OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1894.

PENSION BILL PASSED

After Five Days of Debate it Went Through the House Without Division.

AMOUNT CARRIED BY THE APPROPRIATION

There Will Be Paid Out to the Old Soldiers the Sum of \$151,000.000.

LITTLE OBJECTION FROM DEMOCRATS

They Made No Criticism of the Sum of Money that Has Been Appropriated.

GENERAL HENDERSON'S ELOQUENT TALK

He Makes a Brilliant Defense of the Veterans and Arraigns Their Enemies-Galusha Grow's Cordial Recepby All the Members.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- After five days of debate the pension appropriation bill, carrying \$151,000,000, passed this afternoon without division. Throughout the debate there had been no criticism of the amount carried by the bill, debate being confined on one hand to an assault upon the manner in which the previous democratic commissioner of pensions had administered the office and his alleged unauthorized suspension of pensions, and, on the other, to a defense of the attempt of the commissioner to purge the rolls of those who were not entitled to pensions. Today there were several very spirited speeches. Those by General Henderson of Iowa, Mr. O'Neil in closing the debate and ex-Speaker Grow. All the amendments to the bill save one, that of Mr. Pickler, to make the reports of the examining surgeons open to the inspection of the applicant or his attorneys, were defeated. They all fell under points of order that they were not germane. The one which attracted most attention was that of Mr. Enloe to repeal a portion of the provision included in the act of last December to prevent the suspension of any pension except on thirty days notice, so as to permit the suspension in case of plain prima facie evidence that the pensioner had procured his pension by forgery, or perjury or other similar frauds. This ndment was offered at the suggestion of Commissioner Lochren himself, who, under the opinion of the attorney general, declared if the act of last December stood over \$500,000 would have to be paid out to suspended pensioners, who were proven be-yond all question not to be longer entitled to the pensions they had been drawing. Mr. Outhwaite, the chairman of the committee of the whole, however, ruled that the amendment, on Mr. Martin's point of order, was not

In the house this morning the senate in the house this morning the senate joint resolution for a commission to represent the United States at the Antwerp International exposition was agreed to.

Flynn of Oklahoma secured the passage of a bill granting Oklahoma City, for educational purposes, an abandoned military reservation and of the self-city.

vation in said city.
Resolutions of inquiry, one asking the secretary of the treasury for information as to the authority under which the Bureau of Engraving and Printing had submitted proto the Postoffice department for the manufacture of adhesive stamps, and other asking the postmaster general for copies of proposals for the manufacture of these stamps, were adopted.

The house went into the committee of the whole on the pension appropriation.

OPENED THE DEBATE. Mr. Hudson, democrat, of Kansas, opened the debate for the day, criticised the conduct of the pension office, both under the Harrison and Cleveland administrations. He was drawn into a lively altercation with some of his republican colleagues from Kansas over the campaigning tours of Pension Agent Campbell of that state. Kansas, he said, there were 40,000 pensio receiving an average of \$160, while in Massachusetts there were 34,000 pensioners re-ceiving an average of \$180 per annum.

"Do you think the Massachusetts soldier receives too much?" interjected Mr. Walker. "Let me tell the gentleman that Massachu has paid her soldlers \$23,000,000 addition to all they had received from the general government." Morse, republican, of Massachusett

sioner of pensions was guilty not only of bad law, but of bad manners. Mr. Stockdale, democrat, of Mississippi supported the pension policy of Commissioner Lochren and the president. They were trying, he said, to rid the roll of the ollowers and coffee coolers and deserters in order to make it an historic and honore

agreed with Mr. Sickles that the commis

roll of the nation's defenders.

Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana made a vigorous onslaught on the policy of Secre Smith and Commissioner Lochren. reviewed what he called the wholesale sus

pensions made.

After a brief speech by Mr. Thomas of Michigan, Mr. Springer of Illinois took the floor in defense of the policy of the pension office. He wanted to know why Illino's, having more population than Ohio had but 68,000 pensioners, receiving \$11,019, The while Ohio had 102,981 pensioners, re

g \$17,726,000. In Indiana \$900,000 was uted to each congressional district, in 1855,000, while in Illinois but \$500,000 stributed to the district. He attribthe motchis state of affairs to the fact that auperior asion office had been made a political machine by the republican party. Illinois was certain for the republican party, while Indiana and Ohio were doubtful. pension cases were settled in the states, while those from one solid state

were pigeonholed. HAD MOVED FROM THE EAST. Mr Marsh of Illinois explained this discrimination by pointing out that in Kansas, which sent but fifteen regiments into the field, there were 42,000 pensioners. The old soldiers from Illinois had moved west to

Kansas and other states.

Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts, in charge of the bill, closed the debate. No amendments looking to an increase of the appropriation had been presented, he said. The debate had had been presented, he said. The debate had been merely for political effect. The republicans, as they saw the limit of pensions was soon to be reached, realized that their stock in trade would cease when they could be longer go before the country, crying out they had increased the number of pensions. In concluding, Mr. O'Neil warned the resulting the said of the publicans that they were in a poor business when they discredited General Black and Commissioner Lochren in the eyes of the old soldiers. Neither could they discredit the president with the American people. had absolute faith in his honesty, pluck and his courage. (Applause.) At 3 o'clock general debate closed under the agreement reached, and the bill was read amendment and debate under the five-

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania and Mr. Hopkins of Illinois offered amendments which were deciared out of order, and Mr Enlor of Tennessee offered his amendment to amend the act, approved December 21. 1898, so it should not be construed to pre-vent the temperary withholding of payments to pensioners upon clear evidence that their pensions were obtained by forgery, perjury or other actual fraud upon the United States with a provise that no pensions should be suspended until the thirty days notice prescribed in said act has been given and that the cases of suspended pensioners should be given priority upon request of the pensioner. Mr. Martin of Indiana made a point of

order against the amendment that it was

not germane, and the point was sustained. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio offered an amend-ment to increase the appropriation for pen-sions carried by the bill to \$165,000,000, which was defeated without division.

