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LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A BROOKLYN MAN WANTS THE GOVERNMENT TO RUN THE NEWSPAPERS.

A Lively Tilt Between Senators Call and Paddock—No Action on the Cabinet Nominations—Don M. Dickinson Arrives in Washington—Blair's Educational Bill Unanimously Reported in the Senate—The House Committee on Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Ingalls wrote a tart letter the other day to a Boston firm that wanted him to push a bill for the prevention of adulteration of lard, in which he declared that it was his intention to introduce a measure for the protection of all sorts of groceries. In fact, he said, Congress ought to establish a new executive department, known as the Department of Groceries, and its head should be a member of the Cabinet and officially styled the Secretary of Pork and Molasses. It was probably in the line of this sort of legislation that he laid before the Senate to-day a bill and memorial of Morris Kranskopf of 108 Prospect street, Brooklyn, who proposes that the Government shall engage actively in the newspaper business. Mr. Kranskopf says that "the private proprietorship of a newspaper is, in fact, an individual dynasty. The press rules everything. The press tries an offender against the laws, and the judicial trial which follows is only a matter of form. The press professes to be a pure mirror of impurity and a good recorder of evil things, while it is in fact but Cæsar's female plying her vocation around the throne." He proposes that the President of the United States shall confer with the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Supreme Court, and the Postmaster-General, with the view of devising the most practical means of establishing, controlling, and regulating a journal to be known as the *United States Mail Press*. Like the postal telegraph, it is to be established in the large cities first, and then its publication is to be extended to every Post Office district in the country. To the advertising end of the business he pays more attention than to the news part. The New York papers, he says, charge now from 15 cents to $5 a line for advertisements, whereas the *United States Mail Press* could be published by the Government, and every advertisement be given, say, a circulation of 600,000, at a charge of not more than 5 cents a line. The bill is careful, of course, to provide for the exclusion of all unclean and improper advertisements. The Postmaster in each district shall receive advertisements, and it shall be his duty to accept or reject them as he considers them fit for publication or not, but his judgment shall not be final. The advertiser is not left at the mercy of the Postmaster, for if he desires to insert an advertisement of say two lines at 5 cents a line, and if the Postmaster of the district objects to it, the advertiser may appeal to the United States District Court for that district, and have the Judge of that court decide upon the propriety or otherwise of the advertisement. "An advertisement," he argues, "is a species of letter communication, and therefore the publication of advertisements is well within the province of the Post Office Department." Private newspapers—that is, newspapers published by private individuals and not by the Government—will be permitted in certain cases to print advertisements at a charge of not more than ten cents a line for a circulation of 600,000, and every private journalist, like every other public officer, will be sworn and put under heavy bonds to do his duty faithfully to publish no lies in his paper, to publish all the news without any discrimination, and to refrain from giving any color to it that his prejudices might suggest. At present, he says, reporters are in the habit of saying the thing that isn't, and of putting the dagger edge on certain personal items. Under the new law each United States District Attorney shall be responsible in his respective district for the proper conduct of the press therein, and shall report annually to the Attorney-General on the condition of the press as he finds it, and the President of the United States shall communicate thereon to Congress.

There was quite a lively tilt in the Senate to-day between Senator Call of Florida and Senator Paddock of Nebraska, the latter aided by several of his Republican colleagues. It is an old habit of Senator Call's to insist on having printed in full in the *Record* memorials and other papers which he presents in the Senate. This morning he introduced a memorial from citizens of Utah relative to the admission of the territory into the Union, and asked that it be printed in full in the *Record*.

"I object," shouted Van Wyck's successor, Mr. Paddock.

"Oh, no," said John Sherman, "that can't go in."

Mr. Cullom of Illinois also objected, and Mr. Call became quite nettled. Senator Butler came to his relief, and, scowling fiercely at the Republican Senators, advised Mr. Call to either have the memorial printed or read it himself. This he had the right to do, and all the Senators shuddered to think that he might really read it. They knew that the Florida Senator was capable of doing it, for they remembered that once, in the Forty-ninth Congress, being refused the privilege of printing in the *Record* a purely private paper, he consumed the entire day in reading it, "as a part of his remarks," and thus secured it a place in the *Record*.

It is customary in the Senate to print in full communications from State Legislatures, and Mr. Call intimated that his paper was such a document. Mr. Paddock denied it, and said that it came from members of the Mormon Church, and as such was a communication to be treated with great distrust. The Republican Senators applauded Mr. Paddock's stand, and Mr. Call insisted that they were throttling the voices of two hundred thousand American citizens.

Mr. Butler again called out: "Read it yourself, Call," but for some reason the Florida Senator did not seem disposed to do this, but repeated that it was a document that could properly be spread at length in the *Record*. The Democratic Senators told him to stick to his position, and he did so.

