DIDN'T TELL MUCH.

Dr. Koch's Revelation of the Composition of His Lymph Doesn't Reveal.

DISCUSSING ITS VALUE.

The Great Men of the Profession Still Loud in Its Praise.

PREPARATIONS TO CURE LEPROSY.

Iron Men Call on Minister Phelps Regarding Their American Visit.

THE EMPEROR OPPOSED TO BIMETALLISM

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BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Prof. Koch will return to Berlin in March after he makes a tour of Italy and Egypt. Upon his return the Koch Institute will be formally opened.

Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his receiving his disploma as a doctor, and he was the recipient of a large number of congratulatory letters and messages. He has probably reached the climax of his career.

There is distinct disappointment over the defective character of his statement regarding the composition of the lymph, especially the studied reticence concerning some parts of the process of production. Experts in analysis declare that the statement that the remedy is a glycerine extract aus den reinculturen der tuberkel bacillen, reveals nothing, while the description of the lymph which follows, which says the lymph contains eine gewisse menge von mineral salen, farbende substansen und andere unbekannte extractivstoffe, seems purposely evasive and obscure.

Plenty of Favorable Opinion.

The discussion proceeds with renewed activity as to the value of the discovery. The weight of German, Austrian and English medical opinion supports the belief in the healing virtues of the lymph. Prof. Virchow is understood to have modified his unfavorable view. Prof. Fraenkel has exhibited before the Berlin Medical Society six cases of pulmonic tuberculosis and lupus all of which are distinctly progressing toward a cure. He also reports that the cases of 52 patients taken at the first stages of disease are most of them recovering.

Prof. Fraenkel is averse to treating patients in advanced stages of disease. Prof. Sonneburg reports favorably on the cases of several patients in the Moabit Hospital, who were suffering with advanced phthisis. Dr. Rosenthal, of the Berlin Dermatology Sociale upholds the supreme value of the lymph in cases of lupus.

In Leprosy and Scrofula.

The debate in this society elicited the opinion from doctors who favor the use of the lymph in leprosy. Doctors in Stuttgart report its successful use in scrofulous diseases of the eye. Advices from Vienna state that the physicians there praise Prof. Koch's genius as an observer. They are surprised at the simplicity of the discovery.

French doctors who are hostile to the remedy lay stress on Prof. Virchow's suggestion that the injection fluid is apt to spread the tubercule. Dr. Peters reports that in 21 postmortem examinations he found that the lymph, instead of being beneficial, had led to an extensive increase of the tuberculous deposits. Leading Russian doctors, Prof. Munch and Dr. Peterson, have experimented with the lymph in leprosy, and report the characteristic reaction. The widespread prevalence of leprosy in the Baltic provinces has obliged the Riga municipal council to vote a sum to establish an asylum and hospital, which will be opened in August, when the Koch remedy will have an ample trial.

The Visit of the Iron Men.

A committee of the Deutsch Verein Eisenhuttenleute has waited upon Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, at the Legation. Herr Thielen, manager of the Phœnix Iron Works, and Herr Bichrort, Chairman of committee, referred to the recent visit of the iron men to America. They said they were welcomed everywhere and were overwhelmed with hospitality. They would never forget the pleasant instructive days they had passed in the United States. Desiring to give some tangible sign of their gratitude, they asked Mr. Phelps to be the medium to present three silver goblets to Messrs. Kirchoff, Raymond and Shinn, upon whom had chiefly devolved the hospitality accorded the German delegates. Mr. Phelps expressed the thanks of the American Institute. He afterward gave a dinner to the committee. A Dusseldorf artist designed the goblets. They are shaped like Bessemer distributors and are hung on swivels. They are curious and unique.

An American named Nocton hailing from St. Louis has been arrested near Munich, charged under the name of Drew with swindling the Vienna Laender Bank out of 4,588 florins by passing a forged bill of exchange.