GENERAL HENDERSON'S SPEECH. General Henderson of Iowa, who has bee ill for some time, next got the floor. Several weeks ago he submitted to another amputation of his limb. He had been pained beyond measure, he said, to find that upon a theme which ought to inspire every patriotic beart this house was divided as if it was a war measure. General Black, who deserved every generous word that had been spoken concerning him, had stood here with a bouquet of rhetoric for the soldier in one hand and a dagger to strike him to the soul in the other. "Oh, my country," said General Henderson to the democrats, "he who were stars upon his shoulders in the cause of the union can do more harm to his old comrades than all those who fought under the confederate flag. Mark the con-trast presented by the other distinguished soldier, General Sickles, who feared not the thunder of the executive or the refusal of patronage, who stands for the soldiers with whom he fought. Stars are honorable, but they must not be used as a cloak from behind which to strike equally honorable men. This debate shall not close without my cry-ing 'shame, shame!' at the soldier who sought

to discredit his comrades in arms."
Mr. Enloe replied to General Henderson especially as to his remarks on General Black, who was absent, and then, after some further debate by Mr. Springer, Mr. Lacey and others, Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania pre-sented his amendment declaring a pension

to be a vested right.

Mr. O'Neil made the point the amendment was not germane, changed the existing law and did not reduce expenditures. The point was sustained.

was sustained.

Mr. Grout offered an amendment to prevent any fee from being paid to a member of an examining board unless the board should send to the pension bureau a rating for the degree of disability of the applicant, a description of the applicant, and a description of the examination. The chair ruled it out of order and Mr. Grout appealed. The

hair was sustained. Mr. Pickler of South Dakota offered an amendment to make the report of the ex-amining physicians open to the applicants and their attorneys. Agreed to.

Mr. Grow offered the last amendment, pro-viding that no pension on account of dis-ability in the service should be less than \$12 ability in the service should be less than \$12 per month. With this amendment as a text, he made a brief speech, his first since his return to the house since he left it, thirty years ago, as speaker. Mr. Grow's remarks bubbled over with eloquence. The members listened with close attention and a burst of applause from both sides greeted its constituted. The hull was reported to the house clusion. The bill was reported to the house and passed without a division. The house then, at 5:15, adjourned.

CURRENTS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Interesting Experiments Made by the Weather Bureau Recently.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Prof. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has submitted to the secretary of agriculture the results of his investigation of the currents of the great lakes. The inquiry was suggested by observation of the accumulation of wrecks and wreckage at certain points and along certain portions of the shores of the lakes. Bottles containing instructions from the bureau and constructed so as to float in the water for an indefinite period were sent to masters of vessels engaged in traffic on the lakes, lighthouse keepers, etc., with the request that they be thrown in the water after the paper in the bottle had been marked with the time and place of floating and with the name of the person that con-signed it to the water. Within the bottle was also placed a franked envelope ad-dressed to the weather bureau, a request that the finder indicate the time and place of finding and send the blank filled out to

The investigation covered the summer seasons of 1892 and 1893. It was found impossible to make any valuable deductions from bottles floating in the autumn and picked up in the spring. It was ascer-tained that there were four general cur-rents to be observed in all the lakes. The outflow toward the outlet of the lakes, a continuous current affecting the entire mass of water and proceeding with a perceptible reactionary flow, resulting in more or less of a circular current around the lake; a surface current due to prevailing winds and consisting of a mass of water driven before the wind and including also a return or reactionary current caused by the flow it denths made vacant by the action of the winds; return currents, and, finally, surf

motion. The most important current is the surface flow caused by the winds. It has long been known along the lakes that the water will be low in the direction in which the current was running from six to twelve hours before the wind begins. This fact is fully ex-plained by the result of observations taken. Much difficulty was encountered in at-tempting to discover the velocity of the various lake currents, but, in general, they are supposed to run at a rate of from four to twelve miles a day. There are certain currents which have at special seasons of the year been observed to run at a much

greater velocity, but no general laws con-

cerning this have yet been discovered.

The number of blanks returned was only about 10 per cent of the total number sent out. Those returned were as follows: Lake Superior, 1892, 25 blanks; 1893, 35; Lake Michigan, 1892, 163; 1893, 35; Lake Huron, 1892, 142; 1893, 44; Lake Erie, 1892, 62; 1893, 30; Lake Ontario, 1892, 55; 1893, 1. Many of the blanks were returned with great care, some from the shores of Canada as well as the states. All were promptly acknowledged, with a view to increasi every means possible the per cent of blanks returned to the bureau.

