The Morning Call.

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THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Cabinet Council on the English Policy.

Measures to Be Proposed on the Opening of Parliament.

Opposition Expected From Gladstone—The Irish Leadership—Gossip Concerning the Betrothal of Prince George.

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LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Cabinet sat for nearly three hours yesterday shaping the speech from the throne with which Parliament will be opened on Tuesday. The unusual length of the time spent is attributed to the difference of opinion as to whether any reference should be made to the coming session as bringing the present Parliament toward the close of its career. It was finally determined that nothing is to be said on that subject. The speech opens with a reference to the sympathy of the nation for the royal family over its recent bereavement; alludes to the death of the Khedive as not severing British relations with Egypt; refers to the continued prosperity of the country, and says there is no reason to believe England will be ultimately affected by foreign tariff legislation, and congratulates the country upon the prospects of an early settlement of the Behring Sea dispute and the pacific aspect of foreign affairs generally; mentions the Irish local government and the education bills as adding completeness to the series of measures for securing order in and the welfare of Ireland. The other measures announced are the Small-holding Bill, the District Councils Bill and bills to reform the India Council and Scottish private legislation. This last measure has an importance beyond its application to Scotland as affirming and extending the principle of local government. The Archbishop of Canterbury has a clergy discipline bill, which the Government will support. This constitutes the business of the session. The leaders of the opposition do not intend to make any amendment to the address.

GLADSTONE'S OPPOSITION.

Gladstone will not appear in the House during the first week of the session. He has delegated to Harcourt the task of questioning the Government as to its intentions in regard to the dissolution of Parliament. If the reply is indefinite, Gladstone will make the question the subject of a great party fight. The prospect of the extinction of the Dissidents in the coming election is increasing.

Yesterday's report, which is accepted as probable, gave to Sexton the right of succession to the chairmanship of the Irish party. There is not, however, anything like unanimity as to who should follow McCarthy.

MRS. OSBORNE'S POSITION.

Mrs. Osborne is terribly prostrated, requiring constant medical attendance. The strain of her position has told most on her since her arrest. No plea of mental infirmity put forth in her defense is likely to lessen her sentence of two years, in view of her perjury and the blackening of the reputation of intimate friends.

THE QUEEN'S RHEUMATISM.

The Queen is suffering from a more acute form of rheumatism than usual, especially in the knees. The court report adds that she is subject to long spells of depression, varied by attacks of irritability. Her physicians deny that there is any cause for alarm.

PRINCESS MARGARET'S BETROTHAL.

Ex-Empress Frederick will come to Windsor Castle in the spring with Princess Margaret, when it is expected that the latter's marriage with Prince George will be settled, although the public announcement of the betrothal has been postponed. Emperor William looks with favor on the match. Princess Margaret has the reputation at court of being the most English of the ex-Empress' daughters.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

Viscount Chelsea, son of Earl of Cadogan, who for some time was a suitor for the hand of Princess Maud of Wales, has become engaged to Mildred, daughter of Lord Arlington. The marriage will unite the families of the two greatest ground landlords in London, whose wealth is enormous. The Prince of Wales favored the Viscount's suit, but Maud did not.

SPURGEON'S SUCCESSOR.

The deacons of the Tabernacle, who have in their power the choice of a successor to the late Mr. Spurgeon, are inclined to select Charles Spurgeon. The choice lies between him or Dr. Purson and Archibald Brown of Shoreditch.

THE OSBORNE CASE.

The Accused Released for Robbery, but Held for Perjury.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Osborne, who surrendered herself to the police yesterday to answer a charge in connection with the theft of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Hargreaves, was formally arraigned before Lord Mayor Evans this morning. The Lord Mayor held court in the old council chamber in Guild Hall. The court-room can accommodate only 200 persons, and the crowd anxious to listen to the proceedings was so large that it was found necessary to detail an extra force of police to keep order among the people. Mrs. Osborne appeared in court heavily veiled and accompanied by her husband. She seemed utterly broken down, and in every way she appeared to appreciate her painful position.

A representative of the Treasury appeared and stated that he had no evidence against the prisoner, whereupon Mrs. Osborne was discharged. Mrs. Osborne was immediately rearrested on a charge of perjury for testifying in the libel suit brought by her against Mrs. Hargreaves. She was taken to the Police Court, where, after examination, she was remanded to jail for one week.

MUTINOUS STUDENTS.

