THE FASHIONS.

POLONAISE STYLE UNIVERSAL, OR NEARLY SO.

Effective Evening Gowns—Popular Poplins—For Nurses—Reception Costumes—Notes, &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, January 12, 1889.

The redingote or polonaise style is universal—or very nearly so.

One of the most stylish and popular forms of the redingote now worn is in the form of a jacket bodice in front, cut away square at the waist, and with the back portion continued down in coat or true redingote form to the bottom of the skirt. In some of these styles the bodice even buttons in front, though in most it opens to show a full vest. Wide revers are always added. The front of the skirt is usually gracefully draped, the sides disappearing beneath the sides of the redingote.

EVENING GOWNS.

Many of the season's evening gowns are made particularly effective by having the corsage opening edged either by a border of fur, which is most useful in bringing into relief the whiteness of the arms and chest, or by a graceful edging of ostrich plumes. With the latter no corsage flowers are possible, but the feathers themselves seem to supply their place.

For the very little ones dainty little pinafores of muslin are made, having the little skirts kilted all the way round. These garments are sustained by shoulder-straps which, as well as the border at the neck, at the bottom of the skirt, etc., are embroidered in simple designs. A broad ribbon sash is run around the waist, forming on the whole a very quaint and useful accession to the Liliputian's wardrobe.

POPLINS.

As I have said before poplins are again popular. Their capabilities for effective and graceful draping effects have especially commended them, and it is likely that much attention will be paid to them. They are being combined with velvet, moire, and other expensive materials.

A handsome evening dress, intended for a young married lady, is an old rose *faille*. The bodice is cut in a V to the waist, being filled with lace, so as to leave the corsage opening almost round. Draperies of *alencon* lace raised to the hips on each side so as to expose two broadside panels of embroidery. *Gloire de Dijon* roses are worn.

RECEPTIONS.

A reception dress lately noted is a study in black lace and moire. Of course it is for a matronly wearer. The bodice is made with a very full gathered vest of moire, shirred at the collar and again at the waist, from which point the fulness falls loosely. This full front is bordered with *jaboted* revers of the black lace, reaching from the shoulders down. The entire front of the skirt is composed of successive narrow flounces of lace, giving it an indescribably rich appearance. A loose girdle or sash of black velvet is passed about the waist. The draperies, which start upon the side, like wing draperies, are full, and arranged in graceful but heavy folds. They are of black moire. The sleeves are long, the dress being a high-necked one, and are slashed with lace.

Stripes and checks seem favorites for children's wear. A little girl's dress, made rather simply of Scotch cheviot, checked, is trimmed with a yoke of fancy velvet in stripes of the same colors as the cloth and there is a girdle of the same, with cuffs and collars to match.

FOR MISSES.

Some misses' costumes are trimmed with fronts of surah applied Plastron fashion, shirred and gathered. Effective tailor-made gowns in dark colors have the front entirely in white-faced cloth—that is, there is a wide vest in the basque of this material, which is continued in a broad skirt panel.

A most effective house wrapper is in striped cashmere, *ciel*-blue and white. There is a narrow, fulled front of plain white cashmere. The wrapper is made with wide, loose sleeves, and is throughout made with due regard to ease and comfort. A simulated girdle of broad blue ribbon, whose loops and ends fall from the waist in front, adds much to its charming appearance.

I note the statement of a Paris correspondent regarding stylish underwear that "here as in other departments of fashion, the Directoire style reigns in full force." The revival has been very thorough, truly.

NOTES.

The "Hussar" cap is one of the brightest additions to a child's toilet. It is shaped something like a fez, without the tassel, and is often made of astrakhan.

Even for robes of ceremony, the demi-train seems now to be entirely worn, the long court trains not being at all favored.

Diamonds are once more worn in the coiffure.

The latest novelty in bracelets is a triple circle of gold enclosing a very tiny time-piece.

Furred hoods form the stylish head-gear for evening wear.

Vigogne is again a popular material with the ladies' tailors.

Tans, grays, and greens—these are the tints for gloves.

Black velvet and lace are the trimmings of many stylish theatre bonnets.

Foas are now not only of fur, lace, and feathers, but of flowers, ribbons, and all manner of materials.

The imprudent dealers who expected the "La Tosca" sticks to follow Mme. Bernhardt into popularity are now left to mourn a large unused stock.

C. H. M.

WADE WHIPPLE'S WHIMS.

[For the Dispatch.]

Fashionable damsels dote on swell affairs, but draw the line at a balloon.

The turfite refers to his wife's 9 o'clock yawn as a home-stretch.

