

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Government Files a Suit in the U. S. Circuit Court at Omaha,

Asking That the Lien Upon the Property be Foreclosed.

Russell Sage Predicts That if a Sale is Consummated and the Government Becomes a Disinterested Party in the Property the Road Will Never Pay, and Thousands of People Will Lose All They Have Invested in the Junior Securities.

OMAHA, Jan. 23.—The Government of the United States at noon today filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court asking that the Government's lien on the property of the Union Pacific Railroad be foreclosed.

The bill has reference to the Union Pacific road alone, the Central Pacific not being included. The interest of the Government is alleged to be \$7,201,178 33. This includes the balance due the Government for interest paid on the subsidy bonds in the amount of \$29,964,666 38, matured bonds paid in February, 1896, in the amount of \$4,320,000; matured bonds paid in January, 1897, in the amount of \$3,840,000; bonds to come due in 1898, \$15,919,512, and bonds to come due in 1899, \$3,157,000.

The defendants are the Union Pacific Railroad and its receivers, Gordon Dexter and Oliver Ames, as first mortgage trustees; the Union Trust Company, New York, as trustee of bonds issued in 1870; J. Pierpont Morgan, Edwin F. Atkins and the Central Trust Company, as trustees for the bridge bonds.

The bill, which covers about forty printed pages, describes the origin of the Union Pacific Railroad, and recites the various Acts of Congress in relation thereto with the various bonds. Exhibits are attached showing the statement of accounts between the road and Government.

It asks that judgment be had on the priority of all liens; that the lien of the United States be adjudged paramount to all the other liens; that the road be foreclosed and the proceeds turned over to the treasury of the United States; that the present receivers be extended for this suit or others appointed for the preservation of the interests of all parties concerned.

The bill will also be filed in the districts of Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Bills for the foreclosure of the lien on the Union Pacific will be filed in Missouri and Kansas.

The officials here of the Union Pacific are reticent, stating that they are not in a position to say anything regarding the proceedings. It is the general impression that it will be about ninety days before the road finally passes into the hands of the receivers. The news in the papers came as a genuine surprise to the majority of the officials.

REORGANIZATION PLANS. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Scarcely second in public importance to the fact that the Government will shortly foreclose on the lien of the Union Pacific is the prospect of the reorganization of the company. In no other circumstance have so many citizens of the United States been interested as the bond and stockholders, and the widest concern is being shown in the plans of those having large interests in the company, and at once looked upon as leaders in any movement to put the system upon its feet.

There are two views in Wall street as to the proper course to pursue and the time which will be required for reorganization. The leading interests are at odds. One plan is now before the people which proposes a reorganization which shall cut off many branch lines and junior securities, and assess stockholders \$15 per share. To many holders of junior securities it appears that better treatment should be accorded them. Foreign holders of first mortgage and the preferred securities are in accord with the present plan.

Some of the leading capitalists and institutions here are opposed to the present plan, and hope to see a modified plan. It was suggested to-day that an effort might possibly be made, perhaps by Congress, to prevent the foreclosure sale ordered by the President, but how such objection could be made was not explained. When the sale comes off the syndicate will bid not less than \$45,554,000 for the Government's or second mortgage on the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific line and for the sinking fund. It is not clearly understood that the syndicate will be required to pay out the sum mentioned, for the sinking fund and other credits secured will reduce the actual cash needed to about \$28,000,000. The sum required has been secured by the Kuhn, Loeb & Company syndicate, which favors the plan of the Fitzgerald committee.

The views of the older interests in the Union Pacific system, which include several capitalists and trust companies, on the present situation were stated to-day by Russell Sage, who has followed the Union Pacific from its conception, when he said: "Unless the Government is uninterested in the Union Pacific, which it may be, I predict that the road in the end

will never pay any return to those who advance the money to pay the Government lien. This is a decided statement, but it will be proven true by the competition will ruin the road unless Congress can stand by to aid, as for instance in upholding a 10,000 mile law, for the Northwestern system can tap every station on the north and the Burlington system every station on the south side of the Union Pacific, leaving it only a narrow strip of poor country to live upon.

"One fact should not be lost sight of, and that is that thousands upon thousands of our people have invested their savings in the junior securities of the system in the \$60,000,000 of stock, because the Government was interested with them and would protect the property. They put it in the company as others put money in the savings bank. They will lose all they have and whatever they might pay in to save it if the Government is completely disinterested.

