A GOOD STORY.

HOW THE BOYS EUCHRED BOSS MAHONE'S AGENT.

A Terrible Time Rendering an Account of a Stewardship—The Extra-Session Question.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.—For a man who thinks he has any chance to become a member of Harrison's Cabinet Mahone is not in an entirely happy frame of mind. The proof of this was contained in what he said the other day to a Virginia acquaintance whom he chanced to meet in one of the hotels. The little would-be boss was inquiring after various mutual acquaintances in the old Dominion, and the likely-arrived visitor to the capital supplied to mention this and that Whenever either spoke of a prominent anti-Mahone Republican the excited would-be some uncomplimentary remark about him, such as "He's a fraud," "He's no good," &c. Finally Mahone interpreted to have inquired about a certain well-known Republican politician in the Piedmont section of the State. For the life of him the man's reputation he can be called Mr. Blank, and some other fictitious names can be mentioned also to shield from publicity both Republicans and Democrats who will be included in the listing the yarn. Mahone said to his acquaintance: "Well, John, what has become of that old fool Blank in your county? He was good timber some years ago, but he claimed honesty in the legislative fight of 1881. He lost his grip entirely, and got bounced down to one of your counties. Democratic counties out of your district, I believe. Can you find him? I want to see him, and you ought to have heard him canvassing home he spent the money. He's the most crushed Liver I ever saw."

"Seems to me I have heard some of this before," said John. "Let me give you a little facts."

"You don't know myself," responded Mahone.

John then informed him that he was pretty well posted, and Mahone finally admitted he was. The story was told afterwards to the Dispatch correspondent.

THE BOYS REASONED.

It seems that Blank was entrusted with $1,000, an amount that Mahone thought was ample to swing the county into line for the independent candidate, as the usual Democratic majority was never over 200 and often fell below 100, and had once been carried by an independent Democrat, and once by an independent Bob porter. It had then swung back into the Democratic column. Blank landed in the principal town, and being an amiable, good-natured man, whom many of the people knew quite well, nothing was at first suspected. In a week, however, there were evidences that he had considerable money, and "the boys" got an idea that he was in the county for the purpose of spending it. This bottle was to all outward signs and appearances to be used only in a legitimate way, such as printing, giving barbecues, hiring wagons, and paying men for their time in canvassing. Because of politics people began to tell Blank that the county was certainly going to be a doubtful candidate, and he let loose. Having formed the impression that the money was plenty and had the desired effect, one day Blank meeting his brother in the street of the Republican candidate when a local traveler who talked politically through his nose, bawled out: "I'll bet one $100 he will not be elected," at the same instant flourishing $20 in the air. For a moment Blank hesitated, and then said: "I'll go you!" in whose hands shall the money be placed?"

PUT UP THE STAKES.

Well, put it up with Captain Blakens, the well-known clerk of the hotel. He's a sporty man, and everybody knows him."

Captain Blakens held the stakes. The captain was something of an old sport himself, and wasn't collected a little couples when it came to betting it one way or the other. He knew was an uncompromising Democrat, Blakens, he thought that if anything could lay to love and war it was the same in politics, and consequently he didn't hesitate to accept the stakes. That had been on Saturday, the gamblers and others who depended to be at the fort of Mahone's election took. One of them went the next day to the Captain and said: "Give me back my money, and as old pop Blank wants to lose, let me have the $20 you are holding and I'll let him do the same thing." The captain concurred and promised that he was to have a fair chance of the remaining winnings. Meanwhile Blank had been rallied by others, who had heard the glorious reports of Republican prospects from all parts of the country. He concluded that he could win a thousand or more dollars, and that from $600 to $1,000 was ample money to expend in the short week. Still another gambler wanted to bet $100, and when the waiter was made the time it was for—and that Captain Blakens was holding the stakes. A few days later Blank had lostered again, and didn't "tumble" when a Democrat offered $50. The next bet came in for $100 in order to throw Blank off his search, and the crowd thought he might see through the game.

HIGH HOPES.

Election Week had $1,200 or $1,500 of Mahone's colonial money. Two of the men who had been helping to work him were Republicans, and of course they were bound to do all they could to prevent exposure. It was decidedly to their interest to have the Democrat elected. And he was elected and by a majority of over 200. The canvassers had actually stacked only 150 in making the big hand. Blank was told a week before the election that the Democrats were spending money freely, and he had put no more bonders for the Republican candidate was a winner. He sent to him one for more of the sinews of war, but Mahone sent word back that he was a group if he had sued the whole $1,200 at once. Blank got no more money. He had a terrible time reckoning up to Mahone the amount he had spent in the Ross, and it was more than a year before Mahone turned the treasury of the miraculous dispersion of that campaign fund. It leaked out, as it was too good to be kept, and the details were talked over here this week.

