The Morning Call.

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CALLED TO REST.

Death of Rutherford B. Hayes.

THE END CAME SUDDENLY.

Early in the Day His Condition Was Unchanged, and Shortly Before Midnight He Was Dead.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

FREMONT, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Ex-President Hayes died at 11 o'clock to-night, but the fact of his death was not known for some time later, as everything was kept exceedingly quiet in the vicinity of the Hayes mansion. The early reports of the condition of the ex-President said that he was improving and was resting easily, and this allayed suspicion, so that the sudden announcement by Webb Hayes that his father had just died proved a shock to all. From Mr. Hayes it is learned that the condition of his father took a sudden change early in the evening, and rapid dissolution followed.

The patient had been watched during the day and evening by Dr. Hilbish and friends of the general, and as is generally the case, many conflicting rumors were afloat, but an interview early in the evening with Rutherford B. Hayes Jr. appeared to reduce the facts to a statement that the condition of the ex-President was practically unchanged. The members of the family had spent the

day quietly at home, and nothing seemed to indicate that the death of the general was expected. Webb Hayes went to the bank where he is employed, as usual this morning. The family has all along been reticent concerning the condition of the ex-President and the attending physician has followed the same course. The exact seriousness of the case therefore could not be ascertained, as stated in these dispatches last night. However, there seemed to be a great deal of anxiety expressed by the friends of the family as to the true condition of the patient. Webb Hayes late this evening said that his father had passed a comfortable day; had rested quietly and seemed in the most cheerful mood. Miss Lucy Elliott Keeler, a relative of the Hayes family, spent several hours with the ex-President.

The Associated Press correspondent interviewed a personal friend of the family to-night, who said the ex-President had been seized with cold in Columbus last Saturday while driving to the Union depot and had asked for stimulants. This so revived him that he insisted on returning home, saying: "I would rather die in Spiegel Grove than live anywhere else." After boarding the train he was seized with violent pains in the chest, which lasted until after his return home. He was treated for angina pectoris, and while he was relieved of distress his heart never recovered its vigor and his life was suddenly terminated by paralysis of the heart. While he was lying in his room he frequently referred to the visit he had made to his wife's grave on the preceding Sunday and spoke of the quiet beauty of the snow-covered scene. He said he almost wished he was lying there, and yet he said, "My life is an exceptionally happy one."

His last words were: "I know I am going where Lucy is," spoken to his family physician with the utmost earnestness.

He passed quietly and painlessly away at 10:45 in the evening, surrounded by the members of his household. The funeral services will be held on Friday, and General Hayes will be placed beside his beloved wife in Lakewood.

HIS UNIQUE CAREER.

No Man Ever Quite Held the Same Place in History.

Certainly the position occupied by Rutherford B. Hayes in the history of the United States and of the world was unique. Many men there have been at the head of nations who were conceded to be there not of right. That is an old story in the history of nations. Hayes was accused by a great number of his fellow-citizens of the republic of having taken the office that should have belonged to Samuel J. Tilden of New York. The criticism of the act was never hidden nor suppressed, and yet no taint of dishonor attached to the man personally and no citizen of the United States hesitated to obey the law administered by this chief or to yield him to the full all of the honor attached to the high office that he held. It was a critical time in the history of the republic the winter and spring of 1876-77, the time when Rutherford B. Hayes was called to take the helm of state. Hot-headed men even talked of a resort to arms to settle the election that it seemed for a time had not been settled by the people at the polls. Grant, the strong man, was still in control, and the nation had but just passed through a bloody war. Men were living who knew from vivid memory what civil war meant. Hayes himself knew and Samuel J. Tilden knew.

The conservative thought of the nation smiled at the hot heads, and set about devising a means of meeting the crisis. That it was wisely met history had agreed even before death called Rutherford B. Hayes to his rest. There can be no question that Samuel J. Tilden believed in the reality of his own election to the presidency. Equally there can be no doubt that Rutherford B. Hayes, himself a conscientious man in every public and private relation, believed in the justice of his title to the highest office in the nation. Tilden himself, there is reason to belive, suggested the plan by which the great issue was met, and certainly the plan received the enthusiastic support of Tilden's closest followers in Congress. The Republican leaders welcomed the plan of settlement, too, and the judgment of the extra-constitutional electoral commission was received and accepted in good faith.

