

A DYNAMITE SCARE.

Revelations Made By the Police Make London People Nervous.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR MISCHIEF.

Nothing to Prevent Blowing Up the House of Commons.

A GUY FAWKES OPPORTUNITY.

Enormous Quantities of Explosives Stored in the City.

GUARDING PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Scores of Detectives in Every Garb On the Watch For Suspicious Looking Men and Parcels.—The Coming Commons.

Fearful of Explosives.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—The revelations just made public by the police will render some people very nervous. Two alleged dynamites have been convicted, but others are known to be at large and a tin box containing enough explosives to blow up the entire house of parliament were in their possession. The convicted persons were indebted to Joseph Nolan for getting admission to the house of commons. Once before it was proved that a man who proposed to throw a bomb from the gallery upon the floor of the house had no difficulty in obtaining entrance, and this gives the authorities some uneasiness. Joseph Nolan is a member for south and an ardent nationalist, not a frequent speaker in the house. He declares that Callan and Harkins were strangers to him and that he got them orders out of mere courtesy. Nothing is more common than for a member to procure orders for persons of whom they know absolutely nothing. The stranger may be a harmless constituent or may have a pound or two of dynamite in his coat pocket. Restrictions have been placed on the issue of orders and they will certainly not be relaxed now that a tin box is lying around somewhere and some night it may find its way into St. Stephens and send all concerned into the air.

Beneath the house of commons there is a chamber which affords ample scope for mischief could any member of a modern Guy Fawkes gang get across the ground floor, which separates this chamber from the house. As Percy the "Pentitler," as people call him, is in charge of the fatal vault, he will show a friend over it occasionally, but has a keener scent than Joseph Nolan for a dynamiter. I could not advise the people who want to blow us all up to apply to the doctor, still if his domain ever did fall into the hands of the enemy nothing could prevent our arms and legs flying around the top of the clock tower. This trial will give the police an anxious session. The total staff employed in and about the house is 180 men. They cost the country at the rate of about £17,000 a year during the session, but less during the recess. Vigilant as the force may be, it cannot prevent evildoers from going into the lobbies under pretense of asking for members, and opportunities for mischief must always be plentiful, though risky.

When Harcourt was Irish secretary he had detectives following him, even in the lobbies. Balfour leaves his at the door. He is believed to be a pluckier man than Harcourt, but his nerves have not been tried yet. The awkward time is just coming on.

Some of the police say privately that an enormous quantity of dynamite has been stashed into London. They know where a good deal of it is at this moment, but they leave the bird time till they see the bird sticking to it. It is one thing to bring dynamite to London, another to convey it to the right spot. Every hotel, every lodging house, every place where a stranger could find a bed, is under surveillance. The dynamite agents are known. The special staff of detectives have become expert in recognizing and watching the mysterious strangers from America. Sometimes they make a mistake and shadow the wrong person. They did so the other day with a well-known New Yorker.

"Find out the real man," said my friend, cheerily, "and I'll forgive you." The detectives bowed and went on their way sadder and wiser men. The whole precincts of both houses are now thoroughly searched every day. The Thames police row up and down in front of the parliament terrace. Countrymen stand gaping up at the clock or peer in at the iron gates. Workmen with their baskets of tools over their shoulders walk unconcernedly by. These are all mostly detectives on the lookout for enterprising dynamiters.

This little interlude prepares the way for the rising of the parliamentary curtain next Thursday. A tremendous gathering will assemble to greet Gladstone on Monday, but he will not say very much. His programme will be partly revealed in the debate on the address. The imprisonment of Irish members forms his main ground of attack.

Bories, of Vanity Fair, says the government intend asking parliament for a vote of credit and are getting ready for war. The ministry are not going to give themselves away so egregiously as that. They will press on their procedure and wait for further actions till the scheme of the opposition is disclosed. One day at least of rest is before us, although to say the truth Sunday is now becoming a great day for assemblages in political and fashionable salons. There are still half a dozen very clever political ladies in London, like Mrs. Jeune and Lady Dorothy Neville. In their houses politicians are met every day and hear everything. It is actually possible that O'Brien

A GREAT SENSATION.

Paris Stupefied By the Austro-German Treaty Revelation.

DIPLOMATS GASP FOR BREATH.