A cyclone is now known as an ill-wind; it blows nobody good.

The corn-doctor and the stoker are somewhat different—one heals the feet and the other feels the heat.

The man who was awakened in the night by having the ceiling fall on him was nevertheless rapped in slumber.

Even Solomon, wise as he was, had his ingrammatical lapses. Fancy a man of his pretensions remarking "There is nothing knew under the sun."

"I have some fine chops here, Mr. Finicky. Will you partake?"

"Fine chops? Well, if that isn't sausage-meat I'm sadly mistaken."

"Well, ain't sausage-meat fine chops, I'd like to know?"

On the Instalment Plan.

"Has George returned from college yet, Bertha?"

"Not yet—that is, not the whole of him. One shipment arrived yesterday. We're expecting the residue to-morrow."

"Foot-ball, eh?"

"Precisely. You see, it was dusk on the campus when the game concluded and his left ear and a few fingers that became detached during the discussion were not among the effects gleaned after the game. The faculty has promised to ship them, however."

Harmony of Suggestion.

"You've been to Niagara, haven't you, Damers?"

"Certainly."

"Well, what was your experience with the hackmen there?"

"Why, my dear sir, they were consistent with the situation. They seem to me to put one in sympathy with the tempestuous waters."

"In what way, sir?"

"By making you 'come down' so handsomely, of course."

The Bias of It.

"I was astonished the other day," remarked Mrs. Pert to Mrs. Bias, "upon reading Dominie Slocum's address, to find that his remarks were entirely incongruous."

Whereupon Mrs. Bias went about reporting that the Dominie had left the pulpit and gone into politics, "because," said she, "I heard Mrs. Pert say his speeches were all in Congress now."

A New Brand.

"Ah, Doctor! I have been waiting to learn the result of your examination. Is my husband very sick?"

"Not dangerously, Madam."

"Oh, but he complained terribly of his head this morning when he came home. He said it ached awfully, and that he could hardly breathe."

"I've accounted for those symptoms; it's a very plain but aggravated case of dry coryza."

"Dry coryza! Bless us! That's a new brand. When *will* he get over his fondness for that terrible champagne."

Affected by the Craze.

At the Grocer's.

Young Miss: "Good day, Mr. Sundries. Have you red——"

Grocer: "There; please, don't. I really don't wish to be annoyed with ——"

Young Miss: "But mother sent me around, sir; and she wanted me to ask if you've red——"

Grocer: "Excuse me, Miss; but I've heard nothing else for the last three weeks, and I really must——"

Young Miss: Well, really, sir, I don't see any harm in asking you if you've red current jelly?"

Grocer: "Ha, ha! Beg pardon. I thought you were going to ask me if I'd read Robert Elsmere."

A Serenade.

Beneath her window, where the leaves
Lapped diamonds from the dewy eaves
And roses hid their blushes,
A shadow lingered; in the boughs
The linnets dozed their twilight vows,
And nestling, stirring from their drowse,
Just pulsed the lingering hushes.

The moon, o'er lintel of the east
Looked in; the twittering minstrels ceased
Their notes, and then, upo-arching
To where the lattice blinked, was heard
A voice that drooping leafage stirred,
And blended with it many a word
That told of love's outpouring.

"Sweet maid! as true as day to night
Are hopes that from my heart take flight,
To thee, my skrine forever,
Look down and let the starlit skies
Reflect the azure of thine eyes,
And bind with gold the tender ties
In links that naught can sever."

A pause: a footfall breaks the spell,
A quivering stirs the songster—well,
Like victim of St. Vitus,
"Young man," a voice sepulchral roars,
"Shut off the tool, that voice of yours
Can't stand the atmosphere out doors,
Run home, you'll get bronchitis."

Modern Justice.

"You are accused," quoth his Honor, "of resisting an officer—a most heinous offence. What have you to say to the charge?"

"Bless you, my good judge, I had committed no offence. I was——"

"Committed no offence! Great Euripides! Do you expect an officer to wait until an offense is committed before he arrests a man? If an officer has that fine detective intuition which enables him to foresee the possible commission of a crime he is to be doubly commended for arresting the suspect and averting a calamity. You were prowling the streets at midnight——"

"But, your Honor, my child was very sick and I was going for a doctor."

"There you go again. The officer was not responsible for that. You must arrange your domestic affairs in such a way that your children will not get sick at unseemly hours, or, failing in this, provide yourself with a doctor as a part of your household outfit."

"But, Judge, when he collared me I merely remonstrated with him."