French Scholars Drive the Teachers From School and Smash the Furniture.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The students of the Ecole Central, which ranks with St. Cyr and the Polytechnique, rose in revolt on Thursday. They smashed the windows of the principal's house and otherwise demonstrated their ire. The direct cause of the outbreak is that the usual annual review has been forbidden, because the professors complain that it has become too much of an excuse for horse-play.

The head master of the institution, with the approval of Minister of Commerce Roche, dismissed the students and closed the school. The mutiny commenced at dinner-time among the juniors. They smashed the dishes, furniture and windows and made impassioned speeches. They then chased the masters from the building, and, inducing the seniors to join them, proceeded to the Minister of the Interior, and sent a deputation to see Roche. The latter declined to receive the deputation, and ordered the police to disperse the students. The damage to the school furniture is 5000 francs.

SALISBURY SCORED.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt Severely Criticizes the British Premier.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt spoke to-day at Southampton. In the course of his address he took occasion to denounce in vehement terms what he termed as "Lord Salisbury's unjust references to Catholic Irish." In his speech at Exeter on Tuesday last he pronounced the Premier's remarks as disgraceful and worthy of a drunken Orangeman, adding that "such an appeal to the wicked passion of national hatred was not only shameful but mischievous on the part of a statesman in Lord Salisbury's position." Sir William declared that if the Premier indulged in such remarks with regard to Canada or Australia those dependencies of the empire would not remain twenty-four hours in allegiance to the Queen unless the British claims were supported by cannon and bayonets.

BRUTAL OFFICERS.

Stopping Their Inhuman Treatment of German Soldiers.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The order issued by Prince George of Saxony, as Inspector-General of the German Army and commander of the Twelfth Army Corps, calling upon the officers of that corps to stop the inhuman treatment practiced upon privates by non-commissioned officers, is very likely to result in the amelioration of the condition of the privates of the whole army and to free them from the brutal tyranny of low-grade officers. The matter was discussed to-day by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, and it was resolved to favor greater publicity in the proceedings of military tribunals and the punishment ordered by those courts.

An Oregon Belle's Wedding.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Dowager Duchess de la Rochefoucauld gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of her son and his financee, Miss Hattie Mitchell of Oregon, whose marriage takes place next Thursday at noon at the Church of St. Clothilde. The Chapel of the Nunciature, which was originally selected, was found to be too small to contain the guests. The witnesses for the Duke will be his cousin, Duke la Rochefoucauld, and Count de Lavalette, who is Colonel of the Duke's regiment. Miss Mitchell's witnesses will be Minister Whitelaw Reid and Baron de Struve, Russian Minister to Washington.

Verdict for Stage-Drivers.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A decision has been announced by the Tribunal of Commerce which recognized the legal status of the Omnibus Employes' Union. The men had been prosecuting the Compagnie Generale des Omnibus for non-fulfillment of its pledges to the drivers and conductors. The tribunal has ordered the company to pay a fine of 100 francs a day for every day's delay in the execution of its pledges. From a labor standpoint the verdict is of immense significance. Henceforward workmen will be able to press their claims to redress through legal channels.

Emin Pasha's Expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A letter just received here from Emin Pasha, dated at Oswa, on the west coast of Lake Albert Nyanza, in August last, says there is a large number of slave-traders between James Gordon Bennett Mountain and Ruwenzevi. While following Omar Bpchalid for six days he found fifty-one emaciated corpses and thirty-nine bodies with broken skulls. Emin estimates that 1200 persons have been carried away from the district into slavery.

Visiting French Financiers.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Two or three members of the Rothschild family will visit America within the next month or two, and will be the guests of a prominent New York banking-house with European connections. The object of the visit is to investigate thoroughly American financial methods. Particular attention will be given by them to silver free coinage and international remonetization.

Serious Results From a Fall.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—Hon. Alex Mackenzie, ex-Premier of Canada, is delirious from the effects of a fall sustained Tuesday. His condition is believed to be critical.

A Denial From Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5.—Inglersleev, the Minister of the Interior, announces that there is not a single case of foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle in Denmark.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Advocates of Improvements for Western Rivers Given a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors gave a hearing this morning to a delegation from the Western Water ways Convention held in Evansville, Ind., last October, to urge upon Congress larger appropriations for the improvement of Western rivers. William H. Miller, Secretary of the Missouri River Improvements Association, addressed the committee in favor of an appropriation for the Mississippi and Missouri River valleys. He spoke mainly of the influence of water facilities in promoting industry and commerce.

Miller thought the advantages resulting from improved river transportation would be to increase the value of land adjacent to the Missouri from $25 to $75 and $100 per acre.

Patrick Henry of Memphis made a brief statement for the Mississippi River Commission.