But They Recover After Closely Examining the Document.

FLOQUET TO MOHRENHEIM.

The Latter Accepts the Invitation to the Frenchman's Dinner.

A SCENE IN THE CHAMBERS.

Failure of a French Opera, Ballet and All—A Scare Raised Over Forged Bank Notes—Paris News.

That Treaty Revelation.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Feb. 4.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—The revelation of the contents of the Austro-German treaty fairly stupefied Paris to-day. The audacity of the revelation was startling, and it seemed at first as though it might have such tremendous consequences that politicians and diplomatists who had not been warned of the coming of the coup de theater held their breaths and gasped while they read the documents. The first effect of the news on the bourse was depression. Three per cent rentes went down 40 centimes. Happily little business was done on Saturday. When the treaty was re-examined in cold blood, however, Paris was not so readily meant not instant war, but probable peace for a year or two. One condition has been shown, that France herself wants peace and will not be tempted by the alluring prospect of a Russian alliance. But does she want peace? She is sure of Russia's friendship now. A few years later she might be less sure. The reconciliation made by Mohrenheim and Floquet is worth nothing as a symptom of Russia's eagerness at this moment to come to an understanding with France. Two days ago Mohrenheim accepted Floquet's invitation to dinner. Floquet, to be sure, made overtures which brought about the reconciliation, though at first it was stated that the advance came from Mohrenheim. But, at any other time, his sweetest smiles would have been met by snubs. The dinner will not be an ordinary dinner. The president of the republic himself named the date of the banquet and promised to attend with Mme. Carnot. All the ambassadors and ministers will be invited. Nothing will be left undone to give solemnity to what, under ordinary circumstances, would be merely a patching up of a not terrible important quarrel.

SALE OF THE QUITEQUA RANCH.

One of the Largest Transfers Ever Made in Texas. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—S. R. Moore, of Kansas City, and Charles Goodnight, the Texas cattle king, have purchased the well known Quitequa ranch, located in the Panhandle district of Texas, paying \$700,000. This is the most important out and out purchase of ranch property that has been made for many years and the property secured is looked upon as the finest in the state of Texas. The greater portion of the land was purchased from Mrs. James A. Adair of Ireland, although one or two citizens of Texas also figured on the ownership. The entire ranch contains 445,000 acres of grazing land, all under fence. Of this land 150,000 acres was bought outright, the remainder, 295,000 acres, being held by the purchasers on a five year lease from the state of Texas. It is also announced that Mr. Goodnight, who is the largest individual cattle owner in Texas, has sold his immense ranch at Saladora. The consideration is not stated.

Packing House Employes Organizing.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The first step towards organizing a national district assembly of packing house employes will be taken here to-morrow, the meeting to be held at the stock yards. The plans have been decided upon and the general executive board of the Knights of Labor asked for a charter. The men in Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids and all other points where packing houses are located, will follow the action of the Chicago men and in a short time a convention of all will be held when a national district will be formally organized. This is the initiatory step for an eight hour day.

Will Not Raise Miners' Wages.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—The officers of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, the Delaware & Hudson Coal company, the Hill manny company, the Susquehanna Coal company and the Red Ash Coal company, the principal operators in Wyoming valley, emphatically declare they will not grant a 15 per cent advance to miners at this time. They say they are paying all they can afford at present. There is no possibility of a strike here, as the miners are opposed to such a movement.

A Copper Mine Leased.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A deal was consummated here to-day by which Mathias Bros., a firm of English bankers, acquire a five years lease of the Sunrise copper mine and smelter at Hartville, this county. The works, which have been idle for some time, will be opened at once. The smelter will be started in two weeks. The mines are valuable, but have not been worked heretofore on account of the lack of railway facilities, which are now supplied by the Cheyenne & Northern.

Defended His Sister-in-Law.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A well known society man, Major Kildare Burrows, was charged in court to-day with assaulting Lord Howard de Walden. Burrows stated that he acted in defense of his sister-in-law, Lady de Walden, who was seriously ill; that Lord de Walden, while drunk, tried to force his way into his wife's rooms, and in the fight that ensued between de Walden and himself the former was hurt. Burrows was remanded.

