GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

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ARE NECK AND NECK

Kansas Republicans and Populists Even.

DOUBLE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Both Organize the House and the Republican Speaker Leads at the First Quarter.

TOPEKA, Jan. 10.—The predicted clash between the republicans and populists of Kansas over the organization of the house has come, but in a totally unexpected manner. The populists made a bold bluff to exclude from participation all those members against whom contests were pending. The republicans would not listen to such a proposition, which would mean the surrender of the house to the enemy, and the result is that two houses are organized and are in full blast side by side in the same room. It has settled down to a case of freeze out, and the side with the most endurance will win.

At 1:25 o'clock Secretary of State Osborne appeared at the speaker's stand and announced that the law provided that he should lay before the house a list of members as he found it in the secretary of state's office. George L. Douglass interrupted with the statement that the secretary should lay it before the house and should not preside. He said that for one he would not consent for Osborne to preside and other members agreed with him. Mr. Dunsmore, the populist candidate for speaker, declared that for the purpose of completing the roll of the house, Mr. Osborne was the chairman. "We intend," he went on, "to have these questions settled here. If Osborne is not the man to preside some one must be elected."

Republicans Organize.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Osborne, "I am only here to act in a ministerial capacity when this house informs me that it has a presiding officer to receive this roll, I will deliver it." With that Mr. Osborne abruptly left the desk and disappeared from the hall.

Mr. Semper of Franklin county, populist, walked to the desk and assumed the gavel, and Mr. Cubbison, a republican quickly joined him and both began beating the gavel. Mr. Hoch nominated Mr. Engleton of Miami for secretary and Mr. Cubbison put the motion. The republicans voted aye and Mr. Semple called for the nays the house was in confusion, but the republicans continue to nominate officers, who were declared elected by Mr. Cubbison, then somebody moved that the house proceed to call the roll. The certified roll was missing, having been carried away by Mr. Osborne, but a roll of some kind was found and Mr. Remington held it up saying that he had the roll as certified by the secretary of state. Mr. Cubbison ordered Mr. Remington to call the roll, shouts of objections were made, but Mr. Remington proceeded to call the roll. Mr. Dunsmore directed his forces to ignore the republican organization, amid much confusion the republicans declared Mr. Douglass elected speaker and he was sworn in and took the chair.

A Horse on Dunsmore.

By this time the populists had progressed so far in the organization as to elect Dunsmore speaker, and he soon had a full set of officers. Secretary Brown, of the senate, now appeared and recognizing Speaker Dunsmore, announced that the senate had organized.

As soon as Mr. Brown had finished the reading, Speaker Douglass quickly said: "A message to me from the senate says that body is organized." This was a horse on Mr. Dunsmore, and everybody laughed. The republican house now began the reading of a petition alleged to have been received from South Hutchison. It was now the populists' turn to adopt the rules of the last house, and having done this, the populists' clerk called the roll. Through all the excitement Speaker Dunsmore and Speaker Douglass stood side by side beating their gavels upon the same block and good naturedly crowding each other. Once they laughed aloud at the ludicrous situation. The populists at 3:40 o'clock paused in the proceedings to eat lunch, which was served to them in their seats. At this hour (7 p. m.) the situation is unique and interesting; both sides are camping on the field of battle and both say they will stay until the others tire out.

Drew a Pistol.

The plan of the populists is to hold out until tomorrow when they think their organization will be recognized by Governor Lewelling and the senate. Then they will have the military authority at their backs and will proceed with the aid of the adjutant general to remove the republicans from the house. This is the scheme which is freely talked of tonight and Jerry Simpson says it will work. All the populist members on the floor are armed and at one time in the night pistols were drawn between a republican leader and a populist sergeant at arms. The situation is growing more strained at this hour (11 p. m.) and gravest fears of serious trouble exists.

COCKRAN DEFEATS IT.

