

when as many as felt disposed might attend the meeting in Cooper Union. The statistician added that the request of the Executive Committee would be rigidly obeyed. The men had been counseled and would surely refrain from the use of violence.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 26.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Legislature, A. Gusdorf, member for Taos County, was unseated, and Hon. Pedro Sanchez was sworn in to take his place. This action was the result of the report by the committee on privileges and elections to the effect that Sanchez and his friends had been intimidated at the election polls by hirelings of Gusdorf. The report stated that the contestant Sanchez had been defeated for office by Democratic fraud and intimidation; that Gusdorf had employed armed men to enter Sanchez' home and destroy his property, and recommended that the 63 votes thus secured by Gusdorf, alone, gave him color of title to the office. A great deal of suppressed excitement followed the report of the committee, and when it came to a vote upon the adoption of it, all the Democratic members of the Senate left their seats, thus leaving the Republican Senators without a quorum, one member being absent on sick leave. The Sergeant-at-Arms, however, brought back Romero, and Sanchez was then sworn in by the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Territory being present but refusing to administer the oath of office.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 26.—A fire was discovered this morning in the wholesale grocery house of T. L. Marsalis & Co., one of the largest houses in the Southwest. The flames spread rapidly to the adjoining block, entirely consuming three of the finest buildings in the city. The total loss on buildings and stock will aggregate \$400,000, as follows:—Marsalis & Co., \$200,000; insurance \$120,000; Armstrong Bros., groceries, \$100,000; insured \$75,000; B. Hopkins & Co., liquors, \$100,000, insured \$60,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—At a meeting of the barbed wire pool here to-day, a general advance of five to ten percent in prices was adopted, to take effect immediately. Fifty licenses of the Washburn-Moore Company composing the pool were all represented, and the action on the advance was unanimous. The pool is incorporated under the name of the United Wire Company. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. O. Nelson, St. Louis; Vice-President, E. J. Marsh, Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer and Manager, F. B. Lawrence, Chicago. After the meeting, Vice-President Marsh said the members of the pool have for the past four years been more or less unsuccessfully trying to regulate the production, but now have the matter where they want it. He said the pool is about to co-operate with the Smooth Wire Association toward curtailing the output of smooth wire and barbed wire correspondingly, and that over-production would be avoided.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 26.—At about 10 o'clock last night at Upper Prospect, cries of distress were heard off the shore, but the sign of the distressed vessel could not be discovered through the darkness, and the boisterous sea rendered any attempt at rescue an impossibility. The cries continued for a time, being heard quite distinctly. Then they became fainter and fainter and finally ceased. This morning a small quantity of wreckage was washed ashore, consisting of a piece of the mainmast, a section of the vessel's bulwarks and a number of barrel staves. A liquor cask which drifted ashore bears the name "P. Doyle," that of a Halifax merchant, but Doyle states that the wrecked vessel cannot be one of his. No portion of the wreck is visible above the water, and the sea has been so rough all day that no boat could be launched. It is considered certain that all on board the vessel were lost. There were probably six men aboard of her and perhaps eight.

It is now believed that the schooner wrecked near Upper Prospect was the *G. Graham*, Captain Coleridge, from Bermuda for Halifax. All hands, six in number, were drowned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A consultation was held at the Palace this afternoon between Archbishop Corrigan, Monsignor Preston and Dr. Donnelly, the new pastor of St. Stephens. The result was the transfer from St. Stephens to other parishes of all priests who were associated with Dr. McGlynn. This action caused much indignation in the parish. Mr. Donnelly will remain, as he expresses it, for the purpose of conquering the parish.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Cardinal Taschereau, of Montreal, are expected here to-morrow. It is understood they will hold a conference with Archbishop Corrigan. Cardinal Gibbons will sail for Europe on Saturday. Dr. McGlynn's physicians say that he has not written a word of reply to the Archbishop, and would not be able to do so for several days.

The committee of parishioners of St. Stephens, whose intention it was to call upon the Archbishop and request

THE REINSTATEMENT

of Dr. McGlynn, made a preliminary report to-night. They recite that it had been their intention to report in the church, but that for the first time in the history of St. Stephens' church it was locked and policemen stationed at the entrance, and add: "It was the intention of the committee to engage a hall, but we have good reason to believe that the meeting contemplated would be packed with those unfriendly to our just cause, and hence we deemed it best to report back to our

fellow parishioners by means of a printed address."

Then follows the list of names of the McGlynn Fund trustees, and how and where to contribute to the fund. The report closes as follows: "In conclusion, we expect you to maintain the disquiet and determined stand resolved upon at our first meeting and adhere to the resolutions. These resolutions were to the effect that no contributions in support of the parish would be made during the absence, from it of Dr. McGlynn."

