The National Republican.

VOL. XXIII.---NO. 33. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1883. THREE CENTS

SENATORIAL TOGAS

Which May Fall Upon the Shoulders of Able Statesmen.

The States of Illinois, Nebraska, Michigan, and Maine Heard From.

Senator Frye Renominated by the Caucus--Ferry's Chances--A Deadlock in Illinois.

Meeting of a Number of Legislatures of the Several States.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 3.—L. C. Collins, of Cook county, has received the nomination of the republican members of the house for speaker, which insures his election to that position, as the republicans have a majority of four in the lower branch of the assembly. Senator W. J. Campbell, of Cook, was renominated to the office of president pro tem. of the senate by a caucus which was attended by only twenty-four of the thirty-one republican senators.

The legislature did not succeed in organizing to-day, although a temporary organization was effected in the house according to to the republican caucus programme. In the senate the seven republicans who refused to go into the party caucus last evening succeeded, with the aid of the democrats, in postponing the temporary organization until to-morrow. These republicans are Senators Rice, Whiting, White, Mamer, Clough, Snyder, and Ruger. The reason they give for not going into the caucus is that they were left out in the deal on officers and committee places. They claim that sixteen senators got together and fixed up a slate, dividing all the positions among their friends. The prospects are that this split will occasion a deadlock that is liable to last for some time. Although there is no politics in it—and this is claimed by all the participants to be merely a personal struggle between the republican senators—it has brought the senatorial contest to a standstill for the present, all interest centering in the split in the senate. Gov. Cullom's friends appear to be very confident, and he is plainly in the lead up to date, though no one can tell whether he can pull through or not. The situation is decidedly unsettled, partly from the fact that a larger number of members than usual refuse to commit themselves or define their position. Gov. Oglesby has plenty of warm friends, and Gen. Raum has a good following, but at present one person can guess at the outcome about as well as another.

THE SITUATION IN NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 3.—The senatorial outlook in Nebraska is a matter of absolute uncertainty. The senate has been captured and organized by a coalition of anti-monopolists and democrats, while the house is in the hands of the republicans straight. The democrats are working earnestly for J. Sterling Morton, but feel that they would receive more outside assistance on Judge Savage, of Omaha. Hon. Joseph Millard and Gen. Manderson, of Omaha, are about on a par in straight republican support. Ex-Gov. Butler and Ham Connor are pulling at opposite ends of the anti-monopolist party. Valentine, Dundy, Nance, Paddock, Thayer, Cowin, Eller, Stickel, and Ashly all figure as dark horses. The situation will be more clearly outlined in about one week. Senator Saunders' friends are satisfied with the situation.

FERRY AND THE FIELD IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 3.—The contest for the senatorship is between Senator Ferry and the field, with the chances in favor of the senator's re-election. There are eighty-one republican members of the legislature, sixty-seven are necessary to elect. A paper has been signed by eighteen recommending the holding of a caucus January 12, and avowing the determination of the signers not to be bound by the caucus unless its action was decided by the vote of sixty-seven republican members. Ferry's friends claim that they will have more than this number. The key to the situation is whether fifteen men will vote in caucus against Ferry, and continue firm in the determination to vote against him. The chances are that number cannot be obtained, though strong efforts are making to detach legislators from Ferry.

By Associated Press.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—The latest intelligence from Lansing would seem to indicate that the senatorial question is likely to become seriously complicated. At least twenty republicans have signed an agreement not to go into caucus unless with the understanding that it shall take sixty-nine votes to make binding a nomination. This is just a majority of the whole legislature, and the number of republican members is eighty-two. It is equivalent to saying, on the part of the minority, that they will not go into caucus unless the majority have votes enough to get along without them. The majority is reported to have secured the signatures of a majority of the republican members of the legislature to a call for a caucus to-morrow night, and they announce their purpose to hold one, as has always been done. It is conceded that Senator Ferry has a majority of the republican members, but not enough to elect. There is considerable bitterness of feeling, the outcome of which cannot be now predicted.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 3.—The state senate assembled here to-day. The following officers were elected: President, John L. Cutler, of Penobscot; secretary, Charles W. Tilden, of Hallowell. The house of representatives met and elected Manchester Haynes speaker and Oramandel Smith clerk.

SENATOR FRYE RENOMINATED.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 3.—At the republican joint legislative caucus to-night William P. Frye was unanimously nominated for United States senator. The fusionists nominated Harrison M. Plaisted for the same office.