FROM HAWAIL

Latest Correspondence from the Islands Sent to Copgress by the President. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The president today sent to congress the latest correspondence in relation to Hawaii, being three letters with enclosures from Minister Willis, covering a period from February 10 to February 15, inclusive. The important feature of the correspondence is a statement that steps have been taken to provide for a new constitution and a new form of government for Hawaii. The first letter is merely an

acknowledgement of the receipt of dis-The second, under date of Honolulu, Feb ruary 14, describes the situation in Hawaii during the month as having been unusually

the executive council, which have already been noted, the report that Mr. Dole will prepare a new constitution, and says that a spirited contest is now in progress looking to the introduction of "the representative system" in the council of the provisional government. In this connection he mentions resolution passed at a mass meeting Feb y 13 favoring the enactment of a increasing the membership of the advisory council from thirteen to twenty-four, the new members to "be elected by the suffrages of loyal citizens in a manne to be hereafter provided." The reasons for the demand are that the council is not now ment is too compact and small; that it has been made objectionable by the action of re tiring members in practically selecting their own successors; that the personnel has been changed, and in these changes the mass of

the supporters of the provisional govern-ment have had no voice. The third and last letter is dated Honolulu, February 15, and is as follows: "After the regular meeting this afternoon of the gov-crument council Hon. H. F. Hatch read report of the judiciary committee the petition for the enlargement of the ad visory council, recommending, as reported i gates to all up the council and to prepare a constitution for a permanent form of gov-The report was adopted and

(Continued on Second Page.)

IT CAUGHT THEM NAPPING

Success for the Bland Bill Looked Almost Certain for a Time Yesterday.

WAS PASSED TO ITS THIRD READING

Its Opponents Taken by Surprise and the Measure Nearly Pushed Through the Senate Without Debate-An Interest-

ing Situation the Result.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- An exciting and interesting debate was precipitated in the senate today by Mr. Harris' motion for the second reading of the seigniorage bill. This was opposed by Mr. Sherman, who moved its reference to the finance committee, and in the course of a strong speech in opposition to the bill, said its object was to divert trust funds from their legitimate purpose-s thing which in Ohio would be a penitentiary offense. His motion was defeated and the bill takeh up as unfinished business, and almost before any one was aware of what had happened it passed its third reading and was of the point of passing. Then its opponents recovered from their surprise and ndeavored to prevent its passage, and on equest of Senator Sherman it went over until tomorrow.

In the morning hour Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution calling on the president for information as to the occupancy of Blue-fields, Nicaragua, by the British. This was agreed to. Then the house bill appropriating \$45,000 for saving the Kearsarge passed, as did the bill permitting General O. O. Howard to accept from the French govern-ment the decoration of commander of the

Legion of Honor. The senate this morning, on motion of Mr. Gibson of Maryland, passed the house bill appropriating \$45,000 for the rescue of the armament and wreck of the United States steamship Kearsarge BRITISH OCCUPATION OF BLUEFIELDS.

A resolution was reported by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, from the committee on foreign relations, as tollows: Resolved, That the president be requested

Resolved. That the president be requested to inform the senate, if it is not inconsistent with the public interest, whether the government of Great Britain has occupied Bluefields or any other place on the Mosquito reservation in the state of Nicaragua with a military force, and the character and strength of such force and the claim of authority of that government to occupy that country. that country.

Mr. Morgan, in explaining the resolution.

said that the matter had been called to his personal attention by some statement made in a reputable newspaper, and he supposed the information as obtained was accurate, and he wanted to know whether the pro-visions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 were being violated. He had no inclination to interfere with the diplomatic officers of the United States by calling attention to the matter. He understood that the Kearsarge, for the rescue of whose wreck the senate had just provided, was on her way to Blue-fields when she struck on Roncardo reef.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Senator Harris, democrat, of Tennessee then opened the fight for the day on the silver question by moving the second reading of the Bland seigniorage bill. He gave notice that when the bill should have been read the second time he would move to take it up for consideration. His motive in objecting to its consideration yesterday, he said, was to bridge over the gap until he could consult with his democratic colleagues as to further action in regard to the bill. Mr. Sherman objected to the immediate consideration of the seigniorage bill, and noved to refer it to the committee finance, as he thought no matter of such importance should be reported to the senate

importance should be reported to the senate without reference to the finance committee. The discussion was taken up by Senators Hale, Hoar, Cockrell and Aldrich. Mr. Cockrell said he was astonished at the action of the senator from Ohio (Sherman) in moving the reference of the bill to the finance committee. He had supposed from the acnmittee. He had supposed from the tion of the minority yesterday that they were desirous of passing the the senate undertook to fulfill its pledges the senators from Ohio, Iowa and Rhode Island would not give their assistance. GAVE A PLAIN ANSWER.

senator from Rhode Island said he wanted to take up the bill. "Then why did you want to take it up?" inquired Mr. Cockrell. So as to defeat it," promptly replied Mr. Aldrich.

The question was further discussed by Senators Hoar, Harris and Stewart and was then interrupted by Mr. McPherson of New Jersey who rose to a question of personal privilege, and proceeded to deny the statement in a New York paper that he and Senators Brice and Vest had invested heavily in Sugar stock in New York. Upon return-ing from a recent southern health trip, he learned his New York brokers had bought for him 1,000 shares of Sugar stock, which he had immediately ordered sold at a loss, as it might lead to a contention. He did not own any stock sold in Wall street except Atchison stock.

