

THE SANGUINARY SHIRT.

SENATOR SHERMAN FLAUNTS IT WITH VIGOR.

He Tries to Secure the Passage of His Resolution Relative to the Danville and Bopiah Riots—No Pleads for Equal Rights to Everybody—Enforced by the Strong Arm of the Government.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Vest, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably the bill, repealing the timber culture laws. It was ordered to be placed on the calendar.

Senator Cameron, Wisconsin, introduced a bill to establish the territory of north Dakota.

Senator Platt offered a resolution for which he asked immediate consideration, directing the committee on post-offices and post roads, to inquire whether the telegraphic charges have been unjustly increased by large stock dividends of the Western Union Telegraph company.

Senator Sherman's resolution on the Virginia and Mississippi elections was taken up.

Senator Sherman said at the beginning of the present session he had felt that recent events in the states of Virginia and Mississippi were of such importance as to demand a full and impartial investigation of the causes that led to them the real facts involved and the proper constitutional remedy to prevent their recurrence, and if necessary further secure all American citizens freedom of opinion in the open assertion of political opinions and the peaceful exercise of the right to vote.

Now that sufficient time had elapsed to allow to some extent the excitement caused by these events, he hoped the senate would make this investigation so that our citizens of every state might understand how far the national government will protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, or if it was helpless or listless, no longer relying upon the bare declarations of the constitution, each man for himself might appeal to the right of self defense or to boasted American right of migration to more friendly regions.

The allegations in this resolution as to the Danville riot or massacre were, he said, founded upon statements in the public prints supported by oaths of witnesses, and their substantial truth also verified by the published statement of a member of this body, a senator of the state of Virginia.

Senator Sherman said that the resolutions as to Mississippi were founded upon opinions narrated in the public prints, the proceedings of public meetings, and the action, and failure to act on officers of the state government including governors, judges of courts and juries. If these statements are true, then in both of those states there has been organized conspiracies to subvert the freedom of elections, accompanied by murder and violence in various forms.

The crimes as depicted are not ordinary crimes, but those of the prevailing majority to subvert by violence the highest constitutional privileges of citizens, and could not from their nature be inquired of or punished by ordinary tribunals. If they are true, then in those communities members of our party and our race have no rights which the prevailing majority are bound to respect.

He had no desire to open up sectional questions or renew old strife. Still, if those allegations are true, it would be cowardly, a shrinking from the gravest public duty to allow such events to deepen into precedents, which would subvert the foundation of republican institutions and convert our elections into organized crimes.

If the event at Danville were the result of a chance outbreak, or not between opposing parties of a different race of men, they might properly be left to be dealt with by the local authorities, but if the riot and massacre were a part of the machinery devised by a party to defeat another party or race from the freedom of elections, or the free, open expression of political opinions, when they constituted a crime against the national government, and the highest duty of the government was to maintain at every hazard the equal rights and privileges of citizens. If the events in Bopiah county, Mississippi, were merely lawless invasion of individual rights, though they involved murder as well as other crimes, they should be left to the local authorities, and if justice could not be administered by the courts and the citizen was without a remedy from lawless violence, then he must fall back upon his right of self defense, or failing in that must seek a home where his rights will be respected or observed. But if these individual crimes involved the greater one of organized conspiracy of a party or race to deprive another party or race of citizens of the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, accompanied with overt acts with physical power sufficient to accomplish the purpose, then it becomes a national question, which must be dealt with by the national government. The war emancipated and made citizens of 5,000,000 people who had been slaves. No court ever denied the power of the national government to protect citizens in the essential rights of freedom. No man should be allowed to hold a seat in either house of congress whose election was secured by crimes such as depicted here, nor was it sufficient to say the elections referred to were not national elections in the sense that they did not involve the election of a president or a member of congress. While the power of congress over the election of senators, representatives and president extended to making and altering laws and regulations passed by the respective states, and therefore far fuller than in respect to state elections, yet the constitution provided that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States that no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law, and that the rights of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It also declares that congress shall have power to make

all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States in any department or officer thereof. Power is also given to congress to enforce all the recent amendments by appropriate legislation. If the essential rights of citizenship were overthrown by a state or by the people of a state, with the sanction of the local authorities within the limits of the state, then congress as the legislative power of the United States is bound to provide additional safeguards, and should exhaust all the powers which the national government possesses to maintain these essential rights of citizenship, within the courts of all states, in as full and complete a manner as it would guard and protect unquestioned the rights of citizens of the United States within the domains of the most powerful nations of the world.