Hayes became President. He was neither better nor worse than the great majority of the Presidents. His administration took the initiative in nothing, because the country was then moving upon certain lines of policy that the presidency could have neither helped nor hindered. He went into the White House under such a cloud as never a President before his time had rested. He went out with the respectful consideration, at least, of his fellow-citizens, and, in the cooling of passions that have come with time, he has received their esteem.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

He Was President at a Most Critical Time.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His father had died in July, 1822, leaving the widow in what, for those days, was considered easy circumstances. The boy received his first education in the common schools, but he was ambitious of more than this, and so soon began the study of Latin and Greek with a private teacher of his native town. Then he was sent to an academy in Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1837 to Isaac Webb's school at Middletown, Conn., to prepare for college. In the autumn of 1838 he entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. He excelled in logic, mental and moral philosophy and mathematics, and also made his mark as a debater in the literary societies. On his graduation in August, 1842, he was awarded the valedictory oration, with which he won much praise. Soon afterward he began to study law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, at Columbus, and then attended a course of law lectures at Harvard University, entering the law-school on August 22, 1843, and finishing his studies there in January, 1845. As a law student he had the advantage of friendly intercourse with Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, and he also attended the lectures of Longfellow on literature, and of Agassiz on natural science, prosecuting at the same time the study of French and German. On May 10, 1845, after due examination, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio as an attorney and counselor at law.

On December 30, 1852, he married Miss Lucy W. Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, a physician of high standing in Chillicothe, Ohio. In January, 1854, he formed a law partnership with H. W. Corwine and William K. Rogers. In 1856 he was nominated for the office of Common Pleas Judge, but declined. In 1858 he was elected City Solicitor by the City Council of Cincinnati to fill a vacancy caused by death, and in the following year he was elected to the same office at a popular election by a majority of over 2500. Although he performed his duties to the general satisfaction of the public he was, in April, 1861, defeated for re-election as solicitor, together with the whole ticket. Mr. Hayes ever since he had been a voter had acted with the Whig party, voting for Henry Clay in 1844, for General Taylor in 1848, and for General Scott in 1852. Having from his youth always cherished anti-slavery sentiments, he joined the Republican party as soon as it was organized, and earnestly advocated the election of Fremont in 1856 and of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. At a great mass-meeting, held in Cincinnati immediately after the arrival of the news that the flag of the United States had been fired upon at Fort Sumter, he was made chairman of a committee on resolutions to give voice to the feelings of the loyal people. His literary club formed a military company, of which he was elected captain, and this club subsequently furnished to the National army more than forty officers, of whom several became generals. On June 7, 1861, the Governor of Ohio appointed Mr. Hayes a major of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in July the regiment was ordered into West Virginia. On September 19, 1861, Major Hayes was appointed by General Rosecrans judge advocate of the Department of Ohio, the duties of which office he performed for about two months. On October 24, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On September 14, 1862, in the battle of South Mountain, he distinguished himself by gallant conduct in leading a charge and in holding his position at the head of his men, after being severely wounded in his left arm, until he was carried from the field. His regiment lost nearly half its effective force in the action. On October 24, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the same regiment. He spent some time at his home while under medical treatment, and returned to the field as soon as his wound was healed. In July, 1863, while taking part in the operations of the National army in Southwestern Virginia, Colonel Hayes caused an expedition of two regiments and a section of artillery, under his own command, to be dispatched to Ohio for the purpose of checking the raid of the Confederate General John Morgan, and he aided materially in preventing the raiders from recrossing the Ohio River and in compelling Morgan to surrender. In the spring of 1864 Colonel Hayes commanded a brigade in General Cook's expedition to cut the principal lines of communication between Richmond and the Southwest. He again distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery at the head of his brigade in storming a fortified position on the crest of Cloyd Mountain, in the first battle of Winchester, on July 24, 1864, commanding a brigade in General Crook's division. Colonel Hayes was ordered, together with Colonel James Mulligan, to charge what proved to be a greatly superior force. Colonel Mulligan fell, and Colonel Hayes, flanked and pressed in front by overwhelming numbers, conducted the retreat of his brizade with great intrepidity and skill, checking the pursuit as soon as he had gained a tenable position. He took a creditable part in the engagement at Berryville and at the second battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. Leading an assault upon a battery on an eminence he found in his way a morass over fifty yards wide. Being at the head of his brigade he plunged in first, and, his horse becoming mired at once, he dismounted and waded across alone under the enemy's fire. Waving his cap, he signaled for his men to come over, and, when about forty had joined him he rushed upon the battery and took it after a hand-to-hand fight with the gunners, the enemy having deemed the battery so secure that no infantry supports had been placed near it. At Fishers Hill, in pursuing General Early on September 22, 1864, Colonel Hayes, then in command of a division, executed a brilliant flank movement over mountains and through woods difficult of access, took many pieces of artillery and routed the enemy. At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, the conduct of Colonel Hayes attracted so much attention that his commander, General Crook, on the battle-field, took him by the hand saying:

"Colonel, from this day you will be a brigadier-general."