Dr. Windthorst to-day celebrated his 80th birthday. He is suffering from a chill. Catholics have poured addresses upon him, and there have been a number of dinners given in his honor. Masses were celebrated in most of the churches.

Fighting the Snow.

Snow has again fallen in East Prussia, South Germany and Austro-Hungary. The severity of frost and the wideness of the area affected are greater than ever before chronicled. Railroad traffic is greatly delayed. Over 1,000 men are employed in clearing the streets of Berlin. The tramway company in Vienna employ 4,000 men to clean their tracks. The Austrian roads are partly blocked. Large stocks of provisions are snowbound, and the prices of food have consequently advanced.

The German Consul at Cane, Crete, has sent a telegraphic message here announcing the conviction to-day of four men who had been arrested for the murder and robbery of a German naturalist named Dr. Beinsch, who had been making a scientific tour of Crete. The leader was sentenced to death and the others received long terms of imprisonment.

Herr William Liebknecht, the Socialist editor, at a largely attended conference of Socialists recently held here, proposed the creation of a workingmen's academy in which political economy, natural science, history and stenography should form the principal features of study. The meeting approved of the scheme and confided the matter to a committee composed of Socialist members of the Reichstag.

AN INDISCREET CONSUL.

His Attentions to a Young Woman Get Him Into Court.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The warm Southern blood of Senor Moreira, the Argentine Consul for the South of England, was the cause of that gentleman's appearance before a bench of magistrates at Southampton this afternoon. The specific charge brought against the Consul was that of threatening Mr. Sharpe, a prominent citizen of Southampton, and the threats being proved, Senor Moreira was bound in sureties to keep the peace for 12 months. The trouble arose out of Moreira's attentions to the beautiful young daughter of Mr. Sharpe. Moreira, who is elderly and not without personal graces, made love to the girl, and when ordered to keep away from her house, insulted and abused the father. Moreira's defense was that his affection for the girl was of a fatherly kind, and to prove it he declared that he and his wife were ready there and then to adopt her.

He also explained to an astonished court that the code of morals in sunny Argentine differed greatly from that which prevailed in frigid England, inasmuch as when at home he was at liberty, although married, to pay every possible attention to single ladies so long as his own wife did not object. This candid avowal has greatly shocked all the married ladies in Southampton, who, it is expected, will forthwith close their doors to the agreeable Argentinan. It is considered probable, anyhow, that Senor Moreira will be relieved of his Consular duties.

FAVORS A GOLD BASIS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM DECLARES AGAINST BIMETALLISM.

The Trading Nations of the World Will Ere Long Agree on the Yellow Stuff as the Standard—The Debates on the Tariff.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The official dinner given by Herr Miguel, Minister of Finance, which was attended by the Emperor, Chancellor von Caprivi, several members of the Ministry and 20 members of the Reichstag, was rendered notable by the free utterances of the Emperor concerning bimetallism. Germany, he said, could not accept a double currency standard. The question had been definitely settled in favor of a gold standard. The trading nations of the world, he declared, would ere long agree upon the universal adoption of gold.

During the four hours he was present at the dinner, the Emperor, besides expressing himself on the currency question, talked at great length concerning reforms in education and art and upon dramatic subjects. The *Vossische Zeitung* and other papers refer to the report that the Emperor is to take the initiative in a European disarmament. The Emperor's circle ridicules the rumor as the rehash of an old fiction.

The committee on the sugar bill after rejecting the proposals to raise the consumption tax to 16 marks per 100 kilograms instead of 20, as proposed by the Government to-day, voted an open export bounty of 1 mark 50 pfenning for an unlimited time, instead of 1 mark for a fixed period, as proposed in the original bill. The Government declares it will not accept the changes made by the committee. Yesterday's majority against the abolition of the grain duties does not alter the Government's resolution to modify the extreme protective policy which it has hitherto followed.

