The Times.

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GRESHAM ON EVERY TONGUE.

Cleveland's Enemies Delighted With the Alleged Selection

OF THE INDIANIAN FOR THE CABINET.

What Statesmen Say About it—The Latest Guesswork on the Subject—Meanwhile the President is Silent.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Feb 11, 1893.

There is no question as to the fact that the alleged appointment of Judge Gresham as the Secretary of State under the next administration is the sole topic of animated discussion here to-day. As far as human beings can judge the report is true, although I cannot find a single man, Senator or Representative, who possesses absolute knowledge of the fact. The men who were arrayed against the President-elect at and before the National Convention are evidently gratified with the report. A great many of the Cleveland supporters have argued always against his Mugwump tendencies on the valid grounds that the party platform chained him to his former course, but these same people have argued that at the last convention he was relieved of this obligation, and that the future actions of Mr. Cleveland would demonstrate their position as being correctly held, but the idea of this appointment drops like a spark into the powder of enthusiastic support, and the "original" Cleveland Democrat stands awaiting the confirmation of the rumor with an anxious desire to publicly proclaim its fallacy or to quietly and secretly d—n the perpetrator. Of course the average Congressman has nothing to say. He either "does not know" of the accuracy of the report or states that "perhaps there is some good reason of which we have not yet been acquainted," but this of course is understood. All of these members will within a few days appear before this President and solicit his appointive power in the behalf of their constituents. Any criticism of his actions would, they fear, bring down his wrath upon their devoted heads, and so they, though condemning this appointment, still stand as a sheep before its shearer—dumb.

Hon. Ben Cable, who had charge of the Western branch of the National committee, at Chicago, and to whose labors the victory in Illinois is largely due, said yesterday that he knew nothing of the appointment.

The following now seems to hold the cards of invitation about the official family table, and will in all probability be the glistening stars of the next administration.

Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

Secretary of the Treasury—John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

Secretary of the Navy—Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama.

Attorney-General—William S. Bissell, of New York.

It is, of course, hoped that Mr. Cleveland will issue a few charts giving the great American people a few points on his magnificent aggregation. Messrs. Bissell and Lamont are personal friends, and of course will be protected from any serious mishaps, but the balance, with the single exception of Mr. Carlisle, will have to be nationally introduced.

The entire Virginia delegation to-day signed a petition recommending Hon. H. O. Cloughton, of the District of Columbia, for appointment as one of the justices of the new court of appeals of the District. Mr. Cloughton is a former Virginian, and for many years practiced his profession in Alexandria, and at one time represented the State senatorial district. He resigned his seat in the Senate and moved to Washington, and Mr. Samuel G. Brent, who is in charge of his petition, says he is universally regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of the District bar, among members of which he has a large following, who will urge his appointment, and it might be said that he probably has the lead of any other District man.

The following are registered at the Metropolitan Hotel: Mr. P. W. McCormick, Virginia; Mr. T. G. Lockwood, Virginia; Mr. W. H. Hicksin, Kinston, N. C.; Mr. W. W. Hutchinson, Virginia.

The folowing are registered at the National Hotel: Mr. B. W. Bagby, Staunton, Va.; Miss Garland, Virginia; Miss Welch, Virginia; Mr. W. E. Bunting, Wilmington, N. C.; Mr. James H. Dooley, Richmond, Va.

Folowing pensions have been granted: Virginia—Original, Hugh Dugan, Michael Kelly, William Jackson, John Van Brock, William Croley, James Smith; susvivors Indian wars, John Pile.

North Carolina—John R. Burket, Thomas Culpeper, Ferdinand Tyre, David Baum; additional, Ithram Duncan, David Baum; survivors Indian wars, William L. Horton, James C. Horton, Calvin C. Jones, John M. Ledford; original widows, &c., Jefferson Hughes (father). H. L. W.

GRESHAM FOR THE CABINET.

Great Diversity of Opinion as to the Propriety of the Selection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Illinois and Indiana delegations in Congress accept Judge Gresham's selection for a Cabinet position as an ascertained fact. In the discussion both the Illinois and Indiana men contradict the generally received impression that Gresham is to be credited to Indiana. His legal residence they say is now Chicago, where he has voted for four years past. Consequently his selection is understood to preclude the possibility of Mr. Morrison or any other Illinois man receiving a Cabinet appointment.

The views expressed on the subject are exceedingly varied. Those who think the President-elect should not have stepped outside party lines are particularly emphatic in expressing their views, and equally emphatic in requesting that they should not be quoted by name. This is especially the case with Western Democratic senators.