The commission arrived a few days afterward and on March 13, 1865, he received the rank of brevet major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864, in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fishers Hill and Cedar Creek, Va."

While General Hayes was in the field, in August, 1864, he was nominated by a Republican district convention at Cincinnati in the Second District of Ohio, as a candidate for Congress. When a friend suggested to him that he should take leave of absence from the army in the field for the purpose of canvassing the district, he answered: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty, who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress, ought to be scalped." He was elected by a majority of 2400. The Ohio soldiers in the field nominated him also for the governorship of his State.

In June, 1869, Governor Hayes was again nominated by the Republican State convention for the governorship, there being no competitor for the nomination. The Democratic candidate was George H. Pendleton, and Hayes was elected by a majority of 7500.

In 1875 the Republican State convention again nominated him for the governorship. He had not only not desired that nomination, but whenever spoken or written to about it uniformly replied that his retirement was absolute and that neither his interests nor his tastes permitted him to accept. But the circumstances were such as to overcome his reluctance. In 1873 the Democratic candidate, William Allen, had been elected Governor of Ohio. His administration was honest and economical and he was personally popular, and his renomination by the Democratic party in 1875 seemed to be a foregone conclusion. Notwithstanding this, Hayes carried the election by 5500 majority.

On March 29, 1876, the Republican State convention of Ohio passed a resolution to present Rutherford B. Hayes to the national Republican convention for President and instructing the State delegation to support him.

The Democrats nominated for the Presidency Samuel J. Tilden, who, having, as Governor of New York, won the reputation of a reformer, attracted the support of many Republicans who were dissatisfied with their party. The result of the election became the subject of acrimonious dispute. Both parties claimed to have carried the States of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. Each charged fraud, the Republicans affirming that Republican voters, especially colored men, all over the South had been deprived of their rights by intimidation or actual force, and that ballot-boxes had been foully dealt with, and the Democrats insisting that their candidates in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina had received a majority of the votes actually cast and that the Republican canvassing boards were preparing to falsify the result in making up the returns. The friends of both the candidates for the Presidency sent prominent men into the States in dispute, for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the canvassing boards. The attitude maintained by Mr. Hayes personally was illustrated by a letter addressed to John Sherman at New Orleans, which was brought to light by a subsequent Congressional investigation. It was dated at Columbus, Ohio, November 27, 1876, and said: "I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about forty electoral votes at the South—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny."

The canvassing boards of the States in question declared the Republican electors chosen, which gave Mr. Hayes a majority of one vote in the electoral college, and the certificates of these results were sent to Washington by the Governors of the States.

But the Democrats persisted in charging fraud, and other sets of certificates, certifying the Democratic electors to have been elected, arrived at Washington. To avoid a deadlock, which might have happened if the canvass of the electoral votes had been left to the two houses of Congress, the Senate having a Republican and the House of Representatives a Democratic majority, an act advocated by members of both parties was passed to refer all contested cases to a commission composed of five Senators, five Representatives and five Judges of the Supreme Court, the decision of this commission to be final, unless set aside by a concurrent vote of the two houses of Congress. The commission, refusing to go behind the certificates of the Governors, decided in each contested case by a vote of eight to seven in favor of the Republican electors, and Rutherford B. Hayes was at last, on March 2, declared duly elected President of the United States. Thus ended the long and painful suspense. The decision was generally acquiesced in and the popular excitement subsided quickly.

COAST GOSSIP.

An Appropriation for the Humboldt River Contract.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It was announced in THE CALL last week that William B. Weightman of San Francisco would be appointed Bank Examiner for California, vice Chamberlain. The appointment was made out and forwarded to-day. Senator Felton recommended Mr. Weightman's selection.

J. H. Brittain of San Francisco is at the St. James Hotel.

Assistant Surgeon-General Rothganger has been ordered to the Marine Hospital at Mare Island.

In the case of the United States vs. Cecil Drake and John Vance, transferee, involving a timber entry in Humboldt district, Cal., the Secretary has decided that Vance will be allowed to furnish supplemental proof, thereby modifying the Commissioner's decision.

In the case of Reuben Thomas vs. Francis M. Thomasson, involving pre-emption entry in the Sacramento district, the Commissioner's judgment is affirmed.

The sundry civil appropriation bill will be reported to the House to-morrow. One of the principal items is $300,000 for the Humbolt harbor contract.

The postoffice at Workman, Los Angeles County, has been discontinued.