Henry George On Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Henry George lectured here to-night on "Protection and Free Trade" for the benefit of the alumni association of Howard university. He hinted he would not run for the presidency next year if the free trade issue were clearly drawn between the two dominant parties.

Lobbying For the Lottery.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Agents of the Panama Canal company are negotiating with the deputies of the right for the promotion of the bill allowing the issue of the lottery loan of 775,000,000 francs.

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ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

They Are to Form a State League in March.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—An official call was issued this evening for a convention of all republican clubs in the state of Illinois to assemble in Springfield March 8 and 9. Each of the permanently organized republican clubs throughout the state, and any that shall be organized prior to the date of the convention, are requested to select delegates to represent the club in the convention. The president of each club is also entitled to a seat as a delegate. Each club delegation is to cast but one vote. In those districts where there are no club or organized republicans are urged to form them at once and elect delegates. The object of holding the convention is to encourage and assist in the formation of republican clubs, to unite such clubs by the formation of a league for the state of Illinois and to generally advance the principles of the republican party. The convention shall not name, recommend, or nominate any candidate for office. It is important that clubs send at once the names of delegates and members to the executive committee of the national league at Springfield. The call is signed by D. Harry Hammer, of Chicago, vice-president for Illinois of the Republican League of the United States, William Tracy, of Springfield, member of the executive committee for Illinois, and a large number of republican clubs throughout the state.

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Horrible Discovery in a Negro's Cabin in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 4.—In Baker county a young man went to the house of Amos Grant, a colored farmer, and finding all quiet and the house closed, looked around for the cause and found the body of Grant hanging from a rope thrown over a projecting joist in the rear of the house. The body was found in Grant's bed in bed, her head crushed to a jelly. On the floor was the body of Grant's wife's sister and Grant's fifteen-year-old son. The theory is that Grant brained all while they slept and then committed suicide.

A Tough Trio.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special to the BEE.]—Yesterday afternoon the city marshal arrested three boys, twelve, fourteen and sixteen years old, for burglary at Sterling and Vesta. They had in their possession revolvers, cartridges, knives and silk handkerchiefs, amounting in value to about \$70. The goods were readily identified by the owners. While the boys were at the freight depot yards here they gathered a lot of waste and put it in one corner of a freight car and set it on fire to warm themselves and then left the car to burn up. They are now in jail.

Six Children Burned to Death.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 4.—Six children of Lester Singletary, a colored man of Clarendon county, were burned to death Thursday night. The parents locked them up in the house about 7 o'clock and went off to a negro church where a religious revival was in progress. During their absence the house caught fire and was burned to the ground, the six children perishing in the flames.

Young Hopkins Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Charles Hopkins, son of Benjamin Hopkins, was arrested to-day shortly after his father had been found guilty, and is now in a cell in the station house charged with adultery with Mrs. Albert Butler, of Columbus. He deserted his wife on Monday.

A Kansas City Sensation.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—J. P. Washburn, a business man of this city charged with theft and receiving stolen goods, failed to appear when his case was called in the criminal court this morning and the investigation developed that he had fled. Washburn was well known here and his flight has created quite a sensation.

The Kaw Ice Gorge Breaking.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The ice gorge in the Kaw is gradually melting, and all danger from that source is now averted. Work has been resumed on the piers of the Rock Island bridge.

Will Tempt the Lions Again.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—It is now stated that the injuries of Miss Scenicides, who was attacked by a lion with which she was performing this afternoon, are not of a serious nature. She has offered to appear again to-night and repeat the exhibition with the lions.

The Death Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Otto P. Clarke, ex commissioner of pensions, who was stricken with paralysis last Tuesday evening, died this morning. Major Clarke succeeded Commissioner Dudley and was succeeded by General Black.

Four Men Fatally Burned.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—A terrific explosion of mine gas occurred to-night at Slope No. 1 at Nanticoke. Four men were fatally burned, namely, David Evans, John Griffith, Joe Diber and Anthony Mlaski.

Will Not Go to Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Cleveland has decided not to go to Boston to attend the funeral of her uncle. She has abandoned the reception which she had announced for this afternoon.

THE BERLIN BUDGET.

News Which Interested the American Colony in Germany.

A VERY QUEER ELOPEMENT.

Vice Consul Murphy, of Chemnitz, Makes a Runaway Match.