Mr. Wolcott suggested that in view of the action antagonistic to silver which the might take he would advise the senator to sell his Atchison stock. (Laugh-

Continuing, Mr. McPherson said that as a great deal of criticism as to the delay in reporting the tariff bill to the senate had been made, he would say the responsibility was his and his alone. "I found the tariff was his and his alone. I found the tarin bill made up by the subcommittee in lines altogether too low. I have not been in favor of a gigantic slide downward from the McKinley bill, but to a revenue bill, I have asked for higher rates of duty on some articles that were put in the bill. tire responsibility for the delay is self, and I take it off the shoulders of the other members of the committee." Mr. Vest said he should not have re-

ferred to the matter had it not been re-ferred to by the senator from New Jersey He asserted it was not his fault the tariff bill had not been reported to the senate two weeks ago. He did not know any of the members of the firm mentioned nor had he been in New York for some time. He characterized the story as scandalous and

the man who spread it as a liar.

Mr. Camden of West Virginia made personal explanation in regard to the charges referred to by Senator Berry and others. He announced that he stood with his colleague (Faulkner) and was in symathy with his views on the tariff.

Mr. Palmer of Illinois took up the discus of the seigniorage bill, but stated h considered the tariff bill the question of chief mportance

WANTS A REVENUE TARIFF A colloquy took place between Messra Paimer, Teller and Aldrich, the latter inquir ing what Mr. Palmer's views were on th

"I am in favor of a revenue tariff," serted Mr. Palmer.
"Has the senator any expectation of revenue bill being reported to the senate at this session?" inquired Mr. Teller. "Hope springs eternal in the human oreast," replied Mr. Palmer.
"I belong to the class who hope. I hop-

we shall approximate a revenue tariff, even if we do not reach it. In my experience I have found things rarely turn out to be as bad as 'Does that refer to the tariff bill?" asked

Mr. Aldrich.
"Yes," replied Mr. Palmer, "I think it will not be as bad as it is represented."

At the conclusion of Mr. Palmer's remarks
Mr. Harris moved to take up the seignforage bill and make it the special order.
Agreed to But Mr. Sherman's motion to efer it to the finance committee had first to

e acted upon.

Before consideration could be entered upon Mr. Dubois of Idaho briefly opposed its ref-erence and was followed by Mr. Voorhees. who thought the bill might as well be taken up in view of the time that must necessarily

pass before the tariff bill could be brought before the senate for consideration.

The message of the president transmitting the latest Hawaiian dispatches and also the

response of the secretary of state to the reso lution of the senate asking for reciprocity correspondence with Columbia, Venezuela correspondence with Columbia, Venezuela and Hayti was taken to the senate and ordered printed with the accompanying documents. The vote was then taken on Mr. Sherman's motion. It was defeated by a vote of 6 to 50. The following voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Davis, Gallinger, Morrill, Palmer, Sherman and Vilas.

The bill was then fairly before the senate, but no one appeared desirous of speaking on it. It was read a third time and before any one had time to realize it, it was about to be put on its final passage.

Senator Morrill arose and uttered a warn-

Senator Morrill arose and uttered a warning note. Senator Sherman also sought to check its passage, being, as he said, as much surprised as any one to see that the senate, which was the greatest deliberative body in the world, without consideration, had gone to an extreme beyond anything since I' was organized, in rushing a bill of this kind through pelimell, refusing to consider it, refusing to refer it and now it is proposed to pass the bill without debate. It was as indefensible as anything which had ever been proposed. Holding a copy of the bill in his hand he began to go over it word by word, but soon saked that the question go over until tomorrow so he could debate it.

Mr. Harris expressed a willingness to have
the bill informally laid aside until tomorrow.

IT WAS A SURPRISE.
"Why," said Mr. Sherman, in an aggrieved
one, "no one dreamed the bill would pass "No matter what any one may have dreamed," replied Mr. Harris, "if the senato from Ohio wants time he shall have it."

Mr. Allison, who was absent while all these events were occurring, learning that the bill had come near to passing during his absence, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read the third time and engrossed, because he wanted to offer some amendments.

Mr. Harris replied he preferred to be frank and hence he should object to the bill going to the amendment stage. An effort was made by the opponents to prevent action by moving an adjournment, but the motion vas voted down. Then, having everything in his own hands Mr. Harris announced his willingness to have the bill go over until tomorrow if the senator from Ohio or any other senator desired it

'he senate went into executive session and at 3:15 adjourned. ARMOR FOR WAR VESSELS.

some Facts About the Amount Delivered

and to Be Delivered. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- In connection with the disclosures as to defective armor plates furnished by the Carnegie company, Chairman Cummings of the house naval committee has letters from the bureau of ordnance of the Navy department, showing where armor plates have come from and or what war vessel they were used. The de partment had an unexpended balance of \$10,000,000 in February, 1893, which permitted an extensive purchase of armor plate. This balance has since been reduced

The contracts with the Carnegie Steel company were for 8,978 tons, at the aggregate cost of \$5,445,923, and with the Hethlenem Iron company for 19,527 tons, at the cost of \$6,569,717.

The total amount of steel plates thus far furnished is 8,632 tons, at \$4,562,345. The amount still to be furnished is 10,873 tons, at

The expense thus far has been increased about \$300,000 by premiums, Harveyizing and the introduction of nickel previous to settlement of the rate.]