All this debate was entirely out of order, and President Ingalls now interposed to put a stop to it. Senator Paddock insisted on his objection, but said he would consider the subject of memorial during the night, and perhaps if it was less mischievous than he supposed, he might withdraw his objection to-morrow. Senator Paddock was, until quite recently, a member of the Utah Commission, and has very slight belief in the sincerity of the promise of good citizenship on the part of members of the Mormon Church.

Representative O'Donnell of Michigan, who originally introduced the bill to pension the widow and children of Lieut. Henry S. Harrington, who was killed with Gen. Custer, has succeeded in having the name of the widow restored to the pension roll, after a long suspension. It will be remembered that Mrs. Harrington, after a disappearance lasting three years, was recently found wandering in the wilds of Texas seeking her husband, whom she imagined was still alive. Meantime, as the pension was unclaimed, her name was placed on the suspended list. Upon Mr. O'Donnell's representations the Pension Office will pay the pension for if she is sane, or to a commission if she is found to be of unsound mind.

The reading of opinions in the United States Supreme Court to-day occupied only twenty minutes, and no decisions of general importance were rendered. A motion was made by the Attorney-General of Massachusetts to advance the case of that State against the Western Union Telegraph Company. This case involves the validity and constitutionality of any tax assessed under the tax system of Massachusetts upon telegraph companies which accepted the aid provided for in an act of Congress approved July 24, 1866, and entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes." The Western Union Company maintains that the system of taxation under which the tax complained of is assessed as a franchise tax is unconstitutional and illegal. The amount of money directly involved is about $40,000, but the same questions are raised by the tax systems of a number of other States.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands held its first meeting to-day. The bill relating to the forfeiture of certain Oregon wagon road land grants was ordered to be favorably reported, with an amendment referring the questions involved to the courts for investigation and declaring a forfeiture of unearned lands. Favorable reports were also ordered on the bill to pay California five per centum of the proceeds of public land sales within her borders, and on that to enable California to take other school lands in lieu of such school lands set apart by existing law as are found to be mineral lands. The bill to repeal the preemption timber culture and desert land acts, and amend the homestead law was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Dolph, Paddock, and Cockrell.

The following are among the new nominations of Postmasters sent to the Senate to-day: Orlando Currier, Hallowell, Maine; Thomas F. Lyons, Canton, Mass.; Henry A. Pope, Milton, Mass.; Joseph M. Hollywood, Brockton, Mass.; Robert A. Scott, Friendship, N. Y.; Gilbert R. Lindsay, Rahway, N. J., and Wm. Lee, St. Paul.

The President has decided to appoint Stephen A. DeWolfe to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, in the place of Judge Galbraith, whose term has expired.

The agent in this country of the Government of Dutch Guiana, South America, has urged Congressman Townshend to include that country in his proposition for the establishment of an American Customs Union or Zollverein, and informing him that his Government is strongly in favor of such an arrangement with this country. Mr. Townshend said to-day that since he first introduced his proposition in Congress about four years ago, the sentiment in its favor has grown to be quite general in all the countries on this continent. The movement is strengthened by the number of Senators and Representatives who have during the last two years introduced bills and resolutions in Congress having this object in view. Mr. Townshend expresses himself as confident of favorable action in this Congress and of the ultimate success of his scheme.

Special Agent Tingle, in charge of the Sea Islands of Alaska, estimates that 30,000 sealskins have been unlawfully taken during the past year, and on the basis of ten seals killed or mortally wounded by these marauders for each skin they secure, the number of seals killed by them during the year is placed at 300,000. He asks for a thirty-ton steam yacht in which to pursue the marauders.

Senator Saulsbury to-day reintroduced his bill of last session to require that a residence of three years shall be necessary before an alien can declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and of two years additional before he shall have the right to vote or hold office. It also requires that applicants for citizenship shall write their names in English on their petitions, and further provides that no person having the power of speech shall be admitted to citizenship who cannot speak the English language.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was a short one. Nothing whatever was done with the three impending important nominations of Messrs. Lamar, Vilas, and Dickinson, and no reference was made to them. There was a general feeling early in the day among Senators and others that some action would be had. The Judiciary Committee was in session before 12 o'clock, all the members being present except Mr. Evarts, who has not yet returned from New York. At this meeting of the committee it was decided to postpone action on the nominations of Messrs. Lamar and Vilas until after the holiday recess. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, and Pugh, was appointed to consider them in the mean time. Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin has, it is understood, decided to postpone any action on the nomination of Don M. Dickinson to be Postmaster-General until those of Messrs. Lamar and Vilas are considered. He does not think it would be desirable to confirm Mr. Dickinson's nomination to an office which Mr. Vilas now occupies, and if no action were taken the latter gentleman would be out of office for a few weeks. It is therefore quite probable that the three nominations will not be taken up until after the holiday recess.