Lieutenant Thomas M. Raymond, at Vancouver, will report at Fort Canby for duty there, relieving Captain Carter.

Pensions have been granted as follows:

California: Original — Patrick Lawler, William B. Finch, William Dawson, Isaac Blake, Hannibal B. Helfinstine, Martin L. Hearne, George T. Hill, George Kraft.

Oregon: Original—Edward Myers, Everett Hover, James Hays.

Washington: Original—James Maloney, William Launsberry. Original widows—Minor of Donald McDonald.

Patents were granted to-day as follows: Ernest Berrini of Tacoma, egg-cutter; Charles F. Carison of Honolulu, Hawaii, hub-attaching device; Jonathan Elwood of Sanger, Cal., furniture caster; Augustin J. Galindo of Concord, Cal., wagon jack; Edward S. Gentry of Panaca, assignor of two-thirds to W. L. and J. R. Cook of Pioche, Nev., whiffle-tree coupling; Christopher Grattan of Stockton, brake for harvesters; Alexander Jansen of San Francisco, lounge; Andrew Livingston of San Francisco, assignor to E. Norton of Maitwood, and O. W. Norton of Chicago, can body-forming machine; Charles W. Loghman of Crescent City, ventilator; Squire H. Macomber of Chicago, assignor of one-half to E. A. Rix of San Francisco, clutch for rock-drilling machines; Alfred F. McMillan and T. Gormly of Benicia, Cal., gang plow; Eusebius J. Molera of San Francisco, camera shutter; Eddy S. Rayburn and C. A. Bell of San Jose, hand truck; Peter V. Schandoney of Sacramento, draft equalizer; James Scott of Bethany, Cal., tug clip for hames; John P. Simons and W. J. Holmes of San Francisco, adjustable rock-crusher.

GENUINE CHOLERA.

The City of St. Paul in the Greatest Alarm.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—According to the Health Department this city had a case of genuine Asiatic cholera. Last night the Health Department received notification by wire of the death of one Engelbert Hoog, a German emigrant on the Soo train from the East. The Health Department had Commissioner Sinks at the depot this morning when the train rolled in, and the corpse was at once removed. Coroner Whitcomb was called and was greatly surprised at the appearance of the corpse. He called Dr. Hoyt, Chief of the Health Department, to assist him in the examination, and both physicians are satisfied that if the case is not absolutely one of cholera it still bore such a close resemblance to it that immediate steps must be taken looking to the public safety, and they therefore ordered the immediate disinfection of the body and of all the baggage accompanying it. Hoog was a young fellow from Baden, Germany. He was in company with four emigrants, a man, woman and two children, who were bound for Wabasha. All bore a clean health certificate from the New York Health Department, and the rest of the party left this afternoon for their destination.

BERLIN, Jan. 17. — Seven deaths from choleraic disorders occurred in the lunatic asylum at Halle, Prussian Saxony. The cause has been traced to impure water.

Stevenson Makes a Speech.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—The annual banquet of the Louisville Commercial Club was given at the Galt House this evening, Vice-President-elect Stevenson and Mr. James Ewing, his partner, were present. Speeches were made by Mr. Stevenson, Governor Brown and others.

In East or West, or North or South,
They to themselves an outrage do,
Who cannot boast a fresh sweet mouth,
With teeth like pearls begemmed with dew
When SOZODONT all this supplies,
And works the charm before our eyes.

HIS HANDS CLEAN.

President Carnot Is an Honest Man.

FACTS NOW OF RECORD.

By the Handwriting of the Men Who Oppose Him His Honor Has Been Proved.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Smalley cables to the Tribune from Paris: There is a slight embarrassment in the camp of the anti-Carnot forces. Both of the latest stories on which they had relied to discredit the President have been not merely denied but disproved by documents, and these documents are contemporary with the incidents to which they relate. It is proved that Carnot told the committee on the Panama loan in 1886 that he should not advocate the bill and was opposed to the Government guarantee. His signature to Baihut's bill meant simply that as Minister of Finance he had no financial objection to offer to the measure.

The Wilson-Dreyfus charge that Carnot was illegally repaid over 70,000 francs is met with even greater precision. Carnot's refusal to remit or refund the tax against which Wilson clamored was the immediate cause of his resignation. Wilson at that time had influence enough with Grevy to get rid of a Minister who resisted his demands. He got rid of Carnot, and the tax was refunded by M. Carnot's successor. It was Wilson himself who stated these facts in a letter written and published in 1887.