Mr. Springer and others of the Illinois delegation are exceptions. They approve the alleged selection.

Senator Voorhees is very outspoken in praise of the intended nomination. He is quoted as saying: "No more manly, no truer, or cleaner man than Judge Gresham can be found between the two oceans. His appointment insures a great personality at the head of the State Department, and a bold, fearless, foreign policy. The appointment will be well received in Indiana by all parties. It will not be regarded as a political appointment at all. On all great questions and principles of the Government now before the public mind I know Judge Gresham to be a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, although he does not bear that name. As he lives in Illinois, I do not see why his appointment should be regarded as destroying Governor Gray's chances for a Cabinet office. I know that Mr. Cleveland thinks very highly of Governor Gray."

Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, of Iowa, who so strongly criticised President Harrison's nomination of Judge Jackson, quite as strongly approves Mr. Cleveland's selection of Judge Gresham. He says: "Judge Gresham is a great and good man with a romantic and sympathetic side that has manifested itself in his leaning to the masses and keeping in touch with the common people. Then, too, what magnificent training he has had—Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, District and Circuit Judge. His equipment is superb. And he has been gradually drifting to the other side."

A rumor was put in circulation yesterday at the Capitol that Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, was to go into the Cabinet. Traced to its source the rumor was found to have originated with one of the officers of the House of Representatives, who was understood to mention ex-Senator Carlisle as authority. Mr. Carlisle, however, could not be induced to say anything on the subject.

SPECIE RESUMPTION ACT.

Senator Sherman Will Advocate Legislation on the Subject—The Effects.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Sherman gave notice in the Senate to-day that he should offer an amendment upon some general appropriation bill for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the "specie resumption act of January 14, 1875." It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized, at his discretion, to issue and dispose of at not less than par in coin either of the description of bonds authorized in said act or bonds of the United States bearing interest not to exceed 3 per cent., and be payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized, to the extent necessary to carry said resumption act into full effect and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose provided in said act. The appropriation of $50,000 is proposed to defray expenses.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamship La Bretagne, hence for Havre, to-day carries $3,250,000 American gold coin, of which $3,150,000 was withdrawn from the sub-Treasury. The total gold exports for 1893 to date amount to $15,650,000.

The steamship Servia, also sailing to-day, carries 150,000 ounces of silver and 105,000 Mexican dollars. The total shipments of silver for 1893 to date amount to 2,162,000 ounces and 800,000 Mexican dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the face of the heavy shipments of gold for two weeks past the Treasury Department within the past ten days has increased its net gold by $3,750,000, making the total gold in the vaults to-day $111,927,679, or $11,927,679 "free" gold. Since February 1st the receipts from customs at New York have aggregated $4,525,891, against $4,321,445 for the corresponding period of last February.

ANOTHER CRIME, ANOTHER DEATH

A Lady Assaulted by a Negro Brute With the Usual Result.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 11.—Mrs. White, residing at Forest Hill, twenty miles east of this city, was assaulted by a negro Thursday afternoon.

She was at a spring getting water when attacked. She attempted to run away, but was overtaken by the negro, who at the point of a pistol, accomplished his purpose.

A searching party got on the negro's trail and captured him yesterday afternoon and was identified by his victim. He was then taken to the woods by the captors. They returned last evening and said the negro "had disappeared."

Later—The negro who was charged with assaulting Mrs. White near Germantown, was not lynched last night, as was expected. After two men had identified Neal as the person who committed the outrage her husband made a desperate attempt to shoot him. The posse started with Neal to the forest, where it was intended to hang him. A messenger overtook the party, however, with the information that Mrs. White was inclined to doubt that Neal was the person who committed the deed.

This morning two other negroes were captured. If Mrs. White identifies either of them as her assailant he will be lynched. Neal is still in the custody of the posse. Sheriff McLendon, of this city, was called on by the law-abiding citizens of Collierville to come to their relief and free the prisoner from the mob. He is organizing a posse and will start at once. If he comes in contact with the mob there will be a desperate fight, as the mob is composed of determined men, and McLendon is a fearless officer.

REV. E. B. JONES DEAD.

He Passes Away in Brunswick County. Bishop Wilson in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 11.—Special.—Rev. Dr. E. B. Jones died at the residence of his brother, I. Ravenscroft Jones, in Brunswick county, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, after a protracted illness. The deceased was a native of Brunswick, and was sixty-nine years of age. He was one of the oldest and best-known ministers in the State. He was for forty years in the Episcopal ministry, and for several years had charge of the Episcopal church in Dinwiddie, Brunswick and Lunenburg counties. He was also for many years a practicing physician. Rev. Dr. Jones was father-in-law of Mr. G. A. Whitmore, of this city.