The Change of Time for Convening Congress Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the house today, after a sharp contest, the opponents of the bill allowing the Norfolk & Western Railway company to extend its lines into the District of Columbia, gracefully admitted themselves defeated and the bill was passed without a division. All of the business of the present week was assigned by the committee on rules to various committees, the joint resolution changing the time for the meeting of the congress and for the inauguration of the president, gave rise to a rather interesting discussion. Mr. Cockran, democrat, of New York, led the opposition to the measure. Mr. Cockran said that it was quite true that the proposition provided for the coming in of a congress to settle the very questions which had arisen in the election of members themselves, and that was his objection to it. The superiority of the constitution as it stood against the constitution as it would be under the operation of this amendment, was, that the congress under the existing constitution must pass upon all questions relating to a presidential succession had been chosen two years before the question could arise. This measure would substitute for that a body in the very contest out of which had arisen the dispute with regard to the presidential succession.

Mr. Crain of Texas—"A congress chosen by the people?"

Mr. Cockran—"Chosen by the people, but chosen in the very contest out of which the presidential dispute arises. The questions upon which the validity of the election of a presidential candidate would be disputed would arise in the election of every member of the house of representatives. Instead of having a well ordered, well regulated method, which has settled more than one question of presidential succession, which has given to this country from the day of its foundation a long line of rulers whose authority was never questioned by any department of government, you are going to open wide a breach in the constitutional system through which disputes of every character may enter. Disputes which may cast a doubt for years upon the title of a president and even array the people of the country into hostile camps, warring against each other to settle by arms a question which there will be no tribunal to settle by peaceful methods. If there were any grave inconveniences arising under the existing method of doing business, if in view of a perilous crisis we were called upon to devise some means by which the country might escape the danger, the criticism I now make might, not be as conclusive as it is, but I believe no reason can be advanced for this proposition, beyond the prompting toward fanciful experiments which seems to be inseparable from the human race.

"The constitution," continued Mr. Cockran, "is an instrument which should not be lightly tampered with, the country had had an instance in the Tilden-Hayes contest when a man who had never been elected president had been seated in the presidential chair, and yet there had been no jar to the constitution."

Mr. Springer, democrat, Illinois, believed that the reforms proposed by the joint resolution would reduce the prosperity and well-being of the people. Mr. Reed, republican, Maine, seconded Cockran's attack upon the measure in one of his characteristic speeches, vigorous and witty. "If the house," he said, "wanted to do business it could find plenty of time to do it in; if it did not wish to do business it could find eternity not to do it in." The vote then came on ordering the joint resolution to a third reading. The vote resulted: Yeas, 49; nays, 121, thus defeating the measure. The house then adjourned.

QUARANTINE BILL PASSED.

Mr. Vilas Rips the Anti-Opium Bill Up the Back.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The routine morning business, none of it important, occupied half an hour, and at its close the bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties on the marine hospital service was again taken up, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. White, democrat, of Louisiana, that all provisions of the act shall expire on January 1, 1895. The bill, which had been in committee on the whole, was reported to the senate and all the amendments were concurred in. Mr. Gray, democrat, of Delaware, moved to strike from the bill everything giving to the general government power to establish quarantine regulations between one state and another.

Mr. Palmer (democrat), Illinois, asked to amend section seven by striking out the words "suspended immigration," and inserting the words, "prohibit in all or in part the introduction of persons and property." The amendment was assented to. The bill was then passed without a division. Mr. Chandler (republican), New Hampshire, said that he would allow the special order as to the bill prohibiting all immigration for one year to lapse, but he would bring it up for consideration at an early day.

The anti-opium bill was taken up at 3 p. m., and Mr. Vilas (democrat), Wisconsin, read the second part of his argument against it. The remedy proposed was a most drastic and perilous one; no one could reflect upon its possible effects without a shudder of apprehension at the inevitable derangement it might work on the business transactions on the country.

At the close of Mr. Vilas' speech the vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. White (democrat), Louisiana, to strike out the last provision to section two. The vote was: Yeas, 10; nays, 29. There was no quorum present. The senate at 10:40 adjourned until tomorrow.

Blaine Picking Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At 10 p. m. the doctors gave out the following bulletin: "Mr. Blaine has passed a quiet day without incident, he has shown more strength than yesterday and his conversation and manner have been unusually bright and cheerful." The doctors stated in addition to this that they had left for the night and should not return unless sent for.