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Twenty thousand men are now on a strike among the coal shovellers, longshoremen, freight handlers and men employed on the river front, in almost every capacity, and the number is augmented to close on forty thousand by strikers on the Brooklyn and Jersey shores. In consequence it is almost impossible for any of the steamers for Europe or coastwise to leave the port. An order went forth yesterday from the head quarters of the longshoremen's union, which was backed by Knights of Labor Assembly No. 49, and this morning the men turned out. Beach walkers were sent out to cover all the various points on the river fronts, where the trouble was concentrated, and they had particular instructions to use every means to prevent any disturbance.

The Old Dominion line has got a few men working, and at the headquarters of the strikers it was reported at noon that a number of green hands who were taken on Monday had

JOINED THE STRIKERS.

The men were considerably elated at the favorable reports that the walking delegates or beach walkers were bringing in. One delegate from North River front stated that not a single steamer had been able to take in its regular supply of coal and consequently would not be able to sail on the day appointed. At the Cunard dock the *Galatia* could not be discharged because the majority of the men turned out. There are a number of men working by the month for this company, and they may turn out at any moment. The next move will be to get the engineers on the tug boats to refuse to

BURN THE COAL

or tow it, and other labor organizations who are dependent on the coal supply will be compelled to quit work. Ferry boats are seriously inconvenienced on account of lack of coal, and one line had out grocery and other wagons bringing coal from small yards, but when they came around so often the dealers refused to sell. A steamboat squad is scattered along the river front, where the men and companies are in open conflict, but no disturbance had occurred up to noon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The White Star steamship *Britannic*, which was to have sailed hence for Liverpool to-day, has been delayed owing to her inability to obtain her supply of coal, and her departure is announced for Friday, at 7 a. m.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The funeral of the late General Charles P. Stone took place to-day from St. Leo's Church, and was attended by many military men and friends of the deceased. Mr. Duely conducted the high mass of requiem. After the services the remains were removed to the National Cemetery at West Point for interment.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Dispatches from Brisbane, capital of Queensland, state that that colony has been swept by a fearful cyclone, accompanied by rainfall of such extraordinary copiousness that twenty inches of water fell in a short time. The result has been disastrous floods. In the city of Brisbane some of the thoroughfares are submerged to the depth of twenty feet. The city is entirely cut off by floods from its suburbs. The reports say that many persons have been drowned.

Dr. Bird, one of the co-respondents of the Campbell divorce case has procured a summons for libel against a weekly journal called *Life*, for publishing an article under the caption, of "Cockcolly Bird," which insinuated that plaintiff was guilty. Lady Colin Campbell, during the trial of the Campbell case, read a letter from Lady Colin to her husband containing a reference to Dr. Bird as "Cockcolly Bird."

Mr. Gladstone has prepared a resolution affirming the general principle of

HOME RULE.

which Chamberlain and Trevelyan will be asked to accept on the resumption of the Gladstonian-Unionist conference. If the Radical Unionists accede to the resolution, it will be proposed in the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment in the coming session.

The Foreign Office denies the statement that it has official knowledge that the relations between France and Germany point to the imminence of war. The authority given to the *Daily News*' statement to that effect caused a universal scare. The German, French and Italian ambassadors here called at the Foreign Office seeking information, and also sent inquiries to their respective governments.

The home officers responded in every case with papers, declarations and announcements of the peaceful intention of their governments. This was

MADE TOO LATE

to lessen the sales of securities on the Paris Bourse, and rentes closed at a fall of 1/2 88c. since yesterday. On the London Exchange the unofficial close

showed a partial rally in prices, indicating a favorable reaction to-morrow.

The *Telegraph* has the following: General Boulanger says not one man, horse or gun has been moved to the frontier.

The *Times* says: There was another panic on the Vienna Bourse yesterday, owing to rumors of war preparations. The foreign correspondent of the London papers contradicted the statement published in the *News* yesterday that there was extreme danger of war.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—The treasurer of the Loughrea Branch of the Irish National League and five other members of the organization have been served with writs summoning them to surrender the moneys placed in their hands as trustees under "the plan of campaign" by the tenants on the Glanricarde estate, County Galway. Writs have been served upon Joan Dillon to recover from him the amount of his recognizances already pledged in the government actions against him for agitating in favor of "the plan of campaign," on the ground of the alleged continuance of the agitation. Dillon will resist the writs. This whole issue has become one to be tried before a jury.

Redmond, a member of Parliament, speaking at Rillbury to-day, said if England refused to redress the Irish grievances constitutionally, there were strong arms and stout hearts enough in Tipperary and Wexford to meet the enemies of Ireland on a different field. While Redmond was speaking, the crowd violently attacked a government reporter, who was repeatedly pursued by the police.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The three per cent. rentes, which closed on Saturday at 81 francs 17 1/2 centimes, are now quoted at 80 francs 20 centimes.