Chancellor von Caprivi has the assurance of the Center party that although continuing conservative as regards the abolition of duties, they will support a treaty with Austria reducing the tariff on corn to 3 marks, 5 pfenning. Yesterday's vote strengthened the Chancellor's hands in dealing with Austria to obtain concessions in exchange for a reduction on grain.

ENCOURAGING THE STRIKERS.

The Trades Unions of Edinburgh Indulge in a Demonstration.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 17.—A monster procession of trades unionists, estimated to have been composed of about 30,000 men, marched through the streets of this city today. This display of Edinburgh's workmen was a demonstration in sympathy with the railroad employes who are out on strike.

The processionists behaved in the most orderly manner, and were enthusiastically cheered by tens of thousands of persons who lined the streets along the line of march. The different trade divisions were headed by brass bands, bag pipes, or fife and drum corps, while banners bearing such mottoes as "No Surrender," "Fight for Your Rights," "Fair Pay for a Fair Day's Work," were carried above the heads of the marching trades unionists.

There seems to be no prospect to-day of an early termination of Scotland's great railroad strike. This is the end of the fourth week of the trouble.

POPULAR MINISTER LINCOLN.

His Fellow-Voyagers Toast Him as the Future President.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Foreign Office received formal notice to-day that Mr. Lincoln has resumed his duties at the United States Legation. The Minister is in capital health and spirits and ready for work, which will probably commence on Monday with a talk at the Foreign Office with Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Lincoln, by the testimony of every fellow traveler who has reached London, made himself very agreeable during the voyage, and on nearing Southampton his health was drank by all the passengers, the toast being: "To the future President of the United States."

DAMAGE BY THE FROST.

It Has Reached Enormous Proportions and Still Continues.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The weather still continues to be remarkable. The damage wrought by the frost and its attendant evils is enormous, and it is impossible at present to make anything like an approximate estimate of it. The Scheldt is still frozen, and Hamburg is quite frozen in.

Rotterdam is reaping a harvest, as the navigation there is free, but there is hardly room enough for the German and Belgian steamers which are entering the port or leaving for foreign countries. Reports of bitter coldness comes from all parts of Europe.

DINNER BY AMERICANS

Given to a Man Recently Arrested on False Charges in Chicago.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dinner was given at the Savoy Hotel this evening to Curtis G. Stoddard, a young railroad man, who was arrested in Chicago a month ago through the effort of business rivals, to induce him to give up certain bonds in his possession, which his friends consider a blackmailing scheme.

The dinner was given by American business men in London as a mark of confidence in Stoddard's probity, honesty and good fellowship.

CREMATION IN DENMARK.

It Has Been Prohibited in That Country by the Court.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, Jan 17.—Hon. Clark E. Carr, United States Minister to Denmark, has just returned to Copenhagen after a several weeks' tour through Europe.

It is a curious fact in connection with Denmark that, while cremation is making headway throughout Europe and is daily gaining more advocates among the broad thinkers, the Supreme Court of that country has just prohibited the practice.

A THEATRICAL NOVELTY.

Burlesque on Joan of Arc the Latest London Success.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The latest novelty in theatrical matters is the production by George Edwardes at the Opera Comique of a burlesque upon "Joan of Arc," in which Arthur Roberts, the London Francis Wilson, plays the heroine. The piece is rather rubbishy, but the music, by a hitherto unknown composer, Osmond Carr, is very tuneful and pleasing.

A dancer till now known only in the music halls, Miss Katie Seymour, made her first appearance on the regular stage, and scored a hit. People say that she is destined to eclipse Lettie Lind and Marie Grey.

A BURIED VILLAGE.

IT IS OVERWHELMED WITH SNOW IN TROPICAL ALGERIA.

The Population Starving to Death—Attempts by the Military to Go to the Rescue Completely Fail—One Detachment Almost Perishes in the Hopeless Attempt.