A HEART-BOLD FOOL.

In speaking of Bank Mahone had a look of disgust on his face, and declared that Blank was the "silliest old fool" he had ever had our political dealings with. Mahone is a member himself in no stipulating funds, and he really wondered how our Republican party could have been badly tricked.

EXTRA SESSION.

There seems to be very little doubt now that Congress will be convened in extra session, one of the most prominent of the western representatives—a man who has been in the House a number of years, and who is expected to run if Allison is going on—says that he does not see how an extra session can be avoided. A month ago, when he had just returned from a visit to the Pacific coast, he said to your correspondent that he did not think that there would be an extra session, and that even should the necessity arise he hardly thought Congress would be called together before September 1st, and probably not earlier than October 1st. He does not now think that possibly the next Congress would have to meet earlier than the regular time, but not until a few days after it convenes. He said that an extra session would be called for the early spring. He is one of the opinion that it will meet the first week in April, and in speaking to-day of the reasons said: "All of the Republican members of Congress are going to be around Washington any way during the spring and Harrison can save himself wear and tear by having them up on the hill attending to legislation instead of running to the White House worrying the life out of him in the interest of office-seekers. Then, again, nothing whatever is going to be done this session in the way of tax reduction. There isn't time with all the other regular business that is crowded into a short session. The surplus is piling up, and there is not some legislation before next winter I fear there will be a panic at the trade centres. The money of the country is going into the Treasury vaults too rapidly. Taxation is too high for the present conditions of the country, and the surplus must be scattered.

TOBACCO TAX.

"The tobacco tax must nearly all go. The internal-revenue regulations in regard to fruit brandies and alcohol used in the arts must be changed. License regulations must also be changed. The law is a hardship as it stands at present. Something must be done to prevent the arrest of so many poor, ignorant men, who do not know they are violating the law and who are dragged off to jail. No matter whether taxes are reduced or not, the surplus must go, and it will be better even to have it extravagantly appropriated than to keep it out of the channels of trade. I cannot speak authoritatively for General Harrison, and he hasn't told me that he is going to call an extra session of Congress, but I know that the feeling is so strong among the Republican members of prominence and nearly all the leaders that he cannot avoid doing so.

A FATAL BLOW.

"It would be a fatal blow to his Administration to have a panic during his first year in the high office to which he has been elected. Out West most of us are for a low tariff with due care for the industries, and we don't want protection so high that the East gets all, or practically all, of the benefit from the operations of the system. Our people are restless, and this question must be disposed of. It wasn't the tariff solely that beat Grover Cleveland. It was due in much if not more to his pension record and his catering to the mugwumps through his civil-service foolishness. He disgusted many Democrats and won none of our men except in the agricultural communities. We Republicans were glad, of course, that he catered to the mugwumps. We knew it would ruin him."

R. C. Smith, of Norfolk, is at the Metropolitan.

Samuel A. Bromley and wife, of Richmond; John C. Wills, of Fredericksburg; and N. Williamson, of Warrenton, Va., are at the National Hotel.

H. W. Eicher and W. D. Moses, of Richmond, are registered at the St. James.

BIRMINGHAM'S HORROR.

Hawes's Counsel Confident of Acquittal—The Vehicle.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., December 29.—The grand jury of this county will meet Tuesday, January 8th, and one of the first cases investigated will be that of Richard R. Hawes, charged with the murder of his wife and two little children. That an indictment will be found is beyond question, and the solicitor will probably insist upon a speedy trial. Hon. E. T. Taliaferro, one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers in the South, will defend Hawes, and is confident of securing an acquittal. Whether or not a change of venue will be asked has not yet been determined, but can doubtless be obtained if Hawes or his attorney desire it. The solicitor and several private detectives are still hunting evidence against Hawes, while the prisoner's counsel is hearing no stone unturned to secure evidence for the defence. Though the circumstantial evidence against Hawes is very strong many attorneys are of the opinion it is not sufficient to convict him. Since the finding of the body of little Irene, two weeks ago, Hawes refuses to talk to anyone except his counsel. For hours at a time he paces up and down his narrow cell like a caged animal, glaring fiercely at all who approach. He is a great smoker, and seems to find his only solace in smoking cigarettes and occasionally a cigar sent him by some friend.

The two negroes, Albert Patterson and Pannie Bryant, held as accomplices have become as silent as Hawes. Acting on instructions from their attorney they refuse to see any one.

