WHAT DOES IT MEAN

Great Question of the Latest Deadlock's Significance Still Unsolved.

- 0 IN ITS ALLEGED SENATORIAL BEARINGS

Timorous Ones See a Scheme to Enable Governor Boyd to Appoint.

MUCH DISCUSSION OF THIS POINT

Ekeptics Hoot the Mooted Plan, and Say It is Impossible.

CANVASSING THE AVAILABLE CANDIDATES

Aspirants Who Seek to Succeed Paddock Are

Now Coming in for Considerable Attention-Latest Phases of the Legislative Situation.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 12.-[Special Telegram to Tue Bee.]-"What does it mean?" That is the question that has been asked several thousand times in this city this afternoon and evening regarding the latest deadlock that has developed in the legis-

Satisfactory answers in reply to it are thus far unknown, and intense curiosity. mingled with painful anxiety, fills every member of the conglomerate political family assembled here. No, not every member, for there are believed to be a certain few, Tobe Castor, Jim North and others, who are on the inside and are engineering the most notorious and flagrant piece of filibustering ever known in the history of legislative proceedings in the state of Nebraska. Of course they know, but there is altogether too much at stake for them to leak even a word that might tend to unravel the mystery and dash to the ground the burden of monopolistic interests that are resting upon the point of this nicely balanced political needle.

It was rumored at first that the deadlock grew out of an attempt on the part of Church Howe, who was a member of the conference committee, to give Tom Majors a jolt below his fifth political rib by taking away from him the right to preside over the deliberations of the joint convention, but this pales into insignificance beside the great questions | pendent stronghold. He is apparently satisthat have since been found to enter into the

May Mean No Senatorial Election.

The possible solution that has attracted more attention than any of the others, and the one in fact that has sent members of the republican and independent parties scurry ing here and there with a degree of speed and excitement not hitherto witnessed, is to the effect that it is the intention of the democrats to postpone the canvass of the votes until after next Tuesday, the day on which the constitution provides that the legislature shall meet in joint convention and throw the appointive power into the hands of the democratic governor, who would then name a democrat as the successor of Senator Pad dock. This idea is scouted by some, who claim that the governor could not exercise his prerogative unless the legislature adtourned without electing a senator, but the anxious ones immediately asked, "Who is to determine the rights of the governor in the matter-a democratic senate at Washing-

They argue that even if the legislature should canvass the returns after that and elect a senator, the latter would go to Washington only to see the earlier bird seated by the senate, and there would be no recourse whatever. The constitutional lawvers are n demand, and they divide their opinions

very impartially. The skeptics ask what prospect is there that Governor Boyd would avail himself of such an opportunity, even if it was offered, when he is a candidate for the senate himself, and they are informed that the new national administration would be so grateful to him for supplying a much needed senator that he would be taken care of in a way that fice he might make in this direction.

The solution may be very far fetched, but It is plausible enough to create a vast deal of uneasiness in the capital city tonight, in spite of the adverse opinions and arguments that are advanced to meet it.

Another theory is that the deadlock simply represents the opposition of the Paddock men to Majors as the presiding officer of the convention that is to elect a senator. The power of a presiding officer in this connection cannot be lightly estimated, when it is remembered that the action of ex-Lieutenant Governor-Shedd on a single ruling was responsible for the election of Paddock and tion of the legislature six years ago.

Still a third solution is that it is a corpora tion deal of some kind, and the circumstancees that tend to convince one that it is the correct one are the perfect satisfaction of the corporation managers and members of the lobby, and the complacency with which the situation is viewed by the railroad republicans in the senate.

"If the deal is not satisfactory to the cor poration fellows of our faith in the senate," said an anti-monopoly republican this evening, "why don't they bust it? They have a club that they can hold over the heads of those corporation democrats, whose interest in the corporations is much more than theirs. They could make Babcock and Mattes and those fellows come to taw with a rush if they desired, but they don't want to. There is something in it that is satisfactory to them, but I don't know what it is."

And there are slathers of others around here who are in the same degree of ignorance that is several miles removed from bliss, but they are confident that the railroad republi can senators have told the corporation managers to go ahead and get all the votes they can from the other side and they will remain passive until the time comes for all the boodle men to vote together.

That it is a mixup in which several in terests figure is the prevailing opinion, with the senatorship, partisanship and protection to corporations all sandwiched in some

where.
When it is stated that the independents would not lend themselves to the scheme if it was to result in the appointment of a demperatic senator, the information is advanced that the populists are being held in line by promises of what the democrats are going to

do when the canvass of the votes is reached. The bourbons claim that they have discovered proofs that Van Wyck and not Crounse was elected governor, but they say that the

proofs are not yet complete, and that it will be necessary to hold the thing and keep quiet for a few days longer before it is

Boyd Disclaims the Notion.