Murphy in a Walk.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—In the democratic caucus tonight all the senators voted for Ed. Murphy, Jr., for United States senator, except Senators McLelland and William L. Brown, who voted for W. Bourke Cockran. The vote was: Murphy, 85; Cockran, 5.

Howling Big Silk Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Three of the largest silk mills in the United States have formed a syndicate to control the production of fine grades of silk goods in this country. The firms are the Lyons Silk and Tapestry company and C. E. Medding company of Paterson, N. J., and the Ernest silk mills of Manch Chunk, Pa. The exact amount of capital is not given, but is said to be between $3,500,000 and $7,000,000.

Is Paying No Premium.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Private cable despatches were received in Wall street today, stating that the bank of France had removed the premium it had been paying for gold. The news is considered of great importance, as the heavy and untimely gold exports have been due in part to this cause.

Charged With Murderous Assault.

SCOTTSVILLE, Jan. 10.—William McFadden was arrested here today on the charge of murderous assault said to have been committed in Lapeer over a month ago. Sheriff McArthur, of that place took him back for trial.

HAS A NEW CABINET

France Drops Ministers Implicated in the Scandal,

M. RIBOT IS STILL PREMIER

Floquette Ran for President of the Chamber, But the Deputies Elected Cassimer Perier.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The recess of the chamber of deputies ended today. There was a large attendance of members and the galleries were crowded, interest being centered on the election of a new president of the chamber. The chamber was called to order by M. Pierre Blanc, member for Savoye and Doyen, of the house. After the usual formalities the name of M. Floquette as a candidate for re-election to the presidency of the chamber, was presented. This evoked a somewhat unexpected and vehement opposition, and in the course of the speeches made against M. Floquette, particular stress was laid upon his own admission that he had used some of the funds of the Panama company, not for his personal benefit, but for his campaign against Bourlangism and to secure the election of a republican chamber in 1889. The vote that usually follows the presentation of a candidate's name, did not take place, though M. Lamneirre demanded that it be taken by roll call and by ballot. M. Floquette, seeing that the members of the right were determined to oppose his re-election by every means in their power, and knowing that without their support he could not receive a majority, withdrew his candidacy.

Perier Elected.

The republican group then nominated M. Casimer Perier for the office. M. Cassimir Perier, who is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, was born in Paris November 8, 1847. He was elected a member of the chamber of deputies in 1876 and has been successively re-elected; he has held several positions in various ministeries; he has been elected vice president of the chamber three times. A votes was taken on M. Cassimir Perier's nomination and he was elected by a majority of 205, the vote standing 458 to 253.

The new cabinet organized by M. Ribot is as follows: M. Ribot, premier and minister of the interior; M. Develle, foreign affairs; M. Tirard, finance; M. Bourgeois, justice; Gen. Loizillot, war; M. Burdeau, colonies and marine; M. Dupoy, instruction; M. Viger, agriculture; M. Siegfried, commerce; M. Viette, public works.

The most notable difference between this cabinet and its predecessor is shown by the absence of M. Defreycinet and M. Loubet. M. Loubet's lukewarmness as regards the investigation of the Panama scandal has been ill concealed. In fact, he has declared in a newspaper interview that the deputies had rushed into the inquiry with reprehensible restlessness of consequences. M. Defreycinet has been minister of war in several cabinets and has been mentioned frequently among the victims of the Panama investigation.

The Hold-Overs.

M. Ribot, while retaining the premiership, has exchanged the ministery of foreign affairs for the temporarily more important post of the minister of the interior. M. Develle has assumed the ministery of foreign affairs thus vacated, relinquishing the portfolio of agriculture to M. Viger, a new man. M. Tirard retains the portfolio officer and M. Bourgeois, whose probing policy in the Panama matter caused much dissention in the last cabinet, still holds the more important office of justice. M. Dupoy remains minister of the instructions. M. Sarrien, formerly minister of commerce, has been supplanted by M. Siegried. He was associated with the notorious Cornelius Herz and although he denied before the Panama commission that he had not seen Herz since 1885, he fell under the ban as did Rouvier and DeFreycinet. General L. Loizzollot, who succeeds to the ministery of war, is like M. Viger and M. Siegfried, a new man.

DE LESSEPS ON TRIAL.

