they got outside they asked each other what it meant and not a man of them could ever tell. It is a great hit when the conservatives are in power. The meeting place is generally the Carleton club where there is a spacious room at the door of which vigilant sentinels are posted to keep out profane intruders. Only members of parliament are allowed to be present on these occasions, other members of the club being temporarily excluded from their smoking room. The proceedings are strictly private. Yet before they have been over a couple of hours the evening papers publish full reports.

To be sure no two of these reports agree and it is believed that they bear title relation to what has taken place. The reporters collect a few disjointed hints from obliging members and work them up but no harm is done to anybody.

Now is the time for the meeting, but the bugle call does not sound in the Carleton's marble hall. What is the matter? Does not the prime minister want to see his followers, or is he afraid of telling them too much or too little? Is it deemed the wisest plan to meet in the house of commons? Without saying anything about a programme, it might not be very convenient to explain the provisions of the local government bill, or even to raise a discussion over the proposed alteration in proceedure. Sometimes discontent settles down if left alone, and increases if stirred up. When once the government gets to work, party discipline may be trusted to make the machine turn smoothly round.

It seems likely, therefore, that no preliminary political meetings will be held this year. The Gladstonians are not anxious for consultation. Their chief will return on Monday or Tuesday, but he has no new programme to reveal. None of the leading dissentionists have crept back to the fold. Hard words on both sides have made the breach wider than ever. If Mr. Gladstone could announce that he had devised a scheme of home rule which Lord Hartington had accepted, there might be a reunion of the liberals, whether the Parnellites would stand in with it is quite another matter. The old liberal party is indeed in a sore strait.

Of course people are bantering Sir William Harcourt on being obliged to sell his furniture and give up his house all through going over to the Parnellites. An office and 5,000 acres might perhaps have been paid from a union government. At any rate, Goschen got them. Perhaps that is why the sharpest arrows in Harcourt's quiver are always reserved for Goschen. Anyhow, one is out in the cold and the other isn't. What is more, several of the late ministry did not look forward to prolonged exile from office and are in a good position to stand it. In old times a hberal spell of office meant at least five years. Out of that a minister of narrow private means could save enough to tide him over a conservative interregnum, but Gladstone's last ministry did not last six months. The salary scarcely paid for court dress and extra expenses. New ministers were disappointed; old ones disgusted. There is not a chance of a turn of luck at present.

At the beginning of the last session many men said, "Saulisbury will soon be out." Now the same men shake their heads and say, "We don't see what is to get him out this year or next." Ireland looks for his overthrow, but wishes cannot break down a solid majority of 100. Who has gone over to the other side? One conservative only, and I should not be surprised to see him voting with the government again. No more coercive legislation will be wanted. Everybody hopes that Mr. Evelyn may return to his own camp and leave poor Wilfred Blunt in the lurch.

After all there will be a hot attack on Balfour but he stays up the part of Sir Charles Coldstream. Speak to his friends about him and they say he does not care a blank. The public rather like a man who does not care. They have drawn a fancy picture of Balfour as a sort of "Billy" Pitt in Wellington boots. Popular ideals of public men seldom resemble the originals. Balfour must laugh in his sleeve at the character and rebutation he has suddenly acquired. He lets an act of parliament take its course and everybody cries out, "How bold! How very English!" Policemen follow him everywhere. All the unionists declare he is the greatest man of the age. The Irish papers and speakers call him "Bloody Balfour," but that helps him over here. The more they abuse him the more popular he becomes.

They will end by giving him the reversion of the premiership, if they pile the adjectives much higher. Strange that they cannot see how well they are playing his game for him. Davitt gave them wise advice: "Attack the policy; leave the man alone." If the nationalists had desired above all things to make a great man out of Balfour they could not have gone a shorter way to work than they have done. They crammed all the winning cards into his hands. As he lounges along the streets protected by a strong guard, followed by adoring eyes, the hero of the day, his friends chuckle and once more call your attention to the fact that he does not care a blank—and why should he?

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

BIG DOINGS IN DUBLIN.

The City in a Furore Over Several Polital Events.