W. J. Roberts of Pittsburg advocated very briefly the improvement of the Ohio, and spoke of the vast saving in coal transportation that would accrue by a liberal expenditure for the Ohio and its small tributaries.

Captain Keck of Cincinnati thought the Ohio River the most important stream in this country, and yet it gets less from Congress in proportion to its value than any other river in the country. What was needed on the Ohio was a good appropriation for more dredge and snag boats. The hearing was then closed.

MORTGAGE COMPANY SUED.

Trouble Growing Out of an Electric-Railway Deal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Jarvis-Conkling Mortgage Company, with offices in New York, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco, was sued for $100,000 in the Superior Court this morning by Horace K. Thurber of the wholesale grocery firm of Thurber & Wyland.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.—S. M. Jarvis of the Jarvis-Conkling Investment Company was shown a dispatch from Chicago to-day stating that suit had been brought against the company by Horace Thurber of New York for $100,000, Thurber claiming that in the deal in the electric road at Ogden he was euchered out of his just dues. Jarvis said: "Thurber never made a demand on us for a cent, nor did any one for him. We held first mortgage bonds on the road Thurber was a stockholder of, and also held second mortgage bonds on which the interest was never paid, and the first mortgage was foreclosed. There never has been any question as to the legality of the transaction."

Freda Warl's Slayer.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Feb. 5.—Dr. Sim visited Miss Mitchell in her cell to-day. While it was stated that he merely went to prescribe for a slight disorder it is probable he wished to examine her as to her mental condition. The lunacy trial will be conducted in open court, but if all reports as to the nature of the evidence to be produced have any foundation in fact the newspapers will scarcely publish it in full.

Another Strike Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Despite the denials of local officers of the Adams Express Company, it is positively asserted that several discharges of old messengers, said to belong to the brotherhood, have taken place within the past few days. The members of the brotherhood said to-day if the express companies continue their persecutions there will be a strike.

Lithographers Combine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—It is said a combination has been made of a large number of Eastern lithographing firms with a capital of $11,500,000. It has been decided to issue first mortgage bonds in the amount of $1,000,000, making the total bond and share capital $12,500,000. None of the stock will be placed on the market, though the bonds will probably be sold in this city.

Sunk in Collision.

WOODS HOLL (Mass.), Feb. 5.—The steamer City of Savannah, from Boston or Savannah, and the schooner Lucy Jones collided near Cross Rip light-ship at midnight last night. The Lucy Jones sank almost immediately. The captain and one man were saved, and the mate and two seamen were drowned. The City of Savannah was uninjured.

A Murderer's Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The dead body of Frederick Seener, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Maggie Weissmullin, Wednesday night, was found in a vacant lot on One Hundred and Eighteenth street, near Lennox avenue. A bullet-hole was in the right side of his head and a revolver was lying beside him.

PREPARING TO VOTE.

New Orleans Democrats Want a Fair Count.

Shipping in a Cargo of Rifles to Be Used Election Day.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee Says That His Party Will Not Be Bulldozed or Bluffed.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The steamer El Paso arrived yesterday from New York with a cargo including forty cases of Winchester rifles and thirteen boxes of cartridges addressed "A. W. Crandall, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, New Orleans." In an interview concerning these arms Colonel Crandall says: "Yes, it is a fact that these arms came to New Orleans addressed to me as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. There has been no attempt to conceal their shipment and no effort to disguise why arms have been secured. We are providing ourselves with them simply to protect ourselves against any scheme, armed or otherwise, to deny us free a ballot and a fair count in the coming election. Since the nominating convention at Baton Rouge we have been met on all sides with statements from the friends and supporters of Foster that it was war to the knife and knife to the hilt, and that the machinery in the hands of the existing State administration was to be used in counting in the Foster ticket and counting out the McHenry ticket.

"Believing that the election machinery under control of the present administration will be employed in frustrating, if necessary, the free expression of the public will, we have determined, on the principle that an 'ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' to take such means as will protect us from illegal and unwarranted interference with our rights under the law. There will be another consignment of arms shortly. There is no intention on the part of regular Democrats to precipitate trouble; no desire to provoke the shedding of blood. All we ask is the privilege of every voter to vote as he chooses in the election and the assurance that his vote will be counted as cast. We never intended to bulldoze or bluff, but are firm in the determination not to be bulldozed or bluffed."

WAR AGAINST LOTTERY.