"Remonstrated with him! Well, I never! As if you ought not to know that a sensitive custodian of the law would be more wounded by a midnight remonstrance from one who professes to be a gentleman than by a blow from a poor, untutored thug."

"And yet, your Honor, why should he have used his club and split my head open as he has?"

"Used his club! Smiling Sophocles! Do you suppose this great municipality would have had such weapons made of locust if they hadn't meant them to be used in defence of the public peace? and besides how could you expect an officer to know anything about the mellowness of your skull? You do beat all! Justice, sir, never more imperatively demanded the imposition of a fine. Fifty dollars, or ninety days!"

"But, your Honor, suppose the officer had killed me?"

"Ah, in that case justice would have been tempered with mercy, and the Court would have remitted the fine."

Plethora.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

By this term is implied that condition of the system—produced by excesses in food or drink—in which the blood is too rich and stimulating, and the body is burdened by a surplus of fat and nutritive material more than its wants require.

This condition closely resembles that of health. The digestion is good, the complexion often muddy, and the weight is increased. And yet a person in this condition is liable at any time, from slight causes, and such as would not seriously affect one in good health, to dangerous attacks of an inflammatory character.

Exposure to a degree of cold, which might be safely borne by other persons, causes pneumonia, pleurisy, or inflammatory rheumatism to those who are plethoric, and whose congested organs are liable to attacks of disease. Or, an excess of food, and more particularly of stimulants, may cause apoplexy to the same class of persons.

One of the first things a professional trainer for athletic sports or prize-fights does to bring his subject into proper condition and to give him "wind" is to reduce his weight to relieve him of all superfluous flesh.

And while it is neither to be expected, nor perhaps desirable, that the people at large should be kept in "fighting trim," it is highly important that the danger of a daily excess—even though small—of food, and more particularly of drink, should be well understood, and that a plethoric condition of the system, which so nearly resembles that of health, should be regarded as the forerunner of sudden and dangerous attacks of disease.

M. D.

New Orleans Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The weather to-day was clear and pleasant and the track in good condition.

First race—nine sixteenths of a mile—Mirth won; Porter Ashe second, Florine third. Time, 59.

Second race—three quarters of a mile—Kitty Pease won; Jimmie B. second, Leo Brigel third. Time, 1:19¼.

Third race—five eighths of a mile—Duhme won; Lord Grosvenor second, Benton third. Time, 1:05¾.

Fourth race—one mile—Countess won; Bertha second, Hindoo Rose third. Time, 1:49¼.

A Southern Success.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—At a concert to-night given by the pupils of a well-known musical instructor a Georgia girl, Miss May Avery, daughter of Colonel J. W. Avery, formerly of Atlanta, took a leading part and won liberal applause, both as a piano and violin soloist.

For Constipation

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. J. R. Fortson, Kiowa, I. T., says: "I have tried it for constipation with success, and think it worthy a thorough trial by the profession."

DEAD-LOCK BROKEN.

WEAVER DECIDES TO ACCEPT A DEMOCRATIC PROPOSITION.

The 5 o'Clock Adjournment Rule—The Appropriation Bills—Contested-Election Cases.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The dead-lock is broken and Weaver has come out victorious. By his stubbornness he has brought the House to terms. The agreement was reached this morning when Speaker Carlisle, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, and others consulted and made the proposition to Mr. Weaver that if he would cease his dilatory tactics they would pass a resolution repealing the 5 o'clock adjournment rule and allow him to call up the Oklahoma bill on next suspension-day, when they would promise the Democrats would not filibuster, and they would lend him (Weaver) their support in bringing his pet measure to a vote. The object of rescinding the 5 o'clock rule is to give Weaver a chance to keep his bill before the House through the night, if he can do so, in order to bring it to a vote. Weaver was perfectly satisfied with this proposition, and accepted it without hesitancy. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether or not Mr. Weaver will be able to take up his bill on Monday week, for it seems very probable that some Republican member will resort to filibustering in order to kill it off. If this is not done, however, it is doubtful whether he can get a two-thirds vote to take it up under suspension of the rules, for Weaver has made many enemies to his bill by his recent arbitrary action, and these men will all vote against him. Consequently, while Weaver has won a victory to-day he will probably lose in the end, but it was the best thing he could do under the circumstances, and he accepted it.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The appropriation bills will now be rushed through as fast as possible until Tuesday, when the omnibus territorial bill will be taken up. The House is, however, not in a condition to pass this bill right now, and it will probably go over. On Wednesday Mr. Crisp will call up the Smalls-Elliott contested-election case and dispose of it as quickly as possible in order that the Sullivan-Pelton California case may be acted upon before adjournment.