The good faith of La Lanterne may be judged by its conduct in this matter. It omits to publish this refutation, or to notice it, and it continues to harp on the signature of Carnot to the Baihut bill, though the truth on that matter was told by Figaro itself. The royalist partner in this business has a sense of decency and fair play which the radical partner has yet to display.

Such embarrassment as the exposure of these two calumnies has caused their authors can only be temporary. Their powers of invention are not yet exhausted. The gift of subtle suggestion which Magnard possesses is not exhausted either. He continues to summarize the opinions of a man in the street. I imagine this man in the street is at times surprised at being told what his opinions are, but he does not protest. He cannot protest. If he did he would be told it was not his opinion which was summarized, but that of some other man in some other street.

"The President," says Magnard, "should do something to reassure public opinion, to regain public confidence. Why not publish a message? The effect might be considerable."

It might, and the first effect would be to give his enemies a fresh excuse for an attack on Carnot's strength.

The very newest Royalist scheme is put forward in to-day's Soleil. Its author is none other than Edouard Herve himself, who has long held the pen for the Comte de Paris. "If Carnot resigns there ought to be," says Herve, "a provisional government of honest folks who would finish off the Panama business and then hold a free election, after which either a new President might be chosen or a king come by his own." A "free election" here means simply an election in which France would be free to vote as she is told to vote by her provisional government.

FURTHER CONFESSIONS.

Charles de Lesseps Implicates Two More Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Interest to-day centered in the confession of Charles de Lesseps to M. Franqueville. He gave the oral history of the Panama bribery, implicating two more deputies as receivers of regular subsidies from the Panama Company. It is alleged that he also gave dates and amounts, and that summonses for the men whom he names will be issued.

The courtroom was not thronged when the trial of Charles de Lesseps and his associates was resumed to-day. Advocate-General Rau opened the case for the prosecution. He said that out of 300,000,000 francs first obtained, three-fifths had been illegally disposed of. The capital of the company was so laid open to plunderers that 700,000,000 francs were squandered, besides the sums expended in actually carrying out the legitimate objects of the company. The speaker proceeded to analyze and criticize the large sums paid out under the heading of "remuneration" to the directors of the company, to the American committee, and to other high officials in the company. Rau declared that the payments made on commission were outrageously high. The books of the company had been kept in an irregular manner, and the accounts manipulated after the conclusion of the contracts. M. Rau emphasized the fact that the newspapers of all shades of opinion—editors, directors and managers—had received money, and all sorts of disgraceful transactions had been concealed under the heading of "advertising expenses."

The Advocate-General had not finished his address when the court adjourned.

NOT PRACTICABLE.

A Canal on the Isthmus Could Not Be Made to Pay.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—In the course of the Panama trial to-day the Public Prosecutor made an important statement to the effect that the canal was impracticable. For a canal with locks the expense would be still 1,500,000,000 francs more and it would take fifteen years to complete it. As 1,400,000,000 francs has already been spent, this would represent a capital of nearly 3,000,000,000 francs. The engineer's reports state that the maximum profit would be 60,000,000 francs per annum, and would only be realizable after twelve years' traffic. These calculations would show barely 2 per cent upon the capital invested. The conclusion drawn, therefore, is that the canal is not possible. The statement produced a profound sensation.

The Government has decided to demand the extradition of Cornelius Herz from England upon a charge of swindling, which is one of the extraditable offenses provided for by English law.

ROYALIST PLOTS.

The Government Will Soon Move With Firm Steps.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Government will soon strike a blow. It is reported on excellent authority there is now ample evidence of a Royalist conspiracy, and arrests are to be made at an early date. The conspiracy has been hatched in London and Madrid and the Count of Paris, instead of having been especially close in expenditures for the Royalist cause, has been unusually lavish. He is not himself managing any of the details, and it is not desired that he should, but his leading representatives have been more active than ever. The Royalist influence and funds had much to do with the recent activity in revolutionary circles in Paris. It is reported much of the applause of the extremist speakers at Tivoli Vauxhall was furnished by paid Royalist claquers. The Royalist plan now appears to be to overthrow the republic by some means, no matter what, and foment and promote disorder, in the hope that people will turn to the Count of Paris or the Duke of Orleans for rescue and protection.

ONE MORE DUEL.

The Element of Comedy Again Comes to the Front.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Deputy Paul de Cassagnac appeared before the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to-day and reproached Dupuy-Dutemps, one of the committee, with having circulated reports to the effect that he had accepted bribes from the Panama Company.

"Such reports are unqualified falsehoods," he said, "and I shall demand personal satisfaction from the man who is responsible for them."

Chairman Brisson assured him that no charge had been preferred against him by Dupuy-Dutemps or any other member of the commission and that his integrity was not under suspicion.