The New Delta, the organ of the anti-lottery party, will contain an interview with the Chairman of the Anti-Lottery Democratic Executive Committee to the effect that Morris' withdrawal of his lottery proposition will not make the slightest change in the programme of their party. He adds: "The proposition heretofore made by the lottery is no longer acceptable to its advocates by reason of the curtailment of its revenue through the decision of the Supreme Court. But should the attempt to capture the State not succeed, they may yet strive to call a Constitutional Convention under the pretext of regulating suffrage and obtain another grant for the lottery in a new Constitution on terms more favorable than the amendment now pending, or adopt other means of achieving their object. All former experiences with the lottery," says the Chairman, "have taught us it is fertile in schemes to effect its purposes. We intend to see the amendment voted down in April by such a majority as to preclude all possibility of further agitation on the question, and none but anti-lottery men will be placed on guard until all the lotteries have ceased to maintain a legal existence in the State of Louisiana."

GARZA'S MOVEMENTS.

The Mexican Rebel Is Not Inhabiting American Soil.

LEAVENWORTH (Kans.), Feb. 5.—Colonel Martin, U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant-General, with headquarters at San Antonio, Tex., has just arrived in this city. He is sure the American bandit Garza is not on American soil, but passes his time in the City of Mexico quietly organizing his forces. To a reporter he said: "Garza's organization is so complete that he can concentrate his strength at very short notice, and that strength is more than is known. Our troops will do all that is possible to protect the border. There will be no fighting between the Mexicans on the American side of the river."

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 5.—The reported movements of Garza on the Texas border do not seem to give the Government the least bit of annoyance. But little attention is bestowed upon them, for they are not credited to any serious extent.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Feb. 5.—J. A. Robertson, General Manager of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway, states that during the past two weeks he traveled extensively in all parts of Mexico, and in all that time he did not see a sign or hear a word that would indicate a revolutionary spirit among the people.

CROOKED COTTON-BROKERS.

Jones Brothers Leave Their Creditors in the Lurch.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Feb. 5.—M. MacPherson of the cotton brokerage firm of MacPherson & Co., who returned from a trip through the cotton belt, says that Jones Bros., the alleged cotton-brokers, traveled with him to Little Rock on the Iron Mountain Saturday night last. They said they were going to Hot Springs. It is now generally conceded that they are making for Mexico. Creditors of the firm are turning up daily. The brothers left families behind. The aged mother of the men is deeply affected by their flight and exposure and it is feared that she will not survive the blow.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Wheat Market Ruins a Firm of Millers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—E. Goddard & Sons, millers, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $130,000; assets, $97,000. The manipulation of the wheat market of late, preventing profit-making, is given as the cause.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A trustee of the broker Jamieson, who failed about one year ago, states the estate will pay a dividend of 30 per cent. He says the liabilities amount to $300,000; assets, $140,000.

WIRE TRUST DISSOLVED.

The Collapse Due to the Over-Production of Wire.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5. — The Barb-wire Trust, which was composed of all the plants of the country, has been dissolved. This statement was made to-night by J. M. Gates of Chicago, President of the combination. It was formed one year ago and represented millions. Mr. Gates attributes the collapse to the over-production of cotton in the South and the immense output of barb wire.

SOUTH-SEA EXHIBIT.

A World's Fair Commissioner Starts in Search of Curios.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Leigh S. Lynch, Special Commissioner for the World's Fair to the South Sea Islands, started for San Francisco to-day. He will visit the Phillipine Islands, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Fiji Islands and other groups, in an endeavor to secure exhibits and natives for the World's Columbian Exposition. It is the purpose to make the South Sea Island exhibit one of the most curious and attractive on the grounds.

MILLS ON THE TARIFF.

He Defines His Position at a Dinner Party.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A dinner was given to-night at the Reform Club to Roger Q. Mills by President E. Ellery Anderson, and Thomas G. Shearman, ex-Secretary Fairchild and other well-known Cleveland Democrats were present. Mills for the first time indicated in a public speech the line of action to be followed by himself and friends in the present Congress regarding the tariff. He declared his intention to oppose the proposed half-way and stand-still measures some Democratic leaders advocated. He scouted the idea of going back to the tariff of 1883 and accepting that as a final settlement. He said the Democrats had been fighting that tariff for thirty years and he was for carrying on war, eternal, uncompromising war. At the close of his speech Mills said: "I will follow wherever the flag points to fair trade; I will follow wherever the flag floats, no matter who carries it, and I will follow wherever the battle is pitched."

GOVERNOR THAYER.

He Will Remain in Office Until Ordered to Vacate.