"Now this question is not settled, and is going over to the next Administration. We have had assurances from the highest officials that the Government would continue its protection, and unless it does so do the company may not be reorganized for years. With the Government in it, an assessment of \$10 per share would be sufficient, and the savings of tens of thousands of people would be protected."

The Government Directors of the company met at 1 o'clock this afternoon. E. Ellery Anderson said that the meeting was hardly more than one of form. Nothing stood in the way of foreclosure, he added, as Congress could not take any action contrary to the law of 1878.

BRIGHAM CALLS UPON MCKINLEY.

TRUSTS HE WILL BE TENDERED A CABINET PLACE.

No One, So Far, Asked to Accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Notwithstanding Reports.

CANTON (O.), Jan. 23.—J. H. Brigham (O.), who has frequently been mentioned in connection with the position of Secretary of Agriculture, called on the President-elect to-day and discussed the situation with him. To the correspondent of the United Associated Presses Mr. Brigham said: "I have not been tendered a Cabinet portfolio, but Major McKinley assures me my name is under consideration, and I trust favorably."

"Would not the fact that Ohio has one representative in the Cabinet filling the most important place in that body prevent your appointment?" was asked. "Not necessarily," answered Mr. Brigham. "I am supported by the strong endorsement of the State and by the National Geographical Society. My appointment to the Cabinet would not be a State matter. It would be made on national lines."

The chances are, however, that Ohio will not have more than one place in the Cabinet, though it is possible Colonel Brigham may be offered the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the reported tender of a Cabinet portfolio to Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, it can be positively answered that nobody has been asked to accept the Treasury portfolio. The President-elect holds Mr. Gage in high esteem, and has doubtless asked some of his friends to quietly ascertain whether Mr. Gage would be willing to go into the Cabinet if invited. This does not mean that he has been or will be tendered a portfolio, but that he is under favorable consideration along with others.

Senator-elect Fairbanks, National Committee-man, with Mr. Durbin and Judge Monk of Indiana, paid their respects to Major McKinley to-day. The subject of Indiana patronage was discussed. Chairman John Goudy of the Indiana Republican State Committee is said to be under consideration for appointment as Consul-General to Paris, and will have the endorsement of Senator Carter of Montana and Senator Wilson of Washington called on Major McKinley to-day to talk about some appointments in the Far West.

The report which reached here from the East to-day to the effect that Robert P. Porter has been promised the appointment of Minister to Japan is without foundation. The Japanese mission has not been disposed of, and effort is being made by the friends of the incumbent to secure his retention, but it will doubtless be unsuccessful.

WESTERN IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

The Advisory Board's Plan to Equalize Commissions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Advisory Board of Western Immigrant Clearinghouse has decided to submit a resolution to all the interested roads, providing for the payment by the commission which trunk line and general passenger company lines refuse to pay on immigration business via St. Louis and Chicago. The Joint Tariff Association will not allow any commissions to be paid, and this plan is adopted as the only way to equalize commissions compared with those paid by the Southern Pacific and other lines for business via New Orleans.

The arrangement made by the transcontinental roads for a division of the Christian Endeavor business going by the San Francisco convention is not satisfactory to the officials of the society who have charge of the convention, because it spoils their opportunity to get many special favors and concessions from the roads for themselves. In former conventions it is said much of the expense of the society and officers individually had been borne by the roads being played against each other. It was reported to-day that those in charge of the convention arrangements had notified the roads that there was a strong probability of the gathering being removed to Philadelphia. The overall rate made is too low to allow of former favors being granted.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The weekly bank statement is as follows: Reserve, \$4,885,275; loans, decrease, \$11,000,500; specie, increase, \$1,312,800; legal tenders, increase, \$5,105,800; deposits, increase, \$6,063,300; circulation, decrease, \$264,100. The banks hold \$67,607,800 in excess of requirements.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Debate in Parliament on the Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech

Has So Far Been Adverse to the Hopes of the Liberals.

