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MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Programme Mapped Out for National Legislators This Week.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION WILL OCCUPY THE SENATE'S TIME.

Promise of Several Animated Speeches by Members of the Upper House—Proceedings in the Lower Branch Depending on Whether the President Sends in a Message on the Financial Question.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The week in the Senate will open with the renewal of the discussion of the Hawaiian question, which promises to become the subject of several very animated speeches before it shall be definitely disposed of. The adoption of the Vest amendment to the Allen resolution, instead of discouraging the antagonists of the Administration, had apparently the effect of spurring them on to even more strenuous and pronounced opposition. They express themselves as hopeful of reversing the verdict of Saturday when the next vote shall be reached, which shall be on the final adoption of the substitute.

Senator Teller will inaugurate the discussion for the work with a continuance of his speech begun yesterday. The Hawaiian question will be confined to the first hours of the daily session, and will, at the expiration of its time, give way to other subjects.

The bankruptcy bill has been given the position of unfinished business, and will occupy attention for the greater part of the week. Senator George will inaugurate the debate with a speech on Monday. He expects the measure to encounter very pronounced opposition, and in this will not be disappointed, as a majority of the Eastern and Northern Senators will be found to be against the bill. When the bill is disposed of, in whatever way, the Senate will probably proceed to consider the pooling bill. If the threatened conflict between this and the Territorial admission bills should occur, a majority of the Republican Senators would support a faction favorable to taking up the pooling bill, and would probably turn the tables in its favor.

There are no appropriation bills now before the Senate, but three of those remaining unacted on, viz: the District of Columbia, the diplomatic and the post-office bills, will be reported during the week, and it is Senator Cockrell's purpose to call them up immediately, with the view of getting them out of the way as soon as possible. This he will do to the displacement of either the Hawaiian resolution or bankruptcy bill.

Secretary Carlisle has about completed the reorganization of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and it is understood will soon select a successor to Mr. O'Rourke. The indications are now that none of the applicants for the place will receive the appointment, and that Mr. Carlisle will probably tender the position to John Carrere, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, 44 Broadway, New York. It is not known whether Mr. Carrere would accept the appointment, but it is thought he can have it if he so desires.

The programme in the House for the coming week will be subject to revision in case President Cleveland sends a special message to Congress calling for legislation to protect the gold reserve. Speaker Crisp, who has been in Asheville, N. C., for the benefit of his health, is expected to-morrow or Tuesday, and if special legislation is demanded by Mr. Cleveland to meet the crisis, an effort undoubtedly will be made to comply with his wishes.

To-morrow, under the rule, is District of Columbia day, but a vote will probably be taken on the bill to repeal the differential imposed on sugar by bounty-paying countries before district matters get the right-of-way.

It is the present intention to give Tuesday and Wednesday to the report from the Pacific Railroad Commission to fund the debt of the Union Pacific, but as previously stated, this bill depends on the President's wishes. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the consideration of the naval and agricultural appropriation bills. Eight appropriation bills have already been disposed of. Besides the two mentioned there are yet two unaccounted on legislation and the general deficiency bills.

THE INCOME TAX.

Members of Congress who believe that the income tax is an equitable method of raising revenues are gratified at the unexpectedly good showing of the preliminary canvass made by the collectors of internal revenue at the direction of Secretary Carlisle. They believe that the greater the amount realized from this tax the more popular it will become and the more firmly rooted as a part of the policy of the Government.

Representative McMillin of Tennessee says it a large per cent. of the revenue of the Government is derived from this plan, any attempts to repeal it by the expiration of the five-year limit fixed in the Wilson bill will be exceedingly unpopular; that the greater revenue derived from it the greater with the probability of its re-enactment at the end of its term. Before the proposition to tax incomes was before Congress, the profit to be derived from it was estimated at first at $15,000,000 to $18,000,000. Later the estimates of the committee were raised to $30,000,000. Later Marshall of Missouri, who has given more study to the theory and history of the income tax than any other man in the House, did not place the total below $50,000,000.

From the results of the canvass of the internal revenue bureau it appears that Mr. Hall was more nearly correct than the other forecasters. He says that the income tax may not yield more than $50,000,000, and it is known that the Treasury Department officials do not place its result below that mark. The showing made by thirty-six of the sixty-three districts gives ground for the estimate that about 500,000 persons and corporations will contribute to the treasury by this plan.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Report of the Senate Committee Presented by Chairman Brice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Brice, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, yesterday presented a report from that committee concerning the Pacific railroads. The report is not based on any bill before Congress, and is intended simply to supply the Senate with all the information attainable in the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads, together with a brief sketch of the history of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific systems, which is under the following heads as regards the Union Pacific:

First—The charter, construction of roads and subsequent legislation.

