The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII.---NO. 52. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1887. THREE CENTS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

"THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES WILL NOT ACT SO HARSHLY AGAIN."

Duel Between High Officials—Hungary Not for War—Defeat of Mr. Goschen—Bismarck and the Pope—Ship Ashore—Crew Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 26.—Hon. M. H. Phelan, United States consul general, does not believe the Canadian authorities will act so harshly again as they did last season, and is of the opinion that orders will be issued to commanders of cruisers to give more freedom to American fishermen. He is partly led to hold this belief in view of the decided front presented by Congress.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—All the leading Canadian papers, irrespective of party, agree that Canada's position is impregnable on the fishery question and urge the dominion government to uphold Canada's rights at all hazard. At the same time hope is expressed that the United States government will not take the course which recent legislation indicates until every means of coming to a fair and friendly settlement is exhausted.

OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 26.—As the full particulars come to hand more surprise is expressed at the action of the United States Senate in unanimously passing the bill authorizing the President to exclude Canadian fish in retaliation for Canada's action in enforcing the provision of the treaty of 1818, according to her interpretation. It is felt, however, that this country should at all hazards maintain the firm stand it has taken. If the joint commission were appointed, as suggested by Canada long ago, its decision would be readily accepted as a solution of the difficulty. No doubt but that Great Britain will stand firmly by Canada in this matter, and see her through without sacrifice of dignity. So great is the feeling against yielding the point in dispute in the face of threats of United States legislators, that a measure to grant Canadian fishermen full compensation for losses sustained by them should American markets be closed against them would be very favorably received.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 26.—United States Consul Phelan has been notified by the customs department that a nominal fine of $25 will be imposed in the case of the American fishing schooner Howard Holbrook, the balance of the $400 deposited being returned. The Howard Holbrook was charged with a breach of the customs laws.

FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The following is a forecast of the queen's speech, which will be read at the opening of parliament to-morrow:

England's foreign relations are friendly. Affairs in southeastern Europe are in a fair way of settlement, but England must insist upon the observance of the treaty of Berlin.

In Burmah and Egypt there is a gratifying improvement. Grave anxiety is caused by the state of Ireland. The system adopted there of combining the force of coercion with just debts may compel further legislation, and the government will not hesitate to ask additional powers, if necessary.

Among the bills to be submitted by the government are measures relating to land transfer, railway rates, trade marks, and the facilitation of agricultural allotments.

The queen's speech is characterized by more than the usual vagueness. The hints of legislation for Ireland are especially obscure. The only allusion to the conspiracy bill is found in the reference to the plan of campaign and the government's intention to introduce, if necessary, a bill altering the existing law so as to enable it to cope with the movement. An indication of the extension of the Ashbourne act is given in the expression of the hope that the labors of the Kent commission will have issue in a measure to ameliorate the condition of the country. The leading measure for England and Scotland is a county government bill.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. GOSCHEN.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The defeat of Mr. Goschen is felt by the members of the Carlton Club to be a great party disaster. All the clubs were crowded at a late hour tonight, and there was much excitement over the result of the election. The members of the National Liberal Club are jubilant. The absence of Mr. Goschen from the house of commons leaves the government in an awkward position. Even if he should be provided with an uncontested seat he cannot sit in the house for the next ten days, and during that period there will probably be critical debates and discussions.

It is reported that Sir John Mowbray is ready to resign his seat in the house of commons for Oxford University, and that he will be raised to the peerage. If he does resign the liberals will contest the seat, though they have no chance of success.

GLADSTONITES AND PARNELLITES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Gladstonites have not yet decided what shall be their line of action on the address in reply to the queen's speech. They will meet on Friday to determine their course. The Parnellites will move an amendment to the address if Mr. Gladstone fails to do so.

ELECTION FOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—The election for member of parliament for the exchange division of this city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of David Duncan, was held to-day, and resulted as follows: Mr. Neville (Gladstonian), 3,222; Mr. Gorschen (conservative and unionist), 3,211. There will be a recount to-morrow. At the last election Duncan (home ruler) received 3,920, and Bailey (conservative) 2,750.

The votes were counted three times by the inspectors, and a fourth count was made by six conservatives. The official announcement of the result was deferred until to-morrow. This is a certain indication of the defeat of Mr. Goschen even if the majority against him first announced should be reduced.

THE "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN."

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—The tenants on the estates of Sir Richard Brooks, at Killeagh, County Cork, have adopted the "plan of campaign," and lodged half of the amount of their rents with the local agent of the National League. Writs are being served on the tenants.