Senator William P. Frye last evening received the following congratulatory telegram from a committee of Maine legislators, the message being dated from Augusta:

You were nominated to the United States senate to-night by acclamation on motion of Mr. Cutler, president of the senate, with great enthusiasm.

As the Maine legislature is republican by ninety-five majority on joint ballot, Senator Frye's chances of re-election may be considered very good. Only death and taxes are surer. The senator made his fight and won it last fall.

THE COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 3.—The fourth legislature of Colorado was convened at noon to-day. The senate organized by electing Blenza Stretler, of Boulder, president pro tem., and Reuben Berry, of Elbert, secretary. The house elected E. A. Davis, of Lake, speaker, and R. R. Stevenson, of Arapahoe, chief clerk. The governor's message will be read in the senate and house to-morrow. Nothing new has been developed in the senatorial race. Each of the candidates has a strong following, and, while Pitkin will probably lead at the start, the result cannot be predicted. The election will take place on the 16th instant.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 3.—The Connecticut legislature was organized to-day by the choice of Hon. Robert Coit, president pro tem. of the senate, and Charles P. Woodbury, clerk; and the election of Charles H. Pine, speaker, and Daral G. Perkins and D. W. Paige, clerks of the house. In the senate a resolution was passed validating all ballots returned as cast at the last election for any officers.

In the house this resolution was tabled.

The report of the committee on the canvass of votes will be made this afternoon. Gov. Waller was escorted to the state house at 12:30 o'clock by the governor's horse and foot guards of Hartford and New Haven, comprising four companies. Gov. Waller's message says in opening that the legislative and executive departments are not entirely in political accord, but he hopes that this will neither interfere with their pleasant relations nor lessen the value of their public labors. While owing our position largely to partisan favor we should ignore the claims of party when they conflict with the interests of the state. Referring to national politics, he says that not for a quarter of a century have the people had cause to be so hopeful of legislation as now. He recommends the passage of laws facilitating the act of voting, and providing that no contribution of money shall be made by any candidate for office for election purposes, and that before taking office the person elected shall make oath that he has not violated this statute. He makes a strong plea for civil service reform, and suggests the expediency of incurring upon women the same public rights that they have in New York and Massachusetts.

Gov. Waller met the general assembly in joint convention at 4:30 o'clock, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Park, and the governor read his inaugural address. Resolutions were passed in both branches of the legislature validating all votes cast by legally qualified electors.

CONNECTICUT LEGALIZES FRAUD.

HARTFORD, Jan. 3.—All contest over the election in this state was closed by the action of the legislature to-day declaring the state officers elected. Indeed there was no controversy which could prevent such a declaration. The difference concerned the proper way to arrive at the result. Many able lawyers think the method adopted is not the proper one. They claim the legislature had no official knowledge that illegal votes were cast, as no charge of illegality was before them. Therefore the proper way would have been to receive a report from the canvassing committee of the vote as returned and on that report to declare those having most votes elected. Instead, the legislature passed a general law as follows: "No ballot heretofore cast at any election shall be deemed illegal by reason of its having any distinguishing mark thereon or because it was not printed on plain white paper." This validates all votes cast in violation of the existing law, including the black ballots cast at the state and the city elections in New Haven. Chief Justice Park had previously decided that the votes cast at the city election were "probably illegal," and the question as to what city officers were legally elected was undecided in the courts. It is argued that as the casting of such ballots is a criminal act, the legislature, while it might pardon the criminal casting them, could not make the ballot a legal one, any more than it could legalize theft or burglary, the point being that the legislature can pardon or ignore a crime, but cannot legalize it. Gov. Waller is inaugurated without contest, but he could have been made governor three hours earlier if the legislature had taken the simplest way to declare his election.