Their Expectations That the Irish Finance Question Would Greatly Weaken the Government Show Little Signs of Materializing—The Persuasive Voice of the Government Whip Throws a Chill Among the Irish Unionists.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The developments of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech have so far been adverse to the hopes of the Liberals, and especially of the home rulers, who expected the Government to be greatly weakened over the Irish finance agitation. The much talked of coalition between Irish Unionists and Nationalists is not the particular sort of common action which the Nationalist leaders desired and were led to believe would be effected. Since Parliament met views have been exchanged between Colonel Sanderson, Horace Plunkett, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Heath and others of the Irish members as to how far their agreement of opinion on Irish finances meant active co-operation towards a common end. The Nationalist leaders have found that the recent warmth of feeling upon the question has among the Irish Unionists distinctly got chilled. The persuasive voice of the Government whip has convinced the Sanderson faction that working relations with the home rulers on any question would entrap them, and it is known also that the Government has empowered the whips to promise a full reconsideration of the matter. The Irish Unionists, therefore, while continuing to support the Government in a sentimental fashion the Irish demands, will not vote against the Government, whose majority against the Dillon, Redmond and other amendments remains intact.

The length to which this Irish debate promises to run is another illustration of the impotence of the Government to stop Irish questions blocking the way to Parliament. Yet there is in no respect an Irish session, yet there is a certain prospect that Ireland will absorb the larger portion of the parliamentary year. The three great Irish questions have been forced upon the consideration of the Government and the country—financial reform, Board of Agriculture and a Catholic University for Ireland—compete with, if they do not overtop in public interest, the purely English measures before the House.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland are taking no special prominent part in the finance discussion. Their attention is chiefly directed to the demand for a Catholic University. Their memorial, signed by every Catholic Bishop in Ireland, which has been before the Cabinet since early in December, will undoubtedly stimulate the Government to further action. The Radical clique, who have been assailing Lord Salisbury's policy in the East, will gain nothing by it, but will rather enhance his reputation as an adroit diplomatist.

The luster of the arbitration treaty between the Venezuela settlement, together with the proposal on the Turkish question, set forth in the blue book this week, has caused a decided change in the attitude toward the Premier assumed by his opponents. The fact is now well established that Lord Salisbury was the one who brought about the understanding between the Powers and Turkey, and that to his efforts alone is due the determent of effect reforms in that country, even should the employment of force be necessary to bring them about. The dominant mood of the House of Commons on the Liberal as well as on the Conservative side is one of confidence in Lord Salisbury as a guide in foreign affairs.

Advices from Belgium show a serious state of affairs there, arising from the conscription law, which provides that every man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable to military service for eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. An important clause of the law provides that a conscript may purchase a substitute, and it is this clause that causes the trouble. Wealthy young men are able to purchase exemption, which is done in large numbers, by getting a "sub," and thus, practically speaking, the whole military service of the country falls upon those who are least qualified by their domestic duties to perform it. Great discontent prevails against the system which takes young men from their employment, and it is anticipated that trouble will follow the drawing of the 1897 conscript in February. The Government has received information that an organized resistance is being prepared in which the socialists, who include a very large proportion of the workmen of the country, are taking a most active part. The young men liable to the conscription are advised not to serve, and the labor leagues have promised to back them up in their resistance to the Government. Already military positions have been made to meet the trouble, and the drawing of conscripts is looked forward to with much anxiety.

The new Chinese Minister to England, Lo Fong Lo, is timed to arrive in London early in June. He brings some magnificent presents to the Queen, at whose diamond jubilee fetes he is to figure. The foreign office, which has never got on well with the present Chinese Minister, expects to find in Lo Fong Lo a better medium of communication with Peking. Lo Fong Lo is credited with a strong preference for English-built warships, and is said to have almost carte blanche in the disposal of Chinese money for English building yards. Wu, the new Minister to Washington, was born at Singapore, studied law in London for some years and was called to the bar at

Lincoln's Inn in 1877. Entering Chinese official life at Tien Tsin as legal adviser to Li Hung Chang, he rapidly rose, obtained a post at Peking in connection with the Fung-Li-Yamen, and now enters the diplomatic service. The Washington officials will find in Wu, according to his reputation while in London, a man of suave manners, concealing much tact and sound common sense.

Private advices from Tien Tsin state that Sheng, the new Taoist of Tien Tsin and Director of Telegraphs and Railways, is favoring with his support the latest candidate with which Mr. Huntington is connected.

The consideration with which Lady Scott, who was recently sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for libeling her son-in-law, Earl Russell, is treated in Holloway Prison, finds adverse criticism even in fashionable circles. The last libel lady sent to Holloway is the Duchess of Sutherland, now Lady Rollit. But hers was not a criminal case, the offense being contempt of court. A strong opinion now prevails in society that Lady Scott has not been leniently dealt with.