Certain it is that Governor Boyd has exwessel the belief that the Weaver electors vere elected in Nebraska, stating that he had canvassed the vote and that there was a startling discrepancy between the vote east for president and governor and the balance of the state ticket. When asked about the matter tonight, the governor held that he did not know what the law was regarding his right to appoint a senator, but thought that he could not do it until the adjournment of the legislature. He disclaimed any knowledge of the proposed scheme to defeat the republicans by legislative filibustering.

Chairman Blake of the independent state central committee says that he has an arrangement with the committee on privileges and elections by which the gubernatorial vote in some of the counties is to be gone into. He states that it will not be for the purpose of attempting to seat Van Wyck, as the time for beginning contests has gone by. but he expresses the wish that he had begun a contest. He will try to go into the vote in Hamilton and two or three other counties, and claims to be able to show that there were gross irregularities, and that twenty aliens were voted in a single precinct. He wants it understood that Van Wyck is not cognizant of the propose move.

Looking for Relief.

The governor said tonight that he expected to be called upon to deliver his message Saturday morning, although he was not certain that it would not go over until next week, as a strong effort was being made to defer the canvass until that time. Why it was, he said he did not know.

Tobe Castor said this evening that he was looking for the canvass of the returns tomorrow and Senator North made a prediction that the canvass would not occur tomorrow morning, and if it took place at all tomorrow it would not be late in the evening. The circumstances under which the statements were made were not such as to insure their being the bona fide opinions of the parties

Church Howe insists that the deadlock is an accident and has no especial significance, claiming that the cause was the failure of the lieutenant governor to call the senate to order until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and that the house simply got tired of waiting to hear from the senate and adjourned, not understanding the situation.

Talking About Senators. Governor Boyd has opened headquarters at the Lindell and has placed Steward Campbell of the Hastings insane asylum in charge of his council room at the indefied with his prospects in the senatorial race and received with undisguised pleasure the announcement from the democratic caucus in session at the Lincoln hotel this * evening that he probably would be the caucus nominee for senator.

So far as the senatorship is concerned from a republican standpoint Keckiey holds the key to the situation, just as he did in the fight of the republicans over the speakership. It is now stated that the republicans will not apolis a cus as it is now conceded that such a course would solidify the opposition by driving the democrats and independents to-

Majors has given up the attempt to cap ture the plum, as he is convinced that he could not be elected without letting the members know it, and will throw his strength to Thurston. One plan that is being considered by the party leaders is to have a caucus of candidates. It compre hends the sending of Paddock, Thurston, Crounse, and Majors into a room, and let them settle it there among themselves. It is said that this would insure the nomination of Thurston.

War has been declared by Thurston and Paddock, and the fight between them will be a bitter one. The thing that brought Thurston upon the field so early in the day was the fact that Paddock had begun his scheme six years ago, and was circulating a paper for the signatures of members, each of whom promised thereby to be the sixty second man in case sixty-one others were secured. This was the program that se-

cured his selection over Van Wyck in 1887.

There is a senatorial situation at inde pendent headquarters at the Lindell tonight. Like the senatorial situations at the other headquarters, the deadlock in the two houses over the adoption of rules for the government of joint conventions of the legislature, cut an important figure. A number of the leading members declare that the only way the republicans can prevent the election of a democrat to the United States senate is for them to assist the independents in breaking the deadlock, and they want the big end of the break to land in the independent camp. The independents are firm in their position in regard to the deadlock. They declare that they will not recede from their position, but all affect to believe that they can secure enough republican votes in the senate temorrow to adopt the proposed change in the rules and give the speaker the gavel in the joint convention. They are in the dark as to the identity of the republican senators whom they think will aid them, but they profess to believe that the necessary aid will be forthcoming, and all exhibit a confidence in the ultimate success of their project that is only childlike and bland.

Will Consult the Court,

No time has yet been fixed for the independent senatorial caucus. The populists will be guided in that matter by the advice of Chief Justice Maxwell, who was called to this city from his home in Fremont today for a consultation. A number of independents were appointed to consult with him, and he was asked to give his opinion on the follow-

Under the constitution of the United States and the state of Nebraska, when should the legislature meet in joint convention to ballot for United States senator?

The venerable chief justice has taken the matter under advisement, and has promised to give his opinion to Speaker Gaffin tomerrow afternoon. If it is the opinion of the chief justice that the joint convention should assemble next Tuesday, the independents will go into caucus either Monday night or Tuesday morning. If, on the contrary, he is of the opinion that two weeks must clapse after the votes for state officers have been canvassed, the independents will feel that they have plenty of time before them and vill approach the senatorial caucus with de-

Very Favorable for Powers.

Every indication points to the selection of H. Powers as the caucus nominee of the independents for United States senator. A thorough canvass of the independent sentiment tonight will convince the most superficial observer that no other aspirant on the ground will develop sufficient strength

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA

Agitation of the Construction of a Canal on United States Territory.