SUCCESS OF REPUBLICANS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—At the first meeting of the progressionist republican assembly last night the Zorillist party were defeated on a motion which was adopted by the republican deputies of the assembly declaring that it was within its competence to examine into the conduct of deputies. The minority included Senor Salmeron. The assembly will discuss to-night a vote of confidence in Senor Zorilla.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Inspired journals state that Prince Bismarck will publish a document from the pope favoring the government in the present contest. It is expected that this will induce Catholics not to oppose the government candidates.

THE GERMAN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The electoral campaign proceeds quietly. The nationals of Essen and Herne have invited Frederick Krupp, son of the iron founder, to be their candidate. All the Alsatian members of the last reichstag will stand again. They are preparing a joint manifesto. The nationals have nominated Prof. Greist for Landshut, which seat was held by a conservative in the last reichstag.

HUNGARY NOT FOR WAR.

PESTH, Jan. 26.—During the debate on the budget in the lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day, Premier von Tisza declared, amid acclamations, that no one wished for a war with Russia. Referring to a remark by an anti Semetic deputy, the premier sustained in emphatic language the principle that Jew and Christian are entitled to equal rights.

DUEL BETWEEN HIGH OFFICIALS.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26.—A duel has been fought between M. Pherekyde, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Fievre, a member of the chamber of deputies. The latter received a ball in his hand. The encounter was the result of a row in the chamber.

UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

ROME, Jan. 26.—In the senate to day Count Di Robilant, minister of foreign affairs, said that no further news had been received from Massowah. There was nothing alarming in the situation, he said, as the troops now at Massowah were more than sufficient to drive back the savage hordes. The senate, without a division, declared its confidence in the government, and passed to the order of the day. The whole budget was agreed to without debate. In the chamber of deputies Senor Villanova, a member of the extreme left, tabled a bill for the erection in Rome of a monument to Mazzini at the expense of the state. Premier Depretis said the government would not oppose the bill in its first stage, but would declare its course when the measure came up for discussion.

SERIOUS ENCROACHMENTS BY RUSSIA.

PEKIN, Jan. 26.—The officials of the Mengata district in Amoor report that the Russians have made further serious encroachments upon the Wankur gold fields.

SHIP ASHORE—CREW LOST.

HALIFAX, Jan. 26.—It is now believed that the schooner wrecked near Upper Prospect was the C. Graham, Capt. Coleridge, from Bermuda for Halifax. All hands, six in number, were drowned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

Exciting Contest in Texas—Reagan Ahead—Balloting in West Virginia—The Programme in New Jersey.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 26.—The legislature met in joint session at noon to-day for the purpose of taking the first joint ballot for United States senator. The ballot resulted as follows: Maxey, 45; Reagan, 36; Ireland, 29, and Terrell, 35; necessary for a choice, 68. As compared with yesterday's separate vote of both houses, Senator Maxey loses two votes, Mr. Terrell loses one, while Messrs. Reagan and Ireland each gains two.

The second joint ballot for senator to-day resulted as follows: Maxey, 43; Reagan, 49; Ireland, 32; Terrell, 20, and Hancock, 1.

At the conclusion of the ballot Judge Terrell's name was withdrawn. A third joint ballot was then ordered, amid great excitement. It resulted: Maxey, 48; Reagan, 49; Ireland, 38; Seth Sheppard, 1. The fourth ballot stood, Maxey, 44; Reagan, 51; Ireland, 39, and Sheppard, 1.

A motion to adjourn was strongly resisted by Reagan's supporters, who are pushing the fight, but the Maxey and Ireland men joined forces and carried the motion for an adjournment until noon tomorrow.

BALLOTING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 26.—The senate and lower house met in joint assembly at noon to-day, and proceeded to choose a United States senator. The ballot resulted: J. N. Camden (Dem.), 39; ex-Senator W. T. Willy (Rep.), 40; scattering, 12. Camden lost 1 vote, which will at the balloting to-morrow go to Willy. Mr. Camden wants 7 votes, as it takes 46 to elect.