He Tells How the Enormous Corruption Fund Was Used.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A certificate that Count de Lesseps was physically unable to be present was submitted to the court today. The present procureur general asked, nevertheless, that judgment by default be given and the court granted the motion. Charles de Lesseps was the first defendant. He was pale but self-possessed and answered all questions with slow painstaking and precision. He made a long statement, first as to the organization of the Panama company. His father, he acknowledged, had sold his founders shares in the canal, but not for the purpose of withdrawing his money from the enterprise. In every case Count de Lesseps had turned such shares into money merely that he might subscribe for a new issue. On the whole, de Lesseps had invested much more money in the Panama enterprise than he had withdrawn.

Charles de Lesseps added that his own founder's shares had been bought by his father for 200,000 francs, which had been used by his father subscribing for a subsequent issue. The prisoner was then questioned closely as to the relations of the American Panama company to the company. He said that 12,000,000 francs had been placed at the disposal of the American committeemen and that their assistance was so valuable that it would have warranted the expenditures of a still larger amount.

The presiding judge questioned M. de Lesseps as to the bogus petitions presented to the chamber and the enormous payments made by the company to syndicates which assisted in floating the loans.

M. de Lesseps made this statement: "Much as I regretted it, necessity compelled us to resort to such means to ensure the success of our plans. The millions give to M. Oloendoffer, the banker who received 2,000,000 francs for giving the company the idea of a lottery loan and putting the idea in practice, were in payment for his suggestion of a simple plan relative to the bonds and constitution of the societe civile. It behooved us to honor such a great banker, and I even had great difficulty in limiting the sum as narrowly as I did. We always distributed the money when fresh issues are made so that we might avoid creating enemies on the bourse."

In response to questions as to the relations between Baron De Reinach and the Panama Canal company, M. de Lesseps said: "Like all great bankers, Baron De Reinach was keen after profit. He was exceptional, however, in his willingness to risk his capital for the purpose of realizing the plan of the company." De Lesseps testified that De Reinach first demanded 15,000,000 francs and then came down 3,000,000, which he received.

HARDER FOR JEWS.

Russia Pays Five Rubles for Hebrews Found Without a Permit.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The cruel persecution of the Jews continues at Moscow and has assumed a new form, the police having called in house porters to their aid to assist them in hunting down Jews who remain in Moscow contrary to the recent decree. The authorities have offered a reward of five rubles to house porters for every Jew whom a house porter denounces as living in the house without a permit, and in case the police discover any Jew in a house who has not been denounced by the house porter they fine the porter double the amount of the reward he would have received.

Bravery Recognized.

PARIS, Jan. 10—President Carnot has issued a decree permitting Felix Gustave Gaussier, military governor of Paris to remain on the active list, after the age for retirement on the ground that General Gaussier has held supreme command in face of the enemy. General Gussier was born January 16, 1828, and would therfore be 65 years of age next Monday.

To Suppress Rebellion.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 10.—Forces of federal troups and artillery and two gunboats have been despatched to the province of Corrient to put down the rising against the provincial authorities there. Five thousand rebels attacked three thousand provincial troops at Santa Lucia yesterday and the fighting was still going on this morning.

Thirty Men Drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A calamitous accident occurred today at Penzance, Cornwall. While a number of men were at work in the Wheal Owl mine at that place, water suddenly rushed in and drowned thirty of the miners.

THIS IS DIFFERENT.

Leo Simply Wants to Know What Bishops Think.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The important controversy on the Catholic and public school question has assumed a new and most interesting phase. The fact can be stated on authority that the Pope, through his ablegate, Archbishop Satolli, has taken the Catnolic bishops of the United States into consultation on the question. Some inkling of this came in an accurate dispatch from Rome yesterday, which said: "The Pope has sent a letter directing the American episcopal to carefully examine and consider the fourteen propositions submitted at the conference of the archbishops at the meeting in New York in November last to Archbishop Satolli, and make whatever corrections they may deem advisable and forward them to Rome." As the wording of this dispatch and the deductions drawn from it gave an erroneous impression, and as ecclesiastical secrecy has been broken by the publication, this authoritive statement is made:

"The papal delegate, by order of the holy father, has sent out an important notice to the archbishops to be communicated by them to the bishops of the United States. It is a mandate from the people, that each bishop shall remit, in a sealed letter, mailed to the Pope either directly or through the intermediary of the legate, his conscientious opinion of the proposition on the school question, which Archbishop Satolli brought before the New York conference of archbishops in November last.