NORTH CAROLINA'S LEGISLATORS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 3.—The legislature of North Carolina met to-day and organized. The democrats have control of both houses by a large majority. Lieut. Gov. Robinson, president in the senate; George M. Rose, of Cumberland, was elected speaker of the house, and Robert M. Furman, clerk of the house. No other business was transacted. Gov. Jarvis will send in his message to-morrow. State Treasurer Worth reports that of the unsecured debt $8,820,745 has been compromised for $2,660,641 in 4 per cent. bonds, and $3,206,300 of old bonds remain outstanding. Of the North Carolina railway construction bonds $1,700,000 have been renewed under the contract for new 6 per cent. bonds, with the same security, leaving $1,075,000 still unexchanged. Provision having been made for the payment of interest on more 4 per cent. bonds than have been taken up, there is now $254,189 surplus in the treasury, applicable to payment of interest when the bonds shall have been exchanged. The senatorial election for the successor of Gen. W. W. Ransom takes place on the sixteenth of January. Hon. W. T. Dortch, who served in the confederate service, is W. Ransom's opponent. J. M. Gudger, superintendent of the state deaf, dumb and blind institute, resigned to-day.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 3.—The Massachusetts legislature organized at 11 o'clock this morning. In the senate George G. Crocker, of Boston, republican, was elected president on the second ballot by a vote of 22 to 15 for Hon. George A. Bruce, of Somerville, who received the democratic votes. The house was organized by electing George A. Marden, of Lowell, who has been clerk of the house for the last nine years, as speaker and Edward A. McLaughlin, of Boston, late assistant clerk, as clerk. Mr. McLaughlin is a democrat and had 231 out of 233 votes. After some further routine business the legislature, with the first corps of Independent cadets escorting Gov. Long, marched to the King's chapel, where the election sermon was preached by Rev. R. K. Meredith, of South Boston congregationalist.

THE ALLIGATOR STATE LEGISLATORS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 3.—The legislature was organized to-day. There is a small democratic majority in both houses. Charles Dougherty (dem.) was elected speaker of the house. The governor's message shows an excellent financial condition, a full treasury, and it recommends a reduction of the state tax to 5 mills.

MISSOURI'S LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 3.—The legislature meet at noon to-day. A temporary organization of the house was effected by making Howard Parker, of Lincoln, temporary chairman. Both houses then adjourned until to-morrow. Caucuses will be held this evening to select permanent officers.

ABOLISHING LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 3.—In the democratic caucus this morning a special committee reported that some fourteen officers could be safely dispensed with, but that the law of 1874 made it mandatory upon the part of the house to elect them. A resolution was then offered that no election for such offices be held for thirty days, in order to allow a bill to be passed abolishing those offices. The resolution was adopted, and the caucus adjourned until 3 p. m.

Without transacting any other business of importance, and to allow the speakers time to make up their committees, both houses adjourned until Tuesday next.

TAYLOR'S MAJORITY.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, Jan. 3.—Official returns of the seventeenth district give Taylor, republican, for congress a majority of 1,563.

From the Land of Many Wives.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 3.—A private dispatch says: Mr. McConkey, treasurer of White Pine county, Nev., has been killed and the treasury robbed.

Barns, the comrade of Mooney in the Franklin murder, has been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Col. Hooper was buried yesterday from his late residence.

The mineral output of Utah last year exceeded ten million, valued at New York rates.

WASHBURNE'S TRIBUTE.

An Eloquent Sketch of the Dead Statesman, Gambetta.

The Ex-Minister of France Says He Was the Foremost Man of His Day.

Incidents of the Stirring Scenes at the Downfall of Napoleon.

The Arrangements for the Funeral—A Wreath From America.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The *Tribune* has a long letter by telegraph from Hon. E. B. Washburne, at San Antonio, Texas, giving reminiscence of Gambetta while Mr. Washburne was United States minister to France. He says: A great light has gone out, and the world loses one of the most gifted, brilliant, and eloquent men of the age. He was distinguished in 1869, though young, as a member of the chamber of deputies, and being in the front rank of a little band of able and courageous men who made face against the empire in the pride and arrogance of its power, was concerned in those turbulent and exciting scenes in the chamber before war was declared and the empire fell. He was cool when the people broke up the chamber of deputies and flocked to the hotel de ville, where the dethronement of the emperor was to take place. Appearing at one window of the palace, Gambetta proclaimed the republic of France, and threw the crowd below little lists, containing the names of deputies who were to constitute the provisional government of France, under the name of "Government of the National Defense." Such

A SHOUT OF DELIVERANCE WENT UP

from the great throng as has rarely been heard in the world's history. The new ministry—Gambetta at its head—immediately took possession of their portfolios. He relates his own difficulties in protecting German interests there, while the empire lived and the astonishing grasp with which Gambetta at once understood the whole question. Calling on him he found a young man of ordinary height and size (he afterwards became heavy) with fine manners and agreeable address, handsome face, long black, glossy hair and full beard. He did everything possible, and did it immediately, to mitigate the troubles of the Germans. Gambetta, being selected as the representative to the Tours mission, he did not shrink from the hazardous trip from the city in a baloon and made the trip safely. He soon became, in fact, the dictator, and the true history of that dictatorship has yet to be written. It will become one of the most interesting episodes in the history of France. Single handed and alone