Smalls, the negro contestant, denies the charge by Colonel Elliott's friends that he voted for Elliott in the recent race against a negro named Miller, who will contest Elliott's seat in the next House, and says that if the charge is brought against him when the case comes up he can prove it to be false.

LVII. CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1889.

Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the tariff bill. There were but few changes (and those only as to the phraseology made in the administrative sections) and the reading of the bill was finished at 1:45.

Then Mr. Allison went back to section 9 (as to methylated spirits for use in arts) and had several changes made in the phraseology so as to include other substances for methylating spirits besides wood naphtha.

On motion of Mr. Allison paragraph 7 in Schedule A (chemical products) was amended by increasing the rate on alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, from $2 per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $2 per gallon and 50 per cent. ad valorem. Changes were also made in paragraphs 8 (soluble oil), 35 (gelatine), 69 (seal-oil, &c.), so as to include herring-oil, 101 ("all other earthenware"), so as to include lava gas-burner tips, 102 ("tiles and bricks"), increasing the rate from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem, 109 (glass and glassware), adding the words "lenses of glass or pebble," and 114 (plate-glass unsilvered), by striking out the provision for the smallest size. Paragraph 176 (as to lead) was amended so as to read "lead ore and lead dross 1½ cents per pound, provided that silver ore containing lead shall pay a duty of 1½ cents a pound on lead contained therein."

Mr. Allison moved amendments which increase the duty on saws and gloves, but they were passed over without action. He also moved to amend paragraph 388 as to wood-pulp by making it read: Mechanical wood-pulp, $2.50 per ton, dry weight; chemical wood-pulp, unbleached, $6 per ton; bleached, $7 per ton. Agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 18.

Mr. Gray called attention to section 2510, which permits the importation in bond free of duty of lumber, timber, &c., necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for employment in foreign trade, and he offered an amendment so as to include plates, deck-beams, forgings, composition metal, and all structural shapes, including machinery and parts of machinery.

Without disposing of Mr. Gray's amendment the Senate proceeded to executive business and at 4:15 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read without any obstacle being interposed by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, who sat quietly at his desk while the Clerk read the record of his dilatory motions. It was generally known throughout the House that the dead-lock would be broken to-day, and Mr. Weaver's silence surprised nobody while it satisfied everybody. Great secrecy was preserved as to the basis of the compromise, Mr. Weaver merely stating that it was satisfactory to the friends of the Oklahoma bill.

The Journal having been read the Speaker presented various executive documents for appropriate reference. The Speaker also laid before the House House bill, with Senate amendments, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to distribute one set of official reports of Decisions of the United States Supreme Court to each of the places where circuit and district courts are regularly held.

Mr. Lanham asked for a concurrence on the Senate amendments. He said that when he at last called up the bill the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Blount) had objected to his request. The gentleman from Georgia has now given his consent to a concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Mr. Reed, of Maine: The gentleman from Georgia has, but has the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Weaver)? I sort of miss something this morning.

Mr. Burroughs objected to Mr. Lanham's request, desiring business to proceed under the rules. The bill was referred.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Clardy of Missouri, Raynor of Maryland, and O'Neill of Pennsylvania conferees on the Nicaragua canal bill.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution rescinding the rule requiring the House to adjourn each day at 5 o'clock.

Mr Dingley, of Maine: Does the resolution come from the Committee on Rules?

Mr. Speaker: It does not.

Mr. Dingley: Where does it come from?

Mr. Speaker: From the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dingley: For what purpose?

Mr. Speaker: For adoption.

Mr. Dingley: I object.

Republican members: Regular order.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, asked the unanimous consent to have printed the substitute for the territorial bill now pending, and stating that he would call it up for consideration on Tuesday next.

Mr. Reed: If somebody does not object.

Mr. Springer: Yes, if somebody does not object.

Mr. Burrows: How often must a member demand the regular order?

Mr. Cox, of New York, requested Mr. Burrows to withdraw his objection to the printing of the substitute, but Mr. Burrows was obdurate, declaring that the business must proceed under the rules.

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, called up the bill increasing to $50 per month the pension of Elizabeth G. Scott, upon which the previous question was ordered at the last session, and which thus becomes privileged.

Mr. Matson, of Indiana, raised the question of consideration.

Mr. Weaver then came forward with a flag of truce in the shape of a declaration that he would refrain from making any dilatory motions until he heard from the Committee on Rules.

The House determined—yeas 141, nays 68—to consider the pension bill, which after a brief debate was passed.