A lady living near the lake where the bodies of Mrs. Hawes and Irene were found tells a story which has put the detectives to hunting for the vehicle which carried the bodies to the lake. On Saturday night, December 1st, the night of the murder, this lady was kept awake by bootlacks between 11 and 2 o'clock. The night was very pleasant, and she was sitting near an open window. She heard a vehicle driven slowly along the gravel drive to the boat-house, and a few moments later she heard the dip of oars in the lake, then a little later she distinctly heard the splash when the bodies were thrown from the boat into the lake. This lady did not tell of this until a few days ago, as she did not wish to appear as a witness before the coroner's jury. Detectives are trying to find that vehicle and the driver.

Congressional Affairs.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee in charge of the tariff bill was in session today going over the details of the measure so far as they have not been passed upon by the Senate and determining what changes to propose when the consideration of the bill is resumed next week. It is hardly possible that the committee will be enabled to complete this work before New Year, and it will probably be necessary to continue the study of the measure with the view to perfecting it next week, if not quite, the date fixed for the final vote upon it.

The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee in charge of the District of Columbia bill are working hard on it, and will probably be ready to report it to the Senate next week.

In the House the Indian and sundry civil appropriation bills are about completed, and will be reported to the full committee next week. This leaves the fortifications, army, navy, deficiency and agricultural, and post-office appropriation bills yet to be completed. Neither of these are in an advanced stage, and the indications are that the first month in the new year will see them all well out of the way of the House.

A Mercantile Suit.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 29.—Judge Finletter today delivered an opinion sustaining the Braidstreet Company in a suit filed against it by Crew, Levick & Co., on warrants to recover damages for a loss sustained, which they allege was caused by false information furnished by the Braidstreet Company. They gave credit to a firm on the strength of what the Braidstreet Company had printed in its book, and it was afterwards discovered that the book had a typographical error. On the trial of the case Crew, Levick & Co. were nonsuited on the ground that the contract with the Braidstreet Company did not hold it responsible. A rule was then taken to take off the nonsuit, and Judge Finletter, in refusing to do so to-day, said that the contract upon which the suit is brought expressly stipulates that the defendants shall not be liable for any loss or injury caused by the neglect or other act of any officer or agent of the company in recording, collecting, and communicating such information; that said company does not guarantee the correctness of the aforesaid information.

Threshing a Villain.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GERMANY CENTRE, NEB., December 29.—Deputy-Sheriff Paxton yesterday returned from Wahoo, having in custody the entire male population of the town, except one. The arrests grew out of a sort of White-Cap regulation affair, of which the victim was F. M. Cutler, a resident of the place. Shortly after the death of his first wife a servant girl at the house was found to be in an interesting condition. He was forced to marry her, but immediately afterward began a studied system of abuse to compel her to get a divorce. Thursday he gave her a terrible beating, and shortly afterward assaulted a thirteen-year-old girl. For his combined offences his fellow-citizens surrounded his house that night with the intention of punishing him. He got away on horseback, but was pursued, captured with a lasso, tied to a post, and whipped. He was then arrested for beating his wife, and in return swore out warrants for all the male inhabitants of Wahoo.

A Defence of Women and Girls.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., December 29.—The Juneau (Alaska) Free Press says that the statements made by Mrs. Voorhees in regard to the abuse of the native women and girls in Alaska are absolutely false in every particular. Denying all her statements, it says: "The civilized people in the wilds of Alaska are as refined and advanced as any good citizens of the United States should be, and none of the horrible acts attributed to them have occurred within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant. The so-called lowest animal passions of the rough miners do not as a rule show themselves here, as they are naturally subdued by hard work and want of leisure. The same argument applies to the low animal passions of the hunters and trappers, who find no time for hunting and trapping Indians."

Stolen Bonds.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, December 29.—Master-in-Chancery C. S. Cutting and Messrs. Shaw, Piessner, Corbett, and Taylor, the men arrested some days ago on the charge of complicity in the handling of stolen bonds, were arraigned for a preliminary hearing in the Police Court this morning. On motion of Inspector Bonfield Cutting was released. The Inspector was convinced that he was innocent of any intentional wrong-doing in the matter. The others were held in bonds till January 2d. This morning the grand jury returned indictments against Shaw, Piessner, and Taylor for complicity in the bond robbery. The charges are those of burglary and receiving stolen property. Otis Corbett, an Iowa man, was indicted on the charge of receiving the stolen goods.

Hanged by a Mob.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DENVER, COL., December 29.—Word from Greely, Col., has been received to the effect that a mob early this morning overpowered the jailer, broke open the jail, and took out W. D. French, who two weeks ago murdered Harry Woodbury and hung him to a tree near the court-house. None of the men are known.

Hanged for Wife-Murder.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CENTER, TEX., December 29.—Joseph Rather was hanged here yesterday for wife-murder. He went to the gallows smoking a cigar. He said he was going straight to Heaven.