The remains of the late Mrs. Lizzie Tannahill, wife of Mr. George Venable Boyd, and daughter of the late Robert Tannehill, who died in Warrenton, N. C., yesterday, arrived here to-night and were interred in Blandford cemetery. The solemn services of the night burial were conducted by Rev. J. W. Rosebro, D. D., in the presence of a large assemblage of sorrowing friends.

Bishop A. W. Wilson and Dr. A. Coke Smith arrived in the city this afternoon, and to-morrow all the Methodist congregations of this city will unite in services which these distinguished divines will conduct. The first service will be held in the morning at 11 o'clock at Washington-street church, and the second service at Market-street church at 7:45 P. M.

Fire broke out shortly after 10 o'clock to-night in the rear part of the millinery and dry goods store of A. S. Reinach, on Sycamore street. The stock of goods, valued at $14,000, was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water; insurance, $7,500. The rooms over the store were occupied by Dr. B. F. Cosby, dentist, whose instruments were considerably damaged; insurance, $1,500.

The loss on the building, which was owned by B. B. Vaughan, was about $300.

VALUABLE BARN BURNED.

Heavy Loss to the Owner—Failure of Plewes & Reynolds.

FINCASTLE, VA., Feb. 11.—Special.—Mr. Marcus H. Graybill, who lives in the Brugh's mill neighborhood, had his barn destroyed by fire Thursday night. There were nine head of horses and thirteen head of cattle in the barn at the time, and as the fire was not discovered until the roof had fallen in, it was impossible to rescue them, and they were all burned in the flames. All of his grain and hay was also a complete loss, besides many valuable agricultural implements that had been stored away therein. There was only $400 insurance, and the loss will not fall short of $2,500. It is not known how the fire originated.

The firm of Plewes & Reynolds made an assignment yesterday. Mr. E. J. Brugh is named as trustee. The assets are about $500. Liabilities not known. They had only been in business about one year, and were doing a small grocery business.

RECEIVED BY HARRISON

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

They Afterwards Call Upon Secretary of State Foster in the Capacity of Recognized Envoys.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The members of the Hawaiian Annexation Commission were given a special reception by the President in the Blue room this afternoon. The presentation of the commissioners was made by Secretary of State Foster. No speeches were made, and no specific reference to the mission of the commissioners was touched upon. The affair was entirely informal, and lasted about half an hour in a pleasant conversation with the President. After the reception the commissioners were shown through the mansion. They were much interested in the public reception in the East room, and remained until its close.

The Hawaiian commissioners followed up the distinct advantage gained by their official recognition to-day by the President, which gives them a diplomatic standing, by calling in their new capacity as recognized envoys upon Secretary Foster at the State Department this afternoon. Their conference commenced about 4 o'clock and lasted an hour and a half.

The President in accentuating his cordial reception of the commissioners this afternoon had intimated to them that the negotiations which proved the subject of their mission would be conducted by the Secretary of State. The commissioners accordingly repaired to the State Department at the close of the ordinary routine day's business and laid before Secretary Foster in detail the practical proposition they were authorized to submit. Some progress was made as to arriving at a harmonious view of the exigencies of the situation, but no definite conclusion was reached, and the conference adjourned until Monday.

The Senate.

The Senate after some routine business proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the Keweahan colonists in California. The bill was not disposed of. At 2 P. M. the Railroad Car-Coupler bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business.

Mr. Blodgett (N. J.) offered an amendment providing that the act shall not apply to four-wheeled cars or the locomotives used in hauling them (meaning coal trains). The amendment was agreed to. The consideration of the bill was interrupted to allow the conference report on the Fortifications bill to be presented. The report was agreed to, and the consideration of the Car-Coupler bill was then resumed.

Mr. George offered an amendment providing that no railroad employe who may be injured shall be deemed to have assumed the risk occasioned by the use of any locomotive, car or train. Agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 7 (Blodgett, Brice, Camden, Gray, Morgan and Sawyer).

Mr. Hoar moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to an amendment appropriating $3,000 to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to execute the law. He stated as the reason for his motion that if the bill contained an appropriation it would have in the House to be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and its final passage thereby endangered. The vote was reconsidered and the amendment was rejected.

The substitute for the House bill was then agreed to, and the bill as thus amended was passed—yeas, 39; nays, 10. It now goes back to the House.

The negative votes were given by Messrs. Blodgett, Brice, Daniel, George, Gorman, Harris, Morgan, Sawyer, Stewart and Vance.