LINCOLN (Nebr.), Feb. 5.—In view of the conflicting statements sent out relative to the gubernatorial controversy in this State, Governor Thayer to-day furnished the Associated Press with a statement outlining the course he intends to pursue. Said he: "My attorneys are waiting to get the full text of the United States Supreme Court decision. As yet they do not really know what it contains, because of conflicting reports. I am anxious to surrender the office, but do not propose to act precipitately

J. M. Thayer of Nebraska.

without a full knowledge of what the decision means. The Clerk of the Supreme Court wired my attorneys that the decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court was reversed, and the case remanded for further proceedings. The fact that the case is remanded certainly means something further is to be done before I can surrender the office. The question is as to my right to turn over the office to any person until the decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court placing me in office is reversed by that court, because, as quoted above, the Supreme Court remands the case here for further proceedings. It is the opinion of the best attorneys that I have no right to thus dispose of this office."

Governor Thayer leaves Monday for Texas to be gone ten days. He and the Lieutenant-Governor unite in declaring pure buncombe the report that the Lieutenant-Governor, who in his absence will have charge of the office, contemplates calling a special session of the Legislature.

RETURNING TO WORK.

The Pittsburg Street-Car Strike Is Virtually Settled.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—The street-car strike is virtually broken, and all the old men who can be accommodated with situations without displacing non-union men will probably be at work within a week. Torpedoes were placed on the tracks by some one to-day, and the new men were so frightened that eight of them resigned.

Guilty of Embezzlement.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Market Clerk Hastings, the first of the Allegheny City officials indicted for embezzlement to be tried, was found guilty and remanded to jail for sentence. The trial of Major Wyman comes next.

The verdict was wholly unexpected by Hastings. He was released on $10,000 bail pending sentence. In an interview he said he was careless, but not intentionally criminal. The penalty is twenty years' imprisonment and a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled.

Indictments Dismissed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Judge Martine today dismissed the indictments for misdemeanor found against the editors of different daily newspapers in this city who published the details of the electrocution of Murderers Wood, Smiler, Slocum and Jugiro, July last.

This was done on account of the passage by the Assembly of a bill repealing that part of the law prohibiting publication, etc.

An Overdue Indictment.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Feb. 5.—J. F. Kimball and George E. Champ, connected with the Kimball-Champ Investment Company, which assigned here one year ago, were to-day indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with embezzling over $140,000 of the company's money.

Refused to Plead Guilty.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—This morning when Major Overman was asked to plead to the charges, he refused to plead to that of embezzlement. To the charge of unbecoming conduct he pleaded not guilty. After the examination of one witness the court-martial was postponed till Monday.

Steamer Venezuela Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 5.—The steamer Venezuela, with a crew of forty-five and eleven passengers, loaded with coffee and hides, bound from Laguaya for New York, went ashore at Brigantine Shoals this morning. It is doubtful if she can be floated. The passengers and crew were saved.

Settled the Strike.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Two hundred employes of the Continental Tube Works struck to-day against piece work. The strike at the Moorhead, McLeane & Co. iron and steel works against the check system is settled, and the strikers returned to work, both sides making concessions.

Blooded Horse Sale.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Feb. 5.—Sixty head of horses at the Brazfield sale to-day brought $28,180. The best sales were: Dentry, by Director—Minnie, $1500; bay colt, by Phallis—Leda, $1400; Wilkes Girl, by Wilkes Boy—Puss, $1225.

Rich Gold Quartz.

CRIPPLE CREEK (Colo.), Feb. 5.—A rich vein of ore discovered at the head of Squaw Gulch is a literal mass of shining gold. It is marvelously rich and mining men estimate the value of the gold at from $12,000 to $15,000 a ton.

Acquitted of Selling Beer.

HELENA (Mont.), Feb. 5.—In the case of the man on trial for selling a bottle of beer to an Indian on the Crow Reservation, United States Judge Knowles to-day decided that beer is not spirituous liquor, and the man was discharged.

Serious Fire Raging.

PORTLAND (Me.), Feb. 5.—A serious fire is raging at Gorham, ten miles from here. The High School and several adjoining buildings are gone and the fire is still spreading. This city has been called upon for assistance.

Wanted for Robbery.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Feb. 5.—Governor Fifer to-day issued a requisition on the Governor of California for the return of Frank Capps, wanted at Pittsfield for robbery, and now under arrest at Los Angeles.

An Historic Candle.

ST. AUGUSTINE (Fla.), Feb. 5.—At a ball here last night ex-Governor Porter of Indiana presented Senor Romera with the remnant of a candle found in Lord Cornwallis' tent after the battle of Yorktown.