Second—The roads composing the system at present and their financial status.

Third—Policy of owning and controlling branch lines of road and other outside investments.

Fourth—Measures of relief.

The part of the report devoted to Pacific railroads deals with the charter and legislation, roads embraced in the system, indebtedness, assets and earnings. The report makes no direct recommendations, but urges the importance of taking up the question of the Pacific road indebtedness in the following terms:

"The present practical question of the indebtedness of the bond-aided Pacific railroads is of vast magnitude and of the highest importance. Its solution and settlement and a final adjustment of the relations of the Government with these roads, looking to the ultimate discharge of this indebtedness and the rehabilitation of the roads, so that they may subserve the purpose for which they were originally created, is imperatively demanded, not only by the United States and the roads themselves, but also by the communities and people which they serve with railroad facilities and by the holders of valid securities issued or guaranteed by the railroad companies.

"The measure of relief to be provided ought to be comprehensive and far-reaching enough to embrace all these interests. It should especially aim to preserve the rights of the United States in the premises and to be such as the roads can live under. Whatever of partnership relations exist between the United States and these roads should be terminated in such a manner as shall be to the interests of both. In dealing with this subject, more regard must be had for the present conditions than for past grievances. Recollection of the Credit Mobilier and other unjust manipulations should not overbalance the sober business thought of to-day or outweigh considerations and conditions obtaining at the present time."

After discussing various methods making secure the Government indebtedness on the Union Pacific, the report says:

"Another course seems to have been left open by the Government under the sixth section of the Act of 1862, which provided that the grants were made upon the condition that the company should pay the subsidy bonds at maturity. This is a condition subsequent, and for a breach of the same the United States may, at the maturity of the debt, proceed to forfeit the charter of the company and wind up its business through a receiver and take its chances for a recovery of whatever portion of the debt it may be able to obtain. From what we have said above we think it sure that the amount would be very small indeed. It is a question, however, on the whole, if it might not be the best thing under the circumstances to do."

To this the report adds:

"Your committee, however, does not wish to be understood as recommending this measure of relief, but merely suggests it as an alternative in case other remedies believed now to be better should fail."

Positive ground is taken against the Government's foreclosing the liens and operating the roads. To this plan they say there are many grave objections, and adds:

"No considerable number of citizens of the United States, certainly not a majority, have ever declared for the Government control of railroads, and fewer yet have ever seriously entertained the idea that the Government should enter the field of railroading as the owner and operator of but one transcontinental line of railroad, and thus come in competition with the other transcontinental lines as operated by individuals. Besides the main line of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific—which were entered by Congress to make and constitute one transcontinental line—there are now in the United States four other lines reaching from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and having their connections with Eastern trunk lines. We think it clear beyond question that, as a financial investment, the operation of the bond-aided Pacific roads by the Government would be a flat failure; and we are abundantly satisfied that on the question of governmental policy it would at present and under existing circumstances be unwise, and would be fraught with serious consequences to the republic and with results far-reaching and in the end injurious.

In case of the failure of these plans they suggest that the only alternative would seem to be to refund the Union Pacific debt for a considerable period of time, at a rate of interest commensurate with the earning capacity of the road.

"This," says the report, "is the plan which has the most favor with financiers and those who have given this subject much attention."

As to the period for which the debt should be extended, and with respect to the rate of interest, no special recommendation is made.

That, says the report, will be a matter for future adjustment, when the details of the plan shall be more fully developed. At present our recommendations will be confined generally to the matter of refunding of the debt for such a period and at such a rate of interest as shall enable the company, under ordinary and business conditions, to meet the current interest and a portion of the principal of the debt each year, so that at the expiration of the period for which the extension is granted the debt may be wiped out. In this arrangement two plans have been suggested:

First—The continuance of the sinking fund and the payment into it of a larger share of the net earnings than is at present paid into it.

Second—Periodical payments of a fixed amount into the treasury of the United States until the debt is liquidated.

The committee does not for the present offer any suggestion as to the relief to be afforded the Central Pacific.

McKINLEY OR HARRISON?

Talk of the Republican Standard-Bearer for 1896.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The *Commercial Gazette* to-day prints two pages of preferences for the next Republican nomination for President from representative Republicans all over the country, and especially from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, New York and Washington City.

In its summary it says: "Ohio is for McKinley and Indiana for ex-President Benjamin Harrison. New York hardly knows where she stands. The Republicans of the Empire State are holding off, in the end to dictate the nominee, or, failing in that, to drive the best bargain they can with the man that is bound to win. One New Yorker declares himself for ex-Governer Foraker. West Virginia seems to be for the best man, whoever he may be. Governor McKinley seems to be the choice of the Republicans of Kentucky."