He could appreciate the changes that had occurred in the southern states, and that national antagonisms would arise by unmanipulated slaves remaining in the same community with their former masters. He could pardon the prejudices of race, caste, and even local bias, and the American people, he thought, had waited with great forbearance for the time when constitutional rights would be respected without regard to race, color, creed or party. If the time had come when members of the Republican party through whose agency largely the existing government had been maintained, were murdered at the ballot box without fear on the part of their murderers of punishment, were driven from their homes by outrage and terror, and that black and white alike were subjected to ostracism and injustice, and as a party disfranchised, then, indeed, was a patient inquiry demanded and a full, open and manly assertion that rights and equalities should be maintained and enforced everywhere.

If the Bopiah resolutions were the end of the Democratic party south, then, indeed, was the war a failure. They seemed to him the very germ of despotism and barbarity. And yet he was assured by a gentleman friendly to them, that they were the creed of nine-tenths of the party in power in Mississippi. It was right that the ground work of opinions so utterly repugnant to republican institutions should be known.

"In this investigation," he said, "I would seek every palliative excuse for the conduct that the people complained of, I would give to their motives and natural feelings, making in their situations the most charitable construction; I would give to them all the political power they ever enjoyed, and without unkindness or pains or penalties, or even reproaches, I would extend to them every right, favor or facility enjoyed by any citizen in any part of our country, but when this concession is made, then I would demand that in the stead of their control the freedom and equality of rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and laws to all citizens, white or black, native or naturalized, poor or rich, ignorant or learned, Republican or Democrat, shall be secured by the state government, but when these rights and privileges shall be asserted and maintained by the national government. Upon this issue I would appeal to every generous-minded man, to every lover of his country, to every one who wishes to enjoy his own rights by his own deeds, free from embarrassment, to stand by those who, yielding to others the protection of laws in the enjoyment of equal rights, will demand the same rights for themselves and their associates."

Senator Mahone then addressed the senate in favor of the resolution.

On the conclusion of Senator Mahone's remarks calls for a vote were heard, and the chair announcing the question to be on agreeing to the resolution, a demand for the yeas and nays was made. Without remark from any Democratic senator, the matter was brought to a vote and the resolution passed by yeas 29.

Senator Logan called up and had passed a joint resolution, appropriating \$11,000 for the improvement of the post office near Rock Island arsenal.

Senator Voorhees offered the following, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on post-offices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of admitting all newspapers, periodicals, and their printed reading matter to the mails free of postage, the committee to report by bill or otherwise.

The senate resolved to attend the funeral ceremonies of Representative Mackey in the hall of the house to-morrow afternoon.

The senate then took up the house resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the maintenance of destitute Indians at Crow agency and elsewhere. An amendment increasing the amount to \$100,000 was agreed to. The joint resolution, thus amended, passed.

The senate passed house bills making an appropriation of \$3,750,000 for the rebate on the tax on tobacco and \$21,965 for expenses of the legislature of New Mexico.

Senator Bayard called up the bill making the special order for to-day, providing a method of settling incomplete titles to Mexican land grants. The lands affected are those derived by the United States from the Republic of Mexico and now embraced within the territory of New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona and Utah, and the states of Nevada and Colorado. A long debate followed, but the matter went over without action. After an executive session. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Pettibone offered a resolution which was adopted unanimously, providing that the funeral ceremonies of the late E. W. Mackey of South Carolina, be held in this hall to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and directing the clerk to invite the members of the senate to be present.

Mr. Brochard presented a petition of 2,835 citizens of St. Louis, asking for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Referred.

The speaker of the house a communication from the secretary of war in response to the resolution calling for information as to the average number of commissioned officers in the army between the 4th of March, 1857, and the 4th of March, 1877, and the 4th of March, 1881. The secretary states that during the first period the average number of commissioned officers was 1,066, of whom 67 were tried by court martial and 39 convicted. During the second period the average number was 2,474, of whom 150 were tried by court martial and 122 convicted.

Instead of forty per cent, and thirty-five per cent, as at present, on blankets, flannels, hats of wool and knit goods, duty is to be reduced one-half, and on women and children's wearing apparel from forty-five cents per pound, and forty cents ad valorem, to twenty-five cents per pound.

Bills were introduced as follows: Mr. Washburn, for authorizing the con-

struction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul.

Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, to prevent the adulteration of sugar and molasses.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to authorize the title of a newspaper to be copyrighted.

Mr. Bennett, to prevent the intermarriage of the white and negro races in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, the better to secure the stability of paper currency. It provides that the uncovered paper currency of the United States, consisting of national bank notes and United States notes, shall be limited to \$100,000,000 except as hereafter provided. All paper currency, in excess of \$100,000,000 shall be in the form of gold and silver certificates. When any national bank shall surrender its circulation and the same shall not be taken up by the other national banks the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be issued the first day of each month the amount of United States notes, and the annual net reduction with banks circulated in the preceding months, provided the banks shall be entitled to a circulation equal per value of the bonds deposited as security for such circulation. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to add every year in the months of March and Sept. to the value of the increased paper currency (to be taken at \$700,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1884 such sum, and no more, as according to the best attainable data shall keep the proportion between the uncovered currency and the population, at the rate which existed between \$100,000,000 and the population of the United States on the 31st of January, 1884, and which volume shall be the limit from year to year of such uncovered currency. It is further provided, that a part of the uncovered currency consisting of United States notes shall be redeemable in coin at the sub-treasury in New York when presented in \$100 or over.

Mr. Oehlert, for appropriating \$22,000 for the purchase of additional ground on which to erect a public building at Galveston.

Mr. Brents, for making Seattle and Tacoma ports of delivery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At the meeting of the house committee on bankruptcy and currency the resolution of Representative Hunt, introduced last Tuesday, was discussed, and with an amendment offered by Representative Wilkins, adopted nine to four. Those opposed were Buckner, Miller (Texas), Tappé and Brumm. The resolution, as amended, declared that the public welfare demanded that the benefit of the national banking system be substantially preserved and continued for the time being, provided that this resolution can not be construed to be a declaration in favor of a perpetuation of the public debt.

VANDERBILT SERENE.

He Believes Stocks Have Reached Bottom Figures and Must Advance—No Fears of Hostile Legislation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—William H. Vanderbilt, in an interview with a Commercial Advertiser reporter, says: I think the good stocks are selling as low as they ought to sell, and they should advance. The advance so far is genuine and healthy. Some stocks may advance with too much rapidity, and this may cause a reaction in some cases, but my opinion is that inside of thirty days everybody will be grabbing for stocks and by that time full confidence will be restored. I think the bottom has been reached, and that from now on there will be a good steady rise. It may take a few weeks yet fully to restore public confidence, but I think that time is fast approaching. My roads are not only paying dividends but earning them, and I don't concern myself about new roads entering the field as competitors.

"Do you anticipate any important legislation at Albany or Washington bearing upon the roads?" "I can only say the people are not going to expect transportation for nothing, but at fair, reasonable prices there is no reason why a man who has money in roads should not get good returns for his investments, as much so as by the ownership of an apple stand. We all have to live, and the man who owns railroad bonds or merchandise or anything else depends upon the amount of his sales and the profit he derives. I therefore have no fears that any legislation will be attempted which will work to the injury of the roads."

LASKER'S FUNERAL.

The Imposable Ceremonies at the Burial of the Deceased Statesman.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The funeral of Lasker was carried out in accordance with the programme. Twenty thousand people joined in the procession to the cemetery, and it is estimated that hundreds of thousands lined the streets along which the procession passed, notwithstanding the snow storm. There was not the slightest attempt at anti-Semitic demonstration by the secessionist party. Lasker's family intend to offer thanks to the congress of the United States for the honor paid to his deceased father. The funeral was held in the presence of the whole intellectual elite of Berlin, but no member of the ministry was present, which was considered significant. While all the Liberal papers devoted columns to the event the Nord-Deutscher Zeitung dismissed it with a half dozen lines in the obscurest corner. Herr Knapp in an address said, that Lasker was such a practical politician that even Prince Bismarck was unable to do without his assistance. When Lasker refused his co-operation, it was always from important grounds, without any trace of personal prejudice. As showing his indelible quality, Knapp recalled the remark of the American physician who performed the post mortem examination, that his fatal illness was probably traceable to the fact that Lasker had resumed his parliamentary duties when he had scarcely recovered from a severe typhoid fever. Knapp concluded, "That high deeds can never die, thy wreath fade not."

HOSEWHIPPING AT MOORHEAD.