LONDON, January 25.—The *Post* this morning, in an article on the passage in the United States Senate, on Monday, of the fisheries retaliation bill, says: "We are sure that Mr. Ingalls' outspoken bitterness against England does not represent the feeling of either the American Senate or the people. On the other hand, it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the importance of the question involved."

The *Daily News* says: "To-day's telegrams from New York, Montreal and Ottawa are of a very reassuring character. Nobody here regarded the violent speeches of Senators Ingalls, Hale and Frye seriously. Even the dignified American Senators are not above playing to the gallery. It is much to be hoped that no steps will be taken to exasperate a quarrel, and that the good sense of Canada will insist on a policy of peace."

The *Standard* says: "President Cleveland will probably have the good sense to veto the measure or agree to it merely in form as a prelude to amicable negotiations. We protest against the idea of either England or Canada being coerced into yielding a jot or tittle of their rights by such empty threats. We have none of the ulterior motives assigned by Messrs. Ingalls, Frye and Hoar, but Americans by demanding such terms as those indicated, ask more than justice. The dispute, however, ought not to be beyond the power of diplomacy."

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The *North German Gazette* confirms the pacific declarations made by M. Goblet, the French Premier.

The *Gazette* pronounces the declaration of the *London Daily News*, that Germany intended to demand certain explanations from the French regarding the movement of troops on the frontier, as a pure invention.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Herr Barth, editor of the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for gross misdemeanor. His offense consisted of publishing the report that the Czar of Russia had made a deadly attack upon Villame, the military attaché to the German Embassy at St. Petersburg.

The debate in the Landtag yesterday is considered to have been adverse to the Government.

Prince Bismarck's declaration that the Emperor has the absolute power to fix the period for which the army bill shall be operative, is criticised by the opposition press as certain to influence the electors in support of the rights of the Reichstag.

On the Bourse to-day there was a decided recovery in rates and operators for fall bought freely. The prices at the close were about the same as they were before the war scare.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 2 p. m.—The semi-panic on the stock exchange caused by the *London Daily News* article of yesterday has subsided. The markets are now rampant. Consols for both money and accounts opened to-day at an advance of one-eighth on the closing prices of yesterday.

PARIS, 4 p. m., Jan. 25.—Three per cent. rentes closed this afternoon at an advance of 17 1/2 centimes over yesterday's official closing quotations.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The cabinet met to-day. It was reiterated that the war rumors in circulation are as incorrect from a military as from a diplomatic point of view. General Boulanger, minister of war, publishes a denial of the report that he is buying horses abroad for the use of the army.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A cabinet council was held at Windsor to-day. The Queen read and approved of the speech to be delivered from the throne at the opening of Parliament on Thursday.

Gladstone arrived in London to-day. At stations along the road from Harwarden, he was recognized by the people and enthusiastically cheered.

Three thousand miners at Aldrie, Scotland, have struck for an advance of a shilling per day. The strike has

occasioned excitement among the colliers throughout Scotland.

The case of Charles Deakin, American, of Susquehanna, Pa., against Geo. Franklin Anderson, who describes himself as an American solicitor of Detroit, Mich., for swindling the former out of sums of money amounting to \$10,000 for alleged expenses while prosecuting the pretended attempt to recover for the plaintiff large English estates, which he had been led to believe belonged to him by inheritance, was up for examination to-day. Deakin testified to the facts of the swindle as already published, and Anderson was remanded for a week without bail. The government will prosecute the case.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Newspapers of all parties join in accusing the English press of inventing and circulating belittling canards. French journalists assert that English newspaper men are engaged in this alleged work from pecuniary motives, being interested in influencing the stock markets. France, however, it is declared, will not fall into the trap. She is calm and can defy the machinations of her enemies.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Bismarck, taking part in the debate on the estimates for the expenses of the Prussian legations at the various German courts, in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, referred to his recent conflict with the Reichstag and its rejection of the septennate bill. He contended that the different federal governments of Germany had by their constitution transferred an essential portion of their rights to the Emperor. The Emperor, the Chancellor continued, was not in a position to relinquish any of these rights to the Reichstag, especially to a Reichstag which showed as little confidence in the federal government as the body lately dissolved manifested. "The main duty attached to the rights of the Emperor," said Bismarck, "is the protection of the empire. This duty was also placed in the hands of the Emperor by the constitution, and not in the hands of either the parliamentary majority or the party leaders. Considering that article 60 of the constitution, which provides that

AN EFFECTIVE ARMY

shall be given the Empire by law, then the ordinary mode of granting it must be regarded as abolished, otherwise, it would have been stated that the grant of an effective army should be resumed periodically or provided for in each budget. The Government, therefore, has been usually entitled to demand the fixing of an effective army in perpetuity, but the Government, wishing for a progressive development in these matters, has agreed to accept a compromise for seven years, which, having been twice renewed, the right of custom has been established in regard to the septennate period. The proper development of the army organization is necessary in view of the dangerous situation. This cannot be attained in the three years' conflict conjured up by those who refuse to sanction the gradual organization, they preferring at the end of three years to jeopardize the Constitution in the eyes of foreign countries. It makes considerable difference whether the increase of German peace