At the National Capital the preponderance of sentiment appears to be for Tom Reed. Attention is called to the declaration for Reed by General John Beattie of Columbus. In the Washington interviews it was sought to obtain expressions from either Senators or Representatives from every State in the Union. McKinley seems to be their choice, while Harrison, Allison and others have quite a respectable following.

Fire Causes Two Deaths.

ELMORE (O.), Jan. 27.—A fire which was started by a gasoline explosion in the kitchen of the American Hotel this evening destroyed the principal part of the business portion of town, and caused the death of two people. A strong wind was blowing at the time the fire started and the hotel was soon a mass of flames. Two girls employed in the hotel, Maggie Flynn and Mary O'Malley, were hemmed in by the flames, and were forced to jump from a second-story window. Miss O'Malley was fatally burned, and cannot live until morning. Miss Flynn was seriously hurt and it is believed she will die.

Steamship Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Savannah steamship line's City of Macon, Captain Lewis, which sailed from this port Saturday afternoon for Savannah with a large cargo, is ashore on the bulkhead shoals, where she ran shortly after leaving port.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

Should War be Declared, Matters Will be Settled at Once.

THE FORMER GOVERNMENT MAY GOBBLE UP THE LATTER.

Persecution of Armenians in Asia Minor Progressing as Vigorously as Ever—Probability of Serious Trouble in the Spring, in Which Bulgaria, Greece and Servia May be Involved.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—If Mexico is pushed into the fight over the international boundary, her policy will be as outlined by President Diaz and his Cabinet, to the effect that the dispute and other little matters will be settled once and forever, and the necessary means used to that effect.

It is prophesied in some quarters that Mexico will settle the boundary line by quietly appropriating the whole Guatemalan Republic as part of the United States of Mexico, with the City of Mexico as its Capital, and with the chief executive of this republic as its ruler. The Mexican authorities decline to discuss this matter, however, and it is exceedingly probable that such a proposition has not been seriously considered except as a last resort, and after all other plans for reconciliation had failed.

In an interview with the Salvadoran Minister, Don Jacinto Castellanos, he said: "I consider the final declaration of war against Guatemala as a calamity which ought to be averted, if possible, and which will be averted by the final recognition of justice. It will be remembered that Salvador is in the position of a friendly neighbor to Guatemala, and will use all its influence to preserve the peace. The hope of Guatemala for forming a Central American Union against Mexico in the present fight seems to be growing less and less every day since the arrival of the Minister of Salvador in this city. He has kept his home Government well informed of the spirit of the whole Mexican Republic over the Guatemalan episode, and of the activity of this Government in pushing forward preparations for a war to a finish. This sort of a thing is not to the taste of Salvador or the other Central American republics. President Barrios of Guatemala is feared by some of the other republics on account of his vaulting ambition to be ruler of all Central America, and so his demands carry some weight with them, when leveled at his weaker neighbors."

The official daily of the Mexican Government states that the late attempt of the attaches of the Guatemalan Legation to visit the Government arms factory was not made in company with an Italian Minister, but with Carlos Loya, the former First Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Guatemala and later in Italy. The position of the Government is that if Guatemala, or any nation, desires to see the preparations for war now being made in the Government arms factory, or anywhere else, Mexico has nothing to hide, and will give free admission and liberty of full inspection to the representatives of such countries.

General Pedro Hinojosa, Secretary of the War and Navy, has gone to Vera Cruz, ostensibly for his health.

The G. C. Ord Post of the G. A. R. have passed resolutions of fealty to the Mexican Government in case of war with Guatemala. A number of Union veterans, including an American General, have signified their willingness to go to the front for Mexico if the service will be accepted. The memorial will be presented to General Diaz on Tuesday.

Troops are being concentrated at all Pacific and Gulf ports, and the Government has chartered two merchantmen in Acapulco. In event of war the invasion will be made from several ports, principally from the Pacific side.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—The situation is unchanged to-day. Both Mexico and Guatemala are going on with their war preparations, and prominent Mexicans think the outlook is very gloomy for peace unless Guatemala recedes from the bold stand she has taken.

The city is quiet to-night, although in the lobbies of the hotels and wherever groups are gathered the topic discussed is the Guatemalan question. Yet the excitement has to large extent abated. The President and his officers of the Cabinet have been considering Guatemala's last document for several days. It is believed that it is not nearly satisfactory to Mexico, though had it been very radical the public would have undoubtedly learned of it by now.

