PAGES 1-8.

NINETEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1800.-SIXTEEN PAGES.

## ENERAL BRIALMONT'S VIEWS

The Famous Belgian Engineer Officer Talks About War.

A FRANCO-GERMAN CONFLICT.

Le Considers a Struggle Between Those Iwo Powers Inevitable, and it Will Occur Over Some Trifling Incident.

A Persembette Opinion. Copurint 1200 h home Corton Brandt. |
PARIS, Jan. 25. | New York Herald
Cable—Special to Tax Bra. |- In a recent
conversation with a Parishan the military
expert, General Brialmont, the distinguished

Helgian ongineer officer, the modern Vanban, expressed the following possimistic opinion as to the situation of France should she in foture be forced into a war:

foture be forced into a war:
"Do you' think, geocrat," asked the
Frenchman, "that war is imminent?"
"Well, it seems to me," was the reply,
"that war is inevitable between France and Germany. Some triffing mendent, which may occur at any moment, will probably be the de-termining cause. There is one consideration which makes me bone the outbreak may be postponed. This is the fact that France is better equipped with rapid firing rifles than

the other European nations."
"Do you anticipate that the 'neutrality of Belgium will be respected by the co

Belgium will be respected by the contending powers:

"By France, yes, for in acting otherwise your country would be making a great mistake, our sympathies being all with her. But the Germans might be tempted to throw an army into Belgium and march through our midst against Paris by two possible routes. It is to guard against such a move that we are now building forts along the Meux valley."

valley."
"And if, in spite of your fortresses, the

walley."

"And if, in spite of your fortreases, the German army succeeded in entering France, what would be the result! Teil me what you think of the strength of our army and military situation in general!"

"treagard the French army in its organization, its devoton to duty and its confidence in itself as second to none, but! would like to see more of your generals popular in the the eyes of their followers. There is nothing which calls for great deeds like the blind, passionate lave of a solider for the leader whom he looks upon as something more than a here, something less than a God. As far as I know there are only two of your generals who have won for themselves such devotion—MM. de Mirabel and de Gallifot. When the war comes the world will hear of these two names."

"And what is your opinion of our fortifications!"

"As that is a more serious question, I am tions France is in serious danger. Three years ago you made a romarkable series of experiments at Chalors, at Bourges and at Maimaison, which demonstrated clearly that a fort cannot hold out against modern will be a complete the company of the co artiflery with its terrible explosives un less provided with what is known as a notallic dome, and you, being fully sware of this immensely important fact, have not pro-vided a single one of your fortresses with a defence of that character. You trust to the line of forts which guard your eastern from tier to protect your army during its mobiliza-tion, but your trust is badly placed. With the engines of war at their disposal the Ger mans could beyond any question breas through that line inside of forty-eight hours down upon you before you dreamer

### POINTS FROM PARIS.

Events of Interest Transp'ring in the French Capital, (Copyright 1890 by James Coroon Bennett,) Paus, Jan. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bes.]—Visitors to Paris are becoming impation for the Riviera season. Power entertainments have been given during the week, and the past few days record the coming and going of

few days record the coming and going of many well known people.

The latest sensation in the way of betrothals is that of Mrs. Stephen Dans of Philadelphia to Robert Carles Eskers of Brussels. Mrs. Dans is the wittow of the late Stephen Dans of Philadelphia, and alster of Mr. George Si. Roberts of Pennsylvania railway fame. She is also a sister of the Countess Gallie of Paris. The groom-elect is a Belgian. They met at the Hotel Continental last September. Themarriage is to take place in Paris within two weeks.

Baron Von Oppenheim and his bride nea

two weeks.

Baron Von Oppenheim and his bride, neo
Florence Hotchins, who were married in
London on Tuesday, are having their honeymoon in Paris at the Hotel Vendom. They
leave Monday for Monte Carlo en route for
Scaum

Mr. Powers and his bride, nee Miss Bige-low of New York, are at the Hotel Athe-

nee.
Late arrivals who leave shortly for Canno are Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott and the re Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott and the disses Scott of New York. Mrs. F. O. Freuch and the Misses Gibson re at the Hotel Mewrice.

Mr. and Mrs. A J. Drexel, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Coulter and Miss Brown of Philadelphia bave left for Algiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lohis Lorillard are booked to arrive on Monday at the Hotel Bristol for a week, en route to Monte Carlo.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid gave a dinner of twenty covers to Mr. Girard last evening.

The guests included M. Loces. Mrs. Robert Patterson of Chicago, M. Honust, the painter, Muss Shermas and Mrs. Monroe and her daughter, Mrs. Hurnham. All the indies, strangely enough, were attired in white continued.

Black. M. Carolis Duran and Miss Sybil Sanderson were among the distinguished ones present.

Mrs. Francis Sprugue Brown sailed during the week for New Yors.