Made the Editor Crazy.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Feb. 5.—Leon Obregon, editor of El Cronista Mexicana, a local Spanish paper, is a raving maniac as a result of taking alleged medicine prescribed for the grip by an old Mexican woman.

THE FIRST ATTACK.

Attempts to Amend the Tariff Act.

Agricultural Implements Desired on the Free List.

Springer Is Not Satisfied—Views of a Tariff Reformer on the Democratic Programme—Wells' Letter.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The first attempt to enlarge the scope of the Democratic policy of the Ways and Means Committee came to-day in the form of a resolution introduced by Fithian of Illinois, directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill placing all kinds of agricultural implements on the free list. Fithian thinks that his proposition should have the support of every Democratic Representative from an agricultural district, and has already received assurance of support from Watson and his colleagues of the People's party. Fithian's resolution is voluminous and opens by asserting that the manufacturers of farm implements in the United States are selling farm implements in foreign countries and to jobbers for export for less than to the farmers of this country. This fact, it says, is conclusively established by the following answer to A. B. Farquhar, an agricultural implement maker of York, Pa., to the Home Market Club: "We do sell goods cheaper to customers in foreign countries directly and to jobbers for export than we do to the domestic trade. You will like to learn the process by which a manufacturer can afford to sell a foreign buyer goods for less than he can home customer? The reply is simplicity itself: We receive the prices current in the market in which we sell. We cannot get more and cannot be expected to take less."

PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution concludes:

WHEREAS, Under this system of plundering the farmers of our country, they are compelled to pay more for their implements than the same implements are sold for to the farmers abroad, whose products are marketed in competition with the products of our farms; and, whereas, the duties upon farm implements are an unjust discrimination against the American farmers for the benefit of the manufacturers, who do not need it, and is therefore a legalized robbery,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill placing all kinds of agricultural implements on the free list.

"My reason for the introduction of the resolution," said Fithian, "is indicated by the resolution itself. During the last campaign in New York State I was informed by many farmers of St. Lawrence County, a hotbed of Republicanism and protection, that implements manufactured in the United States could be purchased much cheaper in Canada. Our farmers are compelled to sell their products in the free markets of the world and buy all their necessaries in a protected market."

SPRINGER NOT SATISFIED.

Chairman Springer of the Ways and Means Committee was not prepared to say that the committee would receive favorably Fithian's resolution as an independent proposition. "The revision of the metal and lumber schedule," said he, "is involved in dealing with farm implements, as iron and lumber are materials from which farm implements are made. It would not do to put the finished products on the free list and leave the raw material still subjected to tax. This would simply drive the manufacturers of such products out of the country."

A TARIFF REFORMER'S VIEWS.

Springer's policy of attacking the Republican high tariff by separate bills has found indorsement from a great political economist and the father of tariff reform, Hon. David A. Wells of Connecticut. At the next conference of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee a letter will be read not only indorsing the Springer policy as the wisest party course this time but intimating that even if the Democrats controlled both houses of Congress and the Executive the separate bill plan rather than a measure for general revision would be the wiser course. That the gentleman whose works and essays for years served as the chief Democratic literature in the agitation for tariff reduction should approve the plan now adopted by the Democratic Ways and Means Committee is naturally a source of great gratification to Springer and the other members of the House who have stood as advocates of the separate-bill policy, as opposed to a demand for an attempt at general revision. Mr. Wells, in his letter referring to the framing of a complete new bill, says: "No bill can be framed that will not contain incongruities, errors and perhaps absurdities, which only time and experience will reveal. In the hot partisan discussion following such a bill all the weak points would be exaggerated and used to obscure more important issues and confuse the public. We cannot afford to give the enemy any advantage in discussion or opportunities for befogging the real issues."

THE OPPOSITION EXPECTED.

"Again, with a complete tariff bill, the friends of reform would have to meet the entire force of the protectionists, active and compact, through the attraction of further opportunity for public plunder. On the other hand, under a tentative plan that is of comparatively few issues, the tendency of those interests not immediately affected would be to sluggishness and indifference." The maxim, "Divide and conquer," seems, therefore, to Wells the most pertinent under the existing circumstances. He also asks attention to a matter of historical experience full of suggestion which thus far seems to have been overlooked, and that is that Sir Robert Peel, in dealing with exactly the same problem, but from a British standpoint, adopted the tentative method and owed all of his great success to the fact that he did adopt it.

AN HISTORICAL COMPARISON.