A conference on the disagreeing votes was asked, and Cullom, Wilson and Harris were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Sherman then moved to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill so as to make it the "unfinished business." The motion was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 19.

The bill was read in full, Mr. Sherman stating that Mr. Frye desired to address the Senate upon it next Monday. When the reading of the bill was concluded the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned till Monday at 11 A. M.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Johnson (Ind.) offered as a question of privilege a long preamble and resolution. The preamble recites that the Committee on Elections has refused to act upon the South Carolina contested election case of Miller against Elliott. The resolution also instructs the committee to investigate the case and report upon it within five days.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution did not present a question of privilege. Johnson appealed from the decision and made an impassioned speech in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Brown did not, he said, wish to expend the time of the House in its dying days—and he, therefore, moved to lay the appeal on the table. This was agreed to without a division, and the matter was ended.

The House then resumed in Committee of the Whole the consideration of the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill.

An attempt was made to come to some conclusion as to the limitation to be placed upon the general debate, but the attempt was a vain one. The Republicans objected. As voiced by their leaders on this question—Grout and Lodge—their view was that the bill was too far reaching to be dismissed with a few hours' discussion. So Mr. Mutchler (Dem., Pa.) in charge of the bill, moved that the committee rise, and the motion was agreed to. Then Mr. Mutchler moved that general debate terminate at 3 o'clock to-day, and on this motion demanded the previous question.

Mr. Burrows then started the filibustering. He moved a recess until 2 o'clock. This hour did not suit Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.), who moved an amendment fixing the hour for the termination of the recess at 3:30. But this was not long enough for Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), who suggested 4 o'clock as an amendment. Then Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) thought that the House might do well to adjourn, but his motion to that effect was supplemented by Mr. Payne with one that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Tuesday next. And so the filibustering motions were clinched. The latter motion was defeated—ayes, 0; noes, 107; and then Mr. Mutchler, yielding to the inevitable, withdrew his motion for a limitation of debate. The dilatory motions were also withdrawn, and again the House resumed in committee the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill.

During the debate the Speaker called Representative Johnsone, of South Carolina, to the chair, and he passed upon filibustering motions with promptness that showed familiarity with the rules of the House.

Mr. Curtis (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. Harris (Dem., Minn.) opposed the proposed amendments of the pension laws. On the other hand, Mr. Livingstone (Ga.) approved them, and he did so as a Southern man. The Republican administration which was about to go out of power had appointed a Southern Democrat to a position on the United States Supreme Court bench. It was reported that the incoming administration would appoint a Republican Secretary of State. With such generosity on the part of the outgoing and incoming administrations he supposed that a Southern ex-Rebel would at least find the sympathy of his Republican friends when a discussion of the delicate question was entered upon. Speaking for Southern men, he said that it was not ever intended to repeal the pension laws, but he, as a Southern man, reconstructed under his country's flag, and under his oath to support the Constitution, would vote for the amendments to the pending bill. The time was coming when there would be need of reform. No man would suffer more under the present pension system than the veterans who fought for the Union. If the present abuses were continued the time would come when the masses would go to the other extreme, and the old veterans would be injured.

Southern men were not opposed to pensioning Union soldiers. Long ago that question had been settled not only as proper but as justifiable.

He then proceeded to argue in favor of the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. He was frank to say that under General Black's administration the bureau had been influenced by political consideration; he was frank to admit that political influence was powerful to-day under the administration of Commissioner Raum. This political influence destroyed the whole organization.

Then Mr. Livingstone made a suggestion which Mr. Grout controverted. "If," he began—

But Mr. Livingstone interrupted the question with the remark: "The heavens may fall. Are you willing to go into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet? What do you think of that? (Loud laughter, to which Mr. Grout pleasantly contributed.)

Said Mr. Fellows in a sotto voce to Mr. Dingley: "So far as Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet is concerned, no Republican is safe," and the personal friends and political foes indulged in a hearty laugh.

The committee then rose and public business having been suspended, the House paid its meed of respect to the memory of the late Edward F. McDonald, of New Jersey.

The speakers were Messrs. English, Geissenhainer, Campbell (N. Y.), Cummings, Covert, Cadmus and Newberry, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House, at 4:15, adjourned.

THE TARGET PRACTICE.

No Better Results With the Vesuvius, Pneumatic Guns Obtained.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 11.—The Vesuvius remained at the naval station dock this morning until midday before getting in readiness to resume her target practice in the lower harbor. Some alterations were made on the gunpowder shells, which consumed time.