Preparations for war are being made by both countries, but to-night there seems to be an undercurrent of opinion that trouble may be diplomatically avoided. It is now semi-officially announced that the warship reported as having been sent to Guatemala is incorrect and that she sailed for another port.

Minister De Leon has leased a residence here for three years, closing the deal Saturday, which looks as though he thought he would not receive passports to return to his country, Guatemala, for a while.

ENCYCLICAL FROM THE POPE.

Address to the American Episcopate Made Public.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The papal encyclical address to the American Episcopate was made public here to-day. In the document the Pope recalls the fact that he associated himself with the celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, the evangelization of which country was the first care of Columbus, which evangelization was realized by the Franciscan and Dominican monks and the Jesuit Fathers.

After pointing out that the first Catholic Bishop in America was a great friend of George Washington, the Father of his county, the Pope shows how the Episcopate Councils assured the development of Catholic institutions. It was to contribute still more to this development that the Pope founded the University at Washington, for it was of importance that the Catholic should be in the front rank in sciences, even modern sciences, provided they were combined with faith and integrity. To this end his holiness exhorts the Bishops to do all in their power to encourage the progress of the University at Washington, as well as the North American College in Rome.

With regard to the Apostolic delegation, the Pope states that it was instituted with a view to drawing closer together the bonds between the Catholics of America and the Holy See without in any way curtailing the power of the Bishops.

His holiness urges the American episcopate to put an end to strife, to instill the idea of unity and the perpetuity of marriage among the faithful, and to inculcate among the people civil and religious virtues.

In particular, the Pope calls upon the Bishops to turn aside workmen's associations from law-breaking, to teach journalists respect for religion and truth, to reprove those journals which pass judgment upon episcopal acts, and, finally, to turn Protestants to Catholicism by charity, by instruction in doctrine and by leading an exemplary life.

In conclusion, his holiness recommends the sending of a mission to the Indians.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

He Delivers an Address to the Army on His Thirty-sixth Anniversary.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—To-day is the thirty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Emperor William. His majesty addressed the following to "My army": "For the twenty-fifth time the memorial day comes around of the great war which was forced upon the Fatherland, and which, after a path of victory without parallel, brought it a glorious ending, fulfilled Germany's longings, and, as the noblest recompense for her sacrifices, created an unspeakable foundation for her greatness and welfare in the federation of her Prince and people. With touched heart, I glorify the mercy of the Almighty that He blessed our arms in such measure of full sympathy. I think of those who, in the sacrificial strife for Germany's honor and independence, joyfully yielded their lives, and I express renewed thanks to all those who co-operated to attain this end. But I especially tender my thanks to my army, which, together with the troops of my illustrious allies, strove to excel in heroic deeds. If bravery is inextinguishable, the gleam of its deeds on the pages of history is unavailing, and around its colors is twined a wreath of glory. Upon it, before all, is the duty of preserving the memory of that time among the generations enjoying the fruits of its victories.

"To this end I ordain, in order to grant my troops a visible symbol of their proud memories, that from July 16th to May 10, 1895, wherever the colors and standards to which my grandfather, the great Emperor and King, granted distinction for participation in this war, are displayed, they shall be decorated with oak leaves, and that the first guns of those batteries which fought in the contest shall be wreathed with similar leaves. May my army remain ever mindful that only fear of God, fidelity and obedience can render it capable of deeds such as those that made its own and the Fatherland's greatness.

"Berlin, the 25th day of January, 1895.

"WILLIAM II., Rex."

A special edition of the official *Reichanzeiger* contains an imperial order to the civilians and officials in Berlin, in which, in connection with his birthday anniversary, the Emperor orders the decoration of the city as a token of gratitude to the memory of the glorious past of the fatherland.

In pursuance of this scheme, marble figures of the Princes of Brandenburg and Russia up to William I., and near them statues of men of special mark in their times, whether soldiers, statesmen or ordinary citizens, are to be erected in the Sieges-Alle in the Thiergarten, the cost thereof being defrayed by the Emperor's private purse.

FRANCE'S NEW CABINET.

M. Ribot Will be the Prime Minister of the Republic.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The name of neither General Jamont nor Admiral Besnard appears on the list of the cabinet officers published in the *Journal Official*. The Ministry of War will be occupied ad interim by Prime Minister Ribot, and the Ministry of Marine ad interim by M. Trarieux, who also holds the Portfolio of Justice.

This makes the new cabinet as follows: Prime Minister of Finance and ad interim Minister of War, M. Ribot; Minister of Justice and ad interim Minister of Marine, M. Trarieux; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ranotaux; Minister of the Interior, M. Leygues; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, M. Poincarre; Minister of Public Works, M. Dupuy du Temps; Minister of Commerce, M. Andre Ledon; Minister of Agriculture, M. Cadou; Minister of the Colonies, M. Catemps.