A Young Woman Goes for Capt. Mullet for an Alleged Scandal.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] There was quite a sensation at Moorhead to-day over the horsewhipping of Capt. Mullet, of Glyndon, by Mrs. Jewett, growing out of a scandal and alleged blackmail matter. The woman met him at the depot and followed him around the train and into the car, where he fell and she continued to lash him till the train started, when the conductor told her to stop. She said that was enough for the time, but she would be ready for more when he returned on Thursday.

The Fargo Libel Suit. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] FARGO, D. T., Jan. 29.—The libel case was given to the jury at 5 this evening and at midnight the jury is still out.

STOCK GOSSIP.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKETS ON WALL STREET.

Active Buying and a General Improvement in Prices of the Leading Shares.

New York, Jan. 29.

Governments—Firm. Railways—There was a firm tone to railroad bonds, with further improvement in prices. A good investment demand prevails for leading issues and disposition to buy is on the increase. There was a large business done in West Shore Firsts and prices advanced on reports of negotiations with Vanderbilt for the control of the property, but none of the stories put about could be verified.

State Bonds—In state bonds Missouri 6's of 1894 sold at 104; Alabama, class A, at 81, and Arkansas, Five Year issue, at 20.

Stocks—Speculation was active and buoyant during the greater part of the day and a further general advance in prices was established. Operators on the bull side manifested increased confidence and bought freely throughout the day. Dealings were unusually well distributed and the entire list participated in the improvement. This rise in prices caused some of the smaller shorts to cover, but it is believed leading bears have not yet taken in shorts. The only important reaction occurred at opening and again about 2, prices falling off 3/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. The last dealing was occasioned by reports that rates on Union Pacific had not yet been restored, the reports having arisen from miscommunication of dispatches sent east by Commissioner Vining. After close of business it became known that Commissioner Vining's telegrams simply stated the companies were to use classifications of trunk lines instead of Union Pacific, as classification is different. It also announces that rates have been restored and matters were working harmoniously. The change in the temper of speculation is steadily bringing in outside orders to buy stocks. Commission brokers to-day report the largest business had not yet been restored. The removal of all restraints from the Northern Pacific system has relieved the market of the incubus which has been hanging over it for some time past, and to this is due in no small degree the improving tendency of affairs on the Stock Exchange. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba was a feature of dealings, having sold up from 89 1/2 to 95 1/2. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville and Union Pacific were also conspicuous for strength. In the afternoon Oregon Navigation fell off to 93, against 100 earlier in the day. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba sold down to 90 1/2 just previous to the close. Louisville & Nashville, Kansas & Texas, Texas Pacific and Pacific Mail were in active demand, and rapidly advancing quotations. This changed the market again and speculations left off strong. As compared with the close of last night prices were 3/4 to 2 per cent. higher. Alton & Terre Haute advanced 1 per cent, to 91, and Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred 2 1/2 per cent to 94 1/2. Oregon Improvement fell off to 45, rallied to 48, and closed at 47. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba was another instance to-day of stocks that had been overvalued, without attracting much attention at the time, until the shorts attempted to cover, when they did in this case to-day. Thursday it sold at 84 1/2 and last night it advanced to 88 1/2, opening this morning at 89 1/2, advanced to 95 1/2, and in the afternoon sold successively at 93, 95 1/2 and 90 1/2, the greater part of 6,000 shares sold to-day, however, being above 93.

The Mail and Express says: The present bull interest in the market is the strongest which has existed for over two years. The same paper says it is known that the Oregon Navigation Company, after deducting 70,000 sold on Saturday to the syndicate, are understood to be 142,027 shares of Oregon Railway & Navigation, 123,790 of Northern Pacific preferred, and 172,944 of Northern Pacific common. The value of these at prices this afternoon, say 93 for Oregon Railway & Navigation and 47 for Northern Pacific common, would be \$23,446,860; and the aggregate would be \$24,466,860. The latest rumor intimates that a special meeting of the directors of all companies of the Northern Pacific system will be held within ten days, at which certain resignations will be accepted, to be replaced by the names of Sage, Gould, Field and two prominent railroad men, one of whom is connected with the Southwestern system and the other with the Union Pacific railroad.

The transactions aggregated 500,000 shares: Central Pacific 5,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 85,000; Denver & Rio Grande 4,000; New York, Lake Erie & Western 12,000; Kansas & Texas 8,000; Lake Shore 18,000; Louisville & Nashville 18,000; Missouri Pacific 16,000; New York Central 6,000; Northern Pacific 40,000; Oregon Railway & Navigation 47,000; Philadelphia & Reading 8,000; Chicago & Western 12,000; Kansas & Texas 12,000; Union Pacific 54,000; Western Union Telegraph 18,000; Canadian Pacific 6,000; Oregon Transcontinental 50,000.