Catarrh originates in scrofulous taint Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus permanently cures catarrh.

THE PUGILISTS.

CALIFORNIANS ASTONISHED AT THEIR CHAMPION'S DEFEAT.

He Gets a Broken Nose, While His Admirers Lose Large Sums of Money—Jackson vs. Kilrains.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 29.—The result of the Jackson-McAuliffe fight last night was a great surprise to a large part of the sporting fraternity here, and there is no doubt that the admirers of the Californian lost large sums of money, as wonderful interest had been taken in the contest and the betting had been very heavy, with large odds in McAuliffe's favor. McAuliffe was outfought from the start to the finish, and throughout the whole fight he did not succeed in giving Jackson a blow which had any telling effect, though he aimed a number of powerful ones at the dusky Australian, which would have brought the contest to a sudden close if they had reached their mark. Jackson was recognized as a good man, but the great majority of the spectators were unacquainted with the fact that he possessed such wonderful quickness as well as science and hard-hitting powers. Jackson came out of the contest almost without a scratch, while McAuliffe was badly punished, among his injuries being a broken nose. President Fulger, of the California Athletic Club, received a dispatch from Charley Mitchell yesterday stating that Jake Kilrain would fight the winner of the Jackson-McAuliffe fight and that he would wager from $200 to $500 in addition to the club purse. Mitchell states that Kilrain's challenge to the winner is in preference to his partial engagement with John L. Sullivan. After the battle last night Jackson expressed himself as pleased that Kilrain had declared himself and that he would accept the challenge. When Kilrain's challenge became known in the club-room during the progress of the fight last night bets of two to one were made that he would back down.

HAYTI.

The Latest News from the Black Republic.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 29.—Captain Shuter, of the Dutch steamer Prins Maurits, which arrived early this morning, reports everything quiet at Port au Prince, from which port he sailed direct for New York on the 22d instant. Legitime was inaugurated President with great pomp and ceremony on the 15th. The Galena and Yantic were both in port at the time. The Haytien Republic was lying outside the inner harbor moored to a buoy. President Legitime boarded the Galena and had a conference with Admiral Luce. It is understood that he made no response to the demand for the Haytien Republic's release. The Yantic grounded in the inner harbor. Her officers afterwards made a survey of the harbor.

On December 18th the Haytien National "Constitutional" Assembly, which had been in session for the previous four days, after much dispute endorsed the existing Constitution and then hastily proceeded to vote on the confirmation of the action of the Central Revolutionary Committee in the election of Legitime President. The vote was a unanimous one, as both of the forty-four deputies present were from the southern departments supporting Legitime, and the remaining four were prisoners on the Haytien Republic when captured and were detained at the presidential palace, dined and wined, and convinced of the availability of Legitime to govern the four northern departments they represented. All the foreign Powers were immediately informed of his election, and a portion of the navy was ordered to this port to participate in the demonstration in honor of that event and to take part in the inauguration fêtes. The United States flag, after an absence of eleven days, was then returned to the masthead of the Haytien Republic to enliven the harbor, and was flying on the arrival of the American vessels. After having bombarded Cape Haytien, Port de Paix, San Marc, and other smaller ports on the north and west coasts, and completely demoralizing all the foreign and coasting trade, it was hastily decided to advance the war ships in connection with the army now marching to meet the forces of Hippolyte.

Skirmishes have occurred on the frontier between small detachments of the armies, and news of a general engagement near San Marc is momentarily looked for.

PARTICULARS OF THE RELEASE OF THE HAYTIEN REPUBLIC.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMER GALENA, OFF PORT AU PRINCE, December 21, 1888, via NEW YORK, December 29.—The Galena and Yantic, which left New York December 12th, steamed into the harbor of Port au Prince December ---at 9 A. M., with the torpedo bombs out, the ships cleared for action, and the crews standing at quarters to demand of the alleged Haytien Government the instant release of the steamer Haytien Republic. On their arrival in the outer harbor Rear-Admiral Luce transferred his flag to the Yantic, which has a draught of fourteen feet. The Yantic was then towed slowly into the inner harbor to within a hundred feet of the dock where the Haytien Republic was at anchor. The anchor was dropped and the stern line was at once attached to the Haytien Republic, the gun of the Yantic being trained on the city. The Galena remained in the outer harbor with the broadside and pilot guns trained on the Haytien man-of-war Dessalines and prepared to fire at the first hostile demonstration. The Dessalines's crew also stood at their guns until the result of the interview of Lieutenant Griffin with Legitime was made known. Lieutenant Griffin went ashore shortly after 9 o'clock with communications from the State Department and Admiral Luce demanding the release within four hours of the detained steamer and the withdrawal of her guard. Legitime finding that no delay would be tolerated, under a formal protest and appeal for future arbitration commanded one of his gun-boats to tow the Haytien Republic to the position in the outer harbor occupied when captured and to have such slight damage as had been done to her repaired by his mechanics. Night fell before her cable could be severed, as her anchor chains had been badly fouled. The formal return was not made until the next day. The moral effect of this prompt action of Admiral Luce has been most salutary to the Haytien people.