It will be noted that this announcement differs very materially from the cable dispatch. The bishops are not asked to suggest any connections, but simply to give their conscientious opinions of the propositions as a whole. The mandate does not state or even suggest that there is a likelihood of the Pope changing his views on this question. The question being one of practical expediency rather than of of doctrine, he has thought proper to consult the bishops upon it before issuing the document, which, it is announced, he will give out to terminate this question.

WILL LOSE NO TIME.

Dr. Briggs' Enemies Propose to Railroad Their Appeal Through.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The committee of prosecution having charge of the case of Dr. Briggs met today to consider their future course with reference to an appeal. They decided, after a careful scrutiny of the judgment of the court, to appeal directly to the general assembly. The next general assembly will meet in Washington May 19, this year. By appealing directly to it the committee will save a year's time. The questions involved are doctrinal questions and should be passed upon by the highest court in which all the presbyteries are represented. If the case should go to the synod of New York, it would be appointed from that court in the following year, and so finally reach the general assembly; but if the synod should pass upon the case all its presbyteries or about one-eighth of the entire list of presbyteries would lose their vote on the final issue.

Is Still Blockaded.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Whether announcement had been made of the fact or not is a disputed point, but shippers have been led to believe that the grain blockade at this point would terminate today. They were mistaken. No relief is in sight. The Burlington announces that it will receive no more wheat at its station on account of the blockade in St. Louis elevators.

Was a Serious Blow.

IONIA, Jan. 10.—George Lepperd was arrested saturday on what may prove a very serious charge. Some time ago, at a dance at the Arbeiter hall, he got into a quarrel with a young lad. William Weizell interfered on behalf of the boy. In the fracas which followed Lepperd hit Weizell on the cheek. The wound has since become so serious that the chances for Weizell's recovery are very slim, and Lepperd may yet have to answer for the life of his victim.

RIOT IN A PRISON

Six Convicts Attack the Warden at Laramie.

CLUBBED WITH A LOADED CANE

Prompt Assistance and Effective Work With Winchesters Save a Life. One Man Killed.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 10.—There was a riot in the Wyoming state penitentiary at this point at 6 o'clock this evening. Six desperate characters were being conducted from the broom shop to the cell rooms when Tom Madden, a seven year man, sent up from Fremont county for grand larceny, attacked Warden Briggs, who was standing in the doorway, and exclaimed: "We are not going to stand here any longer." At the same instant another of the gang named Archer, who served a term in the Lincoln penitentiary under the name of McCoy, grabbed the warden's loaded cane and dealt him a powerful blow on the side of the head, knocking him prostrate. The entire six then started to beat Briggs, when the guard, Stewart and Ed Marsh, a son of the lessee of the penitentiary, appeared on the scene with Winchesters and began firing on the rioters. Four of them fled to their cells, but Madden was shot through the right side and mortally wounded, while Archer sustained a flesh wound in the right groin.

PARDRIDGE WINS OUT.

Dealing in Puts and Calls Is the Right of Everyone.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The cases against Ed Pardridge and others for violating the rules of the board of trade by dealing in puts and calls were dropped by the directors of the board today and the rule rescinded, the board having reached the conclusion that it was impossible of enforcement. The directors also passed resolutions asking President Harrison to take no action tending to discriminate against the Canadian railroads doing business in the United States. President Harrison said he believed the completion arising from the desire of the Dominion lines for American traffic had a salutary effect on rates. The lines had also done much to develop the far northwest. The board resolved in the equivocal language against any government interference. This decision complete was ordered telegraphed to Washington.

WRECKED A TRAIN.

Train Robbers Pull Up a Rail and Ditch Three Coaches.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The south bound limited train on the Illinois Central, due here at 8:10 this morning, was wrecked at 3 a. m. a mile and a half north of Beauregard, Miss., and 140 miles from here. The engine and mail express and baggage cars left the track entirely. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were badly injured, but no passengers were hurt. The cause of the wreck was a missing rail, which had been removed by train wreckers. The motive of the crime was robbery, but the work was not complete enough for that and the robbers went off without making an attack on the train.