The much talked of coalition between Irish Unionists and Nationalists is not the particular sort of common action which the Nationalist leaders desired and were led to believe would be effected. Since Parliament met views have been exchanged between Colonel Sanderson, Horace Plunkett, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Heath and others of the Irish members as to how far their agreement of opinion on Irish finances meant active co-operation towards a common end. The Nationalist leaders have found that the recent warmth of feeling upon the question has among the Irish Unionists distinctly got chilled. The persuasive voice of the Government whip has convinced the Sanderson faction that working relations with the home rulers on any question would entrap them, and it is known also that the Government has empowered the whips to promise a full reconsideration of the matter. The Irish Unionists, therefore, while continuing to support the Government in a sentimental fashion the Irish demands, will not vote against the Government, whose majority against the Dillon, Redmond and other amendments remains intact.

Field Marshal Count Yamagata is reported as the appointed representative of the Mikado to the Queen's jubilee. He intended visiting England last year, when he was Japanese envoy to the Moscow coronation. His object then was to make a tour of the English dock yards and private ship-building yards. Li Hung Chang was on a similar visit of inspection at the time, so Count Yamagata postponed a mission which he will this year carry out.

Miss Grace Hawthorn, failing to get her \$50 per week salary as Christian in the Philippines, was compelled to sue the Philippine Government, now, since the Leslie syndicate for the amount due her.

It is announced that the attempt by the Crown authorities to convict Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, of conspiracy to cause dynamite explosions, which completely collapsed on Wednesday, entailed an expense upon the treasury of £20,000. Of this sum £5,000 was devoted to the expenses of the Scotch Yard authorities in making researches in Holland, Belgium and France, with a view of obtaining evidence against Ivory and his alleged co-conspirators, Tynan, Haines and Kearney, and the sum of £5,000 was spent on a similar investigation in the United States. The remainder was spent in the prosecution of the defendant in the Old Bailey Court, and in defraying expenses incidental thereto. In the case of defense, Ivory says that it cost £3,000 to carry it to the point where the dynamite was exploded, and to admit that they had no cause of action against him. The cost of the farcical trial having become known, the newspapers are indulging in indignant comments, and it is probable that there will be a Parliamentary inquiry into the matter in an endeavor to learn who was responsible for the expense of the case at so much expense which the Solicitor-General was finally compelled to admit ought never to have been brought to trial.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of the conference which the ex-Premier recently held with Mr. Morley, the former member of Parliament for the Montrose district and formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, urged the uniting of the Liberal party in Parliament with the Irish National Parliamentary party, in defense of the latter's recommendations for the appointment of a royal commission to consider the financial relations of Ireland with Great Britain in respect of the proposition of revenue which Ireland contributes to the National treasury. It is probable that an effort will be made to bring about such a coalition.

It is announced that the Duke of York will pay a visit to Ireland some time in May, and that Prince Albert of Flanders, nephew of King Leopold, and heir to the Belgian throne, will make a tour of the United States. Prince and Princess Albert Radziwill of Russia, the latter of whom was formerly Prudencia Climo of Mexico, sailed from New York to-day on a tour of the American line steamship St. Paul.

The announcement is made that Ella Russell, the American singer, has signed a contract to appear as Elsa in "Lohengrin" at the New York Metropolitan Opera-house with the Damrosch company before the present opera season closes. She has also arranged to sing under the management of Mr. Wolfsohn with several of the leading oratorio societies in the United States in March and April.

CRUISER DETROIT.

The Warship to Hereafter Form a Part of the North Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Navy Department finally admitted to-day that the cruiser Detroit, now on the China station, would leave for home about February 9th, to New York via Suez canal. It has been known for some time that the ship has been coming home, and it has been understood that she has not been ordered direct across the Pacific to San Francisco, as usual, but that the officers and men who have been exposed to the ravages of the bubonic plague will sail along the Asiatic coast, making absolutely essential stops for coal at East Indian ports, including those of the Red Sea. These healthy conditions never exist. This created astonishment in official circles. The orders to the Detroit were issued before the extent of the plague was realized, having gone forward by mail and in explanation of the fact that the ship is ordered over 13,000 instead of 4,000 miles to San Francisco, it is said that the Detroit is needed for the North Atlantic fleet, and the Suez canal is the shorter route to New York.

ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI.