The influence of the French Government through their Minister at Port au Prince is very strong with the Legitime Government, and it is said that the Haytien Republic would not have been released had a French man-of-war been in the harbor. It is also claimed that the French Government's influence has been backing Legitime since his return from exile.

The release was most opportune from the acknowledged fact that Legitime had contracted to sell the Haytien Republic to the Atlas Line. In fact he was about to turn her over to a crew which had arrived that morning from Jamaica.

ALL QUIET AT PORT AU PRINCE.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Dispatches received by Minister Preston in the mail from Hayti to-day confirm the report of the election of Legitime, and confirm also the report of the officers of the steamer Prinz Maurits to the effect that all is quiet at Port au Prince. Minister Preston thinks the rebellion will soon be put down.

Telegraph Companies Cited.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

HARRISBURG, PA., December 29.—Attorney-General Kirkpatrick this afternoon filed an application before Judge Simonton asking for a writ of *quo warranto* citing the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, and the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania into court to show cause why they shall not forfeit their stocks, lines, and franchises for violating the Constitution of the State by consolidating. The Attorney-General alleges that the Western Union, on October 5, 1887, purchased the whole capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio for $5,000,000, directly in violation of the Constitution, which forbids the purchase of competing lines, and for this he asks that the three companies be cited to appear in court and show cause why their stocks, lines, and franchises should not be decreed forfeited. The Court granted the writ, making it returnable January 26th.

Investigating a Steamboat Disaster.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 29.—Local-Inspectors Holz and Darragh have almost completed their investigation of the Kate Adams steamboat disaster. From the statements made by William Blanker, first clerk of the boat, they find that the Kate Adams had 187 persons on board when she took fire. Of these 183 are known to have escaped, leaving fourteen as lost. The inspectors have not yet concluded their inquiry into the cause of the disaster. They are satisfied, however, that the fire originated in a sack of cotton seed forward of the boilers.

Hunted Oyster Pirates.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, MD., December 29.—Information has been received of a desperate fight between the police-sloop Julia Hamilton and a fleet of illegal dredgers that took place last Thursday afternoon in Fishing bay, off the Dorchester county coast. Captain Tyler, of the Julia Hamilton, discovered the pirates at work in the morning and ordered them away. They were enveloped in a dense fog and apparently sailed off, but returned, and in the afternoon Captain Tyler attacked them.

The battle continued several hours, over 600 shots being fired from the police-boat and a great many from the boats of the oyster-thieves. An unknown dredger was shot through the arm and the boats were badly riddled with bullets, though no serious damage was done. The pirates were finally routed and put to flight. Friday morning the State forces were strengthened by the arrival of the steamer Governor McLane. Captain Howard, and five dredging schooners were captured and towed into Cambridge. Their captains, however, escaped. The battle is said to have been full of excitement and several narrow escapes from personal injury are reported.

About Stained Glass.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The Treasury Department has no information touching the reported seizure of the stained-glass windows imported for the Catholic Cathedral at Dubuque, Iowa, by Surveyor McLaughlin, of that port, and is not advised as to what theory the Surveyor bases his action upon. It is customary for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue orders for the free admission of works of art or church regalia, as he is authorized by the statute law, and in the present case the Secretary has so far exercised his discretion as to permit the transportation under bond of stained window-glass from the port of entry to that of delivery. Beyond this the department has not gone, and the reported utterances of Surveyor McLaughlin is a matter of surprise to the Treasury officials.

Sulphur and Steam.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, December 29.—A dispatch from Chamberlain, Dak., says: There is now no doubt that the great phenomenon in Charles Mix county is not caused by burning coal alone. There is a great volume of steam constantly issuing from the crevices, accompanied by a burning sulphurous odor and light-colored smoke. The earth for many feet about is warm. It is also phosphorescent and can be seen at night for many miles. At frequent intervals a deep, rumbling sound is heard for long distances. The phenomenon is situated on that portion of the Randall military reservation which was lately thrown open to settlement.

Testimonials to Bravery.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, December 29.—The Chamber of Commerce was crowded to-day on the occasion of the presentation to Captain Ames and his life-saving crew, who did such noble work on the coast during the recent storm, of the fund contributed as a testimonial to their bravery. Addresses were made by Collector Sidmouth and Captain R. B. Forbes, the latter of whom presented the fund to the men, the whole amounting to about $4,700. In addition to this Humane Society's medals were presented, and the sum of $170 added. Charles Levi Woodbury expressed the thanks of the men for the various gifts.