Of the armor yet to be furnished the Carnegie Steel company will furnish 4,980 tons and the Bethlehem Iron company 5,975 tons. It is estimated that the whole of this will be delivered by July 1, 1895. The Carnegle company has already finished 407 and the Bethlehem Iron company tons. This leaves 9,388 tons of armor 1.078 tons. for the next sixteen months, or 596 tons per

The bureau of ordnance reports that the new presses which are being erected at the armor works of the Carnegie Steel company will be in operation in about three weeks when their monthly output will be greatly increased.

WORKINGMEN WERE PRESENT.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Hou-Committee on Labor.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Several repre sentatives of labor organizations were present at the meeting of the house commit tee on labor today when the bill introduced by Representative Doolitttle of Washington to make an executive department of the bureau was considered. Mr. Doolittle stated the bill had been introduced at the request of labor organizations on the Pacific coast He believed the bureau of labor was known to most of the people, and that its status should be raised to that of an executive department so its importance might

be realized Representative Phillips of Pennsylvania advocated a forum for the settlement of labor troubles which could be appealed to voluntarily, but denied such a tribunal could enforce its judgments by compelling men to work on terms unsafisfactory to themselves. Representative Ryan of New York de-clared such tribunals have proved merely

advisory. question of the constitutional right to establish a court empowered to adjudicate difficulties between employes and employers was raised. Paul T. Bowen of this city, who was in 1887 chairman of the committee on legislation of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor and is prominent in that order, has written Chairman McGann of the committee opposing the bill. He says the bill has been thoroughly discussed by t laboring people, but has few supporters, majority considering it wiser to continue the department as an independent bureau rather than to make a political office of it

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Postmasters Appointed and Army and Navy Officers Advanced in Rank. WASHINGTON, March 7.- The president today sent the following nominations to the enate:

Postmasters: Missouri-V. P. Hart, Sc dalia; Lowery Hay, Charleston; Aaron B. Conrow, Richmond. Nebraska-Ira G. Fos-

War Department—Lieutenant Colonel Al-fred T. Nelson, Eighth infantry, to be colonel; Major George M. Randall, Fourth infantry, to be Heutenant colonel; Captain Gilbert S. Carpenter, Fourth infantry, major ond Lieutenant George E. French, infantry, first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Frank Owen, Eighth infantry, first lieuten-ant; Captain Henry S. Kilbourne, assistant surgeon major and surgeon.
Navy Department—Captain Lester Beardsle, to be commodore; Commande

Henry Glass, captain; L'eutenant Commande James H. Dayton, commander; Lieutenant T. B. Mason, lieutenant commander; Lieutenant, junior grade, N. S. Knapp, lieutenant; Lieutenant, junior grade, William Rogers, lieutenant; Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles M. Ray, paymaster; Assistant Paymaster Frank T. Arms, passed assistan paymaster.
The senate in executive session yesicr

day made the following confirmations, which were announced today: Postmosters: Missouri-J. I. Jones at Washington, T. F. Priest at Moberly, Edward F. Wrick at Clarksyille, Frank T. Meriwether at Louisiana. Texas-C. A. Wirthimer at Victoria, L. M. Logan at Vernon.

Meteorology in Relation to Solls. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Secretary Mor ton has added the division to the weather bureau devoted to the subject of me teorology in its relation to agricultural soils The division is to study the climatic con-ditions of heat and moisture under the sur-face of the ground and the relation of these conditions to crop production. Prof. Milto Whitney of Maryland, late of the Johns Hop kins university, has been appointed chief

Skirmish in Southeastern Africa Which May Lead to Serious Trouble.

TROUBLE WAS OVER A TELEGRAPH LINE

English Blue Jackets Landed to Protect Workmen Fired Upon by the Portuguese and the Fire Returned-Gunboats Hurried Forward.

PORT NATAL, S. E. Africa, March 7 .-

The Portuguese having obstructed the prog-

reas of the British parties engaged in constructing a telegraph line on the Zambesi Lieutenant Commander George S. Quarr of the gunboat Mosquito landed a party of blue jackets in order to protect the men at work upon the telegraph line. The Portuguese fired upon the British landing party, and the fire was returned. The latest advices from the scene of the encounter say that Governor Quillimaine, the Portuguese official in charge in the district within the Portuguese boundarles, has been summoned to the spot where the conflict took place, and he is said to be on his way there with two Portuguese gunboats and a number of troops. The British commander has also asked for reinforcements and the latter are said to have been hurried forward immediately upon receipt of the message announcing the conflict with the Portuguese.

The government has received no news of

the reported encounter between Portuguese and British forces in South Africa. It is known to the government, however, thera has been trouble concerning the construction of Commissioner Rhodes' telegraph lines across the strip of Portuguese territory at Tete. The Anglo-Portuguese treaty provided that either government shall have the right to lay telegraph lines across the territory of the other. Five British gunboats are lying

BRITISH TROOPS AT BLUEFIELDS.

Official Information of Their Landing Re-ceived at Washington. WASHINGTON, March 7.-The Department of State has received the first official information of the operations of the British naval forces at Bluefields, near the mouth of the Nicaragua canal. It came in the

shape of a dispatch from United States Minister Baker, at Managua. He says the United States consul at San Juan del Norte, Mr. Braid, telegraphs him tained in the fight. that the soldiers from the British war ship Cleopatra have been landed at Bluefields and strongly urges that a United States

essel be sent there at once.

There is no explanation in the minister's lispatch for the reason of the landing of he British forces. The preceding report of Consul Baker shows that when the Nicaraguan government forces occupied Bluefields the reigning Mosquito chief appealed to the British consul at San Juan del Norte for British consul at San Juan dei Norte for protection and the question of interest at this stage of affairs is whether the British troops have been landed to afford protection to the Mosquitos or whether the landing was made to protect British citizens only.