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DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—What with a reception to Lord Mayor Sullivan this afternoon on his release, and the arrival of the Marquis of Ripon and John Morley this evening, this city has been holiday making to the verge of popular furore. "Shure, an' we say another eclipse," I heard a spectator of the procession say an hour ago. The Balfour moonshine has been obscured by the body of Irishmen coming 'twixt the wind and his nobility. By the request of the ex-lord mayor no set reception was given him on his arrival with Lady Sullivan and Mr. Pilmsoll, the foe to rotten ships, but cheers followed his carriage as he drove to the Northumberland road and took his place in the procession. Of how the lord mayor was released, how deputations addressed the distinguished Englishmen en route, and what they said to-night, the agent of the Associated press here tells me he has cabled. Enough here to say that never before in the political history of Dublin—not even in the O'Connell era—have arrangements for political gathering been on such a grand scale as to-night and for two days to come. The procession was principally composed of trades, excepting the Typographical union, which declined participation because the committee gave its printing to a non-union office. With 2,000 torches they took up position in the places assigned extending from the corner of Harcourt row to Mount St. Bride. The visitors drove amid deafening cheers slowly past the procession, who proceeded along Brunswick street, crossing O'Connell bridge into O'Connell street and along the eastern side of Rutland square, at the head of which were the trades, and returned by different routes to their various places of meeting. The route was dazzling, illuminated by colored lights, and all Dublin was along the streets, even a few prowling collegians and satamine Balfourites. It was certainly a memorable sight, especially in the fact that for the first time English statesmen gained substantially in O'Connell's cry in the streets of Dublin, "Repeal the union," which, of course, all Irishmen really mean when they shout "Home rule." But the enthusiasm to-night was intensified by the regard for the visitors, Earl Ripon's greatly distinguished ancestry, his own cabinet services, his conversion to Catholicism and resignation of the head of Free Masonry, his viceroyalty of India, and his home rule devotion, all combining toward the popular acclaim. Then Morley's sympathetic Irish secretaryship, his scholarship, his authorship and journalistic fame, made an additional union of regard. If ever the phrase "wild Irishman" was appropriate it was pre-eminently so on this St. Bridget's day. During his stay in Dublin Lord Ripon and Mr. St. Quenton, who accompanies him, will be the guests of E. D. Gray, M. P., of the Freeman's Journal, at Pembroke House, and Mr. Morley, the guest of Right Hon. S. Walker, Q. C., at Rutland square, where each rested to-night.

To-morrow the first of the public proceedings will be the conferring of the freedom of the city on them in the central hall of the municipal building. At 2 o'clock. In the evening will be the great meeting at Lemster hall, at which the chair will be taken by ex-Lord Mayor L. D. Sullivan. One can imagine what a tumult of greetings this will make. Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley will speak both at the meeting in the large hall and at one annex. Among other speakers will be T. S. Walker, Q. C., E. D. Gray, T. M. Healy, N. P., Rev. Mr. McCutcheon, Prof. Galleraeth, and Samuel Plimsoll. At the meeting at the annex the chair will be taken by Alderman Dillon.

On Friday an address of upwards of fifty from public ladies will be presented in the mansion house and a general reply by guests will be given. Lord Mayor Sexton being still ill, the guests and members of the deputations at luncheon in the round room will be represented by his locum tenens, Alderman Kernan.

In the evening a conversation will take place in Leinster hall, which is handsomely decorated for the occasion. A concert will be given, for which an attractive programme has been provided. It is erroneous that a banquet was ever thought of. The toasts would have been apples of discord.

St. Bridget's Day.

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LONDON, Feb. 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—To-day is the 103d anniversary of St. Bridget, who shares with St. Patrick the distinction of exercising the spiritual patronage of Ireland. Her abbreviated name of St. Bride is most common in England. The great old church of St. Bride, known as having the finest and most artistic steeple in London, overshadows the Punch office, and, like St. Paul's in New York, overlooks the newspaper district. A Herald correspondent, hearing its musical bell this morning, entered the church and found established church service proceeding to the memory of the saint. The ancient verger was found communicative and offered to show St. Bride's well near by. The air was too frosty to explore wells and I let the well alone but learned that in the old time pious little Edward VI. built a house of correction near it, hence the name Bridewell, which is now unfortunately associated, popularly, with the memory of the first Irish nun and a pure, innocent saint. "And isn't it too bad," quoth the verger, "that people speak slightingly of Biddies!"