TO BE INDEPENDENT OF CANADIAN TOLLS

Covernment Aid Will Be Invoked in Building the Proposed Canal Meeting in Washington for the Purpose of Pushing the Project.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—The convention of representatives of commercial bodies and lake interests of the country, called by the Duluth Chamber of Commerce to organize a movement in support of the scheme to unite the great lakes and ocean by a ship canal through United States territory, met here today. Between seventy-five and 100 were present. W. P. Baldwin, president of the Duluta Chamber of Commerce, and temporary chairman, called the gathering to order. After some speechntaking, committees on credentials and permanent organization were organized, and a recess was taken until the afternoon.

It was nearly 2:30 o'clock when Temporary Chairman Baldwin called the convention to order and named the committee on permanent organization, consisting of nineteen members, one from each state and territory. Mr. Davenport of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported

125 delegates present. Spoke in Favor of the Measure.

Pending the report of the committee on permanent organization Colonel Graves of Duluth, spoke encouragingly of the movement in hand. The work, if persisted in. would finally result in success, he said Colonel Graves said he was not committed to any particular plan or route for the proposed canal. Money and water, the two great essentials, could be had. If the government takes hold of this enterprise the people of the west have no objection to the charge of tolls sufficient to pay interest on the cost of construction and its maintenance. Mr. George H. Ely of Cleveland, followed

Colonel Graves, giving a history of the move-ment in favor of the proposed canal and showing the necessity for it. For the present Mr. Ely advised that the convention confine itself to a declaration in favor of an appropriation by congress to make a survey of

propriation by congress to make a survey of the route for the canal.

Speaking of the extent of internal im-provements in this country, Mr. Ely said that the United Stytes had not expended more than other actions. As a matter of fact, he said, there had been expended, all told, by the national and state government from 1877 to 1830 for the improvement of rivers, harbors and ouilding of canals, less than \$230,000,000. France had expended over over \$100,000,000 with nothing like the expec-tation of permanent benefit that promises to tation of permanent benefit that promises to the United States. No money expended in peace or war had ever brought to the people of this country half the benefits that had come from this expenditure. [Applause.] At this point Hon. Harrison Allen, chair-

man of the committee on permanent organ-ization, reported, recommending the followofficers: President, George H. Ely of Ohio; vice presidents, C. W. Osgood of Vermont and William A. Sweet of New York, with one honorary vice president from each state; secretary, S. A. Thompson of Minne-

The report was adopted and Messrs, Johnson of Ohio and Bardett of Duluth appointed to escort the permanent president to the

Mr. Ely, on being introduced, said he would not make another speech but would, however, state his platform to be in favor of a waterway from the lakes to the sea over territory of the United States and inde dent of any legislation or any Canadian lines

of transportation. A committee on resolutions, consisting of one member from each organization, was appointed and then letters were read from President-elect Cleveland, Vice President Morton and Senator McMillan regretting their inability to be present

number of letters and resolutions in ap-proval of the convention, coming from all proval of the convention, coming from all parts of the country, and indicating the na-tional character of the support which the e made a part of the record of the proceed-

Adjourned until 8 p. m. The committee on resolutions met after adjournment and elected D. M. Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., chairman and S. A. Thompson of Duluth secretary.

A subcommittee was appointed to form ulate the resolutions. Their work was ap-proved by the full committee and will be reported to the convention tomorrow. The resolutions ask congress for an appropriation for a survey to determine whether or not a canal from the lakes to the sea is

At the Evening Session. At the evening session a number of con

gressmen were present pursuant to invita-tions from the executive committee. The principal address was made by Secre tary Thompson , who presented economic and strategic arguments in favor of the scheme. He was followed by Representative Chipman of Detroit, who said that congress was committed to the enterprise, and advocated its construction in order to demonstrate to Canada that she cannot control the shipping. When convinced of this she would be as

desirable a neighbor as need be.

Representative Enochs of Ohio evoked applaces by the statement that he was in favor of and would vote for the appropria-tion of any reasonable sum, up to \$500,000,-000, to build the canal, when assured by Adjourned.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR KENNA. Beautiful and Impressive Ceremonies in the

Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.-Both the louse and the senate, soon after meeting and without transacting any business, took a recess to attend the funeral of the late Senator Kenna of West Virginia. The body of the late senator was conveyed to the capitol building this morning in the midst of a blinding snow storm. The remains lay in state in the marble room, the members of the family having taken a farewell view before the body left the residence. The casket was not opened,

There were many other floral tributes from members of the senate and house and friends of the deceased. In spite of the storm outside the gallery was crowded before the opening service. The bier was placed at the head of the main aisic of the

and was covered with black cloth on which

lay a bunch of palms and roses, while at the

feat was a sheaf of wheat bound with palms

senate chamber. The members of the lower house entered, led by Speaker Crisp, who took his place

beside the vice president. General Schofield, commanding general of the army, arrived unannounced and took his seat at the end of the row reserved for the president and cabinet. Then the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, arrived and was received with the same ceremony as the house had been; followed by the chief justice and associate justices of the United States; by President Harrison and the members of his cabinet and by the family of the dead senator in deep mourning. President Harrison was accompanied by Mr. Foster, secretary of state; Mr. Foster, secretary of the treasury; Mr. Miller, attorney general; Mr. Wanamaker, postmaster gen-

eral; Mr. Tracy, secretary of the navy; Mr. Noble, secretary of the interior; Mr. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, and Mr. Halford,

The family party was composed of Mrs. Kenna, accompanied by Dr. Chilton, the children, Miss Margaret, Mary, Arthur, John and Edward, Mrs. Farr and Mr. Ashby, the half brother of Senator Kenna.