FIREMEN KILLED.

Falling Walls at a Boston Fire Imprison Brave Men.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Three alarms have been rung in for a large fire in the buildings, Nos. 207 to 219 Federal street. Hecht Bros. & Co., Corshland & Co., wool, and Patterson Bros.' market occupy the building.

Ladderman Fitsgerald of company No. 15 was seriously injured by an electric shock from an illuminating wire. District Chief Mullen of South Boston has been buried under the walls of Hecht Bros.' building, and it is reported that four firemen have been crushed in a similar manner.

Kenna Has a Relapse.

WASAINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Kenna, who was so much better this morning that strong hopes of his ultimate recovery were entertained, suffered a relapse this afternoon about 4 o'clock. He suffered intense pain for hours from the spasmodic action of the heart and his condition was said to be such, late this evening, as to cause the gravest anxiety of his friends.

Absconding Paying Teller.

DENVER, Jan. 10.—Simon Goldman, paying teller of the German National bank, has disappeared and he is said to be an embezzler. The amount taken is variously estimated from $10,000 to $30,000. Bank examiners are in the city to examine the books, but they are badly mixed and it is impossible to tell the amount taken. Goldman is said to have lost money gambling.

Broom House Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—A fire broke out this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the house owned and occupied by Loewen & Son, No. 514 Main street. The building was gutted and the stock, consisting of broom manufacturers' supplies, was destroyed. The stock and building were damaged about $35,000, covered by insurance placed in eastern companies.

Waiting for the Defense.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—The poisoning cases which were to have been tried tomorrow have been postponed until Thursday morning, because the defense was not quite ready to proceed. J. M. Davidson, one of the men who made a confession, has not been seen since the day he gave bail for appearance at court.

Stove Molders Strike.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 10.—About 100 moulders employed by the Sioux City stove moulders at Leeds, walked out today because the company has been employing scabs. A conference was held with the management during the day and it is hoped an adjustment will be reached.

COAL GOES UP.

Cincinnati Dealers Take Advantage of the Coal Famine.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—It develops that in former dispatches telling the story of the destructive ice gorges in the Ohio river during the past week, a serious error occurred in naming various coal companies as losers by the carrying away of seventy-five barges of coal. It now appears that the consumers of that indispensible commodity are the losers. The Cincinnati and Pittsburg coal combine have steadily advanced the price of Youghiogheny and Kanawha coal according to the severity of the weather and the stages of the river. From $2.50 per ton it went to $4, and then back to $3, at which figure it was quoted last week, and at that price large quantities were contracted for by consumers, to be delivered this week. Then came the ice gorges, carrying away a comparatively small amount of coal, the elevators are still jammed and there is yet many barges of coal safely moored at Cincinnati.

The dealers, however, were not to let this opportunity for a squeeze to escape, and at a meeting held in this city last night between Pittsburg and Cincinnati coal barons it was agreed to raise the price of soft coal 66 cents a ton, which was done today with a mercury marking one degree below zero. Some dealers who accepted contracts last week $3 now refuse to fulfill their obligations and offer to refund money paid on contracts with a bonus of 10 cents per ton. Poor people cannot buy coal at the present price and the suffering among the poorer class is intense. There is no prospect of a decrease; but on the contrary it is expected that the price will go to $7 or $8 before the limit is reached. There is general and bitter indignation expressed on all sides at the heartlessness of the coal dealers.

EATEN BY WOLVES.

The Probable Fate of Mat Lampinen of Au Train.

AU TRAIN, Jan. 10.—Mat Lampinen, a boarding house keeper at Ridge, six miles east of this city, went out to look up some section lines Sunday morning. He has not returned, and it is scarcely possible that he has escaped death in such a storm as that which has been raging for forty hours. A rescuing party have been looking for him since yesterday morning, but there is no trace of him as yet. He may already be devoured by wolves, as the woods are full of the brutes.

THIRTY DEGREES BELOW.