The Apostolic Delegate at Present in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate, arrived here this afternoon from Washington. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, pastor of St. Agnes Church, met the delegate, who was accompanied by his Secretary, the Rev. Dr. F. L. W. Rooker, at the Jersey City Railroad depot. The delegate will be the guest of Dr.

TOPICS OF INTEREST FROM BERLIN.

Spirited Discussions Mark the Week's Proceedings in the Reichstag.

Rather Lively Debate on the Subject of Import Duties.

The Disease Among Cattle in Germany Not the Result of Importing Animals, But of Local Origin, Due to the German Farmers Not Carrying Out Ordinary Sanitary Precautions.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—This week's proceedings in the Reichstag were marked by incidents which provoked spirited discussions and saved the sittings of the chamber from absolute dullness. The Minister of Justice, suggested that the revelation on the part of editors of the names of contributors to the proper authorities was a legal necessity. No one but Government officers, he contended, ought to be exempt from giving information, and only then when ordered by their superiors in office to observe silence. A hot debate ensued, and the subject was taken up by the newspapers the next day, the Radical and Socialist journals violently protesting against the attitude assumed by Dr. Schoenstedt, and assailing the Government authority and the Judges of the courts for their bad faith.

It was a rather lively debate on the subject of the duties imposed upon Quebracho Wood, which elicited the statement made by Pasadowsky Wehner, the Minister of the Imperial Treasury, in regard to the revision of the German commercial treaties in 1890. Count Pasadowsky said that the Government was preparing a new customs tariff designed to reform the tariffs in 1904, and spoke of an autonomous customs tariff as being under consideration. Although the Minister did not especially refer to America, the impression produced was that the Government contemplates changes which will affect trade with the United States.

Another incident which enlivened the proceedings was caused by Dr. Von Boettcher, Imperial Secretary of State, who took the Americans to task for a repeated declaration that disease among cattle was being spread in Germany through importation of foreign animals. As a matter of fact, he said, the disease among cattle in Germany did not result from imported animals, but was very often of local origin. German farmers, he held, should carry out the ordinary sanitary precautions, which they were neglecting, and observe a stricter veterinary supervision over their own animals than they were now doing. The suicide of Fritz Spahr, the American violinist, in the Hotel Deutscher in Berlin on Monday is attributed by his friends here to his unhappy marriage.

The conferences which have been held by the Imperial Board of Health upon the question of the bubonic plague now raging in Bombay have led to the sending of German health officials to Vienna and Rome to arrange preventive measures against the introduction of the disease into Europe. The Prince of Oldenburg, the head of the Russian medical institute, has visited India to observe the situation there in regard to the possibility of the introduction of the plague through that port, and is about to visit Berlin and Paris for the purpose of consulting with medical and health authorities in those capitals. The Imperial Board of Health has issued orders that the bubonic plague from India, Persia and Red Sea ports be especially watched and quarantined at Hamburg or Bremen on suspicion of their infection with the plague. Professor Dr. Strassburg, a member of the Austrian Sanitary Council, states that there is great danger that the plague will make its appearance in Europe, and expresses the opinion that European trade with infected East Indian ports ought to be stopped at once, and such ports closed.

Professor Kieffer, son-in-law of Dr. Kieffer, the bacteriologist, expressed his belief that a sporadic case of plague would appear in Europe, but does not believe that the disease will become epidemic, if energetic measures for its prevention are taken. The "Zukunft" asserts that Prince Smerak is greatly enraged at the indignity put upon his son, Count Herber, by the Emperor upon the occasion of the recent marriage of the daughter of Minister Von Wedel to Lieutenant Bismarck Boehlen, which the Kaiser would only consent to attend on consideration that Herber, cousin of the bridegroom, would not be present at the wedding, despite the fact that he had been invited. According to himself, for which he is unable to assign any cause.

United States Ambassador Uhl and Mrs. Uhl attended the annual Embassadors' dinner at the Royal Schloss on Thursday.

ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI.

The Apostolic Delegate at Present in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate, arrived here this afternoon from Washington. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, pastor of St. Agnes Church, met the delegate, who was accompanied by his Secretary, the Rev. Dr. F. L. W. Rooker, at the Jersey City Railroad depot. The delegate will be the guest of Dr.

Brann, pastor of the St. Agnes Church, while he remains in this city. He will officiate to-morrow at the pontifical mass in St. Agnes Church in honor of the feast of St. Agnes. To-morrow afternoon a reception will be held at Dr. Brann's, and the clergy and lay of the diocese will pay their respects to the delegate.