THE PROGRAMME IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The assembly this afternoon adjourned for a week. The senate will not meet till Friday. To-morrow at noon is the time for the next joint convention to ballot for United States senator. No new developments, however, are expected at that time. In fact, most of the members, Democrats as well as Republicans, have left town tonight. The few remaining here will meet, and, in the absence of a quorum, will adjourn to-day following day. This programme will be kept up till next week, by which time the Democrats are hopeful of securing enough votes to elect ex-Gov. Abbett. The Republicans do not think there is any likelihood of the Democrats being soon successful in that direction. Their chances are worse than ever since Assemblyman Throckmorton's espousal today of ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle, general counsel of the Morris and Essex railroad. It is understood that Senator Chattle, who was absent from the assembly to-day, will also vote for Bedle. Both Chattle and Throckmorton come from Monmouth county.

CHANGES AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

Father McGlynn's Successor to Remain in Charge—Cardinal Gibbons's Reception—Defiant Resolution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The announcement of several important changes at St. Stephen's Church created no little excitement among the parishioners. Rev. Dr. Curran, who has been Father McGlynn's assistant for fifteen years, is to be transferred to the Cathedral. Rev. Father Colton takes his place. Rev. Father Barry will go to St. Monica's Church, and will be succeeded by Rev. Father McGrath, of that church. Father Donnelly will remain in charge, as he expressed it to-night, "for the purpose of conquering the parish." None of Father McGlynn's associates are left at the church of St. Stephen's.

After Father Donnelly made the announcement of the changes Father Curran was seen at the rectory and confirmed it.

This afternoon Archbishop Corrigan, through his secretary, Dr. McDonnell, sent for Mgr. Preston, Rev. James Farley, and Rev. Dr. Donnelly. They arrived at the palace, and had a long conference. The changes at St. Stephen's Church were there agreed upon.

Arrangements were made for the reception and entertainment of Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Cardinal Taschereau, of Montreal. The former was expected to-morrow and the latter Friday. Cardinal Gibbons will sail for Europe on Saturday. While here he will stop at the residence of John Kiely, of Brooklyn. Cardinal Taschereau will be entertained by the archbishop. It was understood by the archbishop's councilors that the cardinals and the archbishop are to hold a conference to-morrow.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen's Church the following was adopted.

Resolved, That we, the parishioners of St. Stephen's Church, abstain from any further support, pecuniary or otherwise, while we are deprived of the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn.

Murdered and Mutilated by Indians.

NOGALES, ARIZ., Jan. 26.—Information was brought here to-day that seven Indians, who escaped from Capt. Lawton last autumn, had attacked a Mexican family traveling from Oputa to Guasaba, Mexico, killing one man and wounding another. The murdered man was scalped and otherwise fearfully mutilated.

Senator Hearst Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Senator George Hearst is ill with malarial fever, but not dangerously so.

CABLE CULLINGS.

The production of Verdi's new opera "Otella," at Milan, has been fixed for Feb. 3.

The Italian consul at Suakim has received a letter from Massowah, denying that there has been any fighting there.

Sir George Trevelyan refuses to contest Antrim for several reasons, and he does not desire to sit for a Belfast constituency.

The Emperor's fetes in Germany in March will last seven days. Besides the czar the emperor of Austria will be in attendance.

The French bull-baiting fetes have been a financial failure. MM. Clemenceau and Cassagnac have asked the government to allow a second exhibition of the sport, but permission was refused.

Advices from Guantanamo, Cuba, report the explosion of a boiler on the estate of Senor Miguel and the killing of five persons and wounding of twelve others. The pecuniary loss was considerable.

Official notification has been given that the applications for officers' commissions in the Austrian landsturm will not be noticed after February. Applicants will be required to swear that they do not belong to any secret society.

A new opera entitled "Nordessa," the libretto and music of which is by the English composer Corder, was produced last night in Liverpool under the direction of Carl Rosa with great success. The tenor scores the leading role.

The commission on the exhibition which is to be held at Melbourne, to celebrate the settlement of Australia, have decided to open on Aug. 1, 1888, and continue six months. The exhibitions will comprise manufacturing processes as well as finished articles.

The Matanzas (Cuba) papers report another case of kidnaping. The victim was a young man, and he was seized by nine bandits who demanded $4,000 for his release. He convinced the kidnapers that it would be impossible for him to raise so large an amount and they set him free on the payment of half the sum.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE FISHERIES BILL ACCORDED THE RIGHT OF WAY IN THE HOUSE.