Mr. Wells then goes on to detail the attacks made by Peel in 1842, 1845 and 1846 on the British tariff laws, and how, under the continuation of his policy after he left the last relic of the British navigation laws were swept from the statute-book in 1852, and the policy of Great Britain became wholly antagonistic to the maintenance and enactment of any laws restrictive of the freedom of exchange or the imposition of taxes for any purpose other than revenue. "And I venture to predict," says Mr. Wells, "that if we now adopt the same policy history, on a grander scale, will repeat itself. Every relaxation of the existing restrictions of trade will increase trade and the blessing of freedom and exemption from all unnecessary taxation will be so understood and appreciated by the masses of our people that retrogressive action will not be tolerated. Furthermore, by adopting this method and sending to the Senate a few simple bills enacted by the House removing duties on wool, salt, coal, lumber, tin-plate and the like, the Democratic party will define and formulate a plan and the scope on which the tariff debate in the coming Presidential contest shall be conducted. General debate will thus be to a great extent dispensed with and the discussion will be concentrated on the essentials. The masses are and probably always will be slow to comprehend the tariff question when discussed generally, but they will not be slow to recognize and appreciate the effect of taxation on commodities that enter directly and largely into their consumption and increased cost of living and production."

CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE.

A Spirited Debate on the Administration of the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Speaker Crisp called the House to order to-day. The Speaker was very hoarse and his voice was almost inaudible. Finally he left the chair and yielded the gavel to McMillin.

The Census Bureau, its management and the extent to which it has been subordinated to political ends was the subject of a two hours' debate. While the discussion in a general way was upon party lines, the Superintendent of the Census was not without supporters on the Democratic side, Stone of Kentucky being among the warmest champions of Porter's efficiency and official zeal.

Fithian of Illinois sent to the Speaker a bill for reference placing farm implements on the free list. Ordered printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Census Deficiency Bill.

Sayers of Texas, who was in charge of the bill, made an explanation, and brought a charge of extravagance against the administration of the bureau. He said hundreds of men who never ought to have been employed had been employed at the instigation of members of Congress. Had the Superintendent of the Census been left to operate his bureau without pressure from the outside to put in office a large number of incompetent persons the expenditures would have been much less.

Henderson of Iowa contended that the office had been economically administered.

Sayers said that many of the employes who had been drawing of $100 month were unable to discharge their duties. He believed that a committee should be appointed to investigate the office.

Dingley of Maine regretted that the gentleman from Texas had made charges against the Superintendent of the Census which had never been made from the Committee on Appropriations. It seemed to him that such charges made from anonymous sources should have been brought to the attention of that committee. He believed that the Superintendent faithfully performed the duty entrusted to him. If the expenditures of the bureau had been increased it was due to the fact that Congress had imposed upon it the new and unheard-of duty of inquiring into the private business of citizens and compelled them to disclose the amounts of their farm mortgages.

Dungan of Ohio opposed an appropriation for the Census Bureau until the charges were answered satisfactorily. It had been said that tons and tons of the statistics had been destroyed after compilation, and that a lot of punching machines (an invention of a relative) which could be purchased for $10, had been employed at a royalty of $3.

Cooper of Indiana criticized the Census Office on the ground that it discriminated against certain limestone industries of Indiana in favor of others.

Stone of Kentucky paid a high tribute to the ability and efficiency of the Superintendent of the Census.

Sayers offered an amendment appropriating $115,314 for the subsistence of the Sioux Indians and calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House, and it makes all the employes under the direction and supervision of the Indian Bureau. The latter clause of this amendment was the first general legislation incorporated upon the Appropriation Bill, but no objection being made, the amendment was adopted.

The committee having arisen, the bill was passed.

The private calendar was then taken up for consideration, but no progress was made, and the House adjourned till to-morrow, when eulogies will be delivered upon the late Representative Lee of Virginia.

AGAINST OPTIONS.

A Prominent Pork-Packer Opposed to Gambling in Futures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—John Whittaker, a large pork-packer of St. Louis and Wichita, Kans., to-day addressed the House Committee on Agriculture in advocacy of the Anti-option Bill. Whittaker said the tendency of "short" selling was to depress prices and interfere with legitimate trade. The farmers, he said, were not compelled to market their grain instead of storing it. But the experience of the past eight years taught them that with this unlimited short selling the best time for them to sell grain was as soon as it was harvested. Whittaker said the wheat exported this year probably averaged in price 93 cents per bushel, and if this proposed law had been in force he believed it would have brought considerably more than $1 per bushel. He did not think this law would hurt the owners of grain or provisions, because if fictitious offerings were done away with, the market could be supplied with actual grain or provisions, and, there being smaller quantities offered, prices would be better. In his judgment, fictitious selling produced an abnormal condition of the market which defeated the law of supply and demand. He frequently received letters from Europe saying the writers could pay better prices for meats if the American market would only be kept steady.