ATTACKED THE NATIVE VILLAGE.

English War Ships Bombarding Gongor, the Stronghold of Chief Fodisilah. BALTHURST, March 7.-The men-of-war are bombarding Gongor, the stronghold of Chief Fodisilah, today. Firing can be heard n the direction of Fort Brekman, and from he clouds of smoke arising from the spot where the engagement is supposed to have taken place it is supposed that the stockade in the village has been captured and burned by the soldiers of the West Indian regi-

It is expected that the warships will land strong force at Gongor tomorrow.

After shelling Gonjas from daylight until 10 o'clock this morning a ship's beat ap-preached and attempted to make a landing The occupants of the boat were received with a hot fire from the enemy, who were posted behind a sand bank which was surmounted by dense brush. The British boat was forced to retire and the bombardment of he stronghold was again begun, continuing

STUDENTS DISAPPROVE.

They Do Not Relish the Appointment of M. Brunetiere to the French Academy. PARIS, March 7 .- The lecture of M. Ferdinand Brunetiere at the Sorbonne today was listened to without disturbance, though n view of the riotous demonstrations Wednesday some trouble was expected. M. Brunetiere will be remembered as the new Brunetiere will be remembered as the new member of the French academy who de-feated M. Zolo recently in the contest for the seat made vacant by the death of John Emile Lemoulinne. Though the students behaved themselves during the lecture, after M. Brunetiere had closed his remarks the medical students made an attack upon the literary students and several sharp con-flicts followed. Finally the medical stu-dents made a manifestation in front of the mets followed. Finally the medical stu-dents made a manifestation in front of the Figaro, and for a time it looked as though the students would make an attack on the Figaro office, but a strong force of police were hurried there and the students were friven back to Latin Quarter, where this vening they are causing a great deal of listurbance.

MIQUEL ON GLADSTONE.

He Considers Him the Greatest Financia Genius of Modern Times. BERLIN, March 7.-Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, has told a newspaper correspondent that he has no intention of resigning, as was alleged of him last week He feels strong enough to carry out his financial plans, in spite of the extent and financial plans, in spite of the extent and strength of the opposition to them which had shown itself, and declared that any statement to the contrary might be reparded as wholly unfounded.

Dr. Miquel discussed the retirement of Mr. Gladstone at some length. He was highly eulogistic of the ex-premier, whom he characterized as the greatest financial genius of modern times. Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy, Mr. Miquel thought, was high weakest point, but he was a true and representative Englishman and at all times able to advance England's commercial interests.

Argentine Republic Economizing. BUENOS AYRES, March 7 .- The tine Times announces that the cabinet has agreed to economies amounting to \$7,250,000 In the budget as already voted, and in addi-tion the cabinot has agreed to a saving of \$10,000,000 for 1894, plans being already laid to economize this last mentioned amount. British Foreign Trade Improving.

LONDON, March 7 .- The Board of Trad eturns for February show that the in orts were nearly \$43,000,000, an increase of 4,000,000 over the same time last year. The exports were \$17,500,000, or an increase of \$500,000 over the same period last year. Dutch and Chinese Fight. THE HAGUE, March 7.-Dispatches hav

been received reporting that fighting has occurred between the Dutch and the Chinese near Melaboch in the island of Su matra. The Dutch loss amounted to five killed and seventeen wounded. He'll Not Marry a Rustic.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7.-There, is truth in the report that Lord Ava, son of the marquis of Dufferin, is to marry a farmer's daughter of this province, con-trary to the wishes of his friends. Extended the State of Slege. BUENOS AYRES, March 7.-A dispatel

from Rio de Janeiro says: The state of siege in Brazil has been extended until May. The vessels of the insurgent squad-ron are at present inactive. Suspected Bank Officials Acquitted. MELBOURNE, March 7 .- Sir Matthew Da ries, late cashier of the Mercantile bank of Australia, Mr. Mildege, late manager of the

bank, and Mr. Muntz, a director of the same

LOCKPORT, N.

of New

VODENLY CRAZED. THREE WOME Peculiar Misfortu hat Overtook a Trio

Maidens.

March 7 .- (Special

Telegram to The Bee.)-The pretty little village of Sanborn, situated ten miles east of Suspension bridge, is in a great state of excitement today over the misfortunes which have befailen one of the most respected families of the place. Joseph Schenck, a wealthy farmer, who has three daughters, Mary, Maria and Ellen, lived happily in a handsome home of the village, the young women being highly accomplished and devoted daughters, were admired by the peo-ple of the village and for miles around. Of late these women have been attending spir-itual seances, and it was noticed a change had come over them. However, nothing serious was thought of the matter until Saturday evening, when the villagers were startled by seeing three women rushing through the roads, clad only in nightgowns. investigation proved that the Schenck girls had run out of their rooms and were fleeing,

no one knew where. The neighbors soon went in search of them. When found the three women were raving manlacs. They were taken back to their rooms, where everything possible was done to quiet them, but it was no use. It was finally found necessary to place them in jackets. The father is prostrated at the ter-rible condition of his three daughters, and is unable to account for their sudden afflic-

SETTLED BY BLOWS.