The much talked of Palais de Grace or artificial ice skaling rink, which was to have teen opened an Decomber 23 in the Plaza de Terio, where the buil fights held forth during the exposition, has come to naught. Mr. J. Newton, the president and moneyed man, resigned because he considered he had placed quite enough money in the affair and

he did not see how he was to gain any prac-tical result, of the opening had been post-poned from time to time, with no fixed date for it. Much money has already been spent on the affair. It is understood that Mr. Newton has put in 500,000 francs and that he has now placed his affairs in the hands of a lawyer. Seven or eight powerful engines are in working order, freezing pipes are isid and yet everything now is tonay-tury. The relisal of Mr. Newton to advance more money makes it a question what will be done with the rink.

# STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A New Yorker in Paris Looking For

A New Yorker in Paris Looking For Pointers.

[Copyright 1899 by James Gordon Bennett.]
Pasar, Jan. 25.—[New York Horald Cable—Special to THE BRE.—Thomas E. Crimmins of New York, who is in Paris looking into the matter of street improvements suitable for New York, was seen yes. terday by a Herald correspondent at the Hotel Binda. When asked about the proba-bility of the much-needed reformation of New York thoroughfares he said: "I was requested by the mayor of New York to come over to Europe and investigate matters bere with a view of ascertaining how w may improve our streets. I am charmed with the thoroughfares of London and Paris nere with a view of ascertaining how we may improve our streets. I am charmed with the thoroughfares of London and Paris. The wood pavements will not answer in New York, because our summers are too warm. As built will do much better. I are not summers are too warm. As built will do much better. I are not summers are too warm. As built will do much better. I are not summers are too marn. As built will do much better. I are not summers are too warm. As built will do much better. I are too warm. As built will do much better. I are too warm. As built will be mare to allow subways such as they have in Paris for telegraph and electric light wires is the vaults in New York become the the pavoments (they do not seem to have any here), which are used for cellars and storage hupposes so as to economize for heavy network. Hesides, in constructing subways, we encounter rock, which it is necessary to blast. This is another him drance to the perfection of subways. Improvements in New York have been made piecement, while everything here is pormalent. New York can never be made like Paris south of Twenty-third street because there is too much heavy traffle, and New Yorkers have not the pride of Parisians in keeping things in decency and order. Mr. Gilroy the commissioner of public works, a coming to Paris next month to investigate street improvements. He and Mayor Grant are much concerned over the condition of the streets."

"Do you think that imperfect sewerage has been the cause of the recent explosions in Sixth avenue!"
"Undoubtedly. A subway contains eight gas pipes in all the avenues of New York below Twenty-third street, while in Paris there is only one gas company. There is always a leakage, and this becomes impressed an explosion necessarily takes piace. This could be remedied by perforating the manhole covers so as to allow the gas to escape. The manhole covers in Paris are perforated to some

so as to allow the gas to escape. The man hole covers in Paris are perforated to some extent, and it should be so in New York." Mr. Crimmins leaves Paris today for home and will sail for New York March L.

A Lively Storm.

[Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Bennett,] 3D

Panis, Jan. 25.—[Now York Herald Cable—Special to Tair Bris.]—The Herald storm has made things lively in Europe during the last few days. Traffic was almost asspended in the streets of Paris, chimneys were blown down trees unresed. down, trees uprocted, newspaper klosque capsized and the boulevards filled with debris and encombrances. A large chimney fell on the Houlevard des Capucines, just in front of the Grand hotel, and it was almost a miracle no one was injured. Carriagus and omnibuses had to make a detour by the Rue des Capuchies while the pempiers were clearing the street. About the same time a tree was blown down in the Rue Royal. The Rue De La Palx was very meturesque. Women were scudding along before the gale and dozens of hats were rolling down the asphalt with their owners after them. Umbrelias were tureed wrong side out and the skirts were sky high. Twice the sowers were flooded, but the men at work had timely waraing and were able to take shelter in their refuges. The Scine has risen another ten centimetres. mnibuses had to make a detour by the Rue

The Scine has risen another ten centimetres.

A Second Salon.

[Copyright 1820 by James Gordon Bennett.]

Pants, Jan. 25.—I New York Heraid: able
—Special to The Ben.—That there cond
be a second salon is now definitely decided and a committee of fourteen members has been appointed to draw up the by-laws of the Societe Nationale des Beanx Arts, as the separatists have entitled themselves.

Among the members of this committee are Mm. Mesonier, Carolus, Duran, Puvis, Dechavannes and Bouvert. The new society's salon will open May 15, two weeks after the original salon. It, will probably be held in the Palais des Beaux Arts of the Champ De Mars. It is now decided that the works of foreign artists will be admitted. The old society on its side has made changes in its methods of appointing the salon juries. Fifty members are to be chosen for the jury by universal suffrace and their special functions decided by the drawing of lots. A similar double method of choice will be used for the nomination of a jury de sculpture, which will cossist of thirty members.

Buffalo Bill Arrives at Naples.

Buffalo Bill Arrives at Naples. NAPLES, Jan. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to Tur Hire!—Huffalo Hill's Wild West show arrived here safety yester-day from Barcelons, baving encountered a great storm on its way. All are well. The Indians astonished even old Vecuvius, to whom Colonel Cody raised his hat.