A large-sized boulder seems to have fallen down on the track over which Col. Richard C. Parsons of Cleveland was travelling toward his old station, the marshalship of the Supreme Court. On the order book of the court for Dec. 16, 1872, there appears the acceptance of Col. Parsons's resignation, next the appointment of John G. Nicolay, and following it this significant memorandum:

Ordered, That the marshal of this court be required to reside in the city of Washington, and that he is expected during his continuance in office to engage in no other business than attention to the duties of the marshalship.

The contemporaneous diagram is easily procurable. Col. Parsons had a habit during his former six years' incumbency of making his office a brokers' resort, and at times exhibited his bonds as evidence of his thrift. It was the same Parsons who inveigled Garfield into the De Golyer pavement scandal. Justice Stanley Matthews is said to be pushing Parsons, but he will have to drop him.

Representative Ashbel P. Fitch, Gen. Vieles's successor in the House, has been trying to find out the sentiment of his constituents regarding the best way of reducing taxation. He recently sent about three hundred letters to manufacturers of tobacco and cigars in his district, inviting suggestions as to what ought to be done with the internal tax on tobacco. He has received nearly two hundred answers, and is more in the dark than he was in the beginning. Those who want the tax taken off entirely or reduced outnumber those who want the tax left as it is by just one vote. There is a wide difference of opinion among the manufacturers who recommend legislation. Some want the tax repealed entirely, others want a big reduction, and still others a very small one.

Pension bills were introduced in the Senate to-day as follows: By Mr. Wilson of Iowa—Granting pensions for utter helplessness to persons who have lost an arm near the shoulder and a leg above the knee, or who have sustained a disability equivalent thereto; by Mr. Manderson—Granting pensions graded according to length of imprisonment to all Union prisoners of war confined in Southern prisons for more than sixty days; by Mr. Sherman—That all persons on the pension rolls for loss of limb shall be entitled to receive arrears of pension from date of discharge or disability.

Speaker Carlisle to-day announced the appointment of the Committee on Rules as follows: The Speaker, Messrs. Randall of Pennsylvania, Mills of Texas, Reed of Maine, and Converse of Illinois. The committee met immediately after adjournment this afternoon, and there was a short discussion on the proposed amendments to the rules, but no action was taken. The committee will meet again to-morrow.

Mr. William Walter Phelps denies that he has ever thought of buying or establishing a newspaper in Jersey City or anywhere else.

Mr. Dibble of South Carolina offered a resolution in the House to-day referring to the Committee on Appropriations the reports of the Court of Claims on the French spoliation claims, with instructions to that committee to report all claims which have been decided favorably to the claimants in the General Deficiency bill. Mr. Dibble said that the amount involved in the spoliation claims, according to the best estimate he could make, was about $10,000,000. The amount involved in his resolution was only $448,000. Mr. Blount could see no reason why these claims should be placed in any more favorable position than any other claims, since the act referring the spoliation claims to the Court of Claims expressly declared that the report of the Court should not be considered in the light of a judgment, but merely as advisory to Congress. Mr. Reed of Maine thought that, after having kept the claimants waiting for nearly eighty years, Congress ought now to make no more dilatory opposition to the claims, but ought to come squarely up to the yes or no answer. After further debate the previous question was ordered—yeas, 163; nays, 84—and the resolution was accepted.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire again reported his Educational bill to-day, with the unanimous endorsement of the Committee on Education. It contains only one slight change from the bill as it passed the Senate last session. It provides for the total appropriation of $79,000,000 to be expended in eight years. Mr. Blair gave notice that he would to-morrow ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Senator Hoar introduced a joint resolution to-day for the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution. It provides that in addition to such other celebration as may be provided for, the centennial anniversary shall be observed by the two Houses of Congress, which shall meet in the House of Representatives; that the Chief Justice of the United States shall be be required to deliver an oration, and that the President and the Governors of the States shall be invited to be present.

Mr. Don M. Dickinson, the recently appointed Postmaster-General, arrived in the city this afternoon on the Congressional express. Mrs. Dickinson and his only child, a girl of 2 years, are with him, and he evidently intends to remain here until his nomination is confirmed by the Senate, and then take charge of the Post Office Department. Mr. Dickinson is at the Arlington Hotel, but is not registered. A friend said that he has come here this early to hire a house. He has been in New York since Thursday evening last. Mrs. Dickinson has closed their house in Detroit, and will remain at the Arlington until she secures a house. She is the daughter of a Michigan physician. She is a handsome woman, some years younger than her husband, and will make a very agreeable addition to the circle of Cabinet ladies. She is exceedingly popular in Detroit, where her home has long been a centre of social life. Mrs. Dickinson is tall, has a remarkably clear complexion, dark auburn hair, large dark eyes, and possesses great dignity, tact, and affability.