ALGIERS, Jan. 17.—It would seem that unless a miracle happens or the weather changes radically within a very short time the inhabitants of Sebdon, a small town in the Tlemcen district of the Province Oran, will starve to death. About a week ago information reached the city of Tlemcen to the effect that the inhabitants of Sebdon were snowed up beyond escape, and they were slowly starving to death. Their stock of provisions had run out before the bearer of the alarming news reached Tlemcen, and it was said that the horses, mules and even the few camels at Sebdon were being killed for food.

As in the majority of small Algerian towns, the inhabitants of Sebdon depended almost entirely upon the regular or irregular convoys of provisions which reach them from the larger towns, and the stock kept on hand is always comparatively small.

When the news of the dangerous position in which the inhabitants of Sebdon were placed reached the military authorities of Tlemcen, they immediately sent a quantity of provisions, under the escort of a detachment of troops from the garrison of Tlemcen, to the relief of the sufferers at Sebdon. Unhappily, the convoy a day or so later was snowed up in the Talterney pass, and it was some time before the authorities at Tlemcen became aware of the danger to which the convoy was exposed. An additional force of troops was then sent out from Tlemcen, with instructions to push on at all hazards to the relief of the snowed-up troops, and after ward, if possible, to assist the convoy in pushing on to Sebdon. The second detachment of troops managed to reach Talterney Pass, and on January 15 it was announced that the convoy had been extricated from its perilous position, and that the road over which they were passing was then open to travel.

This doubtless must have referred only to the sound between Tlemcen and Talter. Information was received to the effect that the attempt to provision Sebdon had failed; that the district was hopelessly snowed up, and that the troops were continuing their efforts to open a line of communication with Sebdon. Grave apprehensions are felt as to the fate of the inhabitants of the snowed-up town. The French-African troops, accustomed to the burning heat of the African summer, and utterly unaccustomed to such severely cold winters as the one they are now experiencing, make but poor headway in fighting their way through the snow toward Sebdon. The troops themselves are suffering terribly from the cold. Their clothing and camp equipage are unfitted for the bitterly cold work of practically digging mile upon mile through the snow toward Sebdon.

THE TWO ISTHMUS CANALS.

The Panama Liquidator Was Anxious for America to Build It.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—M. Monchicourt, the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, in an interview in regard to the proposal that the United States Government should guarantee the interest on the Nicaragua Canal Company's bonds, said that the Panama Canal would be finished before the Nicaragua Canal was completed. He added:

I am doing everything possible to hand over the affairs to the new company. I once hoped that the United States Government would assist in the work of completing the Panama Canal. I was instrumental in having the Cabinet at Washington and the American legation in this city sounded upon the subject, but, I am very sorry to say, without effect.

I then proposed that the Panama Railroad Company, practically an American concern, should enlarge its capital stock so as to embrace in the Board of Directors representatives of the Panama Canal Company. Here again, I am sorry to say, the Panama Railroad Company's Board of Directors kindly but positively declined to entertain any of the propositions I made to them. I am certain that if the French Government felt that it would not suffer a humiliating rebuff from the Government of the United States, the former Government would be only too willing to make propositions to the United States which might lead to a mutual and satisfactory understanding by which the Panama canal can be completed.

A SPENDTHRIFT LORD.

The Earl of Devon Only Remarkable for a Misspent Life.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Earl of Devon, who died this week, was only remarkable for the manner in which he wasted his patrimony and shortened his father's life by his wild debaucheries. Years ago, as Lord Courtenay, he was a fast friend of the Prince of Wales, incurred enormous debt and went through the bankruptcy court, an example of cause and effect not unusual then as now.

When he succeeded to the earldom, the incumbrances on the family estates amounted to £800,000.

PARNELL TO RETIRE.