Will Try to Have It Dismissed. Will Try to Have it Dismissed.
Archisos, Kan., Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—Waggener, Martin &
Orr, the Missouri Pacific attorneys, will endeaver to have dismissed from the supreme court of Nebraska the mandamus proceed-ings brought by the state board of transpor-tation to compel the road to give the Farm-ers' siliance a site for an elevator at Elm-wood, on the Crete branch, an the ground that such action must be brought in the dis-trict court.

Hydrophobia from a Bite.

Kanas Cirr, Mo., Jan. 28.—A special from Sabetha, Kap., says that in a street fight that occurred there Thursday night, Wesley McNara, a prominent citizen, was bitten on the finger by a stranger whose name is supposed to be fülbert Jones. Today McNara died in terrible agony, exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Jones, who fied the town, will be severely dealt with if he can be found.

A Truant Husband Beturns A Truant Husband Returns.

Avontson, Kan., Jan. 25.—(Special Telegram to Tun Brn.)—H. A. Playle, the young business man who floured in the sensational escapado with Miss Lou Hopkins of Topeka inst week, returned to Atchison last night, receiving the forgiveness of Mrs. Playle and also his father in law and mother in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. Weber. Miss Hopkins is at Le Claire, near Davenpert, in Scott county, Iowa, with relatives.

#### BISMARCK LOSING HIS GRIP.

His Influence Falls to Pass the Socialist Bill.

ORATORS RISE TO THE OCCASION.

Splendid Frights of Eloquence in the Reichstag-The Chancellor Fails to Appear-Withelm's Speech Samoan Treaty Comment.

Downed the Impersiliers.

[Copariolit 1800 by New York Associated Press.]

Breatly, Jan. 25.—Those favored with telects to the galleries of the reschaint boday waited in the yain expectation of hearing or secong Bismarck till the list moment, when Herr von Beetitcher, the representative of the chanceller, in anouncing the close of the session, summoned the members to hear the imperial message in the white hall of the Schloss. The disappointment at not hearing Bismarck was lessend, however, by the animation of the final debate on the social bill in the howe, the orations rising to the instoric interest of the pocusion. Bette, a socialist, opened the debate. He denied that state persecution effected anything towards the destruction of socialism. The social democracy to declared was indestructable. The proceedings of the government toward the socialists recalled the medieval persecution of herçties. If the masses are incapable, as the government allered, of wise political judgment, it was the fault of the government. Even the simplest minds among the workingmen would be enlightened as soon as the burden of the lately voted taxes, which amounted to millions of marks was brought home to them. In concluding his special Bebel predicted that his party would be found strong enough to destroy the present majority in the reichstag.

Herr Furth, the minister of the interior, replying to Bebel said the law was aimed at social democracy only when it was tressas-ing upon the limits of the line of safety. The

social democracy only when it was treepas-ing upon the limits of the line of safety. The socialist leaders in Germany did not repre-sent the masses of the people and least of all the workingmen.

Prince Schonaich Carolath, a moderate

Prince Schomaich Carolath, a moderate conservative, reminded the house of the statement made by the socialist dietz that the author of the paraphlet printed in Zurich, entitled "Woman's Hand in German Polley," was Diske Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotho. The Hamburg police had suppressed a poam about a railroad employe sacrificing his life to save a train, but this pemphlet was not suppressed, though English ladies of high rank and a German lady of exaited position, who blough oradled in England, had been who though cradled in England, had been connected with Germany for weal or wee for thirty years were insulted in it. The queen of England or her daughter should queen of England or her daughter should not be insulted in Germany with impunity. The priore proceeded to protest examat an article in the National Zeitung giving as the watchword for the coming election, "down watchword for the coming election, "down with the social democrats." The pope as well what to social democrats. The tope as wen, as the government must be left in possession of the free choice of the means for arriving at a common end. There was in the social democracy a good deal of idealism quality gradually becoming very rare a Germany and one that was giving way t place hunting. This closing remark was reseived with a burst of cheers from ac ceived with a burst of cheers from several political groups in the house. A vote on the whole bill soon afterward was taken us the government ubstaned from any declaration showing its willingness to accept the bill without the expulsion clause. The conservatives voted "no" with the progressives, the center party and the socialists, the combined year of the imperialists at the national liberals. The vote was rejecte by a vote of 100 against it to 9s in its favor

by a vote of 100 against it to 98 in its favor.

As soon as the vote was concluded Herr Hoottinher announced the sussion closed and requested the deputies to convene at the Schloss. The emperon, surrounced by the ministers and great officers of state, raceived the deputies in the white hall of the Schloss and read to them a speech, of which the following is an extract:

'The past three years constitute such a period of exceptional importance in the de-

period of exceptional importance in the development of the cupire that my feetings constrain me to recall from the throne it self the results to which your labors, combined with those of the federal government, have led. The empire has been sorely tried by death, by the loss of the emperors, my grandfather and my father; but the loyal and strong meanwhile federate is the course. and strong monarchial feelings of the propie have been manifested in many ways."

have been matifested in imany ways."