Mr. Crisp gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up the Smalls-Elliott contested-election case.

Mr. Randall suggested that it was the intention of the Committee on Appropriations to ask the House to consider the sundry civil bill on that day.

Mr. Crisp then gave notice that he would call up the election case Thursday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the general appropriation bills.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was first taken up and its reading was uninterrupted until Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, raised a point of order against the clause appropriating $400,000 for the erection of a new academic building at West Point.

The Chairman having overruled the point Mr. Kilgore moved to strike out the clause. Lost. A motion by Mr. Kilgore to strike out the clause appropriating $100,000 for a new gymnasium building was also defeated. The bill was then laid aside and the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill proceeded with.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, said that he could not allow the bill to pass without emphasizing what he considered to be a popular demand for abolishing the United States ministers abroad. One of the great countries of Europe was unrepresented by a minister in this country. The British Government had refrained from sending a minister to Washington for the purpose of resenting what it considered to be an insult. Ninety-nine per cent. of our people did not know nor care whether England sent a minister or not; and the interests of the United States would not suffer if it did not send a minister to England or anywhere else. It was a most absurd thing to his mind that the United States should send ministers to royal courts. They came in at the tail of bespangled, befeathered diplomats of the world. The system was absolutely unfitted to the character of a free country.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, was not prepared to say that the diplomatic service should be abolished. The United States had had many distinguished men to represent it abroad, who had reflected much credit upon the country.

The committee then rose and two appropriation bills were passed. The committee resumed its session for the consideration of the fortification appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $890,000.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, raised a point of order against all the items of the bill except one appropriating $100,000 for the repair of fortifications, which were outside of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations and belonged to the Committee on Military Affairs. Pending decision the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Considering the Wool Tax.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—This morning the Senate Committee on Finance heard a delegation from the National Wool-Growers' Association. There were present: Messrs. Morrill, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Sherman, Voorhees, and Vance. The wool delegates consisted of David Harpster, president of the association; Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. C. Delano, of Washington, D. C.; Colonel W. L. Black, of Texas; H. Hutchison, of Wisconsin; D. Cowitt, of New York; A. Chapman, of Vermont; and J. H. Kirkpatrick, of California. The principal address was made by Judge Lawrence, who spoke in support of the incorporation into the tariff bill of the wool schedule prepared by the committee of the association and submitted in a printed form to the committee. The schedule proposed divides woos into the classes—clothing, combing, and carpet. The duty on wools of the first and second class shall be 11 cents a pound, including hair alpaca, goat, camel, lama, and other like animals. Wools of the third class, valued at 12 cents per pound or less, shall pay 3 cents duty; valued at over 12 cents, 6 cents a pound. Prepared wool shall pay extra duty, according to the character of the preparation. Wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, 20 cents per pound; woolen rags, shoddy, etc., 20 cents a pound. Wools dyed or otherwise prepared beyond scouring or washing shall pay the same duty as the manufactures of wool. Nearly all the delegation took part in the hearing. President Harpster insisted upon the committees recognizing that President Cleveland had made the issue of free wool in the recent election, and the wool men had won. The Senate will consider the wool schedule in the bill next week, but it is not deemed probable that any material change will be recommended by the committee.

For Port au Prince.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, January 12.—The Atlas Line steamer Alisa, which yesterday cleared for Kingston and Jamaica ports, sailed this afternoon. She carried as passengers Captain Smith, of Boston, and twenty-one men, who will be landed at Port au Prince with directions from the owner of the steamer Haytien Republic to bring that vessel to Boston. Captain Smith expected that by the 1st of next month at the latest the Hayti n Republic would be safely moored to her dock in Boston. It was rumored that the Alisa carried immense quantities of arms and other contraband articles of war, but of this her Captain professed ignorance. The steamer Mercedes, formerly a fishing steamer, which had been lying at the Merritt Wrecking Company's dock, left her dock at Stapelton before daylight this morning for her destination, Samana Bay, San Domingo, where, it is alleged, that she will be used as a gunboat.

A Railroad Suit.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, January 12.—A suit against the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company, in which the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Erie Railroad Company, and the first and second-mortgage bondholders were interested, has been decided against the Chicago and Atlantic, Judge Gresham directing that the mortgages be foreclosed and the property sold. The suit was an important one and has been watched with interest by the railroad-men.

The first mortgage is for $6,500,000 with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company as trustees. By direction of the Court any surplus remaining after the payment of the first mortgage bonds and interest is to be held for the benefit of the holders of the second mortgage bonds according to their respective rights in equity. The Erie Company holds the second mortgage for $5,000,000.