Buried 'Neath Palms and Flowers.

At 1:15 p. m. a procession of robed pricets, preceded by acolytes bearing a censer and tall wax candles lighted, marched down the aisle, followed by a squad of capitol police in full uniform, escorting and carrying the custet, which was covered with palms and flowers. The priests, with Bish police and of the Catholic university in his purple robes, ranged themselves about the comm. The ranged themselves about the coffin. The clergymen were Bishop Keane and Father Donohue of St. Joseph's (the church which Mr. Kenna and family attended). Fathers Watters and McGee of St. Patrick's, Fathers Ryan and Fletcher of the Immaculate Conception, Fathers Keerick and Williams of St. Matthew's, Fathers O'Brien and Sullivan of St. Peter's, Fathers Mackin and Maynider of St. Paul's, Father Gillespie of St. Aloysius, Father Richards of Georgetown university, the Domimean fathers of St. Dominic's, Father Lavey of the Holy Name, Father Glaab of St. Mary's, Father Scanlan of Georgetown, Fathers Gloyd and O'Connell of St. Stephen's and Father Jones of Providence hospital.

Father Donoghue opened the religious services by walking around the coffin and

services by walking around the coffin and aspergesing it with hely water. He was attended by an acolyte! waving a censer, the fumes of which pervaded the chamber. He read the funeral services of the Catholic hurch, first in Latin and then in English. Bishop Keane of the Catholic university then took his place at the head of the coffin and preached the funeral sermon.

Behind him on the desk of the secretary stood a gilt crucifix with gild candelabra on cither side in each of which burned five large wax candles, while opposite, at the foot of the coffin stood three alter boys robed in white and red, and one of them holding a tall crushly and and the others on each side bearing lighted candles.

Bishop Keane's Remarks.

In the course of his remarks Bishop K cane said that at the request of his eminence, Car-dinal Gibbons, and as his representative on this solemn occasion, it was his privilege to offer to Senator Kenna the church's tribute

offer to Senator Kenna the church's tribute of respect and affection.

"Let it be permitted to his mother church," continued the bishop, "to mingle her accents with those of his country, to tell of the qualities that made him near and dear to her; yea, the qualities in which lay the great secret of all his public work. A life is noble in proportion as it has before it a noble ideal and strives manfully to live up to it. But nowhere in all the universe, in human thought and aspiration; can there be found such an ideal as that which his faith from his earliest years held before him; nowhere such an ideal as that which his latter from his earliest years held before him; nowhere such motives and means for its attainment as faith supplied him with. In his early childhood faith taught him to say in his own

childhood faith taught him to say in his own busy mind and to answer to all who—asked him the reason of his being, 'God made me that I might love and serve him in this world and be happy forever in the next.'

"Then he asked: 'But tell me what this means in practice, what it implies in my daily life?' To this his young heart responded willingly, because he knew that the sweetest of all things is love, and that the noblest of all love is the love of God."

His Favorable Career.

Bishop Keane spoke at some length and closed as follows: "Hecause of its faith, because of the glorious uplifting truth taught him, because of the potent spiritual aid it gave him, John Edward Kenna was a aid it gave him. John Edward Kenna was a wiser man, a stronger man, a safer man, a more reliable and intiful and useful man in every department of ale. His career was all the more an honor to his country and a blessing to humanity, because of the divine element in it. The links of deep, and strong and sincere affection which bound him to family and friends were all the sweeter and all the tenderer because of that spirit in all the tenderer because of that spirit in the heart of Christ, which he venerated, yearned to participate. And now, may eter nal love repair and perfect to him whatever in his life has been faulty and imperfect may the Father of mercy and the God of all consolation comfort us in all tribulations, and pour into the hearts of his beloved ones he balm of his healing and soothing grace.'
At the close of the sermon, the priests again formed in procession and retired by one of the side doors. The family of the dead senator did the same. The con-gressional committee left the chamber by the main aisle, followed by the squad of capi-

tol police bearing the casket The guests of the senate left and the senate adjourned.