MINING STOCKS.

There was a small volume of business in the mining market during the forenoon, and the active interest recently developed appears to be gradually dying out. Yeres was steady, Fatigue Definet selling 20 1/2, Consolidated Virginia 27 1/2, Consolidated Pacific 60, Mono 130, Sonora 11 and Tioga 25. An odd lot of 47 shares of Northern Belle sold at 14.

ACCIDENTAL HAPPENINGS.

A Merchant, His Wife and Two Daughters Supposed to be Frozen on the Green Mountains. V.—A Fatal Railway Accident.

MISSING.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—J. M. Riford, merchant, of Mariab, Vt., with his wife and two daughters, started for Warren, Vt., on January 11, to visit his father. He had a good team of horses. The party have not since been heard from, and it is feared they either broke through the ice on Lake Champlain, or were frozen to death under the snow on the Green mountains.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 29.—The west bound passenger train on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway from here at 5:00 this morning ran into a rock on the track about twenty miles from here, and a serious wreck was the consequence. The engineer, Dick Sures, was killed, and fireman Boatsie was fatally injured, and a brakeman was seriously injured.

BAD SNOWDRIFT.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—A gravel train, switching on the Boston & Albany road, was struck by a freight train. Twenty-nine cars were derailed, and more or less damaged, but no persons hurt.

KILLED BY A FALL.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 29.—Thomas O. Richards, superintendent of Ball Run coal company, fell to the bottom of a slope 200 yards, and was instantly killed.

Paris is again enjoying Italian opera after an interval of several years.

CRIMES.

Heavy Burglary at Chicago—A Railroad Man Shot on His Accents—Capture of Crooks Near Cleveland—Suicide.

A BIG HAIL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—While S. Levein, proprietor of the Sixth street jewelry store, was absent this morning and his wife was in a room in the rear of the store, a thief entered and carried off jewelry valued at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Mrs. Levein discovered a mulatto at work on the safe, and was driven back into the room at the point of a pistol. The robbers then escaped.

ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—Geo. C. Buchanan, head of well known whisky firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., was arrested to-day on an attachment from the United States court for contempt, in not appearing as requested by the rules issued to him, as purchaser of the property in litigation. He paid \$200 into court and was released.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 29.—Willis Hall yesterday deliberately shot and killed James Cherry, a farmer living at Jones Creek, 6 miles from Carthage. Cherry's son and daughter witnessed the shooting. Hall was arrested.

THE DEATH WATCH SET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A death watch has been placed upon Wm. Conroy, whose execution is fixed for February 8th, for the murder of Peter Keenan, whom he (Conroy) while a policeman, on duty, and drunk, shot and clubbed to death.

ON HIS DOWNWARD WAY.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 29.—The Union Market National bank, has placed the case of the absconding cashier, Abbott, in the hands of detectives. A description of him has been telegraphed all over the country. The facts coming to light show that Abbott has been going steadily downward, last August he used \$800 or \$900 of the bank's money for his own purposes, and learning the bank examiner was about to make an investigation drew a check, signing the name of Luther, Bent & Co., a firm in the furniture business.

FATAL QUARREL.

HAVESVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—During a difficulty over an account between R. S. Bruner, clerk in a dry goods store, and Charles Newman, the latter was stabbed and soon died. Bruner fled to Indiana, but was captured and brought back.

SUICIDE.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Jan. 29.—Martin Sellers, of this place, was summoned to testify against C. O. Cain, charged with murder, and being tried at Albion. He remarked that he would kill himself rather than testify. Shortly afterwards he went to his room and shot himself, dying instantly.

LARGE LOOT OBTAINED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The safe in the post-office at Blue Island, one of the southern suburbs of this city, was blown open last night, and in addition to the stamps and money of the postoffice, some township funds, stored in the safe, was also carried off. The value of the plunder secured by the thieves is placed at \$15,000.

ADULTERIOUS.

MONTECAL, Jan. 29.—Abbe Chubert was fined \$20 or two months imprisonment for kissing Mrs. Bezean, his landlady, while in bed.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The morning papers state that Samuel A. Medory, for a number of years paymaster of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad has been relieved. His accounts are said to be short. The officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad refuse to say how much shortage there is in his account. He was all right in September last when the books were examined. He claims to have paid out money without taking proper vouchers and that when this is corrected all will be right. The officers have no fear of sustaining any loss on his account.