It was 2:30 P. M. before the practice was begun to-day. Members of the board who yesterday watched the tests from the Vesuvius selected the Wahneta for their observation to-day. Captains Sicard and Barker boarded the Wahneta shortly before 4 P. M. and steamed abreast and to the south of the target. The Wahneta maintained a distance of 500 yards from the target. The range selected was the same as that of yesterday—2,000 yards. The first shot was fired from the port gun. It fell almost on the buoy line, duplicating with approximate accuracy the shot from the same gun yesterday. From the Wahneta no explosion was noticed, and this view was substantiated by Lieutenant Ackerman, who was photographing the projectile from the steam launch. The second shot was from the starboard gun. It fell fully twenty or thirty yards short of the buoy line without any explosion. The course of both shells under water was distinctly marked by a white wake of foam. Lieutenant Ackerman shouted across to the tug that a difference was noted between these and the dummy projectiles. The Wahneta returned to the Vesuvius, where the board gave instructions regarding certain changes in fuses. The third shot followed with the same results. The projectile fell within the buoy line and scarcely forty yards from the target, but no explosion resulted. No better results were attained by the fourth shot and last one of the day. The projectile fell probably 125 yards short of the target without exploding. The Vesuvius and the Wahneta returned to the naval station dock during the afternoon, and the former vessel will remain there till Monday.

Harveyized Armor Plate Tested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A highy successful test of the new nickel steel Harveyized armor plate took place to-day at the Indian Head proving grounds. The tests, which were witnessed by a number of ordnance experts, naval officers and steel manufacturers were under the direction of Captain Sampson, of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department. The object of the trials was to determine what tests should be established for the 7,000 tons of armor, for which bids are to be opened at the Navy Department next Tuesday.

DEATH'S HEAVY HARVEST.

Five Demises in a Small Space—Other Norfolk News Notes.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 11.—Special.—On the London Bridge road, between London Bridge and Princess Anne Courthouse, and within a stretch of a mile and a half, five deaths have occurred during the past week. The parties were the venerable Major J. W. Hunter, so well known to the people of Eastern Virginia. He was over ninety years of age. His death was followed by that of another venerable citizen, Captain Henry Cornich, aged over eighty years. Then occurred the death of Mr. W. W. Dowley, and afterwards a citizen named Sawyer, whose death was followed a day after by that of his father.

These deaths occurring so quickly after each other, and in the same vicinity, have caused no little fear among the residents of that particular section.

The Mexican veterans of this section propose to visit Washington on the 22d, the birthday of the Father of Our Country, and also the anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, 1847, when General Zachary Taylor, with a small number of regular United States troops, dragoons, and two batteries of artillery (Bragg's and Washington's), Colonel Jefferson Davis, First regiment of Mississippi volunteers, and some raw six and twelve months' veterans from the Northwest, numbering altogether not over 4,000 men, defeated General Santa Anna, with an army of 20,000. The veterans now number only a dozen or so, and each year one or more pass over the river to join their great General and the majority of those who fought for the independence of Texas.

Mr. Oliver Whitehurst, a well known young man of this city, twenty-three years of age, died at his residence, on Chapel street, to-day, after a few days' illness.

A Northern syndicate has made a proposition to electrify all of the street railroads in this city. The council committee will hold a meeting Monday to make certain recommendations in the matter.

Severe Northwestern Blizzard.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Feb. 11.—The blizzard, which raged yesterday, continues with unabated fury. A general blockade prevails on all the lines in South Dakota. Engines with snow plows have been snowed up, and several trains abandoned in the snow.

In some places the drifts, which cover the railroad tracks, are ten feet deep and extend for miles, while the surface of the snow is so hard that it sustains the weight of horses and cattle. The storm is general throughout the Northwest, and the regions famous in former seasons for game, it is said, bears, deer and other animals have perished by hundreds.

PANAMA SENTENCES.