THEIR LINGUAL DIFFICULTY.

Faust As It Is Portrayed On the German Boards.

EXTENDING THE TELEPHONE.

All Over-Head Wires at the Capital to Be Placed Under Ground—Lots of Interesting German Gossip.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Its Tone One of Uncertainty Concerning the Situation.

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FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

From the German Capital. BERLIN, Feb. 4.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—The American colony has had this week an unusual amount of more or less interesting news. Indianapolis people have been much interested in the allotment to Bruno Schmidt, the Berlin architect, of the prize for the best design in the Indianapolis soldiers' monument competition. Schmidt sails to-day to arrange for an immediate commencement of the monument according to his design. About \$300,000 have been already raised and the site selected is the finest in the city. Schmidt was a little startled at the American quickness with which the contract was awarded to him. All the preliminaries were arranged by cable. His design is for a 390 feet square tower supporting a bronze figure which holds aloft an electric light expected to be high enough to light a large part of the city. The Italian Victor Emanuel memorial is the best known previous example of Schmidt's work.

AN OMINOUS ACT.

The Recent Publication of the Austro-German Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—While the semi-official press affects to regard the publication of the Austro-German treaty as having a pacific intent, official and diplomatic circles know its real aim is to force the ear to an immediate war or compel him to submit to terms for permanent peace dictated by the allies. The substance of the treaty has long been known to both the Russian and French governments. The publication reveals nothing to any European government. Before disclosing it to the people, the step was anxiously and repeatedly discussed by Prince Bismarck, Count Kalnoy and Herr von Tizza. The Austrian ministerial council, the emperor presiding, consented to the publication of the treaty only last week upon an urgent representation from Prince Bismarck that the time was opportune. Its appearance at the present juncture recalls the utterance of Prince Bismarck when he was reproached for the reluctance for refusing to submit to that body certain diplomatic correspondence. "Once a government determines to publish important documents," he said, "matters should have gone so far that nothing but war is likely to be the outcome of the situation."

By the light of this memorable statement, the immense significance of the publication of the treaty at the present crisis will be seen.

It is a step which precedes an ultimatum. If Russia continues to arm and push forward masses of troops, menacing strategic points on the frontiers and the pending negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance with France should succeed, the central powers will not wait the convenience of the French and Russian governments to declare war. The crisis, therefore, nears a climax.

Prince Bismarck, in his speech in the reichstag on Monday may place a peaceful interpretation upon the motives of the publication of the treaty, but nothing he can say is expected to lessen the strain of the situation.

The Kreuz Zeitung records fresh army movements on the frontier, and the concentration of troops along the line of the Niemen is actively progressing. Russia still continues its negotiations for a 23,000,000 loan in Paris and Amsterdam, and is reported to be on the eve of success. The high terms offered, backed by the recommendations of the French government, are inducements for bankers to value.

ANOTHER BANK SCARE.

A Cincinnati Institution Found \$150,000 Short in Its Reserve Fund.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—For several days past rumors have been afloat concerning the condition of the Metropolitan National bank and finally assumed such a serious aspect that the stock of the bank sold very low. The Commercial-Gazette to-morrow will say: The bank examiner, after a thorough investigation, found the Metropolitan had not its legal reserve on hand by about \$150,000. This being brought to the notice of the associated banks an agreement was arrived at to reduce the Metropolitan's paper to the extent of \$300,000. The bank has been carrying considerable of its directors' paper, but this is said to be gilt-edged. Saturday morning a run was inaugurated on the bank, but it was of short duration. In the afternoon Vice President DeCamp resigned, it is assumed, at the request of the controller of the currency. No further changes at present are anticipated. It is thought the bank is amply secured now and President Means in an interview says the Metropolitan bank is as solvent as any institution in the city.

Meetings in Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sir Charles Russell moved an amendment to the address in the reply to the queen's speech raising the right of holding public meetings in Trafalgar square.

The Fire Record.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—The gymnasium of Racine college, near Racine Junction, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$22,000. None of the main buildings were touched.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair weather, slowly rising temperature, light to fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa: Fair weather, colder in southeast portion, slowly rising temperature in northwest portion, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Dakota: Colder, followed by warmer fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

REFORM IN FUNERALS.

The Movement Encouraged By All Classes and Creeds.