Jacksonville Healthy Again.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 12.—The following bulletins have just been issued by the Board of Health:

JANUARY 12, 1889.

Jacksonville is hereby declared free from all contagious or infectious diseases.

NEAL MITCHELL, M. D., President.

I unhesitatingly assert that as far as I am able to form an opinion a case of yellow-fever does not exist in the city of Jacksonville or the county of Duval, and that it is perfectly safe for a stranger to visit and remain in the city.

C. J. KENWORTHY M. D.,
Health Officer City of Jacksonville.

Troops Called Out.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

TOPEKA, KAN., January 12.—Governor Martin received a dispatch at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the Mayor of Cimmaron, Gray county, stating that a force of men from Ingalls, in the same county, had attempted to remove by force the records of the county from Cimmaron, the temporary county-seat, and that a fight occurred, in which several men were killed. Governor Martin immediately ordered General Murray Myers, of the Second regiment Kansas militia at Wichita, to proceed at once to the scene with a company of troops.

Mixed at Meals.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 12.—A disturbance which may cause further trouble is reported from Berea College, a school founded near Richmond, Ky., in 1856 for the co-education of the whites and blacks. On January 1st ten white boys took their seats for the year at one table to the exclusion of the colored students. One of the latter at the next meal slipped into one of the ten seats. An angry quarrel ensued, which was settled by the faculty ruling that it was contrary to the principles of the school for the white students to establish an exclusively white students' table.

Printers on a Strike.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 12.—All the printers working on the three daily papers of this city—the Record, Newsdealer, and Leader—went out on a strike to-day. The strike is one for principle more than financial difficulty. All the publishers accede to nearly all of the demands made by the printers, but the trouble lies in some of the rules of the Union. The publishers say they are determined to run their own business, and especially when they are willing to pay the wages demanded.

Asking Admission.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SANTA FE, N. M., January 12.—A Statehood convention was held here to day. Delegates from all parts of the Territory were present representing both political parties. Resolutions were adopted insisting upon and demanding admission into the Federal Union, and asking that speedy action be taken by Congress upon the matter. The convention asked to be permitted to retain the name New Mexico as the name of the new State.

Of Sugar Fame.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, January 12.—A dispatch from Ann Arbor, Mich., says: Mrs. Olive Friend, through her attorney, has taken a hand bringing suits. She has begun a suit by summons for $20,000 damages against President Cotterill and Nelson Sutherland, the officer that attached her property at Milan. The papers were served on Sutherland, but Cotterill had flown.

Cramped Financially.

Cramped financially has no speedy relief, but cramped in the bowels has a relief in the use of Dr. Biggers's Huckleberry Cordial, the great specific for all bowel troubles and children teething.

OLD NORTH STATE.

THE WORK OF THE LAW-MAKERS YESTERDAY.

Opposed to Internal Revenue and Trusts—The Matter of a Railway Commission.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 12.—In the State Senate to-day the Governor's message was read.

Resolutions were introduced looking to securing a geological survey for Central and Western North Carolina, and requesting our members of Congress to use their influence against trusts.

There was a long debate, quite political in character, over a resolution which was the special order, instructing our members of Congress to secure the immediate repeal of the internal revenue and such reduction of the tariff as will lessen taxes on the necessaries and implements of farming and retain it on the luxuries; denouncing the present tariff system as unjust and offensive to the people, and citing the fact that it has been decided by the United States Supreme Court to be robbery under the form of law.

The resolution was adopted.

The session of the House was very brief.

Bills to prohibit trusts in North Carolina and to move the State Normal School from Plymouth to Greenville were introduced. All railway-commission bills were referred to a special committee having that matter in charge.

The sentiment of the members is found, on inquiry, to be overwhelmingly in favor of a railway commission.

North Carolina News Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 12.—Governor Scales to-day pardoned Joseph Seaman, of Yadkin county, who was convicted in 1883 of larceny and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A French copper syndicate has purchased the valuable Yancey copper mine in Granville and Person counties, paying $40,000 for it.

It is reported that there is to be a general strike of farm laborers in the Edgecombe section in June, and that arrangements for this movement have already been perfected.

At Newberne yesterday Joseph Herring, a negro lad, aged fifteen, was fatally stabbed in the throat by Jesse Dunstone, another negro of the same age.

Bits from Berlin.