Rivers and Harbors—Prayers to Empty Benches—Alleged Political Outrages in Texas—Bill to Establish Agricultural Experiment Stations.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to the rules reading: "As soon as a quorum shall appear, prayer shall be offered by the chaplain, and the journal shall be then read." He said that the object of the proposed change was to secure the presence of a quorum of the Senate before prayer is offered by the chaplain. If the Senate proposed to continue the expression of reverence to the Creator of the universe, and of public dependence on that power for guidance and support, it should be done decently and with decorum. The spectacle of divine service in the Senate chamber, with only one, two, or three senators present, ought not longer be continued. Referred to the committee on rules.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported on Tuesday by Mr. Hoar, instructing the committee on privileges and elections to investigate the allegations made by three residents of Washington county, Texas, as to their being driven from their homes, compelled to abandon their property, and deprived of the right of suffrage in that county.

Mr. Coke denied that that was a fact. He was not averse (nor was the state of Texas) to an investigation of charges properly made against the state involving a subject over which Congress had jurisdiction. But he protested that the proposed investigation was into a subject not within the jurisdiction of Congress. The state of Texas had state autonomy. Her constitution and laws were in full force and operation. She could redress all grievances, personal or otherwise, occurring within her borders. The subject was one peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the state, and the resolution was an intermeddling with something belonging solely to the state and outside of the jurisdiction of the general government.

He gave a history of the case to the effect that a respectable white Democrat had been shot by a colored man at the polls near Brenham, Texas; that three colored men had been arrested and placed in jail charged with that crime; that a mob had taken them from jail and hanged them, and that the three petitioners, Hackworth, Moore, and Scoulize, who had been prominent in influencing and deluding the negro population there, had supposed their lives to be in danger and had fled from the country.

Mr. Hoar said that as to the statement that colored men had killed a peaceful, respectable white Democrat who had given no offense, that was not a very probable statement. Such things did not often occur in Texas or elsewhere. The fact was that the man who was killed was disguised as a Ku-Klux.

Mr. Coke denied that fact, and asserted that there was not a word of truth in it.

Mr. Hoar reasserted his statement, and referred to the fact that senators had spoken the other day of war against a foreign power because of the seizure of some fishing vessels. And he asked whether the right of an American citizen was less sacred, in the eyes of the American Congress, when it happened to be violated on American soil.

Mr. Saulsbury (a member of the committee) protested against the committee on privileges and elections being made the dumping ground for every measure. They chose to go there and make charges against his neighbors.

Mr. Edmunds advocated the resolution.

Mr. Eustis (a member of the committee) opposed it as a "waving of the bloody shirt a little in advance of the usual season." It was simply a proposition to make political capital.

Mr. Hawley advocated the resolution. He did not regard the question as one which the Senate was at liberty to consider or to set aside at its choose. The power to make the proposed investigation was not only unquestioned but irresistible.

Mr. Evarts (a member of the committee) sustained the resolution and argued that there could be no better time than the present for making the investigation. It was of great importance to the country, to the state of Texas, and to the southern people that now, when there was an opportunity to prove, under the authority of the Senate, that this was a mere "waving of the bloody shirt," it should do so.

Mr. Call opposed the resolution as an attack on the very life of the government and American institutions. It was a declaration that the Senate of the United States (separated widely from the sympathies of the people) believed that the people in the different states and communities could not be trusted.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution was adopted—Yeas 31, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Blair, Bowen, Chace, Cheney, Conger, Cullom, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Mahone, Manderson, Miller, Mitchell of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Platt, Sabin, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Spooner, Teller, Williams, Wilson of Iowa—31.

Nays—Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Brown, Call, Coke, Colquitt, Eustis, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, McPherson, Morgan, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Saulsbury, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Whitthorne—25.

The Senate then, at 2:30, resumed the consideration of the bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges established under the act of July 2, 1862.

Mr. Morgan stated his objection to the bill to be that it did not place any control over the subject within the power of the several states. He thought that the control of the agricultural colleges and of the proposed experiment stations should be placed entirely in the hands of the states.

Mr. Vest denied that there was any general uprising among the agriculturists of the country in favor of the bill. He had written to the commissioner of education for information as to the number of students in the land grant colleges who were actually studying agriculture, and he had received a communication giving figures on that point, showing that a very small proportion of the students at these agricultural colleges were studying agriculture.

Statements showing that these statistics were misleading were made by Messrs. George, Frye, Berry, Hoar, Blair, Ingalls, Teller, and others.

Mr. Vest said he had resorted to the best sources of information on the subject, the commissioner of education. If the statistics furnished were not grossly false and misleading they made a lamentable showing as to the interest taken by the people of the United States in agricultural education.

Mr. Morrill (the author of the original agricultural college bill) explained what the object of that bill was. It had never been intended that students at these colleges should graduate as farmers. They were intended for the double purpose of teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts.