McCarthy Will Retain the Leadership of the Irish Party.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—It is now stated that Parnell will surrender unconditionally, and that Justin McCarthy will retain the leadership of the Irish party, all the negotiations, which have virtually been based on a scheme for a truce between the contending parties, with John Dillon as the leader for the time being, having failed. Parnell's retirement, it is believed, will be only a maneuver. This news has been a source of great encouragement to the Gladstonian party, which sees in it the triumph of Gladstone's policy.

HOPE FOR THE AMERICAN HOG.

The French Decree Against Pork From This Country to Be Abrogated.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—American pork has been the subject of much discussion in the Tariff Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

It seems to be generally understood that the committee will recommend the abrogation of the decree prohibiting the importation of American pork. If this is adopted, American pork will be placed upon the same footing as the product of other countries.

Russia to Try Protection.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—It is stated in St. Petersburg, as coming from what may be regarded as an authoritative source, that the internal policy of Russia during the current year will be marked by a highly protective tendency. If only a tithe of the projects which are being elaborated by the Ministry of Finance are adopted, the duties on foreign imports will become prohibitive.

Prof. Tyndall Seriously Ill.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The celebrated scientist and Alpine explorer, Prof. Tyndall, is lying seriously ill at his home at Hind Head, and great anxiety prevails in scientific circles, as he is one of the most brilliant lights of advanced science.

A Novelty for Pittsburgers.

A swim in wintry weather in pure salt water at the Natatorium, Duquesne way. Water always at a nice temperature and no danger of taking cold after the bath. Open daily; ladies' days, Tuesdays, 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.; Fridays, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOW FAIR FUNDS GO.

Hot Shot for the Commissioners in the Committee Report.

THE WASTEFUL SALARIES PAID.

Unnecessary Extravagance, Too, in the Large Ladies' Board.

A JOINT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Candler, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Select Committee on the World's Fair, today presented to the House the report of the sub-committee that went to Chicago to examine into the condition of matters in relation to the World's Fair.

The report says that in the expenditure of money the powers assumed by the World's Columbian Commission had produced confusion, as well as caused unnecessary expenditure of public money, which had been intended by Congress to pay the expenses of the Government exhibit, and not to pay excessive salaries to the officers of the Commission. Provision, the report says, had been made to pay the President, Secretary and Director General annual salaries of $12,000, $10,000 and $15,000 respectively, and also $8,000 to the "Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee."

Another Piece of Extravagance.

These salaries, in the opinion of the committee, are excessive, and should not be continued. Excessive expense has also been incurred in the appointment of such a large number as 115 women on the Board of Lady Managers, and the calling together of the board when the duties which will devolve upon it were not ready for its attention. The report says:

Your committee are of the decided opinion that the Fair cannot well be conducted to a successful termination under the dual management which is now in operation in consequence of the construction placed upon the law by the World's Columbian Commission.

The Commission has exceeded its powers by the appointment of officers and committees to conduct the management of the Fair in executive details. In our opinion of the laws relating to the World's Columbian Exposition and its officers, the Commission was given a quasi veto power, and not that of taking charge of the execution of plans for the Fair.

Commissioners' Duties Advisory Only.

From the fact that the Commission is honorary and without salary, the conclusion is reasonable that their duties were not intended to be exacting or continuous, so that they would seriously interfere with their private business. The duties of the Commission may be classed as affirmative and negative, national and international, preliminary and continuous.

The committee tried to impress upon both organizations, while in Chicago, its views of the matter of jurisdiction, and it is pleased to report that their efforts met with some degree of success.

The report says that the progress in the preparation of the Government exhibit is as great as could have been expected, and the result of the work of the Board of Government Control has taken tangible and satisfactory shape. The report refers to the fact that some of the members of the Board of Control had had practical experience in connection with nearly every world exposition of recent times, and as a consequence the committee is led to expect that the exhibition of the Government display, as compared by the Board, will not suffer comparison with the exhibit of any foreign nation.

Allotment of Government Exhibits.