M. de Cassagnac left the commission, however, still protesting the conviction that he had been slandered and this evening he sent his second to M. Dupuy-Dutemp.

GOING TO HONDURAS.

The Louisiana State Lottery Has Found a Home at Last.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 16.—The Louisiana State Lottery has been granted a charter from the republic of Honduras and will remove its business to this country on the expiration of its present charter, which will be on January 1, 1894. The concession is a monopoly of the lottery business for a term of fifty years. An important feature of the concession is the granting of the right to lay a cable line and the concession for a steamship line from any ports on the Honduras coast to any part of the world. The Honduras Government, as a consideration for the granting of the charter, is to have free use of the cable and steamship lines and to receive $1,000,000 in American gold coin and a graduated percentage of from 1 to 3 per cent on the face value of all tickets sold by the company.

INCREASED ITS ISSUE.

A Vicious Attack Made on the Bank of France.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Deputy Pelletan made a violent attack to-day in the Chamber upon the Bank of France, which, he said, had increased its note issue by 20,000,000 francs in the last few months to meet emergencies caused by its own reprehensible policy. M. Tirard replied that the present financial deadlock, consequent upon the general feeling of apprehension, had greatly hampered commerce and compelled the bank to draw upon its gold reserve, which was to guarantee the security of the national credit.

TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

A Spirit of Independence Shown by the Khedive.

England Would Not Stand It for a Moment, and Stern Measures Were Taken.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The Khedive has changed his Ministry without having obtained the consent of the British authorities, who therefore decline to recognize the new Cabinet. The Khedive's action is believed to be influenced by Russia and France. The British authorities await instructions from London.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A hastily convened Cabinet council was held this afternoon, and the unexpected call for a conference caused a decided sensation. It is conjectured that action is to be taken in regard to the sudden spirit of independence displayed by the Khedive of Egypt in changing his Ministry without having first obtained the consent of the British Government. The British representative at Cairo declines to recognize the new Ministry, and the Khedive refuses to make any changes in it. A long telegram from Cromer, British representative at Cairo, was received at the Foreign Office early this afternoon. Soon afterward the Russian and French Embassadors and the German Charge d'Affaires called upon Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Minister, and a somewhat heated conversation took place. M. Waddington, the French Embassador, and M. Staal, the Russian Embassador, were subsequently closeted with the Prime Minister for some time.

At 3:15 o'clock the summons for a Cabinet council at 5 o'clock was issued. The council rose at 6:35 o'clock after resolving unanimously to treat the Khedive with the utmost firmness. The Ministers decided to inform him in a distinct manner that his position as ruler of Egypt depended upon the good will of Great Britain, and that the British Government would refuse to recognize the reactionary Ministry he has appointed. It is believed that behind the Khedive's action there is a concerted Russian, French and Turkish intrigue.

Official information given out this evening confirms the above reported action taken by the Cabinet.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News says: Cromer this afternoon had an audience with the Khedive and presented an ultimatum demanding the dismissal of the new Ministry within twenty-four hours.

The Khedive convened his council and presided in person. At the Khedive's request Fakri Pasha resigned.

SOMOAN AFFAIRS.

Revelations Made in the German Official Correspondence.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Government has issued its "white book," containing the diplomatic correspondence in regard to Somoa from the spring of 1890, to December 6, 1892. On September 6, 1892, the German Vice-Consul at Apia expressed to his Government the fear of a revolt of the natives. The financial resources of the Government and the municipality, he said, were at the lowest ebb and the position of the authorities was becoming untenable. Trade had stagnated completely and the resources of revenue were exhausted. December 5, 1892, the German Vice-Consul wrote that it was imperative to disarm all the natives, as serious disturbances were imminent.

Dispatches concerning Chief Justice Cederkranz show that official in a very unfavorable light. From the first, wrote the German Vice-Consul, the Chief Justice refused to confine his activity to the functions of his office, and had interfered with the whole administration. He was always quarreling with the foreign consuls at Apia and with the British and American settlers. Even more recently since he has been forced to gradually confine his attentions to his proper duties he has provoked incessant complaint by his tardiness in the administration of the law. Baron Zeuft von Pilsach, President of the Municipal Council, is treated as severely by the Vice-Consul as is the Chief Justice. By arranging to assign the customs receipts to the Samoan Government, instead of having them drawn as originally by the municipality, the president of the Council had involved the whole administration in such financial embarrassment that it was impossible to pay the salaries of the officials. There were repeated conflicts between the Consuls and municipality among other deplorable results of the president's activity in realizing this and similar plans. The book closes with a list of amendments to the Samoan law, approved at a meeting of Aptans.