BLOODY FIGHT

Between Mexican Troops and Yaqui Indians in Sierra Madre Range.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A special from Chihuahua, Mexico, says: At Rosales, west of here, in the heart of the Sierra Madre range, a large force of rufesado made the Yaqui Indians, who had started out on their winter raids of pillage and murder against the farmers and miners of that section. The Indians had already murdered all the members of two families and were about to attempt to sack the village of Rosales when the force of Kurat Guards of State troops arrived at the place in response to a message, and made the attack on the Indians. The fight was a desperate one and resulted in twelve Indians and five soldiers being killed.

Mrs. McKinley's Inaugural Costume.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Mrs. McKinley will be in Chicago next week on very important business. She is coming here to pay some attention to her inauguration costumes. Whether the President-elect will repeat his programme and come to Chicago to escort his wife home was not known at Canton last night. Mrs. McKinley will start for this city Monday or Tuesday.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE OCCURS AT KWANGTOW.

Fire Breaks Out During a Performance at the Temple, and Three Hundred People Perish.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Hongkong papers per steamship Gaelic contain the following: Advice from Foo Chow report a terrible catastrophe in a temple at Kwangtow, December 8th. A theatrical performance was held in the place, and was attended by a large crowd and a few Europeans. Many women and children were present. Of the three entrances to the temple the large central door was closed. A lamp hanging in the temple was accidentally broken and set the place in flame. The crowd, panic-stricken, tried to force their way out through the two small doors, which soon got so choked there was no means of egress. It is said quite 300 must have perished. Of the forty actors only four escaped.

The steamship Gaelic brings the following advices from Shanghai: On December 11th a diabolical case of attempted poisoning was brought before the mixed court, when a Chinese cook on the British bark Omega was arraigned for attempting to poison the master-mate, two European passengers and the Chinese carpenter. The Omega was at New Chwang in July last, when the offense was committed. She had on board two light keepers, Messrs. Drewett and Fisher, who were being transferred from one station to another. When off New Chwang Captain Svensen was seized with violent fits of vomiting and excruciating internal pains. The mate, Drewett and Fisher were also seized in the same way, and the carpenter complained of severe internal pains. Suspicion fell on the cook, who had incited the rest of the crew to follow in subordination. There was little doubt in the minds of the Europeans that they had been poisoned, and the more inquiries were made the blacker became the suspicion against the cook. Finally it was discovered that when he mixed the coffee he introduced a deadly poison, a bean largely used for destroying superfluous dogs. Captain Svensen explained that the delay in bringing the charge arose through his being unable to leave his ship.

RACING EVENTS.

Favorites Pace the Wire First on But Two Occasions at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Jan. 23.—Weather cloudy, track fast. Favorites passed the wire first on but two occasions. Six furlongs, Nic Nac won, Sugar Foot second, Nebula third. Time—1:15. Mile and a sixteenth, selling, Lobengula won, St. Aignon second, Seimcar third. Time—1:40 1/4. Seven and half furlongs, purse, Yankee Doodle won, Mt. McGregor I. second, David third. Time—1:34 1/4. The Alameda handicap, one mile, \$700 to winner, Scarf Pin won, Casper second, St. Lee third. Time—1:41 1/4. Six furlongs, selling, Etta H. won, Estaca second, Woodland Belle third. Time—1:15. One and one-half miles, hurdle handicap, Pi Pi won, J. O. C. second, Tuxedo third. Time—2:40 1/2.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Results: Seven furlongs, New Louis won, Imp. Paladin second, Parmesan third. Time—1:26 1/2. Three furlongs, Miss Patterick won, George C. second, Belle Foster II. third. Time—0:37 1/2. One and one-quarter miles, Otho won, Lightfoot second, Partner third. Time—2:12 1/2. Five-eighths of a mile, Laureate won, Cotton King second, Judge Steadman third. Time—1:56 1/2. One mile, Tragedy won, Bob Clampet second, Waldine third. Time—1:44. Six furlongs, Willie W. won, Senator Morrill second, Anna Mayes third. Time—1:13 1/2.

Cleveland Goes Duck-Hunting.

TIDEWATER (Va.), Jan. 23.—President Cleveland arrived here early this morning on the lighthouse steamer Mahle and accompanied by a party, put out for the duck shore shortly after daylight. He will spend the morning in the blinds.