HE AROUSED THE DROOPING SPIRITS

of the people; raised and equipped armies, and accomplished all that mortal could in stemming the tide of disaster which was overwhelming his country. He raised and disbursed the millions gotten through Morgan & Co., in England, and the most rigid examination of his affairs by enemies when the war was over only showed that his hands were clean and his record unstained. After the war his advice was sought more than that of any other man. The greatest speech of his life was that made at Versailles upon the occasion of President MacMahon's coup de etat in turning away his republican ministry and replacing it with a ministry hostile to the republic.

Mr. Washburne has at his home a portrait of M. Gambetta painted expressly for him.

IN GAMBETTA'S COFFIN.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The following memorials of Gambetta have been placed in his coffin: A bronze medal bearing his effigy; an engraving representing the famous four hundred and sixty-three; several gold and silver coins, and a copy of a letter of invitation to the funeral, signed by Joseph Gambetta, M. Leris, Mme. Leris, and Michael Gambetta—his father, brother-in-law, sister, and uncle. A proposal has been made to raise subscriptions for the erection of a national monument to the memory of Gambetta. His funeral will be the greatest since the remains of the first Napoleon were brought to the Invalides

It is stated that strenuous efforts are making to procure a judicial investigation of the circumstances under which Gambetta received his wound. The funeral has been postponed until Saturday morning. Mm. Bisson and Jules Ferry will be among the speakers on the occasion.

It is stated that M. Gambetta repeatedly expressed the wish that he be interred with his mother's remains. The cadets of the Ecole Polytechnique have asked to be allowed to act as a special escort at the funeral.

The body of M. Gambetta has arrived here. A deputation of the Marseilles corporation accompanied the remains from Belleville. The Alsace-Lorraine delegates will precede the hearse at the funeral.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The *Courier* learns that Prince Bismarck's opinion coincides with that of the *Nationale Gazette*, that the republic of France being regarded as a pledge of peace, the death of Gambetta, its principal supporter, is a political loss.

A WREATH FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—At the meeting in the rooms of the Cercle Francaise de L'Harmonie, M. Renauld presided. A cablegram was sent to the managers of the *Republique Francaise*, asking that a wreath be placed on M. Gambetta's coffin, and the resolutions adopted were sent to Paris. At a meeting of the French societies to-night it was resolved to hold a public meeting next Sunday evening to take appropriate action on the death of Leon Gambetta. There were some dissenting voices, but they were squelched. It was understood that M. True, who was present and made an address, spoke for the French republic.

Ocean Steamer Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Queen, from London; San Blas, from Aspinwall; British Empire, from Vera Cruz and Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—British Prince, from Liverpool.

The Pope and King Solomon Arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Solomon Jacoby, a lunatic, called on Cardinal McCloskey to-day, calling himself the Pope. He was arrested to-night and claimed to be King Solomon.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—At Wyoming, Kent County, Delaware, a burglar entered the dwelling of Mr. Wetzell last night, chloroformed the family, and carried off $200 worth in clothing, money, and jewels.

—Henry Bryant, a wealthy farmer living near Haddonfield, N. J., was committed to jail without bail last evening to answer at court for an alleged rape upon Mary Friday, a young woman living in Camden, N. J.

—A special dispatch from Milwaukee says preparations are being made for a big fight in the Wisconsin legislature over the prohibition amendment. It is reported that the liquor dealers have a powerful lobby established.

—William Jones, aged 30, a lineman in the employ of the American District Telegraph company, had his brains dashed out in New York by falling from the roof of the Ninth National bank, at 409 Broadway, to the pavement, a distance of seventy-five feet.

—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania commandery of the military order of the Loyal legion held in Philadelphia last night Gen. W. S. Hancock presided. Engineer Melville was one of the guests. After the meeting there was a banquet at the Union League house.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

The Mount Clare Workshops in Baltimore And Other Buildings Destroyed.

LOS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 3.—Early yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Friedman, a wealthy wool buyer, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $12,000.

GALVESTON, TEX., Jan 3.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Waco says: Yesterday the stock of William Sinclair, a harness maker, was burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,000.