THE WAY PAVED FOR ANOTHER FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

The Press Almost Unanimous in Its Denunciation of the Severity of the Verdicts—Madame De Lesseps Talks.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The events of the week in Paris have left matters pretty much as they were before the Panama investigation, except that the way has been paved for another Cabinet crisis. The one subject of discussion for the last three days has been the sentencing of the Panama prisoners. Not even when Deputy Delahaye made his first speech against the Panama Company in the Chamber, or when the directors and Sans-LeRoy and Eiffel were arrested has the excitement in the streets and cafes and theatres run so high as on the afternoon when the sentences were announced. At 5 o'clock all Paris was in the streets. The Evenment, Lanterne, Liberte and some six other journals, got out special editions, aggregating 200,000 copies, yet the newspapers did not half supply the demand. The delivery men were besieged by crowds of men and women from the moment they left the publication offices. Many lost their bundles in trying to transfer them to newspaper booths, the wrappers were torn off, and despite the interference of the police, the "specials" were scattered broadcast in the crowds. The excitement before the booths in the vicinity of the Palais Bourbon all but caused a riot. Deputies ran from the lobbies, and officials left the public offices deserted to buy for fifty or seventy-five centimes or a franc newspapers which usually sell for ten or fifteen centimes. The popular opinion, as heard from the crowds in the street at the time, was that the sentences were just, and that the evidence given before the court of appeals could have warranted none other. The clamor as to the cruelty of sentencing Ferdinand De Lesseps was raised the next day by the press, part of which would have attacked any decision, so as to weaken the Government, and especially the Minister of Justice.

The rest of the press, so free with its denunciations, has advocated for weeks a policy of suppression of all further investigation, as the editors have been already too much compromised for their profit or convenience, and by continued probing would be shown in a still more unenviable light. As far as Eiffel, Charles de Lesseps and Cottu are concerned, most Parisians are anxious to see them behind lock and key. As for Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose condemnation was forced on the judges by his implication in the same fraudulent transactions with the others, it is generally understood that he will never go to prison. Should he live he woud be pardoned. In legal circles, especially, the sentences are pronounced to be unexceptional. There is, no doubt, next to the political considerations which influenced the judges to base their sentences strictly upon the evidence, the guarantee syndicate swindle mitigated most strongly against any possibility of the discharge of the prisoners.

Excepting the Eclair and the Republique Francais, not one Parisian journal approves of the sentences passed upon the Panama directors and M. Eiffel.

The Soliel says that President Perivier read the judgment from the paper, still wet and blurred, from the hasty pen of the judges, and expresses indignation that, having a week to consider, the court should have made the decision at last so hurriedly. The judges were influenced by the Cavaignac incident, says the Soliel, and amended their decision accordingly.

The Journal says that "the unspeakable brutality of the judges has made the defendants objects of sympathy and admiration."

The Cocarde finds the sentence of Ferdinand de Lesseps "simply monstrous."

Ferdinand de Lesseps could nullify the sentence and compel a retrial by surrendering himself. As matters stand President Carnot cannot even pardon him until, by default to take trial, his sentence becomes absolute. Opinions are divided as to the intention of the Parliamentary commission to continue its inquiries. It is said that Cavaignac intends to take advantage of his first opportunity to deny that he aspires to the presidency.

The Figaro publishes an interview with Madame Ferdinand de Lesseps, had since the conviction and sentence of her husband. Madame de Lesseps was found courageous and resolute as ever, and as earnest as ever in her belief in her husband's innocence. Madame de Lesseps said that her husband was in a very weak condition. A week ago he had been seized with a delirium that lasted for a day. Then he had a relapse, and had since remained in a state of coma. Alluding to the severity of the sentences passed on her husband and his son, Madame de Lesseps said:

"I preferred this result. It is a fitting climax that both father and son should be condemned. The very enormity of the sentences will the better protect our honor than less thorough going injustice would have done. I do not need consolation, for I have reached the end of my career, nevertheless there is one thing above all I cannot forgive, and that is that before striking at such a man they waited until physical infirmaty had rendered it impossible for him to defend himself. It is better, perhaps, that Ferdinand de Lesseps should be unable to know the frightful character of the blow. When I think of the possibility of Ferdinand de Lesseps being put in prison I ask myself whether I am dreaming."

DANGER OF CHOLERA.

Our Special Health Officer in Berlin—The American Colony.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Dr. Kempstock, a special health officer of the United States, has just arrived in Berlin, after a tour of inspection of Hamburg, Bremen, Cassel and Nietleben. He told a reporter he thought that the present year would witness a fierce outburst of cholera all over the Continent, and that instead of being sporadic, as in 1892, the plague would sweep the whole of Europe.

The American colony in Berlin has been lively during the week with nightly entertainments. First came a ball and a private theatrical performance at Mrs. I. M. Simmes', at which Howell's "Unexpected Guest" was admirably played by the Misses Kate and Mary Bott, of New York; Mr. Williard and Dr. Simmes. Another event was a dance given by the Misses Norfolk, of Cleveland. The biggest social function of the present season was the ball at the Opera-House, at which the Emperor and Empress held court. The United States legation was represented by Lieutenant and Mrs. Evans, Consul-General and Mrs. Edwards, Major and Mrs. Hornsby, of Washington, and Major and Mrs. Gringell, of New York.