The newspapers express surprise at the composition of the Cabinet, but the comments are not hostile.

President Faure this morning received General Jamont.

The Ministry held its first conference at the residence of M. Ribot, and decided in principle to support an amnesty bill. In the evening the Cabinet met at the Palace of the Elysee, when President Faure imparted to the Ministers his message, which will be read by M. Ribot in the Chamber of Deputies, and by M. Trarieux in the Senate to-morrow.

Prime Minister Ribot has decided not to make a formal ministerial statement, but will indicate his policy in his government. Notice has been given of their interpellations, three of which come from Socialists, and are aimed especially at M. Ribot.

Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, to-day celebrated mass in the church of Notre Dame, and public prayers were said on the occasion of the end of the crisis. There was a large congregation present, including many Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Teng Chou by Japanese.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Shanghai says that news of the bombardment of Teng Chou arrived from the Chinese mission by way of Che Foo. On the afternoon of January 18th three Japanese men-of-war were seen moving along the coast out of range. A shot was fired at the fort west of Teng Chou and another at the defenseless city. No notice was given of the bombardment of the mission college. The residences situated 200 yards north of the city wall were in direct line of the fire. It was impossible to dismantle the fort without touching the city. The Japanese retired in the evening, but returned the following day and bombarded the city from noon to 4 o'clock. Four shells fell in the city, some of them around the mission premises, over which the American flag waved. One of the missionaries put off in a boat, waving an American flag. He got close to the Japanese ship, but his hail was ignored, the vessels steaming away.

The American ship Yorktown arrived at Teng Chou on Sunday, and on the following day took away several foreigners. The other foreigners in the city elected to remain. There was a panic among the Chinese, who were leaving the city. A severe snowstorm added to the confusion.

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE DECLINED.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 27.—General Nadzoun, an officer in the Japanese army, declared that he declined an offer made to him by a Tartarian chief from Kirin, who recently arrived at the Japanese Capital and denounced the Chinese depredations. The chief offered the services of 60,000 men to join the Japanese in attacking Moukden and to avenge Chinese cruelty. Natives of Liao Yank, Manchuria, have also petitioned the Japanese to speedily occupy that city.

Persecution of Armenians.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the work of persecuting the Armenians in Armenia and Asia Minor is proceeding as vigorously as before, adding: "The Turkish newspapers are evidently under orders to keep down the excitement, and it is extremely difficult to get information in the interior. If the present crisis is prolonged, it is probable that there will be troubles in Macedonia in the spring, and, if they are serious, Bulgaria, Greece and Servia will inevitably be involved, and the Eastern question will be raised in its most acute form."

The Armenian Outrages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The commission appointed to inquire into the Armenian outrages has had a preliminary sitting at Moosh. The Porte still refuses to permit newspaper correspondents to travel in Armenia.

ALMOST A PERFECT CALM.

Sunday Brings Forth No New Sensations in the Strike.

BELIEF THAT THE TROUBLE IS NEARING AN END.

Strikers Beginning to Realize That the State Can Furnish Men Enough in the Militia to Blockade Any Move They Can Make, and the Leaders Point Out the Folly of Resorting to Riotous Acts.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 27.—Were it not for the scarcity of cars to-day one would not have known that one of the biggest strikes in the history of Brooklyn was in progress. Church members had to walk to church in many instances or take chances in the enormous crowds which took possession of the cars. Otherwise there was perfect calm. Large crowds assembled around the depots where military guards are stationed, but there was no violence there and the bantering that the troops received was of a good-natured kind. Those in positions to draw conclusions from facts, and draw them without prejudice, say that the strike is about ended. The companies seem to be in a position to run their cars. They are not skillfully operated, and throughout the day there were many collisions and there was much coming together, but there was no accident of a serious nature.

The number of cars operated to-day was slightly over the number running yesterday. Some were without some of their windows, and others running with dissipated-looking motor boxes and badly twisted dashboards, but most of them were carrying passengers without molestation.

The companies did not venture to open any new lines, nor did they seek to run their cross town line of cars through the Erie basin district to-day. Many of the inhabitants of that locality are of a turbulent character, and would, the police say, do mischief if only for the sake of making trouble.

The railroad companies have now become able to operate their lines after dusk, and will, if no serious disturbances are made in the future, soon be running them all night, as they did when the strike began.

The quietness of the strike has been brought about by the strike leaders, who have pointed out to the men the folly of a riotous course. They explained that the State could supply two militiamen for each car if they were needed, and that mob rule would soon be overthrown by bullets and bayonets. The men heard and understood the requests of the leaders, and will carry them out.