SALEM, MASS., Jan. 3.—The Naumkeag house at Rockville, Peabody, was burned this morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance unknown. It was kept by Capt. Adams. The inmates barely escaped with their lives.

LISTOWEL, ONT., Jan. 3.—The gas works here were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Fire broke out shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon in the upper floor of the wholesale dry-goods house of Hood, Bonbright & Co., at Eighth and Market streets. The flames were confined to the two upper floors, the stock in which was valued at from $50,000 to $75,000. Loss covered by insurance.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 3.—A disastrous conflagration occurred at 10 o'clock this morning. The fire began in an unused grain elevator of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway company and spread rapidly, destroying the old passenger depot of the above-named road, together with two box cars and several flat cars loaded with lumber; also a number of small frame houses. The elevator originally cost $100,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—A fire shortly before midnight to-night destroyed the passenger-car construction shop of the Baltimore and Ohio railway company at Mount Clare, in this city. The shop contained eight passenger cars nearly completed, two cars undergoing repairs, and the private car of the third vice president of the company, all of which were destroyed, besides which, all the tools of the workmen were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The mercantile failures of the year just closed, as reported by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., are for the United States 6,738 in number, as against 5,582 in 1881. The liabilities in the United States are, for the last year, $101,000,000, as compared with $81,000,000 in 1881. The failures in Canada for the last year are 787, with liabilities of $8,500,000, as against 635 in 1881, with liabilities of $5,500,000. While the failures of last year show a considerable increase on any year since 1880, in comparison with 1878 and 1879 the figures are not interpreted unfavorably. This is especially the case when it is remembered that the number engaged in trade shows a large gain, while the volume of trade is greatly increased. The number of failures in 1882 is estimated at one in every 132 persons, while the failures in 1878 showed one in every 64 persons. In view of the increased number in trade the failures proportionately are not one-half as great as they were in 1878.

A Famous Two Million Dollar Suit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The trial of the action brought by the government against Harrison Johnston for the recovery of more than $2,000,000, which it is alleged he appropriated to his own use from the sale of confiscated cotton in the south during the rebellion, after having gone on for nearly three weeks before Judge Choate and a jury in the United States circuit court, has virtually been withdrawn from the court. Counsel for the government and for Mr. Johnston to-day filed a stipulation and agreement in the circuit court clerk's office referring the action to ex-Judge William G. Choate, of the United States district court, as sole referee to hear and determine all the issues, and that judgment may be entered upon his report as such referee with the same force and effect as upon a hearing and decision of the court.

Invested With the White Veil.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Misses Lizzie Hacket, of Memphis; Lizzie Nichol, of this city; Jennie McCormick, of Detroit; Mary McLaughlin, of Bangor, Me.; Katie Cudaby, of Milwaukee; Nora O'Gorman, of Detroit, and Mary Byrnes, of New York, were invested with the white veil of the order of the sisterhood of the Good Shepherd this morning. The following novices took the black veil: Misses Lawler and Moran, of St. Louis; Killein and Savage, of Detroit, and Murphy of St. Paul. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Ryan, assisted by several priests. The sisterhood of the Good Shepherd devote themselves to the reclamation of fallen women and support themselves by their own labor.

About Mrs. Stillwell's Confession.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Maryville, Mo., referring to the confession of Mrs. J. U. Stillwell, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, that she murdered her former husband, Benjamin Swelgart, at Maryville, says that Sweigart was found dead in bed on Sunday morning, March 4, 1877, and that the testimony of two physicians at the coroner's inquest was that his death was caused by asphyxia partly, induced by stupor resulting from excessive drinking, and partially from mechanical cause, he having been found lying on a feather bed face downward, and that nothing was brought out at the inquest in any way implicating his wife.

A Woman in the Case.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Henry Jackson, who was supposed to be doing a prosperous living business at Sturgeon, Boone county, Mo., disappeared last Saturday, since which time it has been learned that he forged the name of his uncle, Dr. J. S. Lockridge, to notes amounting to several thousand dollars, and that he owed nearly everybody. There is a woman missing also.

What a Brick in Bed Did.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Rebecca Yearsley, an aged lady, was found dead in bed at her residence in West Philadelphia this morning, having been smothered. She had taken a warm brick to bed with her, and the heat therefrom had singed the bed clothes, and it is supposed she was choked by the smoke.