After a long discussion and the offering of, and voting on, a large number of amendments, Mr. Hawley offered a substitute for the bill; and, on his motion, the bill and substitute were ordered printed and the matter went over until to-day.

The railroad attorney bill was then taken up, and Mr. Berry obtained the floor to discuss it; but the Senate immediately, at 4:35, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, went into secret session.

At 5:45 the Senate adjourned, and ten minutes later the doors were reopened.

THE HOUSE.

The Senate fisheries bill having been laid before the House, on motion of Mr. Belmont, of New York, it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and leave granted that committee to report at any time.

The granting of leave to report at any time required unanimous consent, but there was apparently no disposition on the part of any member to make an objection. As it has been frequently held that the right to report at any time carries with it right of immediate consideration, the bill will have the right of way in the House as soon as it has been passed upon by the committee.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, from the committee on public lands, reported back the resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to procure the opinion of the Attorney General whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent the unlawful fencing of public lands. Adopted.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, submitted the conference report upon the army appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

In the morning hour Mr. Saddler, of Alabama, on behalf of the committee on private land claims, called up the bill authorizing the examination, approval, and patenting of certain unconfirmed land claims in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and in Alabama and Mississippi, south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude.

The bill was strenuously opposed on the ground that it was vicious, inasmuch as it confided the decision of the validity of claims to large tracts of land having an origin in grants from the French, British, or Spanish government to registers and receivers of the land offices or the commissioner of the general land office, without any right of appeal to the courts. The morning hour expired without action.

After a brief struggle for precedence between the pleuro-pneumonia bill and the river and harbor appropriation bill, the latter proved successful, and the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, in the chair) on that measure.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, offered the following amendment as a substitute for the entire bill:

The sum of $7,500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, which may be expended by a board of engineers consisting of the chief of engineers and the four engineers now senior in service, either for the repair, preservation, construction, or completion of such public improvements of rivers and harbors as shall, in their judgment, afford practical and important facilities by water of interstate commerce.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, said that, recognizing the press of business upon the house, so far as he was concerned, he would vote for the amendment, and he hoped that every friend of the river and harbor bill would do the same.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, expressed the hope that Congress would not abdicate its powers.

Mr. Willis suggested that it was only a temporary abdication.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, dented that the adoption of the substitute was an abdication of the legislative power of Congress; and he moved to increase the appropriation to $10,000,000. Rejected.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, thought that the proposition presented was not presented in the best of faith.

Mr. Nelson. The gentleman has no reason to impute bad faith to me.

Mr. Hepburn. I don't do it offensively; but this is a species of legerdemain.

Mr. Nelson. I have never indulged in filibustering, and it does not lie in the mouth of the gentleman to accuse me of it.

Mr. Hepburn admitted that he had filibustered against the bill, and announced his intention of using every power which the rules gave him to defeat a measure which was so intrinsically wrong. He would oppose the appropriation of a sum in bulk, for the proposed substitute was a parliamentary trick and nothing more. The friends of the bill, despairing of getting it through, proposed to appropriate a lump sum, and thus stop all criticism on the different features of the measure.

The debate which ensued partook of mild personalities between Messrs. Nelson, Grosvenor, Hepburn, Anderson, Lafollette, Hammond, and Gillilan, at the conclusion of which Mr. Hepburn raised the point of order that the substitute was not germane to the original bill and had been considered by paragraphs.

The chair overruled the point of order on the ground that it came too late.

After some further debate the substitute was agreed to—140 to 27—and it was reported to the House.

The previous question was ordered—yeas, 165, nays 64.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, rising to a parliamentary question, inquired the effect of a refusal on the part of the House to agree to the substitute.

The speaker replied that the original bill would then be before the House for action.

Mr. Dingley suggested that not one line of that bill had been considered in committee of the whole.

The speaker replied that that was a matter over which he had no jurisdiction. He must be governed by the report of the committee of the whole, which had reported the bill with the recommendation that a substitute be adopted. If that substitute were not agreed to, the question would be on ordering the original bill to a third reading.

Mr. Willis hoped, in view of this ruling, that the substitute would be rejected.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 46, nays 176.

The original bill was then ordered engrossed and read the third time—yeas 143, nays 87—and the previous question ordered on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. Hepburn demanded the reading of the engrossed copy; and as the bill had not been engrossed, the House, at 5:15, adjourned.

The bill will come up for final action today.