The emperor here expressed his thanks that the changes made necessary by the decase of his predecessors had been peacefully and tranquilly accomplished. For that, he said, acknowledgements were due to the Rechestag, which, with discerning patriotism had labored willingly to strengthen the defenses of the empire and render them lastingly secure. The position of the empire among the nations had been thereby assured and the country enabled to fulfill its mission in the world while successfully preserving the pleasings of peace and civilization. Facilities had been given to arrisans by the extension of the powers of the trade guilds to strengthen their position and to guil in economic prosperity the advantages of new impulses.

It was with especial satisfaction that he

It was with especial satisfaction that he halled the continuous application of the recommendations embodied in the imperial recommendations embedded in the imperial message to parliament in the year 1881, especially the law for the insurance of invalid and aged workmen. These measures were guarantees for the welfare of the poor. Although much still remains to be done in this field, he was convinced the people would not forget what had been done. It was his urgent wish and hope that the next reichstag would be enabled by acting in concert with the government to give an effective legal form to the amelioration necessary in this field. He regarded it as his most curriest and exaited task to labor as his most carnest and exulted task to labo toward the fulfillment of the hope.

The absence from the speech of all political atlusions and the failure to make men-tion of the socialist bill surprised everyone.

The coremnos was conducted with all im-perial formulas in the court gallery.

The foreign office was disappointed and somewhat annoyed to learn of the publication in New York of the text of the Samoan treaty. Minister Pholps called at the foreign office and expressed regret at the surreptitious publication of the treaty. In view of the fact of its publication the United States he said would not object if Germany and Great Britain officially issued the text of the treaty. It was therefore arranged that the document should appear at once in the Reinhandiger and in the London Gazette. The treaty has met with nostile criticiam from the papers of all parties.

The Kneux Zeitung complains that although two-thirds of the foreigners in Samoa are Germans and four-fifths of the trade is

German, yet Germany is given no dominant | RECEIVER HUDSON MUST GO.

influence.

The Vosaische Zeitung calls the treaty a blow in the face for German interests. The Germans, it says, holding the trade of the islands are placed in the same position as the little band of Americans.

The Hamburg strike is ever. The men accepted the ship owners' proposal.

The country around Cassal and Folda is flooded. The rain falls in iccomation torrents. The Werrs, Eder and Lehn lave overflowed their banks.

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chairman Walker Renders One of Great Interest to Grain Men.
Chicago, Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway association today rendered an important declaion to railreads and grain men and at the same time settled a dispited point which the minagers of the trans-Missouri association had failed to decide. The decision was or an appeal to arbitration taken by the St. Louis and San Francisco road on their request for permission to make rates on grain from points on its line in Kansas to St. Louis based on the through rates (which under the transit deal are the same as the locals) with the usual percentage reductions at percentage points. The reason for the requested reduction, in the words of the St. Louis & San Francisco, was "that the present transit arrangements on grain shipped from Kansas points to Kansas City and thereafter reconsigned to St. Louis and Chicago practically inskes the drivisions of the through rates the locals of the lines east and west of Kansas City grain men an unfair advantage and grossly discriminating against the St. Louis (Louis grain buyers.)" The St. Louis & Fancisco does not pass through Kansas City, but enters Kansas by a direct line from St. Louis at a point more than one hundred miles south of Kansas City, consequently it takes out ittle of the competitive grain traffic from Kansas and wished to secure more of it by its request. Chairman Walker's conclusion is as follows: "The granting of the application here made would establish a lower basis of through rates upon all lines from the territory in question, which would apply by way of Kansas City as well as by the way of the direct routes via St. Louis. Under existing arrangements transit would be applied to the new rates at Kansas City as well as by the way of the direct routes via St. Louis Condenses at the consequence of the proposed plan offers a remely for the ovils complained of, and finist decide against the ovils complained of, and finist decide against the proposed plan offers a remely for the evils complained of, and must decide against the application in the form now made.'
It is not thought the St. Louis & San Fran days' notice of the reduction is expecto Monday. This may start a sec-saw reduc-tion in rates, as hinted by Chairman Walker

"The greatest good to the greatest number" is a principle which will not give traffic to the St. Louis & San Francisco, and its only hope is the delusive one of lowering th rate.

A Passengre Bate Cut.

Karsas Citt, Mo., Jan. 25.—|Special Telegram to The Bat.|—There is considerable constornation in railroad circles over the Northwesteric cis to 2 couts a mile to Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska policit. The cut itself can have no effect because of the Northwesteris limited line of 170 miles, but the Kansas papera have already taken the matter up and are now booming as an issue a general 2 cent fare in that state. Thoy argue that if one line of small mileage and limited capital can do business at that figure the larger systems can afford to do the same thing. It is quite a popular subject and the legislature of Kansas will likely haddle it next winter. Other roads are worried over the matter.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bate Problem.

ried over the matter.