A Victim of Poison.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 3.—Henry B. Garber, one of the victims of the famous Garber poisoning case, at Norristown, which still remains a mystery, was brought here to-day and placed in the hospital, a hopeless paralytic. After the wholesale poisoning, his life was saved, but he was left a physical wreck.

An Insane Preacher's Antics.

KINGSTON, ONT., Jan. 3.—The Rev. A. Mathews, the Presbyterian minister of Trenton, who was lately compelled to resign his charge, owing to his increasing mental weakness, to-day disappeared. He has become violently insane, and yesterday attempted to put his wife's eyes out with a red hot poker.

Two Men Blown to Atoms.

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 3.—A Winchester special says three colored laborers of the Kentucky Central railway extension put wet dynamite in a stove to dry this morning. It exploded, blowing two of them to atoms and seriously injuring the other. The house was demolished.

England and the Vatican.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Standard* prints a dispatch from Archbishop McCabe, archbishop of Dublin, to Cardinal Jacobini, the papal secretary of state, stating that a person sent to him by Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, had stated that the British government, on Earl Spencer's advice, was not unwilling to send a minister to the vatican with the same attributes as those of the Prussian minister. Cardinal Jacobini replied, on the 24th of December, that he believed he might authorize Archbishop McCabe to reply affirmatively to this proposition.

AWFUL FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Ten Thousand People Rendered Homeless—Hundreds of Homes Swept Away.

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 3.—The market square here is flooded.

MAYENCE, Jan. 3.—The Rhine has reached the height of 5·76 meters. With great efforts a tramway has been laid to bring earth for the construction of a dam.

BONSTADT, Jan. 3.—This town, with the exception of the church and houses of the clergy, is deeply submerged. The water in many houses nearly reaches the roofs. In Friesenheim, on the Rhine, the scene beggars description.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Seventy houses have fallen at Badenheim in consequence of the floods. At Rexheim, Morsch, and Oppan eighty houses have fallen in each place from the same cause. At Vienna the danger is serious, and preparations are making to sound alarm bells directly the dykes show signs of yielding.

GENEVA, Jan. 3.—The railway between this city and Belle Garde has been washed away. Direct rail communication between France and Italy is interrupted.

WIESBADEN, Jan. 3.—Ten thousand persons have been rendered homeless by the floods in the districts near Wormst, and are in danger of starvation.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The Danube has risen to a height of 470 centimeters. A thousand persons, residing in the lower parts of the city, have been compelled to quit their homes. Traffic on the railway connecting Vienna with Moravia is suspended. The large railway bridge over the Danube has been demolished, and the Vienna terminus of the road is flooded.

MANNHEIM, Jan. 3.—The town appears to stand on an isthmus in the middle of a vast sea. The great Rhine dam gave away to-night. A steamer and forty-five boats rescued the people by torchlight. The village of Triessenheim has been deserted, and a third of the inhabitants of Oppan have abandoned their homes. A central relief committee has been formed and it appeals for help for the sufferers.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Wiesbaden reports 3,000 persons homeless at Ludwigshafen, 2,000 at Mannheim, and 2,000 at Worms. They are lodged in the school houses and churches. More dikes have broken at Mayence.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The bridge of boats at Ottensheim was washed away to-day with several persons on them. The boats floated down and in an hour and a half reached Linz, where those on board managed to run them ashore.

Pointing Out Naval Needs.

The statement of the naval advisory board with regard to the building of new ships of war, which was laid before the house of representatives yesterday, recommends that the largest of the steel cruisers, authorized by the law enacted at the last session of congress, be not built, for the reason that the appropriation of $2,700,000 is not sufficient to build them all. The vessels recommended by the board to be built are one steel cruiser, of 4,000 tons displacement, to cost $1,500,854; three steel cruisers of 2,500 tons displacement, to cost $1,031,225; one iron dispatch boat, to cost $460,000, and one cruising torpedo boat, to cost $38,000. It is also recommended that two of the smaller cruisers be assigned to service on the Pacific coast and one on the Atlantic.

A Distinguished Engineer Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The *Picayune's* Chihuahua, Mexico, special says D. B. Robinson, general superintendent of the Mexican railway, telegraphs here that W. R. Morley, the distinguished chief engineer of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe system, was accidentally shot and killed at Santa Rosalia this morning. Superintendent Robinson has ordered teams sent out for the body, so it can be forwarded to his wife in Kansas City. The railway and the country lose one of their ablest railway contractors. Santa Rosalia is 125 miles south of here.

Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 3.—W. H. Bogart, a bookkeeper for a contractor at Winchester's armory, in this city, offered to wager in the bar room of the boat up from New York last night, that he would be dead before morning. This morning he was found in his birth suffering from a fatal dose of laudanum. He was despondent because of his wife's death.

Justifiable Killing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The inquest in the case of Patrick McGowan, shot and killed by Roundsman Delaney yesterday, was concluded to-day. The jury found that the act was justifiable, and commended Officer Delaney for his faithful performance of duty.

The New Horse Disease.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, Jan. 3.—Three eminent physicians declare, as a result of the post mortem over four victims of the horse disease here, that the malady is cerebro spinal meningitis. New cases are constantly arising. No remedy has been found.

MURDEROUS WORK.

L. Stemm, a policeman, at Pueblo, Col., was shot and killed by unknown parties

Francis Donnelly, a saloon keeper, in New York, shot and killed Frederick Paul, aged 22. The latter assaulted the former in his saloon.

Jacob Shutt was shot three times and dangerously wounded by Martin Powers at Indianapolis. Both were policemen. Shutt attacked Powers with his mace and Powers responded with his revolver.

Thomas Jones and George L. Franks, of Cottonwood Springs, Texas, became involved in a dispute and afterward met on the street, Franks armed with a shot gun and Jones with a revolver. Both fired and both were instantly killed.

George Amiss, a baggage-master on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, shot and fatally wounded J. J. Burner, of Staunton, Va., Tuesday night. The assault was made by Amiss in a house of ill fame. John J. Burner died late yesterday afternoon. Lelia Lester, in whose house the shooting occurred, was formerly proprietress of a house in Danville, at which Mollie De Jarnette was killed by her brother.

A fight took place in Thomas Kelly's saloon, at 209 avenue B, between half a dozen men, including the proprietor of the saloon, his brothers, John and Frank C. Kelly, and John Nevins, and Patrick McPortland. The fighting was general with whatever weapons came to hand. Frank C. Kelly was struck on the head with a bottle by John Nevins and his skull was fractured. In return Nevins was stabbed in the back with a knife by John Kelly. Nevins is held to await the result of Kelly's injuries.

CABLE CATCHES.

Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, has arrived in Alexandria, Egypt.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* says the coronation of the czar will probably take place in April next.

Delaney was yesterday found guilty, in Dublin, of conspiracy to murder Judge Lawson, and was sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

Several huge gaps have appeared in the walls of the central tower of the Peterborough cathedral. The tower will be forthwith demolished. The cathedral is one of the finest in England.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of Dublin, says that the applications under the arrears act, the time for receiving which terminates at the end of December, effect 130,000 holdings. If they were all granted it would involve the payment of £800,000 by the state to the landlords.

PULVERIZING PORTER.

Senator Logan Concludes His Very Successful Effort in This Direction,

And is Ably Seconded by Senators Conger, Hawley, and Others.

Sentiments of Southern Senators--An Unsuccessful Effort to Force a Vote.

A Resurrection of Old Records in the House--Sharp Back Talk.

THE SENATE.

There was another day of Fitz-John Porter in the senate yesterday. Gen. Logan resumed his argument at 12:15 p. m. and talked until after 3 o'clock. He summed up the salient features of his case and closed with an earnest appeal to the senate in behalf of patriotic America to vote down the Porter bill for the glorification of a traitor. Senator Sewell replied to Senator Logan, and when he had concluded his observations the friends of the bill attempted to force it to a vote. Senators Conger, Hoar, and others protested, but the Porter following was full of determination. Several republican members were absent, and they did not propose to await the return of opposition votes. This angered the opponents to the measure, and methods to secure the delay asked were adopted. Senator Conger spoke for an hour in favor of a delay, and failing, he called for the reading of the reports of the committee on military affairs on the case. These reports are very lengthy, and as their reading would take a day, the democrats threw up their hands and adjourned.

The proceedings were exciting, and toward the close of the session interest intensified. The adroit maneuver of the senator from Michigan, however, gave relief, and no sooner did the clerk begin the reading of the reports called for than the audience scattered.

THE MORNING HOUR.

Messrs. Sherman, Platt, Hawley, Grover, Frye, Lapham and Miller, of New York, presented petitions for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Blair, these and similar petitions heretofore presented were referred to the committee on education and labor.