AN ELECTION ROW.

In the South the Blood of Men Is Hot.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 16.—A sensational shooting affray occurred this afternoon on the Atlanta and Florida train in the suburbs of the city, when Sheriff J. R. Hewell of Fayette County shot and instantly killed J. N. McAchern, a prominent citizen of the same county. There had been bad blood between the men for some time, growing out of the recent county election. The combatants were relatives by marriage.

KEEP UP THAT RASPING COUGH at the peril of breaking down your Lungs and Throat, rather let the afflicted immediately resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which cures all Coughs and Colds, and ameliorates all Lung Complaints and Throat-ails.

CONTRACTS SIGNED

Now the Pacific Mail Is Undone.

SIX NEW PANAMA STEAMERS.

All Arrangements Are Completed, and San Francisco Shippers Will Soon Have the Needed Relief.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Contracts were signed this afternoon by the Panama Railroad Company and the North American Navigation Company by which all the railroad company's west-bound business will be diverted from the Pacific Mail Company to the Navigation Company. The latter is a California corporation, with $3,000,000 capital, formed by merchants and shippers of San Francisco. Its stock will be placed for ten years in the hands of a trust, the trustees to keep it from being bought up in the interests of any rival line. Mr. Frank S. Johnson of San Francisco, who has been here on business for the company, said today that he had arranged to charter a number of vessels and later on the company would probably build five or six ships. In order to make the new company entirely independent of any existing lines the Panama Railroad Company will, on February 15, start a new line from New York to Colon. Another line of ships will run from New Orleans to Colon. Johnson said today that the change was the result of oppression by the Pacific Mail. He added: "The American steamers will leave the port of New York for Colon under the new arrangements and others will receive the freight at Panama for transportation to San Francisco. Six steamers have been contracted for."

General Newton, president of the Panama Railroad Company, said to-day regarding the proceedings involving the canal and the railroad company instituted at Albany that they were instigated by the Pacific Mail. "They are trying," he said, "to force us into a contract with them. We are not going to be bulldozed. The directors of the railroad company are not paid by the canal company."

ITS GRIP BROKEN.

The Pacific Mail Meets With an Able Rival.

From the nature of the dispatches sent from New York and published yesterday morning it is evident that the Pacific Mail monopoly has received a severe body blow.

Relief for shippers, in the shape of the Columbian transportation line, is almost an assured fact.

Interested parties here would neither affirm nor deny the statements made by Frank S. Johnson of the Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company of this city, but enough was said to establish beyond a doubt that the North American Navigation Company would soon be doing business on the route so long monopolized by the Pacific Mail.

The news from New York is, in substance, that during the two weeks Mr. Johnson had been pushing the scheme he had completed negotiations with the directors of the Panama Railway Company whereby the new Columbian line would have communication between Colon and New York in spite of the opposition offered by the Pacific Mail.

With the steamers of the North American Navigation Company to complete the circuit on this side of the continent there was nothing left for the promoters of the scheme to do but receive freight and ship it.

Thus were three transportation companies merged in one, and the new Columbian was announced as intending to open up for business about March 1.

While affairs were drawing to a focus at the New York end those interested on this side of the continent were not idle. Arrangements for a line of steamers between this port and Panama are being completed, but the officials of the company are noncommittal on the subject. Captain W. L. Merry, president of the North American Navigation Company, was questioned in regard to the New York dispatch yesterday.

"Well," he said, "this is a private business proposition, and for the present I decline to discuss it in the newspapers. We are going ahead with our plans and in time the whole thing will be made public."

When asked if he had received additional news from New York Captain Merry said that he had, but it was mostly in the nature of a deep, dark secret.

"This much I will say," he continued, "and that is the Panama Railway Company has chartered a line of steamers to run in conjunction with the freight trains across the isthmus. A wharf has also been secured at Twenty-fourth and East streets, New York, from which the first steamer of the new Columbian line will sail on February 8.

"We also have an office at 35 Broadway, formerly occupied by the old Guion line of steamers, which has gone out of business. Of course the plan is meeting with strong opposition. The attempt to declare the Panama Railway Company insolvent and place it into the hands of a receiver is part of the Huntington-Pacific Mail fight to beat our combination.

"From the time the road was built until the Panama Canal Company got hold of it the corporation paid 15 per cent dividends, and since then it has paid from 4 to 8 per cent. There is but slight grounds on which to ask for a receiver or base a claim of insolvency, but with a Pacific Mail pull there is no telling what might be accomplished."