The Kansas-Nebraska Hate Problem. Kansas Cirr, Mo., Jan, 25, - |Special Telegram to Tim Bur.|—The trans-alissouri managers will take up the Kansas and Nebraska cattle fate succession at a meeting beginning in Chicago on Monday. The problem was too hoavy for it or rate committees of the association and it is lucely that even the managers will have trouble. A prominent Santa Fe man said this evening that the question was the most serious that ever confronted the association. In order to give Omaha and common points an equitable through rate to Chicago, in many cases the local will have to be abelished altoyether.

# THE TARIPF BILL

Its Preparation Began By the Ways and Means Committee.

Washistoria, Jan. 13.—The ways and means committee has finally begun the preparation of the tariff bill working upon the lines of the senate bill of the last congress. The lumber and wood sections of the bill were adopted entire with the exception of the clause relating to rattan and chair cases, which have been held over for future action. The schedule of the senate bill covering books and paper was also asopted. This action is preliminary and all of the schedules adjusted will be subject to revision when the bill is compited. The democratic members of the committee manifested their opposition to the proceedings by offering substitutes for the sections adopted in the line of the provisions of the Mills bill of the last congress, but they were rejected by party votes.

Nebraska, Luws and Dabota Personne.

Nebraska, lows and Dakota Pension

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.
Washington, Jan. 25 - ISpecial Telegram
to Tire Bre. |-- Pensions have been granted
as follows to Nebraskaus: Original invalid
-Edwin A. Douglas. Bed Cloud. Increase
-David Cummins, Weilsville. RelsaueHenry Gale, McCook.
Iowa pensions: Original invalid. -John
McGilfrey, Lemars. Hesteration, relsaue
and increase. -Robert S. Hewlett, New Virginia. Increase (mayy).- Milton Sperry, Red
Oak; Frankin McGugin, Tingley; James
E. Wilson, North English. Relsaue-William Birch, Birmingham. Ressue and increase-Israel Bress. Hed Oak. Original
widow's, etc. -Nettia, widow of Peter Cragan, Colfax.
South Dakota Pensions: Original invalid.
-Joseph S. Fisher, Custer City; Calvin S.
Russell, Vermilton.

A Card from the Blaines.

Russell, Vermillen,

A f and from the Blain's.

Wassinoros, Jan. 25.—The following was given to the press this avening: "The sympathy of friends has been as generously extended to Arr, and Mrs. Blaine in the great grief that has befallen their household that they are unable to make a personal response to each. They best, therefore, that this nublic recognition will be accepted as the very grateful acknowledgement of the kindness which has been most helpful through the first days of their irreparable loss."

Taimage on the Sea.

LONION, Jag. 20.—Rev. T. DeWitt Taimage and wife are massengers on the Cunard steamer Aurania, which sailed from Liverpool for New York today.

Dr. Root Will Probably Be His Successor.

THE COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

Lovejoy's Bondsmen Will Pay \$500 and Costs-The Mexican Consul Generalship Tendared to Ex-Representative Guenther.

Washington Hungay The Omaia Hee, 513 Fourteents Street.

Mashington, D. C., Jan, 25. Receiver C. T. Hudsen of the Luccin land offfice will be relieved from duty next week. As soon as Senator Paddock returns from New York, where he went to attend the function of his brother, he and Senator Manderson and Representative Connell will agree upon Hudson's successor. Senator Paddock as expected here on Tuesday. Dr. Root, J. H. Forworthy and Mr. Sissen are among the aspirants. Dr. Root seems to be the most favorably spoken of and it is probable that he will be recommended by the delegation.

ion. There can be no doubt whatever that Hud-

Annee can be no doubt whatever that Hid-son is shown by the books of the interior department to be short in his accounts. The Ber correspondent this atternoon was shown a statement signed by Secretary Noble which places Hudson's shortage at exactly \$2,230.46. Unless the shortage is rando good immediately a civil if not also criminal suit will be entered againt Hudson In any event he will be relieved from his official duties as soon as his successor can be

official duties as soon as his successor can be agreed upon.

COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

Solicitor Hepborn of the treasury department today notified Senator Manderson that the offer of the surcties on the bond of Howard S. Loveloy, receiver of public moneys at Niobrara, to pay \$50.) and costs in compromise of the judgment rendered, was accepted, and that the United Sitates attorney was so informed and instructed to see that the proper entries are made upon the payments of costs by the surcties. Hoth Nebraska senators have been very active in securing an acceptance of the compromise offer on this judgment and the credit for the consummation of the necotiations is due to their energies. It is probable that on next Monday the appointment of Mark Neves of Ogallaia will be made to the position of receiver of public moneys at the land office at Sidney. Representative Dorsey has made the recommendation and the papers have been forwarded from the interior department to the white house with the approval of Secretary Noble.

The MEXICAN CONSUL GENERAL-HIP.