Starvation already confronts many of the families of the strikers. The men were not well equipped financially when they decided to stop work, and the bulk of their funds has been used for the transportation of non-union men to cities from whence they came to replace the strikers. This alone has cost the strikers many thousands of dollars. Store-keepers have been very considerate, but now that they see the strikers are being replaced by men from other cities they are loth to give credit, and the wives and children of the men out of work are going hungry. Landlords, too, do not enter into the merits of the situation between the strikers and the companies, and promises to pay when the strike is ended do not cut much of a figure with them. The demand for food and for rent, however, crippled the resources of the strikers, and many of them are in sore straits.

It was reported that all the Knights of Labor in Brooklyn would go on strike, but no credence can be put in the rumors.

The saloons throughout Brooklyn were kept tightly closed to-day, in obedience to a special order issued by Mayor Scheiren, and a threat made by Superintendent of Police Campbell that he would vigorously enforce the order.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Hights Company did not come to his office this morning, nor did any other official of the company.

During the day the statement was given out that the company has received more than 200 applications from men, claiming to be efficient motormen and conductors, for positions. Many of the men now on strike are represented as applying for reinstatement.

President Norton of the Atlantic avenue road directed things by telephone from his home.

"So far as the Atlantic avenue road is concerned," said Chief Clerk Kennedy, "the strike is over. We have more applicants for work than we have positions. At least 100 cars are out to-day, and our Sunday schedule only calls for that number out of 150."

"How about the linemen?" was asked.

"We have all we need. The power-house men are not going out. That I can say positively, and no wires are being cut."

Ex-Committeemen Giblin and Best went to Philadelphia to-day to confer with Grand Master Workman Sovereign. At the strikers' headquarters it was admitted that these reports were on an important mission, but the exact nature of it the strike leaders refused to divulge. The report, however, that they had in view the calling out of the entire Knights of Labor in Brooklyn gained considerable credence.

Master Workman Connolly said the report that he intended to call off the strike was untrue in every particular. "The companies," he said, "have not by any means all the men they want. They are crippled, for all the men in their employ now would not be sufficient to operate the roads in the manner they were operated before the strike."

Mr. Connelly also said that it was not true that the men in the power houses were to be called out.

A mass meeting of the strikers' friends and sympathizers was held this afternoon at Atheneum Hall. Clarence R. Roberts, President of Stereotypers' Union No. 16, presided. Henry George was the chief speaker. He said if the municipality owned the roads and taxed land values the railroads would be free to the people.

Congressman Jerry Simpson, who also spoke, urged the audience in the future to vote the Populist ticket. One of the principal planks in the Populist platform was the ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines by the Government.

Early this morning Company G of the Seventh Regiment was obliged to disperse a crowd of 500 persons. Thomas McCrary, a striking motorman, was discovered placing stones on the track. A crowd gathered and jeered at the officers. McCrary was arrested in spite of their protests.

Moses Brown, a special policeman, was terribly beaten and his shield and club taken away from him by a mob in a saloon, which the officer entered this afternoon. Brown had been drinking there during the day and was abusive.

The members of the Seventh Regiment stationed in New York are calculating on receiving orders at 10 o'clock to-morrow to return home. They base this anticipation on the fact that rations for but two more meals were delivered to-day.

Quite a number of windows were broken along Myrtle avenue without any arrests being made. Odd Fellows' Hall, the headquarters of the strikers at Ridgewood, was thronged all day, but the best of order was maintained. Master Workman Murphy said that his men believed in keeping the Sabbath.

This morning, for the first time in two weeks, cars were running on the Richmond Hill and Lutheran Cemetery lines of the Brooklyn Hights Railroad Company and the Cypress Hill Cemetery branch of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway system. The Hopkins and Lorimer street, Meeker and Metropolitan avenues were also supplied with car service.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn held a meeting this afternoon. Resolutions of sympathy for the strikers were adopted, and it was resolved to boycott the lines of the three companies affected by the strike. About $600 was collected in aid of the strikers. Thomas J. McGuire and H. M. Martin of the General Executive Board were interviewed by a reporter for the Associated Press, and said their visit to Brooklyn had nothing to do with the strike. "Master Workman Connelly will wait on the Presidents of the three railroads to-morrow," said Mr. McGuire, "and inform them that the men locked out are ready to go to work immediately. This will, of course, be on the condition that the men running trippers are to receive $1 50 a day, and are to work only ten hours a day out of twelve consecutive hours. The best legal opinion has been obtained, and we are advised that the effect of this action will be to make Judge Gaynor's decision mandatory. Presidents Lewis, Norton and Wycker can no longer give any excuse for not running their cars on schedule time. Proceedings will also be instituted to-morrow against the officers of the companies for working the men more than ten hours a day. They are liable to a fine of $500 and a term of imprisonment for every such offense. Prosecutions are also pending by citizens against the companies for not fulfilling the promise of their charters. Some prominent citizens left for Albany this evening and will put the matter in the hands of the Attorney-General."