EFFECTUAL FORCE

is granted for three years only, or for seven. It is entirely false to assert that in proposing the renewal of the septennate term we aimed at monopoly, and the pretense that we desired a great reactionary period can have no effect on sensible people. It is a pity Dr. Windthorst has not been asked to declare on oath he would never seek to re-establish the kingdom of Hanover. Monopolies we may have after a heavy war, when all our financial resources are exhausted." After remarking ironically that Alsace-Lorraine was needed by the opposition to obtain a majority in the Reichstag, the Chancellor continued: "How can we entrust to such a majority for war or woe the German Empire? Dissolving the Reichstag was an indisputable necessity in order to obtain a sound state of things. In taking that step we acted in perfect good faith and once more appealed to the people's love of their fatherland and their fidelity to the Constitution. These were the motives impelling us. From them no retreat is possible."

REPLYING SUBSEQUENTLY

to the remarks of Dr. Windthorst, Bismarck said: "I hope Dr. Windthorst as the leader of the majority in the late Reichstag, will have something to say more to the point. I will frankly give him the information which he asks. There never has been, nor is there now, any question among the Federal governments of suspending the electorate law. The report that there was, was only prompted as an electorate maneuver."

Dr. Windthorst stated he considered the safety of the dynasty endangered by the Social Democrats. Why, then, does the Center party seek to conclude with the Social Democrats a permanent alliance? Most of the Social Democrats have only been elected through the support received from the entire party. Even the Pope expressed an opinion on the alliance of the Center party with the Social Democrats. His holiness is a man of peace, holding conservative views, a fact which the electors of Germany will be made aware of before the elections commence. "I repeat," said Bismarck, "we made

A COMPROMISE

in accepting the septennate term;

otherwise we might have proposed to fix peace permanently."

Bismarck continued: "Dr. Windthorst used grand words in speaking about 'an absolute monarchy.' That expression is meaningless when applied to Germany. If our opponents in the Reichstag are really friendly to the Empire, they will not reject our modest demands. I do not believe in electro-plated royalism. I ask why is everything denied that is demanded in the name of the king and in the interests of the kingdom? I regard the final objects of the Progressive party as anti-monarchical and crypto-republican. I need not defend myself against the reproach of wishing to introduce absolutism in Prussia and Germany. I am not deprecating the Guelphs' loyalty to their king. I have only attacked their system of professing such statements to

MASK OTHER OBJECTS.

I am glad at having roused this debate, and even confess to having previously arranged to discuss those matters here."

Bismarck was followed by Herr Eugene Richter. When the latter concluded, the Chancellor again rose. He protested against the assertion that the government intended to propose a tobacco or other monopoly, and proceeded to denounce the Progressists. He said, in the struggle in Schleswig-Holstein, the Progressist party were more on the Danish than on the German side. It voted against the Imperial Constitution's proposed disarmament in 1869; in fact, has been against everything the government has striven to obtain, and notwithstanding the opposition of the Progressists in the end had obtained. He concluded: "I believe we should carry the bill because the Progressists are against it."

At the conclusion of Bismarck's remarks the House adjourned.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury will permit Lord Randolph Churchill to make a statement in the Commons to-morrow before the beginning of the debate on the address, in reply to the speech from the throne explanatory of his resignation of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—An order has been issued forbidding the exportation of horses across the German frontier in any direction. In special cases deserving of exception, an exemption will be made from the present and from future measures controlling the exportation of these animals.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Consols opened at 100 13-16 for both money and account.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A decree of divorce was to-day granted against Edward Solomon, composer and husband of Lillian Russell, in favor of Lilly Grey, his first wife, on the ground of adultery with Lillian Russell. The custody of Lilly Grey's child was granted her.

It is stated that the Czar has forwarded a pacific message to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

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

Inspired journals state that Prince Bismarck will publish a document from the Pope favoring the Government in the present contest. It is expected that this will induce the Catholics not to oppose the Government candidates.

Prices on the Bourse were firm to-day and the market closed with a general rise in international securities of 1/2 per cent.

The Emperor's fetes in March will last seven days. Besides the Czar, the Emperor of Austria will be in attendance.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26.—A duel has been fought between M. Pherekyde, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Fleva, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The latter received a ball in his hand. The encounter was the result of a row in the Chamber.

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

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—Col. Klepsch, military attaché to the Austro-Hungarian embassy at St. Petersburg, arrived here to-day, and was immediately summoned to an audience with the Emperor and Count Kaloky. It is surmised that the object of his coming is to report on the extent of the Russian armament.

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