Ex-Representative Guenther, who arrived here hight before last in the interest of the Pabst browing company, last night received a letter which had been sent to Oshkosh asing him to accept the position of consul general at the City of Mexico. It is an autograph letter of the president, dated January 20 and begins as follows:

"I have had it in my mind for some weeks to ask you if you would accept the politics of consul general at the City of Mexico. The place is one of great importance, though it does not carry the salary it should. Our close and increasing commercial relations with the resubile of Mexico require in the place someone who has had experience in public affars, and I am sure you can do there a work creditable nike the country and warres of "The titus". agreed upon. COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

has had experience in the place someone who has had experience in reblic affairs, and I am sure you can do there a work creditable alike to the country and yourself. The City of Mexico is a healthful and interesting place of residence and is now so accessible that you could upon occasion easily visit Washington or your home. Washington or your home."

Such a letter as this has probably never before been written by President Harrison octore been written by President Harrison and consequently is a very great compliment te Guenther. That gentleman called upon the president this morning, who again per-sonally urged him to accopt, which Mr. Guenther dil. The president thereupon thanked him, thus showing his appreciation.
The salary is now only \$2,500, but it is well understood that it is to be raised at this session of congress to \$6,000 or \$5,000 at the least, which is absolutely necessary to afford the place the dignity which it ought to IDAHO'S CASE.

Dosess.

Dallo's case.

The sub-committee on territories, Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska chairman, having under consideration the bill providing statehood for Right, granted a hearing today on the clause in the Idaho, state constitution which disfranchises Mormons. Hishop Budge, who is at the head of the Mormon church in Idaho, and Delerate Chine of Utah spoke in opposition to the constitution. They contended that it defranchised loyal citizons and that while they were compelled to pay taxes they would have no voice in the government of the state. They said further that the proposition was in opnosition to the provisions of the constitution of the United States which gives the franchise to all loyal male citizens over twenty-one years of age who have not been disfranchised on account of sentence in court. Hon, Jerry M. Wilson will speak on the same line next Wednesday. Gevernors Stevenson and Shoupe and Delegate Fred Dubois addressed the sub-committee in direct opposition to the grounds taken by Hishop Budge and Delegate Came. There is no doubt that the hill to give statehood to Idaho will be passed and the constitution ratified with the anti-Mormon clause in it unless the supreme court of the United States should decide it is unconstitutions.

The action of the house democrats in caucus tast inght demostrates beyond speculation that they intend to fight inch by inch
every step taken by the republicans to provide a set of rules to govern the house. They
only want to lay the groundwork for what
they believe will be a plausible excuse to the
country for making and maintaining a deadlock. The republicans say they will rule if
it takes six months to establish their right
to rule; shat they have an undisputed majority and will control the house as they
abould. There will be a long and heated
struggle over the adoption of the rules when
deadlocks will prevail, and then time will be
wasted, possibly a month of it, in caterianing centested elections. The tariff bill is not
expected to come up before summer, and
very little if any final legislation is anticipated. The democrats mean to defeat the
republicans in the latter's efforts to carry
out the promises made in their national platform.

MRS. Harnison's meception.

Mrs. Harrison's first public reception, which was held from 3 to 50 dtock this afternoon, was a great success. It followed immediately at the close of the president's regular every-other day reception to the public. Mrs. Harrison was assisted by Mrs. Senator Frye, Mrs. Henry Cabot Dodge and Mrs. Agmes S. Clarison. Mrs. Senator Pagh of Alabama and Mrs. Representative Surings of Lilion's ware prevented from

participating in the reception by illness, There was a very large attensiance, mostly of indies. A few gentiomen who were eager to see the first lady of the land and to congratulate her just in an appearance and commingled with the fair sox, whose curriages filled the great space in front of the executive mansion and made a lively seen. Colonic Ernest of the army presented the callers. A string erchestra was selected from the Marine band and furnished the missic. There were beautiful fished decorations throughout the house.

At the onio time time. After one and the missic and the properties of the first of the callers were grown to the first first and a dimer today. This club is composed of ferty of the leading newspaper correspondents at the national capital and it gives a magnificent dimer on the last Saturday of each month. There were a large number of prominent quests tonight and the dinner was served at the Arlington. It was a very brilliant affair. Among those present were Secretaries Windom and Rusk, Speaker Reel, Chaunicey M. Depsw. Senators Fry. Wolcott, Hearst and Pumb, Charles Emery Smith, William M. Singerly, a destinguished edilitor of Philadelphia, Ganesa Russell. Wohott, Hearst and Pinmb, Charles Emery Smith, William M. Singerly, a distinguished edillor of Philadelphia; General Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Hon. C. K. Lord, gen-eral passanger agent of the Haltimore & Ohio; Colonel George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger arout of the Pennsyl-vania line; Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson and General Greeley of the weather bureau.

NEW POTMASTEUS.

Nebraska—Gien, Sioux county, Dapiel Rhen; Coloridge, Cedar county, Ulysses G. Bridenbaunch; Moorefield, Frontier county, M. Trastey.

THE ARMY.

Green S. Gravely, troop F. Ninth cavalry, now in the causing of the civil authorities, will be discharged from the service of the United State to date June 5, 1889, the date of his areas of the cavalry of the service of the United State to date June 5, 1889, the date of his areas of the cavalry of the cavalry

Onted State to date June 5, 1889, the date of his arrest by the civil guthorities. George E. Dauule, Company G, Eighth in-fantry, now on furlough, will be discharged by the commanding officer of Fort Niobrara. Isaac N. Reading, Company G, Seventh mfantry, will be discharged without char-acter to date, June 24, 1889. T. H. Kent of Huron, S. D., is at the Eb-bitt.