In reply to a number of questions Whittaker said in the last eight or ten years speculative business had grown immensely, and he thought there were more sellers than buyers. Whittaker was asked why it was that when reports like Bradstreet's or Government reports were given out showing a large estimated crop prices go down. He replied: "They work that on a large crop and vice versa. If the crop is small prices go up a little."

Moses asked: "If meat transactions were confined to real products only, could not the Western packers form a trust, get control of the actual products and put the price away beyond the reach of consumers? Could not Armour, for instance, with his millions of money, get control of all or enough of wheat to control the price and send it up to $2 a bushel?"

Whittaker did not believe, in the first place, that would be good policy, and in the second place did not believe a combination necessary to success could be formed.

THE INDIANA CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

The nomination of Judge Woods was under consideration again before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day. Senator Turpie brought before the committee ex-District Attorney Sellers, who gave a detailed statement of Judge Woods' conduct during the Coy-Dudley prosecution. His statement was very conservative, and, it is said, did not bear hard on Judge Woods. Other witnesses were examined, but no conclusion was reached in regard to the matter of nomination.

LOANS TO BANK OFFICERS.

The House Committee on Banking to-day favorably reported upon the bill providing that national banks shall not make loans to officers or employes, except by direction of a vote of the Board of Directors, and that reports of loans to officers of the bank shall be made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

RECIPROCITY PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued a proclamation promulgating a reciprocity treaty with the British West India colonies, Trinidad, the Windward and Leeward islands, etc.

Padlewski's Remains Exhumed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The Republic's San Antonio special says: Interest in the death of Stanislaus Padlewski, the Nihilist, who died here and was buried under the name of Otto Hauser, has been revived by the exhuming of his remains for the purpose of examination, at the request of James L. Wilson, an attorney of Galveston, acting for unknown persons. It is understood that Wilson's examination of the partially decomposed remains was satisfactory to him, but what he wished to learn is not known.

Butchered His Wife.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—This afternoon Patrick Hurst, a laborer, attacked his wife with a knife while she was sick in bed, stabbing her again and again until he had slashed her thirty-eight times. Many of the cuts were inflicted after the woman, succumbing to the frightful hacking, was dead. Hurst was arrested. He shows no concern, and only says: "I killed her because she wouldn't take care of me the past twenty-five years." Hurst is believed to be insane.

A Destructive Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—A special to the Tribune from Winnipeg says: The town of Regina, on the Canadian Pacific, west of Winnipeg, was the scene of a big fire to-day. The fire started about noon, and before it was under control the Windsor Hotel, Lunan's extensive stock and livery stables, and several smaller buildings, were completely destroyed.

In Danger of Burning.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Feb. 5.—There is a report here that Worthville, a town on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, fifty-four miles from Louisville, is burning. Six business houses were said to have been destroyed at the time the news was received here, and it is probable that the whole town will go.

Woolen Merchant Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A judgment with an execution for $36,896 was entered to-day against Joseph Cullbet, a woolen goods manufacturer. It is said that his liabilities are heavy.

To Meet the Winner.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—James Corbett has signed articles to meet the winner of the Jackson-Slavin contest before the Olympia Club of New Orleans for a purse of $15,000.

CONCERNING CHILE.

Police Guarding the American Legation.

Effect of the Decision in the Baltimore Outrage Cases.

Favoring a Steamship Line to San Francisco. The Coal Transports Ordered Home. Captain Schley's Command.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Herald's Valparaiso special says: Judge of Crimes Foster assured me to-day that his entire review of the Baltimore case occupied ten days. "I have rendered sentence upon Arena, Ahumada and Rodriguez," he said, "in strict accordance with the Chilean law. The only regret I feel is that there was no direct evidence showing the immediate cause of Riggin's death. I did the utmost in my power to fix the responsibility for his killing on some one." The Court of Appeals, which will review the action of Judge Foster, will reconvene next month.

On all sides there are renewed expressions of hope that there will be a speedy resumption of the friendly intercourse between Chile and the United States.

Since the loss of the steamer John Elder there has been a great deal of talk among the residents of this city against the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Many people here, in view of the approach of the World's Fair, are desirous of seeing a line of American steamships between Valparaiso and Panama, or a direct line to San Francisco. Some are even in favor of traffic with New York by way of Argentine and Uruguay ports.