THE MAFIA.

Reported to Be Again Operating in the City of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The Italian Mafia has again begun operating in this city. The murder of Tony Chisesi of Chicago in the Italian quarter of the city Wednesday morning, was followed yesterday by a letter from the Mafia to one of the wealthiest Italians in the city, demanding $2,000 on pain of assassination.

Chisesi was murdered to wipe out a debt which he held against two members of the association. One of them had just served a term in the penitentiary. The murderers fled to Thibodeaux, about seventy miles from the city, and have so far eluded capture.

The letter demanding money was addressed to A. Montelone, a large shoe manufacturer, and one of the wealthiest Italians in the city. The letter demanded that he go to Donaldsonville, in the same section as Thibodeaux, and place $2,000 behind a certain tree in the wood which would be indicated. The letter threatened assassination in case the police were notified. Montelone was very much frightened, but finally decided to place the matter in the hands of the police, and appeal for protection. The police and better class of Italians think the Mafia, which has been silent since the lynching, has again sprung into existence.

FRANCE AND SAN DOMINGO.

Trouble Seems Imminent Between the Two Governments.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A special to the *World* from Puerto Plat, San Domingo, dated January 18th, says: Trouble seems imminent between France and the San Domingo Republic. A French man-of-war appeared off San Domingo a few days ago and began to take soundings. She was boarded by a pilot, who was informed that his services were not needed. When he asked the commander what his intentions were, he was told it was none of his business.

The San Domingo authorities had a dispute with a bank a few years ago, and eventually took $60,000 from it. The bank was backed by French capital, and the bankers laid their case before the French Government. France demanded that the money be restored to the bank, but diplomatic negotiations seem to have resulted in nothing.

The *World* correspondent learns upon trustworthy authority that the French ultimatum has already been sent in, and that it demands the return of the $60,000 and a $20,000 indemnity. President Hareaux, it is said, has declared that he has no money to pay it with.

Dispatches from the British Admiral at Jamaica passed this port to-day, probably asking him to look after British interests in case of bombardment.

Terrible Suffering in Wisconsin.

GRANTSBURG (Wis.), Jan. 27.—Reports from the town of Rusk to-day confirms the news of terrible sufferings and starvation in that town. One fifth of the people are without proper food, and a large number of them have not a pound of flour. All local aid is exhausted, as well as the town funds. Governor Upham has been appealed to. Most of these people are new settlers, with large families. Fires destroyed the crops and drought destroyed vegetables and grain.

Hurricane in New York.

SARANAC LAKE, Jan. 27.—The little blizzard reported early yesterday, last night assumed the proportions of a hurricane. The storm continued to-day with unabated fury, the registration being at zero. The wind blew forty miles an hour and piled the snow everywhere in huge drifts and the highways were impassable. No trains have arrived here since last evening and the railroad companies have not tried to run a train on north. Many travelers are snowbound in the woods.

A Strike Ended.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Jan. 27.—At a meeting of the striking employes of the British Hosiery Company at Thornton yesterday, the proposition of the manager that as a compromise they accept a 10 per cent. cut with a guarantee of steady employment until July was accepted, and the eight weeks' strike is ended.

Lost Mine Discovered.

PHŒNIX, Jan. 27.—Jack Sheldon, the Harquahala mail carrier, confirms the story of the discovery of the Lost Frenchman mine. The news here has created intense interest among old residents who remember the disappearance of the Frenchman thirty years ago. Numerous prospecting parties have hunted for the mine now found. It is located in the "S. H." Mountains, twenty-five miles north of Aztec, Yuma County. Old residents regard the strike important, as verifying reports concerning the lost mines that have been considered mythical. The news has revived interest in the Lost Dutchman mine, supposed to be in the Superstitiosus Mountains. Much money and many lives have been lost searching for them.

Stockton Insane Asylum.

STOCKTON, Jan. 27.—The Legislative Committees of the State Hospitals and Asylums and Public Health and Quarantine, Messrs. Cargill and Glass, Chairmen, arrived in the city to-day. They drove to the asylum grounds this afternoon and inspected the buildings there. Chairman Cargill said that everything had been found in satisfactory condition as far as the investigation had gone, excepting the old male asylum building, which was sadly in need of repairs. The Hospital and Asylum Committee will make a more complete investigation to-morrow, and will return to Sacramento at noon.