J. T. Carr of Dubuque, In., is in the city. The assistant secretary of the interior to day reversed the decision of the claim of Albert H. Hogan to forty acres of land in the Yanaton, S. D., land dustrict. This rejects the amplication of Hogan and takes all claim to the land out of his hands.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE FAIR FIGHT.

New York's Delegation Scores a Point

on Chicago, Washington, Jan. 25.—There was another protracted struggle in the house committee New York party came victorious

The battle began as soon as the sub-corr nutee reported to the full co ommend either of the propor referred to it and asked permission to frama bill providing for a fair in 1822, leaving the question of its site for future settlement. This was finally adopted after a lively discussion. Mr. Howsten was present for the

first time.

Mr. Springer assailed the report, charging that the committee was violating the spirit of the instructions of the house, which meant that the resolution providing for the selection of the site should be reported back in three days. He repeated what he had already said that the resolution providing for the selection of the site should be reported back in three days. He repeated, what he had already said touching the dancers of delay. Taking up a New York newspaper, he read from an account of the proceedings of the legislature at Albany yesterday the remarks of Mr. Sheehan to the effect that all of the money for the fair would be furnished by New York City: that New York's representatives were waiting auxiously to hear from the legislature; that Messra. Flower and Heiden had telegraphed to act at once and that delay was cangerous for New York Mr. Springer said that the committee was asked to sit here and do nothing until the New York genishator had leisurely acted upon the proposition. When that was formulated New York's representatives were to go into the house and assert that New York asked no financial sid from the government, and thus use their \$15,000,000 fund as a columbian to blow up other cities. He was surprised to see the representatives of the other cities surrendering their prospects and asquiescing in that programme.

Mr. Plower is reply said that Mr. Springer had been taunting the committee with delay, but it might pay to wait lifteen days if the government saved \$1,000,000 a day as it would if the legislature acted favorably upon the bill. Continuing, Mr. Flower said that Hayden had come from a sick bed and that Hatch, another member of the committee, was still sick. It was not fair to the committee, was still sick. It was not fair to the committee to expect it to rush along with so important a matter until all of the members were acquainted with the subject. The other members of the committee should at a member of the committee of foreign affairs to study the subject before undertaking to report pain to the house, and they should not be deprived of the right by the desires of one city, Chicago. It was produced that there would be a fair before an attempt was made to fix its site, otherwise, after naming the dud in the mail proposition and there could be a fair

iso, after naming the site the malcontents might succeed in defeating the main proposition and there could be no fair. Mr. Hi tt replied briefly urging prompt

ction.

Mr. Bowden thought he had all the inforaction.

Mr. Bowden thought he had all the information necessary for his pullance, and to the delight of the Chicago men he ranged on their side and moved as a substitute for the report of the sub-committee Springor's resolution, which provides for a ballot in the bouse next Monday. Again the chairman carrowly escaped committing himself by voting. The vote to be taken would have resulted in a tie of 3 to 3, necessitating his casting the deciding vote but just at this moment Mr. Helden, who had been absent, walked in and cast his vote against Bowden's motion, and the chairman was relieved of the necessity for voting. Finding themselves in the majority, the New York men then pressed for action upon the sub-committee's report and it was adopted. Hitt, Springer and Bowaris voting against it. The committee them adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, which will be issued when the sub-committee has framed its bill. Hit has signified his intention to introduce in the hause a resolution providing for the selection of a site by ballot, and instructing the committee, which we will ask to have increased to thirteen members, to report within three days.

Hutch's Statement.

Chicaco, Jao. 25.—H. P. Hutchinson, in an interview this afteracon, stated that after investigation he is unable to ascertain that the embezzioment by the clerks Stoner and King amounts to more than \$2.000 or \$3.000. His investigations, however, have, only been extended through the books of the past two or three months. He maintains that both of the clerks are still in the city and that he has body received proffers of a compromise from their friends. Hutch's Statement.

TILLE BLY IS HOME AGAIN.

NUMBER 218.

Time Seventy-two Days, Eight Hours and Eleven Minutes. JU IS VERNE SENDS GREETING

A Great Throng Gives Enthusiastic Welcome to the Female Globe Trotter at Jersey City-Rec-

ord of the Journey.

Under the Wire.

New York, Jan. 28.— Special Telegram to The Her. — Nelle Bly arrived here this afternoon, completing her circuit of the globe in exactly seventy-two days, eight hours and eleven minutes. This is the festest time ever made around the earth's surface and least the record of Jules Verne's famous here in "Around the World in Eighty Days." She made a flying visit to the old novelist while passing through France and M. Verne then expressed his doubts about Miss Bly's being able to beat his here of fletion.