The German Foreign Office has been gratified by advices from St. Petersburg to the effect that the squadron which Russia will send to witness the naval fetes in New York will not call at Cherbourg, and that the Czarowitz will not visit Paris this year.

Mr. Danglers, the Russian Foreign Minister, who returned to St. Petersburg to-day, is known to be a persistent opponent of an alliance with France. The decision with regard to the Czarowitz and the Russian squadron will be a source of chagrin to the French people.

Five days during the past week the Reichstag discussed the merits and demerits of Socialism. No special resolution was involved, yet the debate assumed the proportions of a political event through a series of interesting phases, at first of small moment, but rapidly developing into a general battle, which excited all parties interested and arrested the attention of the whole country.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

The "Grand Old Man" Indefatigable as Ever in Debate.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Although Mr. Gladstone remained in the House of Commons until 1:20 this morning, he appeared in the House to-day looking fresh, and made a long and effective response to an amendment offered by J. Lowther, asking for a bill to restrict immigration of destitute aliens. Mr. Gladstone argued that Great Britain exported more workingmen than it imported, and that any restriction would afford an excuse for other nations to stop the entrance of British emigrants to their dominions. Still, Mr. Gladstone added, the Government was willing to grant a commission of inquiry on the subject. The board of trade was about to send a commissioner to the United States to ascertain how far the American system could be applied to England.

Mr. Gladstone made passing reference to the death of the late Louis Q. Jennings, M. P. for Stockport, and bore a generous tribute to the value of his public services. Mr. Jennings, he said, had made him the hero of a book, convicting him of every kind of inconsistency. He had not had time to read the book, but nevertheless, he regarded the ability of the writer, and regretted his death.

While Mr. Gladstone was speaking Mr. Balfour (Conservative leader), and formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, entered the House in company with Mr. Morley, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the two shooks hands before taking their seats.

It is reported that Mr. Morley extended to Mr. Balfour the unusual courtesy of communicating to him the outlines of the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Lowther's amendment was rejected by a vote of 234 to 119, and the address in reply to the Queen's speech was then approved amid cheers.

Mr. Gladstone announced that in the event that the debate on Home Rule should not be finished on Monday, he would move that it take precedence on Tuesday.

NEW YORK DINNERS.

Senator Hill Speaks at One in Honor of Health Officer Jenkins.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Handsome decorations and flattering speeches were the predominating features of the banquet at Jaeger's Hall this evening in honor of William T. Jenkins, M. D., health officer of the port of New York. In attendance were men from every line of business in the city to make the testimonial to the Doctor memorable. Erastus Wiman presided. At the table of honor were United States Senator D. B. Hill, Speaker Sulzer, of the Legislature; Congressman Amos J. Cummings, W. Rourke Cockran, Robert B. Roosevelt, Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy and Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn. Governor Hill delivered the speech of the evening.

Coal and Iron Company Reorganized.

ROANOKE, VA., Feb. 11.—Special.—The Peak Creek Coal and Iron Company has been reorganized with Captain J. T. Kindred as president, and Henry Bady as general manager, and will proceed to develop its property two miles east of Pulaski, and on both sides of the Norfolk and Western. Mr. Bady has accumulated a handsome fortune from mining iron and coal, and as the Peak Creek tract of 1,750 acres abounds in both and a large number of hands are to be employed quite a boom is expected about Pulaski.

Frank R. Kent was sent to the grand jury at his preliminary hearing to-day on the charge of appropriating to his own use money given him to deposit in the First National Bank, and the forging of a certificate of deposit to shield himself. He is now in jail. His family reside at Montvale, Bedford county.

A terrapin was caught on Mill Mountain yesterday with "Rustburg, Va., April 10, 1865," carved on its back.

Dr. Norvin Green Very Ill.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 11.—Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is critically ill at his home in this city. He is suffering from bowel and stomach troubles, and has been unconscious for thirty-six hours. Dr. Green is seventy-six years old, quite feeble, and the worst is feared.

The Port Royal and Augusta Receiver.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Arguments were heard in the State Circuit Court to-day for the annulment of the lease of the Port Royal and Augusta railroad to the Central of Georgia and the appointment of a receiver to take both roads out of the hands of Receiver Comer. The decision was reserved.

Crushed to Death by Falling Rocks.

RUTLAND, VER., Feb. 11.—In a marble quarry at West Rutland to-day a great mass of rock fell upon a gang of men, killing seven and injuring a number of others. Those killed were crushed so as to be unrecognizable.