In the allotment of the Government appropriation to the various departments which are expected to furnish exhibits, it became necessary for the board, the report says, to assume a definite sum as the aggregate of the expenditures, in order that the heads of bureaus and divisions, which were expected to become contributors, might be informed of the extent to which they were at liberty to formulate their detailed plans. In the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purpose of the exhibition, it was assumed that it was the intention of Congress to provide $1,000,000 for the purpose mentioned above, and the board was guided to the conclusion primarily by the fact that $400,000 had been fixed by Congress as a building fund.

The board has determined upon a satisfactory scheme of allotment to the several branches to be represented, based upon their relative importance, but entirely upon the availability of their functions for illustration in an exposition of the character proposed.

The Board Submits a Resolution.

The money has been tentatively reallotted to sub-branches, whose plans, in outline, and to some extent in detail, are already well advanced. In order to carry out the suggestions of the report, to place the whole enterprise on a more solid footing and carry out the evident intention of Congress, the board submits a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the World's Fair, nor to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Commission or the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be held not oftener than once in six months.

The Proposed Limitation of Salaries.

The Secretary is also directed not to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the World's Columbian Commission out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose, other than an annual salary not in excess of $5,000 to the President, $4,000 to the Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee, and $3,000 to the Secretary; nor to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the Board of Lady Managers not in excess of $5,000 to the President and $3,000 to the Secretary, nor to approve the payment of any expenses of the World's Columbian Commission, or of the Board of Lady Managers, other than those hereinbefore mentioned which shall amount to more than $10,000 per annum in the aggregate.

For the selection, purchase, preparation and arrangement of such articles and materials as the head of the several Executive departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum and the United States Fish Commission may decide shall be

Embraced in the Government Exhibit,

and such additional articles as the President may designate for said Exposition, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants to the Board of Control and management of the Government exhibit appointed by the President, and for the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care and custody of exhibits by the Government and the maintenance of the building of buildings erected by the Government for the purpose of the exhibition; and for the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission and other contingent expenses; $300,000 is appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and any money heretofore appropriated in aid of said Government exhibit may be used in like manner and for like purposes; provided, that all expenditure made for the purposes and from the appropriation specified herein shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury as now provided by law and all those expenditures relating to the Government's exhibits shall also be subject to the approval of the Board of Control and the management.

Additional Funds Are Required.

The committee renews the opinion that the Director General and his assistants should be paid from the funds and not from the Government appropriation. It is not the intention, the report says, to recommend an increase in the amount of money pledged by the Government for a Government exhibit, but it does feel that a larger proportion than was originally contemplated should be made available immediately. The time of preparation is limited, and funds are needed at once. In conclusion the report says:

Your committee also desire to recognize in this report the liberal and patriotic spirit displayed by the Board of Directors of the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition corporation, and by the citizens of Chicago and the State of Illinois, who have responded generously in every detail connected with their great undertaking.

THE INQUIRY OPENED.

AN EFFORT TO LOCATE THAT MUCH-TALKED-OF SILVER POOL.

Interesting Testimony Given by a Newspaper Correspondent—Silver Speculators and Lobbyists Who Work in Groups—Many Senators and Representatives Connected With Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House Silver Pool Investigation Committee began its inquiry this morning. W. B. Stevens, the principal Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which paper first printed the charges of a Congressional silver pool, was the first witness. The article in the *Globe-Democrat* was shown to Mr. Stevens, and he identified it as being prepared by himself from statements made to him by others, and an interview with J. A. Owenby, in which the statements given were made. Could not locate Owenby exactly, but he was managing the Silver Reef Mine in Utah. Witness had no personal knowledge of any Senator or Representative being engaged in a silver pool and never heard any member say anything with regard to his own connection with silver.