The femmine globe trotter was welcomed at Jersey City on the arrival of the Chicago express on the Pennsylvania road by a howling crowd of enthusiastic admirers. Among them were the city officials of New York and Jersey City, soveral prominent citizens of the metropolis and a crowd of interested newspaper mee. Miss Bly was hurried across the ferry to New York and driven to the New York world office, where a large throng was waiting co-roosive her. Her tour of the world was a success in every way, and although she started out with the intention of circling the earth in seventy five days, she succeeded in doing it in seventy five days and a fraction.

A cablegram has just been received at the World office from Jules Verne with his congratulations.

Nellie Bly salied at exactly 9:40 o'clock

World office from Jules Verne with his congratulations.

Nollie Bly salied at exactly 9:49 o'clock on the morning of November 1s, from Hoboken, on the Augusta Victoria. After a stormy passage she arrived at Southampton at 2 a. m. November 2l. Connecting with the postoffice special Miss Bly reached London soon after 5 o'clock the same morning. Instead of waiting for the India mail at 5 p. m. Miss Bly started tweive hours earlier by the Tidal train via Folkestone and made a detour to Amens, where she had a pleasant detour to Amiens, waere she had a pleasant interview with Jules Verse. She then inter-cepted the India mail at Calais, and Brindisi was reached on time on November 25, Miss Bly sailed from Brinaisi at 2 a. m., secording to her itinerary, on the steamship Victoria, crossing the Meditorraven and vassing through the Sucz canal and arriving at Ismailia November 23, one day behind her schedule, From Ismailia her route law acress, top. and arriving at Ismailia November 25, one day behind her schedule. From Ismailia her route lay across the Red sea. She sailed into Aden harbor December 2, instead of December 3, as on her card. The next point was Colombo, the eniof city of the Island of Ceylon, where she arrived December 8. A stretch of 2,000 miles of brine lay between her and Singapore, the next important milestone in her journey. She had accomplished this voyage December 15, exactly, on schedule time. Hong Kong was reached next on December 28. Miss Bly sailed away from Hong Kong on the steamship Oceanic bound for Yokohoma, the great Japanese port. Miss Bly made her bew to the Japanese January 2. The steamship was compelled to wait here until the 7th for mails to the United States, fanuary 7 Neille sailed away sgain, this time her vossel's prow being pointed straight for the Golden Gute. By the itnerary the Oceanic was due at Sin Francisco January 23, but at 7 a. n. on the 21st she steamed into San Francisco harbor and the young lady again set her foot on American soil. She started at 9.02 of clock Tuesday morning over the Southern Pacific and yesterday reached Chicago and this afternoon arrived well allead of time.

SOUTH DAKOTA EDITORS.

Fifteen of Them Meet and Form a Protective Union.

Mitchetta, S. D., Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to The Ben.]—Yesterday fifteen South Dakota editors mut here in response to a call issued three weeks ago by Frank Kelley of the Woonsocket News, W. J. Whittman of the Fluindrean Herald and E. Milier of the Mitchell Mail. The object of the meeting was to decide on some plan of united action by which proper legislation regarding newspaners might be accured, advertising rates maintained and cost of printing patents reduced. State Auditor L. C. Taylor of the Alexandria Herald was made chairman. It was agreed that there should be united opposition to the bill now pending in the legislature which provides that real estate mortgages small be foreclosed in court only. After a general discussion regarding the cost of patents and the practices of newspaper unions in reserving advertisine space that properly belonged to publishers, it was decided to form at once for muthal protection an association to be known as the South Dakota publishers union. The following were elected officers: President, E. L. Taylor; secretary, E. E. Miller; executive committee, Frank Kelley, Alf Whitman, N. C. Nash, H. E. Mayhow Miller; executive committee, Frank Keltey, Alf Whitman, N. C. Nash, H. E. Mayhew of the Letcher Biade and N. C. Nash of the Canton News were appointed a committee to visit the newspaper unions in Sioux City and St. Paul and report at a meeting of the union to be held here February 14. J. Brands, manager of the Sioux City union, was in the city, and on invitation addressed the meeting.

### NAVAL ORGANIZATIONS.

NAVAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Investigation of Alleged Combinations for Lobbying Purposes.

Washinoros, Jan. 25.—At the meeting of mquiry investigating the subject of organizations among naval officers this morning Past Assistant Engineer Rieg testified that the officers of his corps had entrusted their interests as regards legislation to a self-appointed committee of which he was the treasurer and which had raised \$2,500 by contributions for the purpose of defraying "legitimate expenses." Coansel had been employed to advise the committee on legal pouts affecting any measures pending or in preparafacting any measures pending or in prepara-tion that would bear on the status of engi-neer offices. Paymaster Cowie, the author of the bill in the interests of which John H. Thomas was employed as attorney, swore he know of no organizations among mayal officers and he had acted alone in the preparation of the bill. When asked by the court he said about one hundred and twenty efficers had responded to Thomas' circular letter asking for retaining fees and expenses, but he himself had not done so.

Plankinton Still Very Sick. Milwauker, Wia, Jan. 25. There is a perceptible change in the condition of John Plankinten. He is very low and it is feared the worst may occur at any time.