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BERLIN, January 12.—Bismarck was met on his arrival at the Berlin station by Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr. Schweninger. He appeared to be in good health, but he walked stiffly, leaning heavily on a stick. He was accompanied by two large dogs. The Chancellor will address the Reichstag on Tuesday in the debate on the foreign estimates, some of the items of which were postponed until his arrival in Berlin. There is little doubt that he would have remained longer at Friedrichsruhe had not anxiety as to the possible bad effects which the recent incidents might have on the public opinion urged him to come to Berlin, in spite of the fact that he had hardly recovered from the indisposition traced to his exertion during the recent fire at Friedrichsruhe. Immediately on his arrival last night he summoned Lieutenant Wissmann to a conference on the East Africa bill. Herr von Bennigsen was also present, and the Chancellor acquainted himself with the disposition of the Reichstag on the subject. The Chancellor will personally defend the bill, which will be submitted to and passed by the Bundesrath without delay and will probably be disposed of by the Reichstag by the end of the week. The question of its adoption is certainly insufficient to account for Prince Bismarck's hastening to Berlin. The preparations being made convey the impression that the provisions of the bill are being energetically pushed without waiting for the decision of the Reichstag. The explanation of the Chancellor's anxiety to return to Berlin must be sought in the outcome of the Morier and Geffcken affairs, though no attention should be paid to the rumors of the foreign press that his resignation is imminent.

The statement that a letter from Morier had been discovered urging Geffcken to publish Emperor Frederick's diary will fail of effect unless the text of the letters is published; otherwise the public will not believe the statement, or, at most, will suppose that the letters were simply acquiescent replies to Geffcken's intimation of his intention to publish the diary. Nobody believes that Morier has urged the publication of the diary to spite Bismack. The Kolnische Zeitung, returning to the charge to-day, seeks to throw suspicion upon Morier's political character. It says: "There exists in England a powerful party which advocates an Anglo-Russian understanding, and Morier, who was formerly held in esteem by Queen Victoria and Empress Frederick, forfeited their favor by the decided opposition he offered to Battenbergism in the interests of this party."

The Nord Deutsche Zeitung, which has hitherto to a great extent held aloof from the dispute, to-night inserts a thin end of the wedge. With a view of showing to what extent the intentions of Emperor Frederick differed from the tendency of the Liberal party, it publishes an autograph letter from Emperor Frederick to Bismarck on the occasion of the jubilee of the Chancellor's entry into the army. The letter is as follows:

"I do not wish to-day to enter upon a long discussion of the statesmanlike merits which have bound your name forever with our history. But one thing I must point out—namely, that whenever there was a question of the assuring of the well-being of the army and perfecting its defensive power and fighting capacity you never failed to take up the struggle and carry it through to the end. The army, with the commander-in-chief at its head, therefore thanks you for the blessings you have conferred upon it, which it will never forget."

The Reichstag to-day, after a somewhat stormy debate, confirmed the election of Herr Goetz, the National Liberal, as the member for Leipzig. The Socialists accused the Government officials of illegal practices to secure his triumph over the Socialist candidate.

Despite the official denials from London and Darmstadt, which were expected, the Post maintains the accuracy of the rumor of the betrothal of Princess Alix of Hesse to the Czarewitch. The paper states that the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Princess Alix will remain at St. Petersburg until the end of February. The denials are held to indicate simply that an announcement is premature.

The caution of the Emperor regarding the crowding of the populace about the carriages of the imperial family while out driving is explained by the fact that menacing letters from Switzerland have been received at the Imperial Chancellerie.

In addition to this Herr Kruger, director of the detective department, has reported that an agitation is being carried on by the Socialists and Anarchists, and he advises that extra precautions be taken to protect the Emperor.

Information has been received that a Frenchman broke the windows of the German custom-house at Ancicourt and threw in documents reading, "Republique Francaise aux armes," "Vive la France," "Violation de frontiere acte premidite." The Nord Deutsch Zeitung, commenting on this news, says: "We are accustomed to worse things at the hands of France, and therefore we will not allow our blood to boil. We wish, however, to point out that the French officials refused to take the necessary steps to detect this patrolic feat."

An officer of the French engineer reserve corps named Dreyfus, who was recently arrested at Strasburg without a passport and having in his possession sketches of forts there, will be prosecuted for high treason.

Negotiations have been resumed with Spain for the renewal of the treaty of commerce with Germany.

The first sample of silky leaf tobacco of excellent quality has arrived at Hamburg from Cameroons.

Good news has also been received from the cocoa and vanilla plantations.

It is asserted in financial circles that the Italian Government has been negotiating for a loan, but was unable to agree upon the terms with the German bankers.