The tariff-surplus question came up in the Senate to-day. First Mr. Sherman had the President's message and accompanying documents referred to the Committee on Finance, and gave notice that after the holidays he would address the Senate on the subject. Then Mr. Pugh of Alabama offered the following and addressed the Senate in support of it:

Resolved, That the most important and pressing duty of the present session of Congress is to revise and so amend existing internal tax and tariff laws as to reduce the annual revenues to be collected therefrom to the necessary wants of the Federal Government, and no more than it needs to pay its matured debts and discharge its obligations under the laws of Congress, without crippling or derranging any American industries or business interest connected with the subject of tariff taxation, or interfering with the just rights of American working people, intended to be secured to them by the incidental effects of revenue duties, to share in the joint product of the labor and capital employed in American mining and manufacturing industries to the full measure of the difference in the cost of their labor, and the labor of those engaged in similar industries in Europe.

Resolved, That the Senate will concur in no joint resolution for the final adjournment of the present session of Congress until after the passage of such remedial laws as are specified in the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Pugh said he had never a clearer or stronger conviction than the conviction that the whiskey tax was perfectly just and wholly unobjectionable, except on the ground that it was a direct tax. He knew of no better use to which whiskey could be applied than to the production of $90,000,000 of revenue necessary to pay pensions and interest on the war debt, instead of extorting that amount from the harmless consumption of imported articles. As a general compromise he would repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco, for the sole reason that tobacco was an agricultural product, and let the tax on whiskey stand for future consideration. He would put on the free list chemicals and raw wool of all low grades, and salt, and might be willing to add other articles to the free list. He was not in favor, however, of putting iron ore on the free list. As to pig iron, he believed that a duty of $5 per ton would be ample. He said that President Cleveland had in his recent annual message shown courage and patriotism never exhibited before by any public man in his position and with his surroundings. There could be no mistake as to what the President believed to be the paramount duty of Congress. There was not a single sentence in the message that was not the truth and the whole truth.

Mr. Higgins's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following correspondence explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12, 1887.

The Hon. C. S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully tender to you my resignation of the office of Chief of the Appointment Division in your department. The duties of the office are mainly clerical, and I believe that I discharged them to the satisfaction of Mr. Manning, the late Secretary, and to your contentment, and that I have the good will of all the department officers. It has been a great pleasure to me to have had Mr. Manning's approval and yours, and I now thank you for the kindness and consideration you have always shown me. Very respectfully yours,

EUGENE HIGGINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1887.

Mr. Eugene Higgins, Chief of Division of Appointments.

SIR: Your resignation as a chief of a division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury has duly received and is hereby accepted, to take effect on the 15th day of January, 1888. It is just to add that you have performed your duties well and faithfully since you have been connected with the department. Respectfully yours, C. S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Secretary Fairchild said this afternoon that the report that the President had directed the removal of Mr. Higgins, and had, in consequence, incurred the ill will of Senator Gorman, was pure nonsense.

The People Agt. Platt.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—During the two weeks Judge Ingalls has held the Circuit Court, the case of the People agt. Platt has failed to get on the day calendar for trial. Judge Ingalls, having finished his business at the Circuit Court on Saturday, was prevailed upon to adjourn the court until to-day to enable the Governor to find some Judge who would be willing to try the cause before the meeting of the Senate. Several Judges have already refused. At the opening of the court to-day Judge Learned appeared, and said that he was there to adjourn court until to-morrow, no Judge having yet appeared. He entertained the motion of the Attorney-General to put the case on the day calendar for trial, which was opposed as being contrary to the rules and practice of the Circuit Court, and on the ground that the defendant's counsel was engaged in the trial of another cause, and could not be here. The Judge, however, said he would put the case on the trial calendar, and adjourned the court until to-morrow at 10 A. M., when it is expected that Gov. Hill will have procured some Judge.

A Theatre Performance Stopped by a Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—At 10 o'clock tonight a fire caused by spontaneous combustion started on the ton floor of Allen & Brother's furniture store at 1,209 Chestnut street, and before it could be extinguished a loss of $40,000 was caused. Allen's place is next door to the Chestnut Street Theatre, and that fact became known to the occupants of the theatre just as the curtain rose on the second act of "Erminie." While Marie Jansen was singing a song in that act Manager Nixon appeared upon the stage and in assuring words told the audience that, while there was no danger, it was deemed advisable to stop the performance. The house was then emptied quickly and without accident or incident. Some of the chorus girls became frightened and left by the stage door, but their fears were soon quieted and they returned for their street clothing.

