

GREY'S PRIDE IN COURT.

Commencement of the Trial of Wilson in Paris.

A BORRY-LOOKING SON-IN-LAW. The whereabouts of Dynamiter Harkins and Callan Known Only to Scotland Yard—Dr. Mackenzie's Report.

M. Wilson on Trial. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The Wilson trial opened to-day in the tenth coronation chamber. Blinding sleet and snow rain against the windows of the sitting little court. No ladies were present and the audience was composed almost exclusively of capped barbers with pencil staves behind their ears, curious deputies and awarms of journalists. It is a singular incident that the judges did not wear their decoration rosettes during this revival of decoration scandal that has already captivated our government, unseated a president of the republic and brought Paris to the verge of a revolutionary riot. At five minutes past 11 Daniel Wilson, the defendant-in-chief, creeps in with a bundle of papers under his arm. Wilson has his old careworn look. He stoops crookedly and glances round furtively. After Wilson comes the briber Hubert Ribaudau, and the leading lady, whose full name is Caroline Reine Zelle de Cirigliu Hatatazi. She was swathed in cheap lace with a black beaded mantlet. Then the Indian, the one which had been over half an hour. It substantially is this: Daniel Wilson, deputy of Indre et Loire, residing in the Avenue Fiena, is charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to defraud M. Crespin de la Panniere on a decoration job, for which the said Panniere paid certain sums of money. Wilson is also charged with trying to swindle Helloc and with being accessory to the murder of the late general and figures. At half-past 11 the defendants were told to stand up and give their names and addresses. There was a thrill when Wilson pitifully replied in subdued accents. At the interjectory it came out that Wilson said to M. Crespin: "Remember that you are de la Panniere, and try to forget that you are a Crespin, so give your money to the mouster. The exposition which you are the crown prince of the nation which you really deserve." Wilson also said in the course of his examination that he had received M. Crespin de la Panniere at the Elysee and that he had been introduced to him, not by M. Mollard, the introducer of ambassadors, but by his fellow-defendant, Ricaudeau. He said: "I have examined Crespin's titles as an old soldier, but decided not to recommend him for the cross on that account." Wilson then went into his own narrative of the affair and schemes, and never knew that 50,000 francs had been given to Crespin, and said that all such questions were left to his secretaries. At five minutes to 6 the day's sitting ended. This wretched trial will drag on for another four days at least.

Dynamiter Disappear. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Scotland Yard continues mysterious about the whereabouts of the convicted dynamiter. They left the Old Bailey ostensibly for Freeton prison. They have not been seen since. The officials, when asked about them, answer curtly that they have orders to say nothing. To-day I encountered a man who is very close to the home office. He said: "What if the two convicts have told you who is behind them, who sent them over and revealed a lot which is of value to the government? Mind you, I don't say they have, but what if they should turn queer evidence?"

DR. MACKENZIE'S DIAGNOSIS. Sir Morell's Report on the Case of the Crown Prince. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The Lancet of Saturday will publish the following report by Sir Morell Mackenzie on the case of the crown prince: "His imperial highness, the crown prince of Germany, having expressed his wish that I should now place on record my opinion in his case, the opportunity is afforded of correcting some of the statements which from time to time have been inaccurately attributed to me. The general idea is that I am of the opinion that the disease from which his imperial highness is suffering is not cancer. It is a malignant tumor, and that its nature could only be determined by microscopic examination. A portion of the diseased tissue having been taken away by me from the throat of his imperial highness, it was submitted to Prof. Virchow, who could not detect in it anything of a malignant nature. Repeated examinations by Prof. Virchow of other portions removed by me from the throat of his imperial highness, in the month of July, which his imperial highness was staying in the Isle of Wight, I pointed out to more than one of his august relatives that the danger that I most dreaded was the occurrence of perichondritis at a future date, and three months later this fear was proved well grounded. At the end of October and the early part of November entirely fresh symptoms appeared, and at that time the royal disease presented an appearance which was consistent with the diagnosis of cancer. It was then impossible to obtain any fresh microscopic evidence in the matter, and I considered it safer accordingly to treat the case as one of a malignant nature. At the same time, however, I drew up and submitted to my colleagues a protocol, in which I stated that although the disease at that moment looked like a cancer, I could not agree that the malady was proved to be malignant until further microscopic examination had been made. The document in which I set forth my views was forwarded to Berlin to be placed in the state archives. Although the unfavorable symptoms then were explicable on the ground of the existence of cancer, yet it was clear to the majority of the physicians at that time in attendance that perichondritis had supervened in the middle of December. However, the unfavorable signs had passed away, and there was no longer any critical symptoms of cancer. Microscopical evidence on the subject was, however, still wanting. This was furnished at the end of January, when a sputum was expectorated from the very spot which had presented such a highly suspicious appearance. In November this sputum was most carefully and re-

peatedly examined by Prof. Virchow, and the result, which is now published, again shows that cancer could not be detected. To recapitulate, in my opinion the critical symptoms have always been entirely compatible with non-malignant disease and the microscopic signs have been in harmony with this view. I need only to add that although in nearly every case of laryngeal disease it is possible at the first inspection to form an accurate opinion as to the nature of the disease presenting itself, yet in a few rare instances the progress of the complaint alone permits its character to be determined. Unfortunately the case of his imperial highness is among the latter number and at this moment medical science does not permit me to affirm that any other disease is present than that of chronic interstitial inflammation of the larynx, combined with perichondritis.