Rival Theatrical Companies Decide the

Merits of Their Pieces. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 7 .- (Special Telegram to The Bec.)-This morning the Wabash train which leaves Quincy at an early hour was the scene of a riot which made, hair fly and women scream in the most approved fashion. On the train were two traveling theatrical troupes, "In Old Kentucky" and "Under the City Lamps." The former was booked for this place this evening and the latter for Danville, and there had been considerable rivalry stirred

up between them. The war first broke out between the stage carpenters of the companies, each man being decidedly the worse for liquor. They began a lively discussion in a somewhat friendly manner, but soon hot words flowed and blows came next. The men clinched and women screamed and fainted, while members of the respective companies rushed to the aid of their champion and a free-for-all contest followed. The main combatants had hardly separated before all the women on the car had either fainted or been transferred to another coach. At this city a surgeon was summoned and dressed the wounds sus-

LUBIENSKI'S SCHEME ABANDONED.

He Will Not Start His Colony of Poles in Antelope County. CHICAGO, March 7 .- Count Lubienski, who was going to plant a Polish colony of sugar beet farmers in Antelope county, Nebraska, has given up the enterprise. He said in an interview with a reporter for a local paper that the unfriendly tone of the Wilson bill toward sugar made it impossible for him to interest capital in the beet sugar refineries, which were included in the colonization scheme, and until he knew just what the Wilson bill would do in the way of bounties and tariff, he and his associates

would do nothing. STARTED FOR PORTLAND.

Boston Business Man Missing - Said to Have Been Seen Two Weeks Back. BOSTON, March 7.—The strange disaphas just leaked out and brings to light a peculiar story. Last September, Alfred L peculiar story. Last September, Alfred L. Oxnard, manager of the collection and mercantile agency at 13 School street, and residing in Melrose, left Portland and Freeport, Me., to contest his father's will, which gave \$50,000 worth of property to his brother John and left him nothing. He never reached Portland or Freenort to the knowledge of Boston parties. That he ever went that way is not known. The will was probated without contest and the property turned over to the brother. Oxnard made money in speculation here, and it is claimed that his close attention to business at times affected him mentally. His business was in good shape when he went away, and the only thing missing among his papers is a deed to some land in Georgia. His relatives have but little to say about the matter and offer no explanation. Mrs. Oxnard in an interview first said several times that it would be strange if she did not know where her husband was, but later she admitted she did not know where he is now. By some it is expected that the man murdered at Georgetown is Oxnard, and the matter is now being investigated.

FORTLAND, Me., March 7.—Alfred Oxnard was seen in this city within two weeks and is reported to be in this state at the present time by parties claiming to know. Oxnard, manager of the collection and mer

ADVANCED ITS RATES.

Merchants of the Pacific Coast Again a Mercy of the Pacific Mail Company. SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.-The Pacifi Mail company has evidently decided that its war with the North American Naviga tion company is at an end, as it has issued a manifesto to the merchants that with the departure of the Acapulco dates the death of low tariff schedules. The Colon is the next vessel to leave for Panama and way ports after the Acapulco, and freights shipped by her will go at the rate of \$5 a ton. The figure is only at ports at which the vessel touches. To other ports from Acalpulco, north and south from Champerico and San Jose de Guatenfala up and down the coast, the rate has been increased to \$7.50. This is a big jump from \$2 a ton, and will make a difference to shippers and consignees along the Mexican and Central American coast. The only reason for the sudden increase which can be ascribed is a conviction in the minds of Mr. Huntington's directors that the opposition, ar Merchant's line, is on its last legs. It seems to be agreed here now that the officers of the North American Navigation company who recently visited New York failed to renew their contract with the Panama Railroad company. The present contract expires May 1. departure of the Acapulco dates the death

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 7. At New York—Arrived—Edina, from Rot-terdam; Manitoba, from London; Tauric, from Liverpool; Lepant, from Antwerp; Chester, from Southampton. At the Lizard—Passed—Aller, New York to Southampton and Bremen. At Havre—Sailed—Rhaetia, for New York. At Boulogne—Arrived—Obdam, from Rot-terdam. Glasgow-Arrived-Peruvian, from Southampton-Arrived-Aller, from

New York. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Assyrian, from Glasgow, Ed Williamson's Funeral.

CHICAGO, March 7. The funeral of Ed Williamson, the well known base ball player, at Calvary Episcopal church, drew together a large number of his old friends today. Fred Pfeffer came from Louisville to act as a pall bearer. William Sunday was another. Brother Elks made up the re-mainder. On the coat lapel over the breast of the corpse was a bunch of violets, pinned there by the widow in compliance with Williamson's only request when dying.

For a Fast Transpacific Line. OTTAWA, Ont., March 7 .- Mr. Huddart of the Canadian-Australian line service has made a proposition to the government for the establishment of a service by twenty-knot steamers upon the payment of a sub-sidy of \$759,000 a year for ten years. Mr. Huddart proposes to establish a fast line from Great Britain to Australia and New Zenland, using the Canadian Pacific railroad for connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

and Pacific oceans. Trial of the Indiana

BREAKWATER, Del., March 7.-The battle ship Indiana, which left Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia yesterday morn ing, dropped anchor off the breakwater late this afternoon after a most successful pre-liminary trial. Her speed exceeded con-tract requirements and the Cramps are well pleased with the showing.

Mr. Gladstone Seems to Be Almost at His Journey's Termination.

LYING IN LONDON NOW VERY ILL

So Sick that His Friends Fear the Worst as the Outcome.