Further than this Captain Merry refused to talk, but from his confident air it is evident that the steamers of the Columbian line will soon be discharging large quantities of freight somewhere along the water front greatly to the discomfort of Huntington and the Pacific Mail.

A MERE FARCE.

Railroads to Have Every Privilege They Ever Had.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, in the report of the majority of the House Commerce Committee on the bill allowing railroad pooling, says that the committee is of the opinion that under the arrangements provided for pooling no harm will befall the public, and an opportunity will be given intelligently to solve the much-mooted problem.

Lind of Minnesota and Mallory of Florida represent the minority, and in their report they feel duly bound to protest against the pooling section of the bill and to call attention to some of their objections to it. They say that the bill takes away the only safeguard we had heretofore against railroad extortion. The competition of later routes is frustrated and many well-laid schemes to oppress the public are made possible. Under this bill the annual $1,000,000 bonus to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to refrain from competition may hereafter be paid in pursuance of law. In conclusion, it is said to be unfair to the Interstate Commerce Commission to subject it to the importuning and pressure this bill will draw upon them should it become a law.

UNLUCKY CALUMET.

The Beautiful Clubhouse Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The beautiful clubhouse of the Calumet Club, at Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, was totally destroyed by fire this evening, causing a loss of $300,000, with $205,000 insurance. So rapid was the fire in its progress that scarcely any of the effects of the club were saved. Not one of the many beautiful paintings that adorned the walls was taken from the building: and the twenty odd members who resided in the house lost all their personal property, and some of them were forced to leave the building in a hurry. Great excitement was occasioned among the servants. Sixteen of them roomed on the fifth floor. Kittie McCabe and Maggie Devitt, two kitchen girls, were ill in bed across the hallway from the room where the fire broke out in a lot of shavings, left there by some carpenters. The girls attempted to dress, but the flames drove them out, and they tried to grope their way from the house in the dense smoke. Miss Devitt was painfully burned on the hands and face. Her companion, Miss McCabe, has not been seen by any one, and it is feared that she failed to reach the ground in safety.

Among the valuable paintings destroyed was the noted "Peacemakers," portrait of General Grant, and one canvas representing a conference between Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Admiral Porter. This was valued at $20,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—R. H. Redfield, clerk of the club, died at 11 o'clock from over-excitement, brought on by the fire. Kittie McCabe had not been found up to 2 o'clock A. M., and it is feared she has perished in the flames.

BLAINE'S CONDITION.

Apparently There Has Been No Change for Better or Worse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Apparently there has been no change of any importance in the condition of Blaine since yesterday.

More than the usual number of lights were burning in the Blaine mansion to-night, which gave rise to reports that Blaine was not so well. These reports could not be confirmed or denied, as the mansion was closed for the night. The physicians have not returned, which is evidence that no radical change for the worse has occurred.

BUSINESS MEN TALK.

Meeting of the National Board of Trade at Washington.

Some Important Questions to Be Discussed by Men Who Know Pretty Nearly What They Want.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The National Board of Trade was called to order in the banquet hall of the Shoreham at 12:30 to-day by its venerable president, Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, who has been president since its organization. After the committee on credentials had reported the board unanimously elected Mr. Fraley president for the twenty-fourth consecutive time. The list of vice-presidents, one from each organization represented, was then announced.

The board is composed of delegates from commercial bodies of the country. Most of the work before it will be in the shape of approval or disapproval of the measures for legislation proposed by the various bodies from which the delegates come. These measures cover a wide range of subjects touching the commercial and financial policies of the country and internal improvements.

The board has been asked to urge upon Congress the passage of a uniform commercial law, protection of trademarks, a national bankrupt law, the defeat of the anti-option bill, organization of a department of commerce and manufactures, a law regulating the issuing of warehouse receipts, amendment of the interstate commerce law so as to increase its efficiency, the passage of a tonnage bill to encourage the merchant marine, establishment of a national quarantine, the extension of reciprocal trade agreements with neighboring countries, the suspension of further restriction to immigration and extension of national aid and encouragement to the Nicaragua Canal Company, the construction of a ship canal around the Niagara Falls and a ship canal from the lakes to the sea, that the Erie canal be placed under the national administration, the construction of a ship canal connecting the Ohio River and Lake Erie, the improvement of roads, a revision of the monetary system, the continuation of the national banking system, the repeal of the silver purchase act, providing for the maintenance of a militia and naval reserve, the establishment of a permanent census bureau, the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter, penny postage and telegraph postage of 1 cent for a distance of 1000 miles or less.

Immediately after the board had been called to order a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that the best interests of the country demanded the defeat of the anti-options bill. The secret