Both Principals Killed in a Street Duel.

FARMERSVILLE, La., Dec. 19.—A most unfortunate personal difficulty occurred here this evening, by which two of the most prominent citizens of this place lost their lives. There had been bad blood between Judge J. E. Trimble and James A. Ramsey for some time, and this had been added to by a personal question involving the veracity of one or both of the men. They met this evening at the front door of J. Stein & Co.'s store. Hot words were spoken, and both drew their pistols. Five or six shots were fired, and then Judge Trimble and Mr. Ramsey were both seen to fall back dead. Both men leave families. There was a large crowd present at the time of the shooting, and it is a wonder that no one was struck by a stray bullet. Col. Ed. Jonas, brother of Collector Jonas, had a hole torn in his coat and shirt by one of the bullets.

A Bomb Thrown Into a Doctor's Room.

STANSTEAD, Que., Dec. 19.—At 1 o'clock this morning a bomb, to which a lighted fuse was attached, was thrown through a window into the dining room of Dr. Canfield's residence. Mrs. Canfield, hearing the crash and the hissing of the burning fuse, sprang out of bed and succeeded in detaching the fuse. The bomb contained sufficient giant blasting powder to wholly demolish the house and kill all the inmates. Dr. Canfield's father, who is a bailiff, has been engaged lately in serving processes for violation of the Canada temperance law, and had been threatened with violence if he did not desist.

Marked the Robber by Cutting off His Ear.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—In Laurens county last week John Dagnall, a farmer, had $500 hidden in his house and happened to mention the fact to his brother-in-law. Dagnall left home one day expecting to be absent over night, but for some reason returned late the same afternoon. During the night he awoke and found three men in his room. He seized a large bowie knife and cut off the ear of one of the robbers and stabbed him in the cheek. The others escaped. The wounded man proved to be Dagnall's brother-in-law, and he is now in the Laurens jail.

Make Your Mark.
You need, as many folks remark,
A "Rubaway" to make your mark,
Or else you'll linger in the dark.
A double-feed fountain pen that never fails. Caw's Ink and Pen Co., 189 Broadway, opposite John st.; uptown branch 204 5th av.—Adv.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A perfect preparation for children's complaints.—Adv.

When you read a clothing advertisement, always think of the London and Liverpool Clothing Company, 86 and 88 Bowery, corner Hester st.—Adv.

Rochester Lamp headquarters, 25 Warren st. and 1,201 Broadway. Thousands to select from.—Adv.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

GERMANY'S DEFENCE AGAINST THE ACCUSATIONS OF RUSSIA.

She Is Making No Move on the Frontier that Russia's Course Does Not Necessitate—Queen Victoria Ill—The Crown Prince.

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—Emperor Francis Joseph presided at the council to-day. It lasted from 1 until 3 o'clock. The council decided to grant the Minister of War a credit of 15,000,000 florins. The smallness of the grant is held to be proof that Austria does not intend to take aggressive measures.

A letter in the *Political Correspondence* from Berlin charges the Czar's entourage with misleading the Czar, and inducing him to make decisions which he would not sanction if he knew the truth. The latest proof of this state of affairs, says the letter, is the recent article of the St. Petersburg official *Military Gazette*, which reflects the false military reports submitted to the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—In pursuance of reports made by military men to the Emperor at his reception on Saturday, a refutation will be issued of the statements printed in the *Invalide Russe* of St. Petersburg, regarding the German military preparations.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in an inspired article criticising the article in the *Invalide Russe*, says:

"There was no increase of the German forces on the Russian frontier until the spring of the current year. The increase of the peace effective of continental armies originated in enormous armaments. France for some time obliged Germany to leave in the Reichsland troops which really belonged to the eastern provinces. When Russia, in 1876, transferred the bulk of her troops westward, and a tone of extreme hostility to Germany was manifested in the Russian press, Germany for the first time pushed forward some battalions and squadrons to the Eastern frontier, which until that time had been almost denuded of troops."

The article denies the accuracy of the statement of the *Invalide Russe* regarding the extension of German strategic railways to the eastward. The German system was planned, not with a view to strategy in the East, but solely for commercial purposes, to facilitate traffic between Russia and German ports on the Baltic. It is not true that the fortresses at Thorn, Posen, Dantzic, and Koenigsberg were created as a menace to Russia. Those fortresses have been long existent, and are now, as ever, the guard of the frontier. The statement that Grandenz has been converted into a camp and fortress is also pronounced incorrect. The article concludes:

"The *Invalide Russe* seeks to minimize the extent of the Russian preparations. In the autumn the Russian reserves were called out. Have they been dismissed yet? What is the object of increasing the rifle brigades? What is the meaning of the raising of cavalry regiments to six squadrons? What means the placing of batteries attached to cavalry upon a war footing? The Russian railways serve only military purposes. In the construction of fortresses Russia is exceeded only by France. With Germany all is open. Russian measures are taken with the greatest secrecy, and what cannot be quite concealed it is sought to misrepresent."