AN IOWA SCANDAL.

Woodbury County's Board of Supervisors a Thrifty Lot.

FICTITIOUS BILLS TO A LARGE AMOUNT RENDERED.

Experts Go Over the Books and Make Startling Revelations—The County Said to Have Been Systematically Robbed of Thousands of Dollars—A Compromise of Suits Which Followed Finally Effected.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—A special to the *Herald* from Sioux City, Ia., says: A settlement with the County Board of Supervisors of this (Woodbury) county has just been effected with the Woodbury County Citizens' and Taxpayers' Committee and others of a number of suits pending in the courts, and marks the end of some of the most bitterly contested litigations ever instituted in court.

About a year ago newspapers succeeded in getting an abstract of county warrants issued to the Board of Supervisors, and to divers persons, but all of which were receipted by someone or another of the members of the board, and it was published. It showed that the members of the board in three years' time had drawn something like $100,000 of funds from the county road, bridge, insane and poor funds, and there was little to show for it in the way of work done to the county roads, etc.

The upshot of it was that the committee referred to was organized, and experts were engaged to go over the county's books. The revelations were startling. It was alleged that the county had been systematically robbed of thousands of dollars, and that fictitious bills had been rendered. Affidavits were prepared showing the extent of the irregularities, and presented to the court in support of an application for a temporary injunction to restrain the Supervisors from placing the debt beyond repudiation by the sale of a bond issue to a fund of $225,000 of the warrants, among which were those in question. As soon as this injunction was secured, some of the county officers became frightened.

Deputy Auditor Roberts suddenly left the county, and finally located in Virginia. He was promised immunity if he would come back, and he did so. He was put on trial in support of the application of the committee to make the injunction permanent, and told a startling tale. He recited the particulars of the system by which it is claimed that padded bills were got through the board.

Suits were instituted against members of the board to impeach and remove them from office. Supervisor Strange was found guilty and removed. Supervisor Hunting, when he heard the result of the Strange suit, resigned. Supervisors Adams and Epps were also made defendants, but weakened and gave the attorneys of the prosecution valuable information to be used in prosecuting the other cases and recovering the stolen money.

In the meantime the Supervisors started to retaliate, and announced that Treasurer Kiefer had illegally withheld large sums of money in the shape of the fees of his office. The board commenced a suit to recover $20,000 from him and his bondsmen, who were members of the Citizens' Committee. Of the warrants enjoined nearly $200,000 worth were bought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city, which had an arrangement with the board to carry them at a time when the County Treasurer had no funds to pay them. Finally a sifting committee went over the warrants, and by consent all but $100,000 of them were released for the reason that the county had no defense against them. The rest of the warrants were held by the sifting committee and the Trust Company commenced two suits against the county, one for $100,000 and one for $25,000. This made the county anxious for a settlement, as the cases promised to amass a great amount of costs, and for a week past efforts to bring about one have been in progress and have been partially successful.

Saturday the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Citizens' Committee and the County Board got together and agreed to a stipulation by which the trust company released the county of $10,000 of warrants, paid the costs in the suits, and has in turn released from the injunction all the warrants it holds, with the understanding that they are to be bonded, and in turn dismisses the suits it has brought. A settlement was made with Keifer by which he completely reimburses the county for all shortages found in his books. The cases against Kelly on the printing bills still stand, and there is no prospect of a settlement of them outside of court.

These cases are the only ones of the civil actions, however, that will stand. The costs on both sides have been enormous. The criminal cases all stand, despite the settlement of the civil suits, and besides it is the intention to push them all.

FRANCE'S FIELD MARSHAL.

Canrobert Dying From Inflammation of a Vein.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Field Marshal Canrobert, who is suffering from phlebitis, is dying.

Francois Canrobert, Marshal of France, was born in 1809 of good family at St. Cyr, in the department of the Lot. He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier. He saw much service in Africa. Louis Napoleon, when President, appointed Canrobert one of his aid-de-camps. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854 he was appointed to the command of the division in Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was wounded by a shell which struck him in the breast. Marshal St. Arnud resigned six days after the first battle in the Crimea, and the command of the Army of the East was transferred to General Canrobert. Although Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert was again in the thickest of the fight at Inkerman and while heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves, was slightly wounded.

In May, 1855, finding that impaired health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, he resigned to General Polessier, and soon afterward returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by Emperor Napoleon, and was sent on a mission to the countries of Denmark and Sweden.

At the beginning of the Italian war in 1859 General Canrobert received the command of the Third Regiment of the army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great danger at Magenta, and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to General Neil.

At the time of the declaration of war by France against Prussia in 1870, he had command of an army corps