The body of the dead senator was taken to the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad depot, ac-companied by the various escort committees. The members of the family did not go to the station but repaired at once to the family residence. The body was placed in the bag-gage car of the special train, where it re-

named until the departure of the funeral

In the House. Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—In the house this morning a resolution was adopted that the house attend in a body the funeral ceremonies to be conducted in the senate cham-ber over the remains of the late Senator John E. Kenna of West Virginia.

In the morning hour the house resumed the consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the railitia. No action was taken and at 12:45 the house in a body, preceded by the speaker and the sergant-at-arms, proeeded to the senate chamber.

Immediately on returning to its own hamber after attending the funeral services in the senate, the house, as a further mark

Mr. Blaine's Physicians Hurriedly Respond to a Call from the Sick Chamber Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.-Mr. Blaine dept most of the afternoon and nothing un usual occurred until 6:25 this evening, when messengers were hastily dispatched for both Doctors Johnston and Hyatt. Young Mr. Blaine was also quickly summoned. This fact, taken in connection with evidences of unusual commotion about the family residence, led the little group of newspaper men near the house to believe that Mr. Blaine had suffered a serious relapse.

Both physicians promptly responded to the demand for their attention at once to Mr. Blaine's bedside. After some twenty minutes spent in consultation Dr. Johnston left the house. He stand that nothing of a positively serious nature had occurred, and that Mr. Blaine's condition was practically unchanged from what it had been during the day. He further stated that whenever any symptom developed that might be consymptom developed that might be construed by Mr. Blaine's attendant as unfavor able the physicians were immediately notified, but this did not indicate a change for the worse and was merely a phase in his condition not understood by those at the behalds.

Dr. Johnston said he would not make an ther call until 9:30 o'clock tonight. Dr Hyatt remained after Dr. Johnston departed which fact served to strengthen the belief

that Mr. Blaine was not so well.

About 7 o'clock Dr. Hyatt left the house.

He said that the trouble which had occa-He said that the bouble which had occa-sioned a hasty summoning of the physicians was the difficulty which the patient experi-enced in breathing. The attendant sup-posed that the labored respiration was caused by an attack of heart failure. Dr. Hyatt said that upon examination the heart was found not to be affected, the only ap-parent difficulty being in respiration. Medi-cine was administered, to which the patient quickly responded, and the unfavorable symptoms which had alarmed the family passed away quietly. passed away quietly.

DISBURSING GOLD.

Big Demands for That Metal Made on the Bank of France-Washington Notes. Washington, D. C., Jan. 12. Mr. Leech director of the mint, has received a cable gram from Paris stating that the Bank of France is disbursing gold heavily for the

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

DENOUNCED THE PRESIDENT

Argentine Republic on the Verge of a Revolution.

PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES IN ARMS

National Troops Ordered to the Scene of Trouble to Maintain Governor Ruiz-Capital of the Country Threatened by Rebel Sympathizers.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Valparaiso, (via Gaiveston, Tex.), Jan. 12.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Ben. | - The Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that after a lengthy discussion in the cabinet the government has issued a decree for formal armed intervention to maintain Governor Ruiz in the province of Corrientes. The citizens of Buenos Avresattack this action and are preparing to issue a manifesto. The police and troops are under arms tonight and it is feared an attack will be made on the government house. The general opinion is that the president's action is despotie.

Late news from Corrientes is to the effect that the rebels intend to resist the federal troops who are advancing to disarm them. They protest against being called upon to give up their arms without guarantees. Threats of vengance are openly made against prominent Gobiernistas, and these make threats of reprisal. It is hardly probable that the trouble can be settled except by the use of large bodies of national troops. '

Senor Barmejo has refused the portfolio of secretary of the interior on account of the stand taken by President Pena.

Brazil's Interests Protected. The Brazilian government has sent a gun boat up the river to look after her interests along the Corrientes border.

The Peruvian charge d'affaires at Santiago is making an effort to arrange a new protocol to take the place of the rejected Neiss agreement.

There is considerable discussion in the Chilian Chamber of Deputies over the minister for 1803. It is probable that a bill similar to the United States coasting law will be introduced in congress.

Admiral Gherardi's squadron engaged in fleet exercises until rough weather put a stop to the work. The ships will take on coal within a few days.

The Herald correspondent at Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that that port is closed. The Spanish and Italian ministers at Rio threaten to take energetic measures unless the government gives prompt attention to citizens of that government and it is said that the Italian government has ordered two cruisers to Brazil to back up the demands of the minister. Brazil has given an official explanation of the invasion of the Uruguayan territory during the troubles in Rio Grande do Sul. Federal troops who revolted in Rio Grande do Sulhave joined the revolutionists. Interest on the external debt of Uruguay will be paid.

SETTLED THE QUESTION.

Result of an Important Interview in Con-

nection with the Guelph Fund. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] -Special to The Bee. 1-I have just had an interview which, from the Guelph side, completely explodes the so-called Guelph scandals and confirms the government denials. I called upon a Geheimrath, who has a large literary establishment at 23 Charlotten strasse. With him was his brother. Both are elderly gentlemen of the highest and most honorable repute.