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Lord Salisbury made a speech at Derby to-day. In the course of his remarks he said that, so far as is known in diplomatic circles, there was no ground whatever for the war terror that had seized the bourses and newspapers of Europe.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 19.—In view of the uncertain political situation, preparations are being made to meet any sudden emergency. The Government will act in accord with Austria and Germany. Councils are being held, the King presiding, and the intercourse between the Government and the Austrian Minister has become active. Preparations have been completed to mobilize two army corps for concentration on the Russian frontier. The credit of $3,050,000, intended for a strategic railway between Jassy and Dorohoy, will now be kept in reserve as an emergency fund.

Moscow, Dec. 19.—No troops excepting the thirteenth division have recently moved westward of the Moscow district. The resolute tone of the *Invalide Russe* has created great enthusiasm here.

DAN DOHERTY ON TRIAL.

He Says he was Drunk, and Shot Graham Accidentally.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Daniel Doherty was placed on trial at the Old Bailey to-day for the killing of George Graham, a fellow American. After the evidence for the prosecution had been given the prisoner made a personal statement. He said that he had known Graham for fifteen years, and that they were always the best of friends. On the day the shooting occurred he and Graham had many drinks together. They talked about firearms, and he took Graham home with him to show him a revolver.

On arriving at his home the witness's wife said he was drunk. The revolver was on the mantelpiece, and he took it down and started to go out. When he reached the door the weapon went off. He called God to witness that he had never quarreled with Graham. Other evidence offered partly supported the theory that the shooting was accidental, resulting from Doherty's drunken condition. The case was adjourned.

STILL ARRESTING IRISHMEN.

Mr. Hooper Sent to Prison for Reports Printed in his Newspaper.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—John Hooper, member of Parliament for Cork, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing reports in his paper, the Cork *Herald*, of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

The police of Queenstown have warned newsmen that they will be arrested if they sell copies of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* which contain reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League.

A Sensational Rumor About the Czar.

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—A correspondence sheet published in this city asserts that it has received a cipher despatch saying that another attempt has been made on the life of the Czar, and that the Czar was wounded. It also says that a revolutionary movement has broken out in St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Nothing is known here of the reported attempt on the life of the Czar at St. Petetersburg to-day.

The Earl of Cairns Married.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Earl of Cairns was married to-day to Miss Olive Berens. A brilliant assemblage witnessed the ceremony. The Prince of Wales presented the bride with a bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires.

Several years ago the present Earl of Cairns, while Viscount Garmoyle, became engaged to Miss Fortescue, an actress. His engagement met with great opposition from his family, and led to breaking off the match. Viscount Garmoyle was sent away on a trip around the world, and Miss Fortescue recovered £10,000 damages for blighted affections. The young man, after his return home, vainly paid court to Miss Adele Grant. Several weeks ago Queen Victoria presented to the Earl's bride elect, Miss Berens, her customary present to brides, an India shawl.

Count Perponcher Resigns.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Count Perponcher, whose wife was said to have been implicated in the sending of the forged documents to the Czar, has resigned his office of Chief Marshal of the Imperial Household.

His retirement is connected with the imperial banquet given to the Czar during his visit to Berlin, on which occasion Prince Bismarck did not receive the place corresponding with his rank, opposite the Czar. Count Perponcher afterward went to Friedrichsruhe for the purpose of explaining how the mistake happened, but Prince Bismarck refused to receive him. Count Perponcher was also mortified by a semi-official communication he received on the subject.

The Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, Dec. 19.—The German Crown Prince remained indoors to-day, the weather being cold and windy. The small growth recently discovered in the Prince's throat is decreasing in size.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The *Medical News* this afternoon received this cablegram from Sir Morell Mackenzie:

"A growth the size of a split pea exists on the left ventricular band of the Crown Prince's throat, but it does not look malignant. The October growth is much diminished in size and the ulcer on it has cicatrized. The swelling of the glands is quite gone, and there is no œdema."

Queen Victoria Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Queen is indisposed. She caught cold on Friday while in London.

WANT MORE RAPID TRANSIT.

West Side Men Exchange Views and Set a Committee at Work.