Six Deaths from Cholera.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 11.—Six deaths from cholera were reported in this city to-day, but no new cases. The situation is improving. Clean bills of health are now granted to all departing vessels.

RESIDENCE BURNED.

Richlands' Citizens Rid the Town of Desperadoes and Loafers—Col. Boyd Ill.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., Feb. 11.—The residence of Major John T. McNutt, a large two-story frame farm-house, on the Tazewell turnpike, two and one-half miles south of Sharon Springs, Bland county, was accidentally burned and the contents detroyed, with the exception of pieces of bedding, on Thursday morning. A messenger just from the scene of the fire reports it the result of neglecting to set the second-story "fireplace" in mortar. There is no insurance. Loss about $4,000.

A private letter from Richlands, Tazewell county, says that citizens of that town and the immediate neighborhood have taken up the cudgel against the desperadoes, idlers and other supicious characters about the town, and followed up the lynchings with a warning to all under the ban to leave at once. The effect is a general exodus of undesirable residents.

Colonel Thomas J. Boyd, "the father of Wytheville," now at an advanced age, probably eighty-nine years of age, is very ill at the residence of his son-in-law in this place. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Tennessee Assembly Adjourns.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 11.—The Legislature, which has been in session since January 8th, adjourned to-day for thirty days. At the expiration of that time it is believed Governor Turney will be sufficiently recovered to attend to his duties.

For Robbing the Mails.

Lawrence Berry (colored), charged with robbing the mails of a registered package said to contain several hundred dollars, was before United States Commissioner Henry Flegenheimer yesterday and was committed to the county jail for examination before the Commissioner on the 21st of February.

The accused was a mail driver from Potomac Mills to Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, and the alleged crime was committed on January 27, 1893.

HORROR OF A HEAVY SEA

LIVES OF A NUMBER OF PERSONS ON BOARD THE POMERANIAN LOST.

A Watery Avalanche Sweeps Over the Deck of the Vessel, Leaving Death and Destruction in its Wake.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian, from Glasgow January 27th via Moville for New York, has returned to Greenock after losing a number of her crew and passengers in a heavy storm. The Pomeranian was about 1,150 miles west-bound from Glasgow when she encountered weather of unusual severity. The gales increased with great suddenness, until the heavy sea unexpectedly swept over her deck, carrying everything before it. The deck saloon, chart-house, bridge and boats were smashed and swept away by the tremendous force of the waves. When the sea had passed over the decks there was a scene of ruin, and the shrieks of the perishing sailors and passengers could be heard in the waves that surged about the dismantled steamer.

Captain Dalziel, who was on the bridge when the avalanche struck the vessel, was swept from his post, dashed against the bulwarks, where he lay stunned and helpless. Mates John Cook and John Hamilton were on the bridge with the captain, and were swept out to sea and drowned. Besides the first and second officers named, two quartermasters, the stewards, four of the first cabin passengers and one second cabin passenger perished by drowning.

James and Lilian Gibson, of Dalkeith; Jane Caffrey, of Londonderry, and John Stuart, of Glasgow, were the first cabin passengers lost. They were in the deck saloon at the time of the disaster, and were hurled overboard with the ruins of the saloon. They were never seen again, but survivors say their despairing cry pierced the air even amid the thunderous roar of the waters. Peter Forbes, of Dundee, who was a second cabin passenger, is missing. Two seamen also perished.

For a moment after the catastrophe the survivors were too stunned to act. With the captain disabled, first and second officers drowned, there was no one for the moment to give orders from whom orders were expected. Every one looked about to see who was in command; then the third officer soon brought the crew to their senses and took prompt action to save the steamer and its human freight from further calamity. All the instruments for navigation had been swept away except the after compass, by which the steamer had to be navigated.

Captain Dalziel was borne below. His injuries were fatal, and he died on the following morning. The crew cleared away the wreckage, and the vessel started on its return voyage, making its way back slowly and carefully to Greenock. The survivors of the passengers and crew are in a very exhausted condition after their terrible experience.

The disaster occurred on the morning of February 4th.

CHILIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The President Names as One of Them, J. V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day nominated J. V. L. Findlay, of Maryland, arbitrator on the part of the United States; G. H. Shields, of Missouri, agent of the United States, and A. W. Ferguson, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary on the part of the United States, under the treaty for a claims commission concluded between the United States and Chili, August 7, 1892.

Mr. Findlay, nominated by the President as arbitrator on the part of the United States in the American and Chilian claims commission, is a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, and was selected by the Venezuelan and United States Governments two years ago to act as umpire in the claims convention then held. He gave very general satisf