A Sydney letter on the subject of the Samoan troubles, which appears in the Frankfuiter Zeitung, declares that the truth of the report that the rebellion was instigated by Americans is frankly acknowledged by all English correspondents in Samoa, all of whom deeply regret the action taken by the Americans. Captain Lear, the American commander, is severely reproached for encouraging Mataafe. The rebels, it is asserted, owing to the lack of ammunition, would long ago have consented to negotiate had not the American traders promised the arrival of a steamer from San Francisco with arms and ammunition. The letter also indicates that the turning of the English consulate into a hospital led to the German complaint that the English officials were showing sympathy with the rebels.

Resisting Tenants.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, January 12.—A party of officers engaged in evicting a tenant from his holding upon the estate of Lord Lurgan at Lurgan, County Armagh, to-day met with a vigorous resistance, the inmates of the house assailing them with boiling water, stones, and pitchforks. The bailiff was stabbed, and Lord Lurgan's agent and a policeman were seriously injured. The riot act was read, when a number of arrests were made.

Father Merriman, a priest of Castle Connel, County Limerick, has received three summonses to appear in court to answer the charge of inciting the tenants to resist.

EJECTMENT DECREES.

DUBLIN, January 12.—Ejectment decrees have been served upon 120 tenants on the Kenmare estates.

Another Manifesto.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, January 12.—General Boulanger has issued another manifesto to the electors of the Department of the Seine, his object being to reply to the placard recently issued by his opponents in which occur the words "Let there be no Sedan." General Boulanger in the manifesto declares that France need have no fear of another Sedan, because while earnestly desirous of peace, she is also strong enough to defend herself against provocations as well as to endure the assaults with which she is threatened.

Steamer Wrecked.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

MADRID, January 12.—A large steamer has been wrecked off the Islands of Sisarga, a group twenty-five miles northwest of Corruna. It is supposed 100 persons were drowned. Thirty survivors have arrived at Corruna.

Later.—The vessel wrecked off Corunna was the British steamer Pram, bound from Liverpool to Hong Kong. It now seems that only four women passengers, the ship surgeon, and four of the crew were drowned.

Zorilla on Mischief Bent.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, January 12.—It is reported that Senor Zorilla left here last Wednesday for England, and that he had secured two yachts in which he and a number of his followers intend to proceed from the Thames to some point in Spain, where it was their intention to raise a revolt against the Government. The authorities at Madrid were advised of the movement and immediately took steps to frustrate the attempt of the revolutionists.

Cruisers and Torpedo-Boats.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, January 12.—President Carnot has issued a decree authorizing the construction in private ship-yards of two ironclad cruisers, one of which will be 4,000 tons burthen and the other of 5,000 tons. The decree also authorizes the construction of fifteen torpedo-boats for coast defence.

Minister Phelps.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, January 12.—Minister Phelps will sail for the United States on the North-German Lloyd steamer Lahn, which leaves Southampton on the 31st instant. Preparations are being made for a friendly demonstration on his departure.

German Railways.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

BERLIN, January 12.—Germany will connect her railway system with a new direct route to Constantinople, saving twelve hours. This action is to be taken with the view to competing with the French route to the East.

Trying to Blow Up an Archbishop's Palace.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

MADRID, January 12.—An attempt has been made to blow up the palace of the Archbishop of Valencia. The weapon used was a dynamite petard. The damage caused by the explosion was trivial.

Insurrection.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ZANZIBAR, January 12.—The Governor of Mosambique has returned from Zambesi, where, after severe fighting, he defeated Bonga. The whole province remains in a state of insurrection.

A Dog Worth Owning.

A South Norwalk (Conn.) special says: The facts in a curious case of attempted burglary in the town of Darien were made known here to-day. Mr. James L. Collatt, whose house is some distance east of the New Haven railroad station at Darien, retired early Tuesday evening in confidence that a large shepherd dog of his snut in the kitchen would take care of things as usual while he slept. That confidence was not misplaced. Soon after midnight a man crawled stealthily up to the kitchen window and with a diamond cut a circle five inches in diameter on one of the panes. He then applied a circular piece of mucilaged leather to the glass, and with a string made fast to its centre gave a sudden jerk, removing that portion of the glass. The noise awoke the dog, which waited till the man reached through the hole to shove the door-bolt, and then grabbed the intruding arm. A terrible tussle followed, the manstruggling to release himself, the dog forcing his teeth further into the arm, making his hold more secure. The result was the sash yielded and fell, the faithful animal leaped outside, grabbed the visitor by the throat, tearing the flesh, and, following the arm down to the hand, laid the bones bare in several places. The victim of this deserved punishment finally escaped, but with less clothing on than he had before the encounter. Finding his way to this city he called