"Is it true that you gave the Guelph receipts which the Vorwaerts professes to have?" I asked, going straight to the point. "I have in my hand a letter," replied the ounselor, "answering the charge of the Tageblatt, which, without any doubt, was

leveled against me." He then read the letter, which denied the whole affair.

"Were the papers never in your hands?" was the next question. "No, emphatically. I reply that they were

not. Supposing they had been, do you imagine I should have intrigued with them, or have them given to the Vorwaerts? What would I have done with them? Why, of course, I should have at once intimated to the duke of Cumberland that I had them. If the papers had been of value to those possessing them, they would have entered into relations with the duke of Cumberland, and not with any one else, they would have got more money that way than any other."

Here the brother joined in. He said You have asked whether we consider those documents false or not. They are just as false as if I were to take this letter of yours [he held in his hand a letter I had written him] and were to put over your signature 'received the sum of 100,000 marks. It is easy enough to get the receipts there are, but the Vorwaerts has not got them."

"Who has?"

"Prince Bismarck. The duke of Cumberand has none." The importance of this interview cannot overrated, for it is the union of the Guelph party and the government in denying the charges brought forward by the Vorwaerts. It settles the question of the role of the duke of Cumberland and pins on Prince Bismarck the responsibility of the possession of certain receipts, which he either holds or has de stroyed, and confirms in almost every point except that concerning the duke of Cumberland, the result of the first investigations I made, published in yesterday's Herald, and explodes the sensation of the past week. When Geheimrath Schimmelfung speaks, it

PRINCE GEORGE MAY COME.

is a thorough entente between them.

is the duke of Cumberland speaking. There

Probably Visit America.
[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

London, Jan. 12.- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. | -- I learn from very good authority that Prince George of Wales is seriously contemplating a trip to America during the coming spring, in order to participate in the naval review in New York harbor. The blea is favorably regarded. by the queen, the prince of Wales and the heads of the admiralty. If Prince George goes, he will be escorted across the Atlantic by several men-of-war, and it is probable that a large squadron of battle ships and cruisers will be sent over in advance to receive him. The prince also contemplates a trip to the Chicago exposition after the festivities in New York are over, but nothing has yet been

[Copin bilted 1800 by Junear Gordon Beauett.]
Pants, Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable PARIS, Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable
—Special to The Bre.]—The Panama trial
went on today, but without developing any-

thing of special interest. The testimony of experts was taken and the evidence con firms in every particular all that has already been published with regard to the disordered

condition of the company's enterprise. The ministry in the Chamber of Deputies had a majority of 195 votes on a division. People are still talking of new arrests to be made. Nothing official, however, is

known, and we do not expect for some time

to hear of other scandals being uncarthed. JACQUES ST. CERE. DISREGARDED ALL WARNINGS.

Ferdinand De Lesseps Went Into the Canal Scheme with His Eyes Open.

Pants, Jan. 12.—The court room was thronged again today at the Panama canal trial. M. Molehleourt, liquidator of the Panama Canal company, testified that Ferdinand de Lesseps disregarded all warnings and insisted on proceeding with the canal, regardless of the cost. M. Molchiourt added that Baron Reinach and Messrs. Levy and Cremeaux were deputed to pay for certain appropriations given to their com-pany in its scheme, but he was certain that de Reinach retained the greater part of the funds entrusted to him for this purpose. President Pereivier turned to M. Charles de Lesseps and reproached him severely for having permitted this Engineer Rosseau next described his

method of inspecting the canal on which he had based the famous report which was in part suppressed. He also stated that Ferdinand de Lesseps had blind faith in his good fortune, and had supreme influence and direction in the management of the work and in its hearnches.

direction in the management of the work and in its branches.

Judge Perrier received with evident suspicion some of M. Rossignot's statements. When Rossignot said that M. Eiffel's books were well kept Judge Perrier interposed:

"But M. Eiffel's accounts were manipulated. Certainly it was transferred to the wrong column with a view to wis indicate the Arch." olumn with a view to minimizing the total

M. Rossignot began to explain his statement, but Judge Perrier cut him short.

The presiding judge was still more severe in his treatment of Charles de Lesseps. M. Monchicourt had stated that M. de Reimach sucked the blood of the company by obtaining enormous sums with which to bribe senting and denoting enormous had been declared influential. ators and deputies and other influential

en.
"You had no confidence in his morality?" asked Judge Perrier.
"No, but he was very clever," replied M. Monchicourt.

Turning to Charles de Lesseps Judge Per-rier inquired sharply: "And how did you understand that Baron de Reinach used these enormous sums?"

"In renumerating finances," answered M. de Lesseps, "and, without doubt, senators, deputies and ministry. A number of persons, however, offered assistance, but Baron de Reinach and M. Cremieux were first charged with the distribution of the money."

"That is, you gave them the dirty work which you preferred not to do yourself, but provided them with the means."