An American Schooner Wrecked.

HALIFAX (N. S.), Jan. 23.—The American schooner Laura Mack was discovered ashore at Little Harbor, near Shelburne, this morning. She had a cargo of frozen herring. There are no tidings of the crew.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Calendar Cleared of Pension and Other Bills Not Objected To.

Over a Hundred Passed in a Short Space of Time.

A Resolution Offered and Agreed to Calling on the Attorney-General for a Statement of the Terms of Settlement With the Union Pacific Railroad and the Personnel of the Reorganization Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate devoted itself to-day to the business of clearing the calendar of pension bills and of other bills to which no objection was offered. Of the former all were passed, without a single exception. There were 104 of them, and it took only ten minutes to dispose of them. Of the latter bills there were some thirty passed. The Union Pacific Railroad compromise arrangement was the subject of a resolution offered by Senator Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, and agreed to without objection, calling on the Attorney-General for a statement of the terms of settlement and of the personnel of the reorganization committee. The President was requested through another resolution offered by Morgan (D.) of Alabama to furnish the Senate with copies of all correspondence relating to the Nicaragua canal with the Nicaragua Government since 1887.

There was a small attendance of Senators when the proceedings of the day began. Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska offered a resolution, which was agreed to without objection, calling on the Attorney-General to inform the Senate whether he had entered into an agreement or stipulation with the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad respecting the foreclosure of the Government loan thereon, and the amount to be paid in the event of the foreclosure of the loan; also to send to the Senate the full text of the agreement or stipulation, together with the names of the parties thereto, and of the persons comprising the reorganization committee, as well as the written authority he may have for beginning foreclosure proceedings or entering into any such agreement or stipulation.

Morgan (D.) of Alabama offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of all correspondence and official communications relating to the Nicaragua canal with the Government of Nicaragua since 1887. The resolution was agreed to. The consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar was then begun, and the following were passed, the Nicaragua canal bill being laid aside informally for the day: Appropriating \$15,000 for the heirs of three Italians killed by mob violence in Walsenburg, Col., in March, 1885 of San Francisco drawback on grain bags exported in 1882. To reclassify postal railway clerks and prescribe their salaries. The bill divides these clerks into ten classes. Class I is to be paid \$800 a year, class 2 \$800, class 3 \$700, class 4 \$1,100, class 5 \$1,200, class 6 \$1,300, class 7 \$1,400, class 8 \$1,500, class 9 \$1,600, class 10 \$1,800. Appropriating \$25,000 to owners of Hawaiian bark Arctic. For the examination and classification of certain lands in Oregon. To pay the heirs of the late John Roach \$300,511 for labor and material, dockage and detention and occupation of yards and shops for the gunboats Chicago, Boston and Atlanta. Granting a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of General John Newton. Increasing the pension of the widow of W. W. Bruner to \$50 a month. In vesting against the difference in amount of pension in these two bills Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska said that there appeared to be something in the atmosphere of Washington that encouraged such invidious distinctions, and he sometimes thought that the man in the moon, as he might say, Capital, should hold his nose to keep out the stench.

Granting a pension of \$20 a month to the widow of Bishop Perkins, Captain of the Sixteenth Infantry (formerly United States Senator from Kansas). All the pension bills on the calendar being disposed of, the following were passed: House bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Rio Grande river at El Paso, Tex. House bill extending the time of the completion of the bridge across the East River between New York and Long Island to January 1, 1900. House bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians. Senate bill appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of a quarantine station at Astoria, Or. At 4:50 the Senate adjourned until Monday.

BARK ASHORE.

The Isaac Jackson Grounded Hard on the Coast of Massachusetts.

VINEYARD HAVEN (Mass.), Jan. 23.—Captain Haymar and crew of the Gay Head life-saving station, and Captain Cook, wrecking master of this port, left here at daybreak to go to the relief of the bark Isaac Jackson of Portland, Me., reported ashore on Pasque Island last night. The United States revenue cutter Dallas also started for the scene. The bark went out in a thick snow squall and grounded hard on that part of the island known as the "graveyard," one of the most treacherous spots along the coast. It is feared she will be a total loss, as only in calm weather can the place be approached in safety by a craft of any size. The fate of the crew is unknown. The Jackson is laden with salt from West Indian ports and is bound for Boston.