What was described in the call as an informal meeting to discuss rapid transit for the west side was held last evening in one of the parlors of the Murray Hill Hotel. It was a meeting of representatives of a large amount of real estate, whether measured by values or by lots. The owners may not all have been there, but the agents were. They included Frederick Kissam, representing the Astors, J. B. Alden, Harvey Harnett, and George L. Lespinasse.

Dwight H. Olmstead presided. Mr. Lespinasse compared the London underground road with the New York elevated, and concluded that nothing but an elevated railroad would pay, and therefore nothing else would be built.

Mr. Hazzard, a London engineer and railroad man, said that the London underground road was chiefly useful in showing how an underground road should not be built. But a perfect underground road was the only way to get the permanent relief needed in New York.

Mr. Benjamin Baird said that the only way out of the difficulty was to raise the elevated roads another story, and run through trains on the top tracks.

O. B. Potter advocated an elevated road through Central Park, just far enough east of Eighth avenue to be out of the way of residents there.

Lawson N. Fuller agreed enthusiastically with this idea, and thought that public opinion could be educated up to it.

Mr. Harnett said that he thought that public opinion might be educated up to it if the request for the franchise was accompanied by an offer of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000.

A committee of twenty-five was appointed to see what can be done.

DIED IN THE DENTIST'S ROOM.

A Boy Bleeds to Death whose Tooth has Just Been Pulled.

Eleven-year-old Alexander Sachs called at the New York Dispensary, in Centre street, at 12¾ o'clock yesterday, to have a tooth drawn. He took his place among those in waiting, and when his turn came was called into the operating room. Dental Surgeon Joseph Fournier found that there was an abscess at the root of the diseased tooth. He extracted the tooth without difficulty, but the boy, who had been suffering intensely during the examination, fell back exhausted from the shock. Streams of blood instantly gushed from his mouth, and the strenuous efforts of the surgeon to plug the cavity and stop the blood were unavailing.

The surgeon called in Chief Physician George E. Moore, who plugged the cavity and administered hypodermically the heart stimulants required. But the blood continued to flow, the boy grew momentarily weaker, and died from loss of blood at 1:10 P. M.

Simon Sachs, the boy's father, removed the remains to his home at 70 Baxter street.

Surgeons Furnier says that enlargement and weakening of the blood vessels at the base of the tooth had made the boy unusually liable to hemorrhage. The inquest will be held to-day before Coroner Levy.

NUTTALL SAYS HE WAS FLEECED.

Somebody Got $128.50 Out of Him for "Fees of the District Attorney's Office."

The Rev. J. B. Nels of 417 Clinton street, Brooklyn, showed District Attorney Martine yesterday a letter written on Mr. Martine's office letter paper, directing John Nuttall, to whom the letter was directed, to come to the District Attorney's office on Dec. 9. The letter was signed J. H. Nichols. The Rev. Mr. Nels told Mr. Martine that he had learned from Mr. Nuttall that Mr. Nuttall paid $128.50 as "fees" in the District Attorney's office when he was recently arraigned for grand larceny, and that Mr. Nuttall understood that one of the Assistant District Attorneys was to have them.

Mr. Martine told the Rev. Mr. Nels that no fees were charged there, and that he did not believe there was any foundation for Mr. Nuttall's charge, but would look into it.

It was surmised that "Nichols" was some scamp's attempt to imitate Mr. Nicoll's name. He knows nothing of the case. Mr. Fitzgerald had charge of it. He said last night that what he remembered of the case was that sentence was suspended on condition that Nuttall make restitution of what he had stolen. If Nuttall paid anything to anybody as "fees" for the District Attorney's office he was swindled.

THE DOOR KINDLY LEFT OPEN.

And the Policeman Went in to Search for Burglars and Found Fare.

A policeman trying the doors in West Twenty-eighth street at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning found the side door of No. 15 unlocked. John C. Middleton occupied the ground floor ostensibly as a saloon and billiard parlor, and the policeman began a search to see if burglars had been there. Nothing had been disturbed in the saloon or in the billiard room, and the officer was about to make the hall door fast when he noticed that there was another room back of the billiard room. Going through a low door in the partition, he lit the gas. Costly pictures hung from the walls about him, and a thick velvet carpet covered the floor. Under the handsome chandeliers were baize-covered gambling tables surrounded by easy chairs, and in the corners were a lot of gambling implements. Middleton says that the gambling implements were left in the room on storage. They were seized.

JOHN HUNTER, PRESIDENT.

The American Jockey Club Executive Committee Fills Up its Vacancies.

The Executive Committee of the American Jockey Club met in the offices of Lawyer William A. Duer, 115 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and, after it was shown to the satisfaction of all that neither Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt nor Mr. Leonard Jerome would accept the Presidency of the club, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. August Belmont, it was decided to elect Mr. John Hunter to the place.