Mr. Stevens had a conversation with Colonel Joseph K. Rickey, of Fulton, Mo. Mr. Rickey said he had bought some silver while this silver legislation was pending, and had made some money, but not nearly so much as had been reported. Witness said he had had a conversation with Senator Stewart, which, in witness' opinion, was confirmatory of some of the statements which had been made to him. Senator Stewart said he was not personally connected with silver speculation, and witness added: "But I understood him to have personal knowledge of other people being connected with it."

Owenby said that pending silver legislation, agents of New York bankers, brokers and silver dealers were in the habit of coming to Washington and having conferences at the Shoreham and Chamberlin, and directing the plans of the lobby. Among the names Owenby mentioned were F. G. Newland, who bought ex-President Cleveland's country place, and H. B. Parsons, of New York, cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.

He understood from Owenby that there were a number of different groups interested in silver speculation. These groups each comprised eight or ten men, and worked together for the purpose of effecting the most favorable legislation possible. He gave the names of Senators or Representatives connected with the group, but he (witness) preferred not to mention the names. After the investigating resolution was introduced, witness had asked Owenby, in case of an investigation, what parties would prove the statements, and Owenby had given some names.

A DEFENSE OF OHIO.

A Charge of Negro Outrages in That State Repelled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House went into committee of the whole to-day on the District of Columbia bill, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, sent up a number of clippings from Ohio newspapers reporting outrages upon negroes in Ohio. Mr. Grosvenor said the outrages occurred in strongly Democratic districts. In 1884 a Democratic Lieutenant of Police in Cincinnati, the night before election, arrested 158 negroes and confined them in a basement of the Hammond street station until after election, access to them being absolutely refused.

Mr. Springer said he was a member of the committee appointed to investigate the Ohio election in 1884. He declared the testimony showed that all but two of the negroes arrested were not legal voters in Cincinnati. Mr. Butterworth asserted that every one of the men arrested were citizens of Cincinnati.

THE RAUM INVESTIGATION.

It Will Be Started Up Again by the Committee Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House committee investigating the charges against Commissioner Raum met to-day and decided to resume the examination of witnesses, beginning Monday.

The committee also, at the request of Mr. Cooper, authorized a demand for the production of certain books, etc., of the Columbia Refrigerator Company, a subordinate concern to the Universal Refrigerator Company, which has figured largely in the present inquiry.

GOING OVER THE FALLS.

A MUSEUM STAR WILL TRY IT DONE UP IN A RUBBER BALL

Steve Brodie Says He May as Well Order a Coffin Along With His Apparatus—The Dare-Devil Is Famous for Swallowing Snakes, Tacks, Etc.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 17.—The adventurers are not all dead yet. William Dellvante, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., is here, and he announces his intention of going over the falls in a large oblong rubber ball, which he says will be manufactured by a leading rubber company. Dellvante promises to go over the American Fall on May 22, which is his 23d birthday.

Two years ago Dellvante went to Buffalo from Syracuse, and there he engaged with the Arcade Concert Hall Stock Company, remaining with the combination till the hall was closed. Here he was known as the "Human Ostrich," and he certainly was a wonder, for he swallowed needles, tacks, shingle nails, knife blades, etc., besides live frogs and snakes. He would swallow a good-sized frog or snake with an evident relish. He also drank kerosene oil, and jumped from a high step-ladder with his bare feet into a large box of broken glass. For all this Dellvante received $100 per week. He says he has quit the old business, as it did not agree with him, and that he is now going to strike for a salary of $500 per week, which he says a certain museum proprietor has promised to pay him for ten weeks, provided he makes his proposed trip in the rubber ball.

Dellvante is confident that he can go over the falls and come out alive. The ball in which he proposes going over is to be made of the best of rubber. It will be 7 feet long and 3 feet and 10 inches wide. It will be heavily padded on the inside and will be closed by an air-tight cap, which will screw on to one end. Dellvante will be supplied with oxygen gas by Lee Rankins, of Buffalo. The supply is calculated to last an hour. Dellvante made all arrangements to go over the falls last May, but his snake and frog act got the best of him and he has been ill for over six months as the result. Steve Brodie says Dellvante may as well order a coffin along with the rubber ball.