M. de Lesseps winced and looked down, but made no reply.

The favorable words spoken in his favor came from John Stelow (Jeon Bylling and came from John Stokes, Great Britain's representative of the Suez canal. Sir John said he regarded Charles de Lesseps as upright

ne regarded Charles de Lesseps as upright and incapable of any dishonest act.

Engineer Dingle estimated that the cutting of the Panama canal could not have been done for less than 2,000,000,000 francs and in not less than fifteen years.

A search was made in the office of M. Proper, formerly a partner of Baron qualitation of Reinach. It is reported that papers concern

mediary, M. Arton, were seized. FLED FROM HIS DEBTS.

Jabez Spencer Balfour, a Member of England's Parliament, a Bankrupt. LONDON, Jan. 12,-The receiving order in bankruptcy against Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour, liberal member of parliament for Burn ley, and prominently before the public, owing to his interest in the London & General bank, the Liberator Building society, the House and Land Investment trust and other institutions, which have suspended with liabilities of many millions of pounds, states that his present address is unknown and describes as an act of bankruptcy the

debtor's departure, with the intent to de-fe it and delay creditors. It is reported that J. S. Balfour has gone to Rio de Janeiro and is now in South America. It is supposed that he intended to depart for Rio de Janeiro by the Brazilian mail steamship which left Southampton on December 10. He either missed the steamer or concluded that it would not be safe to sail from Southampton, and he secretly huge cakes which hem her in. Two oil tanks and three coal barges are also being carried the continent and overtook the steamship at Lisbon, and sailed thence to Brazil. Since then all trace of him is lost, although it is intimated that he has for some time been

planning in the field of South American The bankruptcy of Balfour will make his seat in Parliament vacant, and the liberals will have to fight to retain it. In the late general election Balfour carried Burnley by the large majority of 1,155 over Edwin Law-rence, liberal-unionist. In 1886 the borough elected Rylands, liberal-unionist by jority of 43, but when Rylands died in 1887 Slagge, liberal, was elected by a major ity of 545. The liberals feel confident of

CAPRIVI GIVES HIS REASONS.

Passage of the German Army Bill. Berlin, Jan. 12. - Chanceller von Capriv. last night made an important argument before the committee of the Reichstag considering the army bill, giving reasons why it should be adopted without modification He declared there was no enmity between Germany and Russia that probably an understanding that probably an understanding ex-isted between Russia and France regarding military arrangements. There was a possibility of an attack on the triple alliance in which Germany, as the strongest member, would have to bear the brunt of operations. Experience had shown that when war was threatened it was best for Germany to take the offensive, as it meant short wars, quick victories, lasting results. To succeed in this kind of warfare, the allignee must have superior numbers. the alliance must have superior numbers. At present, in fact the alliance had fewer numbers than its might-be opponents. The government therefore would not be able to

of the country unless the armaments were In the course of his speech, Chancellor von Caprivi made an extended reference to the internal condition of France. That country he said, was in a state of ferment. Though there was no statesmen in that country at the present moment of such prominence as to seize power, the probability of a dictator-ship was not to be excluded from German calculations. Speaking of a renewal of the triple alliance upon the expiration of the present treaties, the chancellor said that a renewal was not absolutely certain.

ENGLAND'S GREAT STRIKE Master Cotton Spinners and Operatives Con-

fer Without Result. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The conference between he master cotton spinners and the operatives on strike against a reduction of 5 per cent in wages at Manchester today resulted in a disagreement and the strike has been continued. The masters claim the reduction was absolutely necessary. It is stated in Oldham that the many pullions invested in

cotton mills are not paying 1 per cent, and the owners would be glad to dispose of them for half price. In the conference today the

masters proposed that work should be re-sumed at a reduction of 5 per cent, wages to remain unchanged for a year, and a joint committee of masters and operatives be ap-pointed to arrange the wage schedule for 1801

VORTEX OF SNOW AND ICE

Iowa Swept by One of the Worst Bliszards of the Season.

FREIGHT TRAINS STUCK IN THE DRIFTS

All Kinds of Traffic Blockaded Railroad Cuts Packed with Snow in Spite of Active Efforts of the

Trainmen.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 12.—[Special Telegram to Tim Bra.]—This region has been swept by wind and snow for twenty-four hours. All kind of traffic is worse blockaded than for five years. All the railways have abandoned freight trains except the Rock Island, and that has two in snow drifts, impeding the passenger trains cast of here. The Illinois Central is in bad shape, all trains being several hours late. The wind blows snow into the cuts as fast as it is shoveled out into the cuts as fast as it is shoveled out and the blockade may be general temerrow. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A high wind has prevailed all day, accompanied by a fail of snow. The snow is drifting badly and cuts in railroads will soon be filled. The weather is extremely cold and will probably reach 20[∞] below before morning.