Mr. Hunter signified his willingness to undertake the duties of the office. It was then decided to elect Mr. Louis Lorillard and Mr. Joseph Wadsworth members of the Executive Committee in place of Mr. Belmont and Mr. D. D. Withers, and to ask Mr. John A. Morris to take the Treasurership made vacant by the resignation of Judge Morgan.

It was determined that if the Aqueduct Commissioners do not within two months decide to take Jerome Park as a reservoir for the new aqueduct, alterations and improvements on the track shall be begun at once, the cost not to exceed $50,000.

A Dog Fight to the Death.

There was a dog fight early last Saturday morning within a block of Police Headquarters. The details of the fight first came to light around the bar at the Hoffman House last night. The fight took place in the basement of a cook shop near Headquarters. Jack Grimm of Harlem entered his famous Fly, and James Wallace of Boston backed his brindle Nell for $500 a side.

The dogs were within a pound of 25 pounds. They were set at each other shortly after midnight, but they fought shy, and it required a half hour's teasing to make them catch on. Yank Mallory handled the brindle and Grimm his own dog. The animals fought an hour and five minutes, when Nell failed to come to time, and Fly was declared the winner. Nell died an hour later.

Women and Song, but No Wine.

The alumni of Madison University ate their annual dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night with the Rev. Dr. Halsey Moore at the head of the table. The presence of ladies and the absence of anything spirituous to drink made the banquet noteworthy. Rum was cleverly smuggled into the pudding, however. There was singing by a double quartet.

Walking Delegates Plead Not Guilty.

Walking Delegates Robert J. Armstrong, Peter J. Kiernan, Owen Harney, Edward McLaughlin, and James McDowell of the building trades section of the Central Labor Union, were arraigned in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty to an indictment for conspiracy to injure the business of Peck & Martin, dealers in building material. They are out on bail.

The Ontario and Western Office, 207 Broadway, sells Western tickets at lowest rates. Pullman buffet sleepers to Niagara Falls. Reclining chair cars free to Rochester. Baggage checked to destination by notifying the New York Transfer Company.—Adv.

When you read a clothing advertisement, always think of the London and Liverpool Clothing Company, 86 and 88 Bowery, corner Hester st.—Adv.

FIGHTING TO A DRAW.

The Battle Between Kilrain and Smith Comes off in France.

KILRAIN OUTFIGHTS THE BRITON.

He Knocks the Champion of England Down Thirty Times.

106 WELL FOUGHT ROUNDS.

Darkness Ends the Battle, with Victory in Kilrain's Grasp.

One of the Gamest Heavy-weight Contests Ever Fought—Kilrain Splits Smith's Lip and Captures First Blood in the Second Round—Smith Receives Fearful Punishment—Little Hope for the Englishman From First to Last—A Large Amount of Wrestling—Kilrain Wins Nearly Every Fall—The Two May not Meet Again, But Will Both Try to Whip Sullivan—Mr. Fox will Back Kilrain Against the World—Smith Tries Foul Means to Win.

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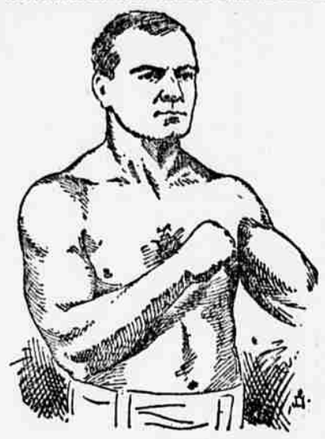
PARIS, Dec. 19.—Kilrain came as near whipping the champion of England to-day as a man could and still miss it. He knocked Jem Smith down thirty odd times in two hours and a half. There was no prospect of Smith winning and every assurance that Kilrain would knock him out when the fight was called,



JAKE KILRAIN.

on account of darkness ostensibly, but really because about seventy-five Englishmen saw the money that they had placed so radiantly on Smith going rapidly out of sight.

It was the most distinguished body of men who ever went to a mill. It cost from $200 upward to see the muscular giants pound each other into pitiable and bloody helplessness. The distinguished party left the Pelican Club in London on Sunday night and met at the Victoria Station at 8 o'clock, thence by train to New Haven, where everybody climbed gloomily into a stuffy little boat that ran to Dieppe, in France. After the boat had made enthusiastic and earnest endeavors to turn over twice in different directions at the same time for seven long hours the distinguished party trooped ashore at Dieppe, a landing place that is famous for gloom, dampness, and a breakfast of surpassing and spectacular misery. The men looked haggard and worn. It had been a a wearisome crossing and the rain was falling in torrents.

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