Another Trunk Mystery.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 26.—On Saturday last a large trunk was shipped from New York directed to "J. A. Wilson," this city, by the Adams Express, and arrived on Sunday. There was no call and this afternoon such an odor was emitted from the trunk that the police of the central district were notified. The trunk was removed to the station house and when opened revealed the body of a man with feet and legs and left arm cut off and packed in with the body. There was no head. On the body was a calico shirt which had on it the name "C. Kanfield." There were also several cards found in the clothing bearing the name, "E. D. Siegel, butcher, 79 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, E. D." The body has the appearance of a young man, apparently of about 160 pounds, but in the absence of the head there can be no conjecture as to the age. The body is in the hands of the coroner, who has not yet determined whether he will hold an inquest. The express people here have no idea by whom the trunk was shipped from New York.

Resenting Canada's Misbehavior.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—At the ninth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Empire Order of Mutual Aid to-day, it was decided to extend its operations to eastern states, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Michigan. An attempt to extend it to the Dominion of Canada was defeated, as the Canadians would not allow Americans to fish in their waters without continued annoyance. It is proposed to offer a number of prizes to members and lodges reporting the largest increase in membership. The constitutions of the grand and subordinate lodges were discussed, section by section, with the result that an entire new constitution—abbreviated and simplified—was adopted. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

St. Louis Election Frauds.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 26.—Judge Treat, of the United States district court, to-day instructed the federal grand jury to continue their inquiries into the frauds committed at the last election, and if the evidence shall warrant to return indictments against all persons engaged in perpetrating them, whether they were judges of election, supervisors, canvassers, bribe takers, or bribe givers. The jury was in session but a few minutes before they found one true bill. The indictment will be returned to court to-morrow. It is expected that several others will be found.

Woman Killed by an Officer.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Amelia Carr, of Feller's Patch, a mining settlement near Wyoming, known as "Hell's Delight," was mortally wounded by Constable Lake last night while he was attempting to arrest Patrick Flannagan. The woman assaulted the officer with an ax, and, in order to defend himself from her assault, he fired twice, one ball passing through her ear and the other taking effect in her abdomen, and causing a wound from which she is expected to die at any moment.

Smallpox in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Six new cases of smallpox have been found in this city to-day.

Evidence of growing excitement in the city on account of the spread of smallpox was given at the sanitary bureau by increased demands for virus. Enough virus to vaccinate 100 persons in the house of refuge was asked for and similar requests were sent from other public institutions. Six new cases of smallpox were discovered in the city.

VICTORY WON BY THE K. OF L.

John Morrison Sustained in His Contest With the Home Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The strike at Higgins's carpet factory has ended. The 9,500 employes will to-morrow morning return to their work. The carpet workers are in National District, No. 126, of the Knights of Labor. The district master workman is John Morrison, who has been so relentlessly opposed by the Home Club for his exposures of their schemes for gaining control of the order. Several times they have tried to break his influence by undermining the strength of his district, which consists of all the carpet workers in the country. Through the influence of the Home Club Morrison was refused admittance to the Richmond convention on a technical point. Last summer a member of the Home Club attempted to make trouble for Morrison by asserting that he had spoken in slighting terms of the work-girls employed in Higgins's carpet factory. The three local assemblies, which comprise the 2,500 employes, held a mass meeting, and denounced the author of the story. They pledged support to Morrison. Several months earlier the members of the Home Club in district assembly 49 started an organization known as the Mutual Protective Carpet Workers' Union among the Higgins employes. This was done to divide the members of the carpet workers' district and to weaken Morrison's influence. The proprietors of the factory were led to believe that they had succeeded in their purpose. Several members of the carpet workers' district were discharged and a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages announced to occur Feb. 1. At a meeting Saturday night of the employes a strike was ordered. On Monday morning the 2,500 employes refused to go to work. They have been on strike since. The executive board of the district has had several conferences with the proprietors, who admitted that they had no idea that the organization was so strong. They agreed to take back all hands; to discharge no more without cause; to cease all hostility to the order, and to withdraw the proposition to reduce the wages 10 per cent. The senior member of the firm, E. S. Higgins, finally refused to agree to the last clause, and the conference proved futile. Another conference to-day resulted in a satisfactory settlement of all points in dispute. The Knights of Labor will resume work to-morrow. The exact terms of the final settlement were refused. It is known, however, that a victory has been won by the knights over the Home Club men. The members of the Mutual Aid Protective Carpet Workers' Association were ordered this afternoon to leave the factory pending a later decision of their case. As they are Knights of Labor, by remaining at work while their sister and brother members were on strike, they are liable to expulsion from the order.