Florida Vestibule Train.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Commencing January 7th, the New York and Florida special Pullman vestibule train via the Atlantic Coast Line will be resumed, leaving New York at 9:30 and this city at 3:30 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in addition a new train will be put in service, leaving New York about 8:30 A. M. and this city at 3:40 P. M., daily except Sundays, arriving in Jacksonville next day at 6 P. M., making four trains in service between New York and Florida by this line.

Suit for Damages.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 29.—The Louisville Banking Company, Theodore Harris, president, to-day sued the Louisville Storage and Warehouse Company, consisting of R. Congdon and J. R. Heavin, for $5,000 damages. The plaintiff claims that the storage company while holding a certain lot of tobacco issued warehouse receipts stating that the tobacco was of a given quality while it was really much lower, deceiving and damaging the plaintiff.

Entertaining the Poor.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.—More than 2,000 poor children were given sumptuous Christmas dinners to-day by three children's Christmas clubs of Washington. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom were among the visitors.

Stole a Safe and Contents.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LANCASTER, PA., December 29.—Burglars last night entered the residence of Jacob F. Warfel, in Millersville, and carried a safe weighing over 1,000 pounds to the rear yard and blew it open with dynamite, securing over $600. Four persons and two dogs were in the house at the time the burglars were at work.

Workmen Idle.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BELVIDERE, N. J., December 29.—The Oxford Iron and Nail Company's works have been shut down for an indefinite period and 1,400 employés are idle. Over-production is given as the cause of the shut-down.

Failure.

DENVER, COL., December 29.—H. S. Portenous, a jeweler, failed this afternoon and made an assignment to J. E. Drake. The assets are about $100,000; liabilities estimated at $125,000.

EMORY H. TAUNT,

United States Consul to the Congo State.

President Cleveland has appointed Lieutenant Taunt United States Consul to the Congo State. The appointee in 1885 spent six months in the country drained by the Congo river and its tributaries. He will receive a salary of $1,000 a year for his services, which

include the carrying out of special instructions from the State Department.

Lieutenant Taunt was born in New York. He spent the four years 1865-1869 in the Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from Pennsylvania, and where he was graduated a midshipman. The young officer served in the Mediterranean squadron in various vessels, and subsequently in the North and South Pacific squadron and in the West India squadron. His commission as lieutenant dated August 15, 1876. He served in the Greely Relief Expedition as third officer of the Thetis. In 1885, instructed by the Navy Department, he ascended the Congo river, Central Africa, with three companions. His report on his explorations is a very able and instructive document, and his present appointment is probably due to its merits. In pursuance of the instructions received from Secretary Bayard, Mr. Taunt will visit and report upon the commercial resources of the Upper and Lower Congo basins, their products, mineral and vegetable wealth, and the openings for American trade. He will also collect such information on the subjects of the country as may be of interest to the United States. It is hoped that his work as Consul will lead to advantageous commercial relations between the Congo State and this country.

Chilblains readily cured by Salvation Oil. Druggists sell it for twenty-five cents a bottle.

BITS FROM BERLIN.

AWAITING INDICATIONS OF THE EMPEROR'S COMING YEAR'S POLICY.

War Matters—Bismarck's Health—The King Has an Ample Income, but Needs $1,000,000.

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BERLIN, December 29.—New-Year reception cards are awaited with anxiety. The impression is prevailing that the Emperor will seize the occasion to give utterance to some words pregnant with indications of the coming year's policy. Nothing like a speech can be expected, the court precedent being against anything beyond a formal reception to diplomats, officials, and the Hofgesellschaft generality, but some few words conveying a message of peace to the world are certainly looked for. The Emperor readily finding a chance, none will doubt the character of his utterances.

The North German Gazette has tardily reproduced, in a prominent position and in large type, the Emperor's words on receiving the wreath at the Vulcan shipworks: "These are laurels of peace."

The semi-official newspapers concur in the announcement that whatever war plans are in preparation in France and Russia, Germany remains on the defensive, in the mean while perfecting her armament.

The National Gazette, summing up the situation, ascribes the existing quiet to the fact that the period has about been reached when the arming on every side will be terminated and the fever of preparation be replaced by a collected calm arising from the conscientious readiness to do battle.

On the other hand, in the opinion of the Militar Zeitung and the Kreuz Zeitung, the suggestions of the Emperor are pacific because the army is in a state of transition; new infantry drill, regulations, and radical changes in the defences are necessary to meet the recent explosive inventions, and the reform in cavalry weapons combining to render advisable another year of preparatory activity.