Ex-Mayor Sullivan Released.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—Ex-Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, was released from Tullamore prison to-day, after two months' confinement. A large crowd was gathered in front of the building, and greeted him with great enthusiasm.

Sullivan, in a speech after his release from prison, said he once desired a greater measure of independence for Ireland, but now thought Gladstone's proposals were a fair compromise and would unite the two nations in peace and good fellowship. He urged the people to join the National league and to meet secretly if they could not meet openly.

Cox Gets One Month.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The trial of Cox, member of parliament, for making a speech inciting tenants to conspiracy, resulted in a sentence of one month's imprisonment. The bench refused to comply with Cox's request for a longer sentence in order to enable him to appeal.

Another Priest Summoned.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—Father McKenna, a priest of Kildysart, has been summoned for denouncing the resident magistrate of Ennis, before whom Cox was tried, as a dog, scoundrel, blackguard and traitor.

Ripon and Morley in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—Lord Ripon and John Morley were escorted from the station to their hotel to-night by a torch-light procession in which fifty trades were represented.

Young Irish Martyrs.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—Sixteen youths of Dromore have been sentenced to an imprisonment of one week at hard labor for lighting bonfires to celebrate the release of O'Brien.

Boycotting O'Brien's Followers.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The committee having in charge the proposed demonstration in honor of O'Brien and Sullivan, has been boycotted by all owners of large halls in London.

Trial of Dynamiters.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The trial of Thomas Callan, formerly of Lowell, Mass., and Michael Harkins, of Philadelphia, alleged dynamiters, was began to-day at Newgate.

Bulgarian Raids.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—It is reported that two more Russian raids upon Bulgaria are being prepared.

CATTLE RANGE INTERESTS.

The International Association Issues an Urgent Call.

BETTER ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

What Has Been Lost Because Unity of Action Was Lacking—Repeated Discriminations Against the Industry.

Urged to Organize.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The officers of the International Range association to-day issued the following call for the next convention:

To the Members of the International Range Association, All State, Territorial and Local Associations and All Owners and Others Interested in the Range Cattle Industry: You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the International Range association will be held in the city of Denver on the 28th day of March next. Said meeting has been called upon the authority of the board of directors who have been influenced by a general expression from cattle growers, advising a meeting later in the season, when it is believed the weather will be more favorable to a larger attendance.

The design of this meeting is to secure a general assembly of intelligent and thoughtful men, concerned in range cattle growing, for the purpose of deliberating on the condition of business in all its aspects and formulating such measures for benefiting the industry as may be suggested by the wisdom and experience of the men who shall respond to this call. The officers of the International Range association do not entertain a doubt that the cattle business embraces enough men of activity and means, who recognize the present urgent need of unity to constitute an effective and highly beneficial organization. The intention is to bring this class of men together, that they may decide, after cool deliberation, whether the immense interests involved in beef growing can afford to be divided into fragments when a compact organization is deemed essential to every other business. It is not the design to here specify particular advantages which may be hoped for by co-operation. It is rather desired that the live men of the business shall decide what is practicable to do. They will not fail to see the importance of being fairly dealt with in national legislation, nor the many advantages to occur from a better system of local organization. They have seen the beef industry unjustly discriminated against time and again. They have seen it taxed heavily in the interest of dairymen, solely because the latter were well organized and the former were not. They have seen the hides of their cattle reduced one-half in value by a policy which has operated almost entirely for the benefit of foreigners. Additional instances of adverse legislation will readily suggest themselves. Cattlemen will recognize the importance of absolute immunity from contagious diseases, which is only to be secured through effective legislation. They can see the advantages which may accrue by some kind of understanding in forwarding heavy shipments of cattle to the market so as to avoid the depression in prices which always accompanies a glut in receipts. Nor will they fail to recognize the utility of an association in comparing opinions and experience and securing a more general knowledge of all details which may affect the welfare