Labor Troubles.

NEW YORK, Jan 26.—At the carpet factory of E. S. Higgins & Co., in West Forty-third street, it was reported that between 400 and 500 of the employes went to work this morning, making the entire number now out on strike about 1,200. Several of the men who have continued at work were assaulted last night, it is alleged, by the strikers. One of their favorite methods seemed to be throwing of glass bottles from third and fourth story windows.

The strike of the silk ribbon weavers was brought to a close this morning, and the men returned to work. A demand was made on all silk ribbon manufacturers last Monday that the hands should be paid for twisting wraps, and twenty-five cents an hour for attending looms. Last night the four firms who had refused to grant these terms were induced to yield after satisfactory pledges from the men.

The threatened lockout of the 4,000 shoemakers employed in the wholesale manufacturing establishments of this city has shown no development. The employers are reticent in regard to the threatening prospect.

Special Rates to the National Drill at Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 26.—The rate committee of the Southern Passenger Association adjourned to-day after two days' session. The proceedings were secret and the only result of their work made public is that the road represented in the association have adopted a special rate of one cent a mile for all military companies in bodies of twenty-five and traveling on one solid ticket attending the National Military Drill, to be held at Washington, May 22 to 28. The Savannah, Florida, and Western railway announced its intention of withdrawing from the association. The committee adjourned to meet on Thursday, Feb. 24, in February at a place to be designated.

National Veteran Militia Convention

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The National Veteran Militia Association met in convention to-day in the armory of the 71st regiment. Gen. D. W. Wardrop, of the Boston Light Infantry, presided. Delegations were present from Boston, Salem, Providence, Albany, Harrisburg, Detroit, and other places. It was determined to hold the Bunker Hill anniversary at Hartford June 28 next. The president, in addressing the meeting, remarked that we were in a country without a standing army, and had to rely practically upon the militia. The country should have at its disposal one million militiamen in regular training, another million in reserve, and two millions that could be called upon in case of emergency.

Ohio's Centennial Celebration.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 26.—The exposition commissioners having voted not to hold an exposition in 1887, but to recommend to the several bodies by whom they are appointed to hold a centennial exposition in 1888 to celebrate the first settlement of Ohio in 1788, the chamber of commerce to-day approved their action and appointed the present commissioners to take charge of the centennial, to be a comprehensive affair.

Representative Hatch's Address.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Congressman W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, addressed the New Jersey state board of agriculture this evening. His theme was "Agriculture." He spoke of the deterioration of the prices of farm products in the last twenty years, and claimed that the surplus in the treasury and the demonetization of silver had helped to bring about these results. He denounced gamblers in grain as the farmers' worst enemies.

A Briber Promptly Convicted.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Jan. 25.—Thomas C. Evans, of Nanticoke, who was arrested last fall for bribery at the Republican convention in offering a candidate for sheriff his vote and the vote of twenty-four others for $10 each, was convicted in the criminal court here to-day. Judge Woodward made a strong charge and the jury promptly agreed. The exposure was made at the time by the *Record*, a Republican paper, and created widespread interest.

Havemeyer Sugar Refinery Closed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company's works on Commercial street have been closed, throwing a large number of men out of employment. The company was compelled to suspend operations because of their coal supply running short.

Summoned to Washington.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Prof. Brackett was summoned to Washington on Saturday last to testify in the telephone case. Prof. A. F. West has been ill for several days.

SPORTING ITEMS.

The annual boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford University crews has been fixed for March 26.

Johnny Banks, the colored middle-weight champion pugilist, and James Des Verney, also colored, fought to a finish with kid gloves last night, near New York, for a purse of $150 and the colored championship. Des Verney won on a foul in the ninth round.

The cases of the pugilists, McCoy and Gallagher, came up in the police court at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. McCoy and his trainer, John Files, pleaded guilty, saying they wanted to pay their fines and quit the city. Gallagher and his friend entered pleas of not guilty. To the consternation of McCoy the judge fined him $100 and costs, and sentenced him to the workhouse for thirty days, while Files got $50 costs and thirty days. A motion for a new trial was filed, and McCoy and Files were released on $500 bail. The motion will be argued and decided to day.