The uncertainty concerning Bismarck's health has become a disturbing factor in the situation. The Chancellor was better at the beginning of the week, but authentic advices from Friedrichsruhe report that since Wednesday he has suffered a recurrence of the gout in a severe form. Dr. Schweininger is in attendance upon him, but at the instance of Count Herbert Bismark Dr. Bardeleben saw him Tuesday.

The rumor that Emperor William secretly went to Friedrichsruhe is entirely baseless, his every day movements being open.

Officials here assert that the condition of the Chancellor is in no wise serious, although an abstention from work for a time is necessary. Prior to his release Bismarck had arranged to come to Berlin on the 12th instant to confer with the Emperor before the reopening of the Landtag and Reichstag. The question of making an additional State provision for the imperial family comes up in the Reichstag some time in February. Apart from his ample income as King of Prussia, the allowance of the Emperor from the imperial funds is only $750,000 yearly. It is reported that the Chancellor will inform the Reichstag that an additional $250,000 is required owing to the expenditures involved in the increased duties of the head of the empire. The consensus of opinion is that some such provision is necessary and that the sum mentioned is reasonable.

The coming court season promises to be the quietest ever known, owing to the fact that the period of mourning for the late Emperor has not expired. There will be no court ball and the diplomatic corps will close their saloons. The annual charity subscription ball at the Opera House will not be held and no sort of festive gathering will be allowed in official or court circles. The Emperor restricts the *fêtes* to the observance of the annual Ordensfest on the 29th proximo and a banquet of the Order of the Black Eagle on the 18th. He has directed that no celebration be held on his birthday, January 27th.

The seriousness of the Emperor's character is fast impressing the minds of all classes of the people.

The decision of the Union Club, the leading sporting organization, not to hold races on Sunday, in conformity with the desire of the Emperor, meets with universal approval throughout Germany, though it has excited the anger of the racing circles in Austria, between which and the Union Club there have been close associations.

Early in February the imperial tours will be resumed. The programme has not yet been decided upon, but the preparations now being made indicate that the Emperor will visit Alsace-Lorraine. Count Marschal Bieberstein has been to Strasburg to arrange for the reception there.

A committee has been formed to erect a memorial of the late Emperor Frederick on the field of Wörth. It is expected that the Emperor will be present at the foundation ceremonies, and that he will thence go to Belgium and afterwards to England.

Copenhagen telegrams refer indirectly to the official reply of Emperor William to the invitation of the Flensburg Kriegerverein promising to celebrate at Sonderburg on June 29th the anniversary of the capture of Alsen.

The latest phase of the projected slavery conference is the approval to meet in Paris during the period of the exhibition. The proposal will not be accepted here. The Swiss Government is urged to initiate a conference on the subject. It held in Geneva every Power is likely to assent to the presidency of Cardinal Lavigerie.

Captain Storms, the Congo explorer, will visit Berlin shortly for the purpose of conferring with Lieutenant Wissman on the subject of the suppression of the slave trade.

It is not expected that the opposition of the National Liberals to the acquisition by the empire of the sovereign rights over the East Africa Company's territories will lead to a modifying of the Government's East Africa bill. The National Liberal organs contend that the company ought to be left to its own resources to regain by conquest the territories it has lost. The territory will be under the government of an imperial commissioner on the same footing as Togoland, and Cameroons. The British acquisition of new territory in the Kingdom of Moreni, on Lake Nyassa, like to gain rule, is regarded here as a breach of the Berlin convention. This view is held on the ground that there was no virtual possession of the territory before the protectorate was proclaimed. The German explorers were prospecting for lands and negotiating for mineral rights when the territory was seized by British agents.

Interest in African affairs is causing a large sale of Lieutenant Wissman's book, "Unter der Deutscher Flagge Ques Durch Africa."

The regrowth of the Socialist activities is certain to evoke early action by the Reichstag to settle the Socialist laws. The Austro-German Socialist Congress, which meets to-morrow, will prepare a manifest to the Socialists of the world. Few German delegates will attend. The members are furnished with personal invitations, in order to give the relation the semblance of a private meeting. The questions to be discussed chiefly concern the Austrian socialists, including labor legislation, Socialist press, poor relieffs, workmen's chambers, and Socialist education. The session will continue three days. The police have been ordered not to interfere as long as debates do not touch sedition. The dynamite section of the Vienna Socialists will send several delegates.

Among sixty Socialist delegates present at the Belgian Socialist Congress and afterward arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the dynamite explosions during the recent mining strikes, were several German exiles, who for some time resided at Zurich. The Belgian Attorney-General, Van Schoor, who directs the trial of every suspect, is communicating with the Berlin Government on the subject.