Michigan Comes in for Her Share of Bracing Winter Weather.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Not since February, in 1889, has Michigan experienced such cold weather as prevailed throughout the state last night and today. The thermometer ranged from 10 degrees below zero, in the southern portion, to 30 below in the northern peninsula. On account of the heavy snow storm that prevailed for twenty-four hours previous to the drop in temperature, country roads have been blocked and trains much impeded. Many trains could not reach their destinations, and others were cancelled because of their inability to get through the heavy drifts.

Cranks at It Again.

BAY CITY, Jan. 10.—Several base ball enthusiasts held a meeting in the Fraser house yesterday and decided to organize a professional club. F. P. Craves was engaged as manager. He left last night for Chicago, where he will meet representatives from Rockford. It is proposed to form a league embracing Saginaw, Bay City, Rockford, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Columbus and Toledo.

Just Escaped Death.

ADRIAN, Jan. 10.—Last night an engine on the Lake Shore road broke her drive rod just after passing over the Leroy bridge, three miles east of here. The engine was thrown from the track. Had the accident occurred a moment sooner, the engine would have been precipitated into the river, a distance of fifty or sixty feet. The damage was only slight.

Out in the Cold.

MAYVILLE, Jan. 10.—At 3 o'clock this morning, with the thermometer registering 16 below zero, two families were turned into the street by the burning of a tenant house. The inmates had a narrow escape and lost most of their household effects.

Lost His Arm.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—Tony Rhoedmeck, a switchman on the D., G. H. & M. road was struck by an engine at the Rivard street crossing at 8:30 this morning, and thrown in the way of another train. His right arm was almost wrenched from his body.

Scarlet Fever Raging.

BENTON HARBOR, Jan. 18.—There are now five cases of scarlet fever and eight cases of diphtheria in this city. Four deaths have occurred within two weeks. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the diseases.

Lunatic Suicides.

PORT HURON, Jan. 10.—When Deputy Sheriff Myron attempted to arrest George Huston of Greenwood, who was insane, Huston fled to the garret and drank a bottle of carbolic acid. He died in ten minutes.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

It is twenty years since Pasteur began his notable experiments in germ culture.

A farmer named Garber, near Fort Scott, Kan., learning that his wife and one Charles Kirby loved each other, traded her to Kirby for a horse.

Bishop Coxe of Buffalo attended a Christmas service seventy years ago, and can remember all about it. In the audience were many revolutionary heroes.

The Chinese emperor's English studies advance rapidly, much to the disgust of the conservative court officials opposed to western ideas. His majesty is also learning French.

Signor Crispi, it is said, intends to spend some time in Paris, his object being to convince Frenchmen that no one is more anxious than he to bring about a close alliance between France and Italy.

Thomas R. Brown of Northampton, Fulton county, N. Y., celebrated his 103d birthday on Wednesday. His claims that he is the oldest mason in that state may be regarded as respectable at least.

General Trochu, the defender of Paris in the closing days of the Franco-Prussian war, is a descendant of Racine. He was invited to attend a recent historic ceremony in honor of the eminent dramatist, but so busy is the old soldier with his memoirs that he could not spare the time to accept.

HERE IS THE LIST

Both Houses of Legislature Appoint Committees,

ADIEU TO THE FOLDING BEDS

Speaker Tateum Evens Up the Mileage Business Satisfactorily—Law Makers Will Smoke This Session

LANSING, Jan. 10.—It seems almost certain that the folding bed will be banished from the state house. A wave of morality will thus be imparted to the present session from the outset. Senator Fox introduced a concurrent resolution to that effect in the senate this morning, which also provided that the furniture be sold and the proceeds be turned into the state treasury.

Speaker Tateum was also opposed to having "all the comforts of home" about the capital building, and believed they had a tendency to lengthen the session.

The passage in the house this morning of a concurrent resolution, offered, by Mr. Kingsland of Berrien, to instruct committeemen to prefer disabled old soldiers in making clerkship appointments, sent a nervous chill through the frames of numerous non-military applicants. They were reassured however by the information that no old soldiers were on the ground and disabled ones would not have time to get here.