BURLINGTON, Ia., JCH. 12—Specials to the Hawkeye indicate bad weather for this section soon. At points in the northwest the weather is reported very cold. Snow is

tion soon. At points in the northwest the weather is reported very cold. Snow is falling here, with the wind in the northwest. The snow is drifting badly and getting worse. It is 4° below zero. Other points report similar conditions.

OTHUMWA, Ia., Jan. 12.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—A blizzard from the west struck this city at neon and a high wind, accompanied by fine snow and small particles of ice, has been prevailing since. The snow has drifted badly and is packing so that a snow blockade is imminent. All the trains tonight are badly delayed. tonight are badly delayed.

ICE BOUND.

Navigation Stopped in New York Harbor

by the Big Bergs. New York, Jan. 12.-It has been many years since the harbors and rivers of this city have been so thoroughly blockaded by ice as at present, and the situation ris steadily growing worse. Great masses of ce swing hither and thither moved by powerful currents and the tides jam the unbroken bergs into slips and channels until it is impossible to keep them passably free only by constant and perilous work.

So dense a compact is the mountain wedged in the narrows by the ebb tide that no boats have dared to force the passage today, and even the most powerful ocean liners would hesitate before trying to push their way through the key barrier. Ferry boats ran only on the go-as-you-please plan, Many of them have been hindered with broken blades on their wheels, and all show effects of their battles with the floating ice Staten island is in worse shape. Every

Staten island is in worse shape. Every boat on that line was frozen in this morning, though some of them are free now.

Hundreds of tons of freight of every description is blockaded on the wharves and ing the lobbying done by the notorious inter-

the lighters.

A blinding snow storm, driven by a high wind during the day and night, aggravated the discomfort and danger by making it impossible for pilots to see far enough ahead to seek out the best channels.

There are no less than six boats fast in There are no less than six boats fast in the ice in the upper harbor. The steamship Hudson, which arrived from New Orleans

his morning, reports having had a hard

ime getting up the bay through the ice The amount of ice in the sound at Long Island City is unprecedented. Numbers of tugs, schooners and barges bound south and east are both ice and weather-bound at this point. The sound is full of slush ice as far east as Captains island.

The British schooner Cricket, Captair

Erbest, which arrived from St. Johns, N. B., December 30, was crushed in the ice in the North river today. The captain and crew had only time enough to save a few personal effects before she went down. The ice is running very heavy tonight in the lower bay. Reports from quarantine state the steamship Massachusetts, from London, which anchored in quarantine last evening, is dragging her anchor chains and being forced slowly down the bay by the

down the lower bay by the ice. New York Central railroad trains were more demoralized than at any time since the blizzard. All the western trains are from two to three hours late. The north shore limited, due at 3:45 p.m., is six hours late. The California fast mail, due at 10:10 a.m., was six hours late.

The snow is falling heavily between Buffalo

and Albany, and as there is much wind dur-ing the night to drift it upon the tracks, the snow plows have been ordered out. Interfering with Business.

CRISFIELD, Md., Jan. 12.—Chesapeake bay and all its tributaries are covered with a foot and a half of ice, and the oyster business is at a standstill. All the packing houses are closed. It is feared many oyster fishermen frozen in many miles from a harbor have perished in their frail boats. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Several tugs with heavy coal tows are fast in the ice in the

upper bay. The pilots are unable to get their tugs away from the shore of Staten island. During a blinding snowstorm today

a number of vessels were driven ashoro along the Jersey coast. It is estimated that \$50,000,000 worth of freight, much of it perishable, is lying on the piers unable to be moved on account of the ice blockade. Boston, Mass., Jan. 12.—The ice in the harbor is heavier today than it has been for years. The ice floe extends across the chapnel, beginning at the New York & New England docks and extending as far as the narrows. On account of the ice vessels outward bound have to be assisted by tugs in

leaving their docks. Pretty Scenes at Niagara Falls OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12.-The Niagara falls presents a beautiful sight, a complete ice bridge covering what is known as the "Big Kento," extending from about a hundred yards below suspension bridge to within fifty feet of the foot walls. This is the first time in 100 years that this has happened.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 12.-The Delaware river is frozen over solid. A number of freight floats are fast in the ice. There are 150 loaded freight cars bound for Philadelphia stalled at this place.

Ice and Cold Weather at Other Places. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 12.-The steamer Monohasette has arrived in port from the Vineyard. So much floating ice was banked at Woods Holl passage that the steamer put out through Vineyard soons and came through Quicks sound. She returned the same way, taking a number of passengers who were unable to get to Vineyard

since Tuesday. Since Tuesday.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Jan. 12.—Nantucket is shut off from the outside world by an ice blockade. The past two days a cold snap has closed up both harbor and bay. The ice extends out six miles beyond the break-OTTAWA, Ont . Jan. 12.—The cold weather in this section is unabated in intensity, the

thermometer registering from 32° to 40° New York Exchange Quotations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-New York exchange was quoted

as follows: Chicago, 75@80c premium: Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.