The Socialists assert that the police agents are at the root of the conspiracy. The Swiss Government has perfected a system of political police which is entirely satisfactory to the Berlin authorities.

The cantonal police have been instructed to watch all public and private gatherings held for the purpose of discussing political questions, and to report concerning persons prominent at such gatherings, and foreigners suspected of being dangerous, such persons to be shadowed when moving to another canton or leaving the country. A section of the Swiss press condemns the system as tending to turn the country into a Prussian province under the Socialist law. The defenders of Sir R. D. Morier, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, assert that a letter exists bearing Marshal Bazaine's signature, in which he absolutely denies holding any communication with Morier.

The Cologne Gazette challenges the production of the letter, and says that even against a letter it can place the statement freely made by Bazaine in the presence of the German officers to the effect that he first heard of the movement of the German troops through advices emanating from Morier at Darmstadt. The paper reviews the question as to the source whence Bazaine drew his pecuniary support while at Madrid.

The full public vindication which Morier appeals for is prevented by the fact that he was the victim, not the offender, his Darmstadt cipher dispatches sent to the English Government being transmitted to the French through a personage in the English Court.

The secret experiments with the new explosives proceed successfully near Thorn. The experts are convinced that the explosive can destroy forts like the French forts D'Arrett, on the frontier, within a few hours. The powers of the explosive will revolutionize the whole fortress system, making useless great closed fort-works and necessitating defensive works inclosed in iron-clad bulwarks. The recent fort-works changes in France and Russia indicate that both these nations have obtained knowledge of the explosives. The Warsaw dispatches state that the system of Todleben will be completely abandoned, and that orders have already been issued to stop work at Kowal and to form instead a triangular system, including Kowal, Lituenski, and Bialystock, connected by strategic railways.

ANOTHER LONDON HORROR.

A Boy Butchered—Imitating Jack the Ripper.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, December 29.—The mutilated body of a boy was found in an out-house at Bradford this morning. It was recognized as that of John Gill, eight years of age, who when last seen alive was sliding on the ice with some companions. The boy had been brutally murdered. His arms and legs had been chopped off in a rough manner and tied to his body. His ears had been cut off, there were two stab wounds in his chest, and his heart and entrails had been torn out. The remains when found were wrapped in a rough covering. The police believe from the clumsy manner in which the body was mutilated that the crime was the work of drunken lads whose imagination had been inflamed by reading accounts of the White-Chapel atrocities. It is supposed the murder and butchery were committed in some other place and the remains afterwards carried by the perpetrators to the out-house in which they were found. The crime has created the greatest excitement at Bradford. The police have not as yet any trace of the murderers.

A milkman has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. The murdered boy had occasionally accompanied him on his rounds. The prisoner was the first to recognize the remains. It is certain that the body was placed in the out-house between the hours of 4 and 7 this morning.

ANOTHER MUTILATED BODY.

LONDON, December 29.—The murdered and mutilated body of another youth has been discovered at Keighley, nine miles from Bradford.

OTHER FOREIGN NOTES.

The Pope and the Irish Cathedrals—"Down With Austria."

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, December 29.—The Pope has written a codicil letter to prelates in Ireland informing them that he has sent a rich gift to each of the Irish cathedrals.

BELGRADE, December 29.—A mob collected last night and marched through the streets to the Austrian consulate, where they shouted "Down with Austria!" and smashed the windows. They then visited a number of residences occupied by Austrians and made similar demonstrations.

EVICTIONS.

DUBLIN, December 29.—The eviction of delinquent tenants in Gweedore, County Donegal, was commenced Wednesday. Troops and police have been ordered thither to assist the bailiffs, and violent scenes are expected.

THE ENEMY NOT IN SIGHT.

SOAKIM, December 29.—General Grenfell made another reconnoitring expedition to-day. None of the enemy was seen.

GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, December 29.—To-day is the seventy-ninth anniversary of Mr. Gladstone's birthday, and, notwithstanding his absence on the continent, scores of letters and telegrams of congratulations were sent to Hawarden. Most of the messages express the wish for an early triumph of home rule.

It is stated that further papers relating to the Sackville affair are about to be given out for publication by the Foreign Office.

Mr. Phelps, United States Minister, will remain in London until some time after the Lord Mayor's banquet, which will be given on January 24th.

PENAL SERVITUDE.

GLASGOW, December 29.—Louis and Joseph Lebourieu, respectively captain and mate of the bark Gentle, of Quebec, were to-day sentenced to ten years' penal servitude each for trying to scuttle their vessel and defraud the insurance companies.

THE SENATE CLOSED.

PARIS, December 29.—The Senate to-day adopted the budget as amended by the Chamber of Deputies. Premier Floquet afterward read a decree closing the session.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ROME, December 29.—The Pope encyclical letter closing the j