The event of the day was the appointment of committees in both houses and the governor's appointments. Kent county was especially honored in the committee appointments, and Senator Ed Barnard had the honor of being made chairman of more committees than any other member of the senate. His list looms up as follows: Chairman of the committee on state officers, chairman of the committee on Soldiers' home, chairman of committee on liquor traffic, chairman of the committee on Adrian school. He is also a member of the following committees: Railroads, Ionia prison, horticulture, elections.

Senator Doran was made a member of the following comittees: Judiciary, labor interests, military affairs and rules and joint rules.

Senate Committees.

Here is the complete list of senate committees:

Agricultural College—Crane, French, Clark.

Agricultural Interests—Garvelink, Brundage, Clark.

Asylum for Criminal Insane—Crane, Earl, Jordan.

Asylum for Insane—Sabin, Brundage, Hough.

Banks and Corporations—Steele, McLoughlin, Hough.

Cities and Villages—Weiss, Garvelink, McLoughlin, Fox, Mellen.

Claims and Public Accounts—Jewell, Earle, Gilbert.

Constitutional Amendments—Clapp, McGinley, Turnbull.

Fisheries—Gibson, McGinley, Mugford.

Geological Survey—Pasco, Weiss, Mellen.

Horticulture—Jewell, Barnard, Mugford.

House of Correction at Marquette—Pasco, Mears, Turnbull.

Immigration—Earle, Fox, Clark.

Industrial Home for Girls—Barnard, Clapp, Doran.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb—Crane, French, Gilbert.

Insurance—Earle, Pierce, Mellen.

Judiciary—McGinley, Hopkins Clapp Pierce, Doran.

Labor Interests—Clapp, Gibson, Brundage, Crane, Doran.

Liquor Traffic—Barnard, McLaughlin, Mugford.

Lumber Interests—Crane, Fleshiem, Turnbull.

Counties and Townships—French, Pasco, Turnbull.

Education and Public Schools—Hopkins, Steele, Jordan.

Executive Business—Garvelink, Sabin, Morrow.

Federal Relations—McLaughlin, Jordan, Fleshiem.

Finance and Appropriations—Fox, Sawyer, Jewell, Steele, Burt.

Mechanical Interests—French, Sawyer, Burt.

Military Affairs—Mears, Weiss, Doran.

Mining School and Mining Interests—Garvelink, French, Mellen.

Normal School—Pierce, Gibson, Morrow.

Printing—Weiss, Steel, Champion.

Public Buildings—Earle, Crane, Champion.

Public Health—Sabin, Sawyer, Clark.

Public Improvements—Steele, Fleshiem, Hough.

Public Lands—Pasco, Jewel, Burt.

Railroads—Fleshiem, Gibson, Sawyer, Barnard, Burt.

State Library—Clapp, Sawyer, Burt.

State Prison—Earle, Gibson, Jordan.

State Public School—Sabin, Pasco, Champion.

Supplies and Expenses—French, McGinley, Turnbull.

University—McLaughlin, Hopkins, Hough.

Rules and Joint Rules—Sabin, Fleshiem, Doran.

Saline Interests—McGinley, Weiss, Morrow.

School for the Blind—McLaughlin, Garvelink, Gilbert.

Soldiers' Home—Barnard, Mears, Champion.

State Affairs—Barnard, Jewell, Champion.

Reform School—Brundage, Mears, Morrow.

Reformatory at Ionia—Clapp, Barnard, Clark.

Religious and Benevolent Societies—Garvelink, Fox, Mugford.

Roads and Bridges—Mears, Pierce, Gilbert.

Elections—Pierce, Fox, Barnard, Weiss, Doran.

Taxation—Hopkins, McLaughlin, Clapp, Pasco, Turnbull.

The governor announced a few of his appointments. These are the lucky ones:

Commissioner of Railroads—Simeon R. Ellings of Genesee.

Inspector of Salt—George W. Hill of Saginaw.

Commissioner of Mineral Statistics—James E. Knight of Dickinson.

Adjutant General—Charles L. Eaton of Van Buren.

Quartermaster General—George M. Devlin of Jackson.

Inspector General—Frank J. Haines of St. Clair.

Alderman Anderson of Grand Rapids was appointed Chairman of the committee on labor, and he is also a