How the Patient Passed Yesterday. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The weather is bright and springlike, with occasional sharp flashes of lightning, followed by thunder. The crown prince is in very much the same condition as yesterday. His rest last night was much disturbed by coughs and headache. He also suffered from neuralgia. Dr. Howell sat with him and Dr. Krause was on duty to-night. The crown prince has a splendid appetite and eats substantial food. He has been up all day, but rested for a short time on a sofa in the afternoon. The wound is healing and looks healthy. It is thought by the doctors that the treatment of the larynx will be resumed to-morrow. Sir Morell has postponed his departure until Monday. Prince Henry left for Genoa to meet the grand duchess of Baden. The Duchess Saxe-Meiningen, the grand duke Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the prince of Wales.

THE FISHERIES TREATY. London Newspapers Discuss the Document Pretty Freely. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—All the morning papers have long been discussing the Fisheries Treaty. The Daily News correspondent quotes from the Herald editorial. It says, in the course of a long leader, which seems, studiously, mostly of compliments to Chamberlain: "There can be little doubt that Canada's hand has been forced and that the late hurried journey of Mr. Chamberlain to the Dominion has had its effect. It is perhaps the best treaty that could have been made under such circumstances. It is a concession to the favor of Canada, it will certainly win general approval in this part of the world." "The Times devotes great space to the subject, and thus concludes: "It would be rash, in the absence of fuller information to take a confident view of the prospects of the treaty, but its conclusion is, at all events, a hopeful sign. It shows that a rash vote is not altogether approved in American politics, and that an English statesman who is not content to be a mere spectator of the international scene is able to secure from the best representatives of the democracy of the United States a fair and impartial hearing in these negotiations. Whether they succeed or whether they fail, England has borne a perfectly disinterested part. We have nothing as a nation either to gain or to lose in the controversy between the Canadian fishermen and the interests of our own fishery. It is exclusively of our own colonial fellow-subjects that the imperial government has intervened in the matter." The influence which Mr. Chamberlain appears to have exerted with success, both in the United States and in the Dominion, has been purely a moderating influence. He has aimed not to achieve a brilliant diplomatic victory, but to remove the cause of a lasting feud and lay the foundations of a lasting peace between close kinsfolk and near neighbors."

BECKETT'S BONES. The Recent Find in the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—I made an Ash Wednesday pilgrimage to Canterbury cathedral to-day, and participated in some of the grand services appropriate to the fast day. After that was concluded another visit was paid to the place where Archbishop Thomas Beckett's alleged skull and bones are again reposed, and a number of the most famous antiquarians have examined them by the rush lights of tradition and the larger brilliancy of biography and history, the ossified remains had been reverently placed in shape in an almswood coffin, which was replaced in the original stone coffin. To this a new lid had been prepared, as the old one was broken by the pickaxe. The re-interment took place in the presence of the dean and chapter and some few antiquarians. The new coffin contained a glass jar in which was placed the MSS. account of what had occurred, and some press notices. A few lines were also written on the inside of the lid. The new coffin was placed in the same place as the old one, and the re-interment took place in the presence of the dean and chapter and some few antiquarians. The new coffin contained a glass jar in which was placed the MSS. account of what had occurred, and some press notices. A few lines were also written on the inside of the lid. The new coffin was placed in the same place as the old one, and the re-interment took place in the presence of the dean and chapter and some few antiquarians.

O'Brien's Magnanimity. LONDON, Feb. 16.—[The Daily News, referring to O'Brien's speech to-day, says:]

His display of wonderful magnanimity will certainly appeal with irresistible force to the English people. For a long time we have been unable to complain of any bitterness on his part, although the occasion justified bitterness.

New Rules for the Commons. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The government's new rules of procedure provide that the common shall sit from 3 p. m. until 1 a. m., with a dinner hour; that the closure rule may be applied if there is a majority of 100, instead of 200 as at present; that the speaker may order rules of order for the day; and that rules greatly increase the speaker's power.

The Local Government Bill. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The new local government bill, in its final form, as unanimously adopted by the cabinet, creates new county boards on a purely elective basis, the conditions of suffrage at the elections of members of the board to be the same as parliamentary elections. These boards are to have entire control of the police forces within their jurisdiction, also to issue and amend public health orders. The adoption of the principles of the local option is to be accompanied with a provision for the compensation of publicans for the loss of their licenses unless these privileges be annulled in consequence of violations of law.

A Successor for Balfour. DUBLIN, Feb. 16.—The Freeman's Journal says a rumor is current that Sir Henry John Balfour is chief secretary for Ireland and that the latter will become government leader in the commons.