INSISTS THAT HE IS IN NO DANGER

Old Man Himself Says that His Indisposition is of No Moment.

WALK IN THE NIGHT AIR GAVE HIM A CHILL

Physicians Insist on Keeping Him in Red, in Spite of His Own Remonstrances, Fearing that Some Dangerous Complication May Set In-

LONDON, March 7 .- Mr. Gladstone is seriously ill as the result of a chill.

According to the statements made in connection of the sickness of the ex-premier, the latter walked home from Brooks' club, 60 St. James' street, yesterday evening after dining there with his late secretaries, and walked home through St. James' park, though the night was a chilly one for even a young and robust man to venture out into after dining at a heated club. As a result, he contracted a chill, and upon reaching home had to be hurried off to bed. In spite of Mr. Gladstone's remonstrances, claiming that his indisposition was only a slight matter, a doctor was summoned and Mr. Gladstone was

put under treatment. This morning his condition was such that another physician was summoned to attend him and this afternoon one of the physicians in attendance on the distinguished patient gave a statement to the newspapers which indicates that Mr. Gladstone's illness is undoubtedly serious. The physician said, how-ever, that the absence of a high fever indicated that there was no great danger at

Mr. Gladstone is suffering considerably from hoarseness and is kept in bed in spite of his remonstrances. He insists that he is only suffering from a temporary indisposition and that he will be all right in a day or so. His physicians do not take this view of the case, and while they say that the great English statesman is in no danger at present. they will not allow him to leave his bed un-til a considerable improvement has taken place in his condition.

Naturally the report of Mr. Gladstone's ill-ness has spread with remarkable rapidity, and from many quarters inquiries are already coming in asking for particulars concerning the distinguished sufferer's health and expressing the hope that he will soon be on the ressing the hope that he will soon be on the high road to recovery.

The report circulated in regard to Mr. Gladstone's health caused a number of prominent people to call at his residence during the day. Among those who called were Lord Rosebery and Rt. Hon. Henry Asquith,

the secretary of state for home affairs.

Mrs. Gladstone has sent a letter excusing

Mr. Gladstone from attendance at the dinner to be given by the duke of York this even-ing. Mrs. Gladstone, however, will be present at the dinner if the improvement in Mr. The following bulletin was issued tonight "Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a cough due to a catarrhal inflammation of the throat.

His temperature is only slightly above normal and his strength is good. Mr. Gladstone was cheerful during the day and was able to dictate replies to many of the letters received inquiring as to his condi-

tion and expressing sympathy. DID NOT WRECK THE CITY.

London Police Very Much Scared by Finds ing an Innocent Little Tin Box. LONDON, March 7 .- The pelice of London are suffering from another dynamite scare, According to the story told by Superintendent Richard W. Steggles of the E division, & tin box was found last night upon one of the windows in the historical Bow Street police station. The box is described as being two inches deep, one inch broad, and as having a round hole in it from which protruded portions of a burned fuse. After seeing it very carefully watered the super-intendent of police, assisted by several in spectors and sergeants, plucked up courage enough to open the box. They found within it a cartridge containing only ordinary, powder. The box was found to be black-ened with the smoke and fire from the burned fuse, and there is still some doubt as to whether an attempt of a very weak nature was made to cause an explosion or whether it was merely a practical joke.

assume an air of profound mystery and insist that somebody made an attempt to cause an explosion at the Bow Street police The police ar. emphatic in the opinion that the box contained dynamite and that it was intended by those who placed it station. where it was found to destroy the Bow. Street station. It will, however, take considerable strong evidence to convince the general public that the policemen of Bow street have not been the victims of a prac-The tin canister only contained a cartridge, covered with a quantity of sand

The police take the matter very seriously,

and having a fuse attached to it. Changes in the British Ministry. LONDON, March 7 .- Mr. Herbert Glade stone, member, for South Leeds and parliamentary secretary of the Home office, has accepted the position of first commissioner of public works, made vacant by the fact that Rt. Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, member for Central Bradford, has been ap-pointed president of the local government board. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, however, will not have a seat in the cabinet, although his predecessor was a cabinet minister. It is claimed there are symptoms of re-volt among some of the leading supporters

tude of Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Irish nationalist party on the question of the premiership. The attitude of Mr. Mc-Carthy is considered by some of his friends as showing weakness and as a serious error Teli a Tale of Disaster LONDON, March 7 .- Parts of lifeboats belonging to the British bark Afon Cefni were picked up-off the coast of Cornwall yesterday. The Afon Ceful, Captain Hughes, sailed from Swansea January 9, bound for San Francisco. Prior to January 31, a life buoy and a piece of wood marked Afon Ceful

of the McCarthyites in regard to the atti-

were picked up on the coast of one of the Scilly islands. There can be little doubt as Scilly islands. There can be little d to the fate of the unfortunate vessel. Prince at Sea in a Gale MARSEILLES, March 7 .- The prince of Wales' cutter Britannia, with the prince of Wales on board, started for Cannes today in a gale of wind, and some anxiety is ex-pressed here as to the outcome of the trip. CANNES, March 7.—The cutter Britannia, with the prince of Wales on board, arrived

here this evening. Louis Kossuth's Condition TURIN, March 7 .- Louis Kossuth, whose condition of health has recently caused some anxiety to his friends, passed a restless night. This morning, however, the distinguished patient is calmer and his attendants say that he is regaining strength