CROOKS ARRESTED.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—The police of this city have been working for some time to break up an organized gang of burglars, which has been operating here and elsewhere in northern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. An important arrest was made Friday morning. Acting upon information extracted from the prisoner fifteen crooks were arrested this morning and large quantities of stolen property recovered. The officers are scouring the surrounding country for the rest of the gang. NO NEW LIGHT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The coroner's jury to-day began an investigation of the mysterious Amelia Olson murder. No new light has thus far been thrown on the case. The county physician testified she had not been outraged.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Interesting Items from the South—Belief That Egypt is a Good Measure of the Funeral of Black—A Good Measure.

SOUDAN ITEMS.

the season given by the lord lieutenant, owing to Lord Rosemore's recent suspension from magistrical functions.

CIRCULATION FORBIDDEN.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The circulation is forbidden in France of a book, containing articles from Nonville Revue because it is grossly libelous of the German imperial family.

CONFIDENCE IN ROYALTY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Times in a leading article says, the fact that Baron Rothschild has lent the khedive £1,000,000, implies the confidence that the financiers of England have taken a hand and will see very safely through her troubles. England cannot resist now without exposing Egypt to a looser condition of anarchy than that which prevailed under Arabi Pasha.

LEITER'S MARCH.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Permission to erect a monument to Luther at Riga was refused by the Russian authorities.

NIHILISTIC BOINGS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—Soboleff, an officer of the gen'd'armes, sent to Kharkoff by Col. Sudeikin to investigate nihilism, was assassinated on the 26th. The police discovered a plot for an uprising of peasants in Little Russia, and also a scheme for putting a stop to the czar's bread. Many arrests have been made.

Exchange Business Proceedings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The produce exchange grain trade has adopted a new grade in corn "rejected." It was agreed that the managers call for a ballot to decide the question of extending the closing hour of the grain trade. In the meantime the exchange adopted a memorial to congress recommending a less severe punishment than death for the crime of wilfully casting away a vessel, where only the property is affected, as a conviction under the present law is almost impossible. Another memorial to congress prays for the removal of ten per cent. additional duty exacted on the withdrawal of goods from a warehouse after one year, extending the term that goods may remain in a warehouse from one year to three years, before being sold. Also providing that duties be asked on the quantity withdrawn from warehouse.

Elected Again.

DES MOINES, Jan. 29.—The house election for United States senator to-day gave, Allison 50, Hall 45, Cook 1. The final election will occur to-morrow at noon. The reason for this action was the defect in the former election law requiring the election to occur on the second Tuesday after organization. The permanent organization of the present legislature was effected on Tuesday, the 16th, therefore the 22d was the first Tuesday after organization. The election to-day is simply for the purpose of making a sure thing.

The senate joint resolution favoring an appropriation for the Hempen canal was passed by a vote of 44 to 10. The vote of the United States senator resigned, Allison 35, Hall 7, Kinne 1.

A Speculation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 29.—H. B. Claffin & Co., purchased the stock of Donald, who assigned, and which is contained in Rochester, Oswego, and the Mexico stores, and also the Rochester store, for \$175,200, or \$200 more than would be received at the lowest bids.

The French Must Give in Now.

GENEVA, Pa., Jan. 29.—Last night twenty-seven men met and formed a secret oath-bound brotherhood, not to buy any French goods and to boycott all dealers selling them, until the embargo on pork was taken off.

NATHAN FORD

Gives Special Bargains in KNABE and FISCHER PIANOS

Clough & Warren Organs.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mount Saint Joseph's ACADEMY

For the Education of Young Ladies

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Parents desiring to place their daughters in a first class school, will do well to investigate the claims of this institution. To the present building, which is both spacious and beautiful, a large addition is being erected, which will contain music, exhibition and recreation halls. The course of studies in the different departments is thorough, nothing being omitted that is necessary to impart a finished education. The musical department comprises a thorough course for graduation in Theory and Practice. Every advantage is afforded to those who wish to pursue a special course in painting; general instructions in drawing are given in class-rooms. For particular apply to SISTER SUPERIOR. 8544

CLOTHIERS.

A Valuable Dog Lost!

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Largest Array

OF FIRST GRADE PIANOS!