KILLED BY A DESPERADO. Deputy Sheriff Thompson Murdered by Jack White in Colorado. GRAND, Col., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Bill Thompson, deputy sheriff of La Animas county at Hoston, was shot in the neck and instantly killed by Jack White while attempting to arrest the latter this afternoon. White was the leader of a gang of thirteen horse thieves operating in southern Colorado and the neutral strip. Thompson was from Dodge county, Kan., and was a brave officer. He was killed while on duty and a warrant out of his pocket is shown to White.

AN-RAILROADERS' HAPPY.

Many of Their Measures Favorably Reported in the Iowa Senate.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE DOINGS. Lawyer Billings Appears in Court and Pleads Not Guilty—Powell Bound Over—The Republican State Convention Called.

Favorably Reported. Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—It was a field day for the anti-monopolists in the senate to-day when the railroad committee reported back favorably on a number of bills for the regulation of railroads. These bills cover the whole ground of proposed legislation on railway matters, and touch the main subjects which have been discussed. They include Sweeney's bill applying to freight traffic in the state, the principles of the interstate commerce law; Fian's bill, which is substantially the Illinois act requiring the commissioners to fix maximum rates which are to be taken as a prima facie evidence of what is a reasonable rate; also the substance of Young's bill which provides for the election of five railway commissioners by districts for the term of four years each. This bill combines the features of the Gatch, Harsh, Caldwell and Deal bills; also a bill providing for delegating power to the railroad commissioners to cause stations to be placed at railroad crossings, and to compel railroads to make suitable connections with other roads. Also a bill fixing passenger rates for the term of four years, and making first-class or mileage tickets good until used and good either way between the points named. The bill also provides for the salary and expenses of the railroad commissioners. All of these bills will come up for discussion in two weeks when they will be made the special order.

The Iowa Legislature. Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 16.—The senate railroad committee reported this afternoon favorably the Young 3-cent fare bill and Fian's bill imposing a duty on the commissioners of fixing the tariff, fixing the burden of proof on railroads, and also Sweeney's bill and the Young bill dividing the state into districts for the election of railroad commissioners. Mr. Meserve, for the house, Fian, Greenough and Bayless, a majority of the committee present, voted for the house maximum tariff in addition to the above measures. A second reading of the Young bill was ordered, and the commissioners' districts on a basis of population, which gives four republican and one doubtful district.

Mr. Meserve also reported a bill embodying the miscellaneous duties of the commissioners in regard to depots at crossings and improvements in other matters. (The house voted for the bill.)

Mr. Woolson—A bill to divide the state library and provide for the support of the same. The bill relates to the appropriation of the state library to the library of the state.

Mr. Hutchison—At the request of the committee on ways and means, a bill was introduced to provide for the date of the election of the state. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next at 3:30.

Mr. Adams of Iowa, called the consideration of the bill to amend the constitution in the house amendment to the bill relating to the sale of poisons requiring a registering of the sale of poisons.

The bill passed the senate, by a vote of 40 to 3, relating to insurance and providing that if insurance notes do not show that they were taken for insurance, and are sued and recovered on, the maker of the notes is liable for the full amount of the judgment and costs paid by the maker.

The senate majority report on the Young 3-cent fare bill the minority report was presented to the house this afternoon, and the report being about the same as those presented by the representatives of the roads before the committee. The railroad bills will be taken up in the house to-morrow.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Kilne—Relating to homesteads and exemptions. By Mr. Hoppers—For the incorporation of Dutch Reformed churches in Iowa.

By Mr. Foley—Providing for the purchase and printing by the state of two books, one on the subject of the improvement of highways.

A joint democratic caucus was held this evening for the purpose of nominating officers for the various state institutions.

The house vote by which Mrs. Helen Gougar was permitted to speak before the committee on suffrage and the provisions of the bill were reconsidered and Mrs. Gougar was given the privilege of speaking in the house of representatives before the committee on suffrage and the provisions of the bill were reconsidered and Mrs. Gougar spoke to a crowded house for two hours this evening. Resolutions appealing to the whole country to aid the work were passed.

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FIFTH FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following bills were reported from committees and placed on the resolution of the House.

For the relief of volunteers of the Fourth Iowa Infantry; authorizing the construction of a high wagon bridge across the Missouri river at or near Sioux City.

Among the bills introduced and referred were: By Mr. Sabin—To authorize the president to confer the brevet rank on army officers for brilliant service in Indian campaigns.

By Mr. Mansfield—To authorize the wearing of badges of the Grand Army of the Republic.

By Mr. Mansfield—A joint resolution for the abolition of the office of surveyor general of the territory.

A resolution by Mr. Plumb, directing inquiry into the causes of inefficient mail service, was taken up and agreed to.

By Mr. Mansfield—To authorize the secretary of war to furnish senators, on request, a list of patents and copies of the record of the rebellion and to take such action as he may see fit to apply the information asked, and said his refusal to do so before was owing to a rule of the department not established by the secretary of war.

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