The president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury transmitting the estimate of the commissioner of internal revenue of the amount that would be required to refund the taxes collected on stocks of tobacco, cigars, matches, &c., now on hand in case of the reduction of the tax.

Mr. Hoar stated that he would endeavor to call up the presidential succession bill to-day.

The president laid before the senate the memorial of the Salt Lake City bar association in relation to the proposed provision for an additional associate justice of the Utah supreme court. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Petitions asking for the immediate passage of the pending whisky bill were laid before the senate by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, from the Peoria board of trade; by Mr. Sherman, from the chamber of commerce of Cincinnati; by Mr. Jonas, from numerous merchants and liquor dealers of New Orleans, and by Mr. Cockrell, from the board of directors of the merchants' exchange of St. Louis. Laid on table.

Mr. Garland laid before the senate the petition of Lyons Post, No. 137, G. A. R., department of Illinois, asking an increase of pension to soldiers and sailors who lost an arm or a leg in the late war. Referred to the committee on pensions.

Mr. Miller, of New York, presented the petition of dealers in and packers of canned goods of Oneida county, New York, asking the abolition of duties on tin tin plate. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Lapham presented a petition of citizens of Schuyler county, New York, asking an increase of pension to soldiers and sailors who lost an arm or leg in the late war. Referred to the committee on pensions.

At the close of the morning hour the bill for

THE RELIEF OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER

came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Logan resumed his argument in opposition to it.

Continuing his discussion of the details of the military movements at the second battle of Bull Run, he said that about the hour when Pope was issuing his order to Porter dated 4:30 p. m. to attack immediately Porter war writing a dispatch announcing that he had determined to retire to Manassas, and that when, thirty minutes later, he received the order to attack, he did not communicate it to his officers, but suppressed it.

Mr. Sewell said the evidence showed that Gen. Porter did not receive the order to attil 6:30 o'clock—near sunset.

Mr. Logan replied that Douglass Pope, the officer who carried the order, testified that he delivered it at 5:30.

Mr. Sewell. The character of Douglas Pope for veracity is not very good.

Mr. Logan. "The character of Douglas Pope for veracity is not very good!" Mr. President, I knew Douglas Pope better than the senator did. He was born and raised in my state. He is dead now and you may assail him, but his record is as good as the senator's is.

Mr. Sewell. If I had known that he was dead, would not have made the remark.

Mr. Logan. Well, sir, you ought to know it. It was published far and wide. Douglas Pope was an honorable man. It is easy to assail him now for everybody knows that "the dead and the absent are always wrong, and the living and the present are always right." As the senator from New Jersey seemed to desire that the flood gates should be opened and all the truth let out, the fact might as well be stated that the gentlemen engaged in this plan of working out the restoration of Fitz-John Porter to the army sent a man to Columbus, Ohio, and paid a witness to come and see them, and tried to persuade him that he was mistaken as to the time when the order of attack was delivered. Two excuses were offered for Porter's failure to obey this order—first, that he was confronted by an overwhelming force under Longstreet, and second, that the order was not received until too late an hour for an attack. If the opposing force was so large Porter would have had a better chance of success in a flank attack at night than by waiting for daylight; but, in fact, the reports of the confederate officers showed that 12,000 of Longstreet's troops were engaged at Groveton; so that the force left in front of Porter was certainly not larger than his own.

In conclusion Mr. Logan said: Why is it that whenever this case came up the senate was divided on political lines. It ought not to be so, because there was no politics in the case. It was merely a question of reversing the verdict of a court martial upon a man convicted and sentenced at a time when a good many of the senators on the other side of the chamber were holding their own court martials down south. Could it be possible that these gentlemen and others of their politics would now vote, without reference to facts or law, that the action of the court should be reversed and this man put back into the army, merely because he belonged to their party, and because they were prejudiced against the court that convicted him and the president who approved the conviction? There was no other ground on which they could give such a vote. He had hoped that these old prejudices had passed away. He did not think it was either good taste or good policy for gentlemen on the other side to undertake to revise and reverse what had been done here during the war according to the law and the facts. They had better let the men who had proved derelict on the union side, and who had been dealt with by the government alone. They are of no service to you, said Mr. Logan, and of none to us. They are of no more service to the country. They may serve themselves, but no one else. He protested against the passage of this bill, because it would introduce a disorganizing and dis-