The announcement of a meeting for organization of a new national trotting association is meeting with much encouragement. Before the Detroit Driving Club took formal action in the matter sixty letters from all over the country had been received advocating the new organization. Since the organization was sent to more than that number of additional letters have been received heartily indorsing the plan. These are from state fair associations and trotting clubs, chiefly in the west. The meeting for organization will be held early next month.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED TOWARD WOMAN'S ADVANCEMENT.

Those Seeking Suffrage Have Cause for Hope—What Has Been Gained in England—The Great Light Flooding the World—Almost Successful.

An executive or business session of the National Woman Suffrage Association was held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Riggs House, with Mrs. May Wright Sewell in the chair. The first business transacted was the election of officers for the present year, which resulted as follows: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of New Jersey; vice presidents at large, Susan B. Anthony, of New York; Matilda Joslyn Gage, of New York; Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin; Phœbe W. Couzins, of Missouri, and Abigail Scott Duniway, of Oregon; chairman executive committee, May Wright Sewell, of Indiana; recording secretary, Ellen H. Sheldon, of Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Rachel G. Foster, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Jane H. Spofford, Washington, D. C.; auditors, Eliza T. Ward and Julia A. Wilbur, Washington, D. C.

One vice president was also elected for each state, Mrs. Jane C. Dennison being elected vice president for the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Sewell, for the committee on plan of work, submitted a report which was received and laid over. The same committee consisting of Mrs. Sewell, Ewing, Robinson, Newman, Blake, Gougar, Shattuck, Harbert, and Southworth was continued for this year. Mrs. Ida H. Robey was appointed manager for the lecture bureau.

A committee to determine the basis of representation was appointed consisting of Mrs. Colby, Nebraska; Mrs. Blake, New York; Mrs. Southworth, Ohio, and Mrs. Shattuck, Massachusetts. A committee was also appointed to wait on the President and in case the bill to disfranchise the women of Utah passes, to request him to veto it.

Notice was given that Mr. E. M. Davis, of Philadelphia, had presented to the association a number of copies of the "Life of James and Lucretia Mott," which will be sold for the benefit of the association.

The second public session of the association was held at the Metropolitan M. E. Church at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, and was presided over by Miss Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Chicago, the silver-tongued orator, conducted the opening religious exercises.

A report of the work being done in the territory of Dakota was made by Mrs. Slaughter, and a similar report of the work in Massachusetts was made by Mrs. Harriette R. Shattuck.

Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, of New York, delivered an address on "The Dawning of the Twentieth Century." She said:

We stand to-day in the dying light of the nineteenth century, and in the dawning of the twentieth. Look back fifty years, and from the dim light of the tallow candles of those days we stand now in the brilliant electric light of this year—1887. All the progress of three years has not come easy or spontaneous, but from the persistent efforts of enthusiastic radicals, men and women with ideas in their heads and courage in their hearts to make them practical.

Ever since woman took her life in her own hands, ever since woman began to think for herself, the dawning of a great light has flooded the world. We are the mothers of men. Show me the mothers of a country and I will show you the men. A century ago, Washington was a lover of the free. A century that emancipated the colored race and woman. A century that had its peerless Wendell Phillips, its tireless William Lloyd Garrison, its impressible Seward, and its indominable Sumner. A century that had its commanding and unconquerable Gerrit Smith, its grand old John Brown, its brilliant Chase, and its eloquent Frederick Douglass. My friends, a century that has known a Susan B. Anthony and a Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a Clara Barton will stand forth to the ages as a century preeminent for vigorous thoughts and strong minds, but without blood. We waged a great battle, and whose victories will be ushered in with the dawning of the twentieth century.

The destiny of the world to-day lies in the hearts and brains of her women. The world cannot travel upward faster than the feet of her women are climbing the paths of progress. Put us back if you can; rail us in harems; make us beasts of burden; take from us all knowledge; teach us we are inferior material, and the world goes back to the dark ages. The nineteenth century is closing over a world arising from bondage. It is the grandest, sublimest closing the world has ever beheld. The world is rising and is looking at the luminous writing in the heavens. "The truth shall make you free," and for the first time is gathering to itself the true significance of liberty.

It is the evening of the nineteenth century, but the starlight is clearer than the morning of its existence. I look back and I see each year improvement and advancement. I see woman gathering up her soul and personality and claiming it as her own against all odds and the world. I see her asking that that personality be felt in her nation. I see her speaking her soul from platforms, preaching in pulpits of a life of which this is the shadow. I see her pleading before courts, using her brains to solve the knotty problems of the law. So woman's sphere is the wide world, her scepter the mind that God has given her, her kingdom the largest place