A LETTER FROM MR. SPURGEON.

The Great Divine Favors Cutting Down Foolish Expenses.

DOING AWAY WITH DECORATIONS.

The Pompousness of the Present to Be Religated.

COMMON BURIALS THE ORDER.

The Mistaken Examples of Centuries Very Difficult to Bridge Over—Intelligent Patterns in the Greatest Demand.

A Sensible Movement.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—Mention having been made of a characteristic letter written by Mr. Spurgeon, addressed to the secretary of the Reformed Funeral Association, a Herald reporter to-day obtained a copy of it: WESTWOOD, BELLAH HILL, UPPER NEWWOOD, JAN. 18.—Dear Sir: Anything which will lessen the foolish expenses of funerals and make them less pompous has my hearty approval, yet I cannot become an official, whether patron or otherwise, for I think that this business also wants reforming, and that societies with committees who do nothing and patrons who know nothing about it are getting to be an evil. Wishing you every success in reforming in a way the absurdity connected with the burial of the dead, I am, dear sir, yours truly, C. A. SPURGEON.

This association has the Duke of Westminster at its head. Its secretary and chief worker is Rev. F. Lawrence, vicar of Westwood, York. He was to-day visiting London. He showed an album of interesting autographical letters from members and patrons of the association, among which the letter from Mr. Spurgeon has taken good place. There were letters from both Archbishops, Lord Plunket, the archbishop of Dublin, all the bishops of the Church of England, except those who for an old reason don't approve the objects, and more from very distinguished laymen from Galvestone down, as well as nearly all the clergy and very many non-conformists, also one from Dr. Descoets, rector of St. John's Evangelical, New York. Vicar Lawrence was the guest of late years this reformed funeral movement had taken root in America and was specially favored by Bishop Potter, and was asked what were the exact objects of the association. He answered: "To promote a fuller appreciation of the idea of christian burial; to simplify and cheapen funeral and mourning ceremonies; encourage burial in perishable coffins in simple earth and discontinue vaults and sarcophagi."

"What are the evils that you particularly wish to redress and to prevent?"

"Extravagance in burials which the great majority can bear. Many workmen with earnings of 15 shillings per week will spend £2 in a burial, burdening the family with a debt for a long time, hence the importance that the rich and intelligent should avoid unnecessary funeral expenses and set those of moderate circumstances an example of economy and simplicity. We do not desire to discourage giving honor to the dead, but the dead can be better honored by the survivors aiming at higher and nobler lives in the future. We urge as a specific reform and economy the disuse of trappings or excessive floral decorations, and a meeting of the mourners at the cemetery instead of the residence. The early interment of bodies in caskets sufficiently suitable for dissolution into the constituent elements; the use of materials for coffins as will rapidly decay. This is in accordance with the laws of nature and avoiding the sanitary evils. Our society originated years ago in York, Sir F. J. Milner, Bart., solicitor, F. J. Munby, Archdeacon Hayes and myself held the first meeting. Above all things our society believes in christian burial. Surely the words, 'Earth to earth' in the bible and service mean something."

"What progress have you made?"

"There is scarcely a hamlet in Great Britain from which we have not received the best evidence that inexpensive funerals are becoming the rule. See what an example our present Duke of Westminster set in the simple burial of his son last year, Earl Grosvenor. If we check funeral extravagance—and it can become a fashion not to waste money on funeral tombs, but the contrary—it will be recognized as a breach of good sense and propriety. At first we had to encounter deeply rooted social prejudice, class interests, ignorance and like warrens, Christian communities had so long mockingly submitted to the abuses of the dismal pageantry and processions, from the ceremonial of grotesque heathen, symbols, heavy, luminous mournings with all accompaniments of person, foul water courses and vitiated air. But we have made great progress in these eleven years, although there is much more to be desired. The mistaken examples of centuries are not easily avoided. What is especially wanted in England, and perhaps more in America, where the tendency to extravagance is for the rich and intelligent to set examples to the middle and lower classes, and the Herald can accomplish much towards this reform in America, etc., etc."

His Motion Overruled.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Judge Garnett this morning overruled the motion of Edwin T. Cheaman for a new trial in the divorce case in which Annie Sumnerville, the actress, figured as plaintiff.