The Kansas Legislative Contests.

TOPEKA, Jan. 17.—The Elections Committee of the Lower House began an investigation to-day of three of the seven contested cases.

As Clear as Crystal

Is the water in the swimming pool at the Natatorium, Duquesne way. Cold, sleet, rain, frost or snow has no effect on the temperature of the water, always nice to swim in. Temperature 80 degrees. Open daily.

BEAUTY HYPNOTIZED.

Mabel Jordan the Victim of Two Mysterious Hags in Paris.

COMPELLED TO SIGN A CONTRACT

To Pay Forty-Five Thousand Francs for a Lot of Shoddy Gems.

VICE CONSUL HOOPER CALLED IN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The astounding adventure of a very well known young woman of this city with two diamond venders in Paris, has just come to the knowledge of a few of her friends here. Even the most experienced travelers confess themselves amazed at the latest developments of la vie Parisienne.

It was in the Hotel Continental, one pleasant morning not so very long ago, and the young woman in question was enjoying to the full her "coffee-and-roll sleep," as the French say, when something seemed to compel her to emerge from dreamland long enough to open her eyes on her dainty bed chamber. What she saw was enough to make her shriek ten times over; but she didn't. Surprise got the better of horror as she saw leaning over the sides of her bed two old women, hideous, yellow skinned and hooknosed, very eager women withal, each holding a handful of diamonds in her withered palm and each pouring from her skinny lips an incoherent torrent of supplications—which seemed half threats—that la belle Americaine would buy her wares.

Mystery of Their Presence.

How did they get there? Who were they? What did they want? And, oh, where in the name of wonderful Paris even did they get so many brilliants? If there were other questions than these which rushed through her still semi-somnolent brain the young woman didn't allow them to alarm her. It was still the nineteenth century even if these harpies did look like ghouls out of the Arabian Nights. At last she managed to understand, each of her hideous hags still clinching at one of her wrists as they proffered the gems, that she had the honor of receiving a visit from two of the agents of a certain well-known diamond house, and that the bargains they were then and there offering her were so very seductive that she couldn't resist buying, even had she not already as many diamonds as she could use.

What is more, she began to lose the feeling of intense horror at her surroundings and aversion to the physical presence of the harpy-like diamond brokers. She was certainly growing wider and wider awake, she thought—and yet at the same moment she seemed to be dozing back into

A Blissful, Languorous Haze,

through which the fairies appeared, offering her the treasures of Golconda at her own terms. How could she accept such generous kindness, she thought; and presto, while one of the hags offered her a page of legal looking paper, the other put a pen into her right hand; she signed, and they bowed themselves swiftly and silently out, leaving a handful of gems on the bed.

When the young American maid came in five minutes later, she found her mistress in tears, indeed almost in convulsions. When she came to herself and described what the hideous old diamond merchants had done, her maid assured her she had been hypnotized, and advised that the police be called in. But, after all, there didn't seem to have been any great amount of harm done; none of the young woman's money was missing from her portemonaie on the dressing table, and her jewel case in the tray of her trunk had not been tampered with. Besides all that, there was the handful of diamonds the hypnotic hags had left on the bed.

They Were Very Poor Gems.

Examination showed quickly enough that the stones were yellow, uneven and faulty. The stamped paper in which they were wrapped bore the name of a diamond house of which everybody has heard. It was easy enough to go and explain that the young American lady didn't really want the diamonds after all; that in the dim light of her bedroom when they were so mysteriously exhibited to her without even a "by-your-leave," they had seemed much handsomer than when viewed later on in the calm, clear sunlight, and that besides and above all it was an outrage demanding legal redress that two of their disreputable looking old diamond venders should force their way into her bedroom.

This was all done, without delay and without other results than the calm announcement by the Frenchman that his agents had received from Mademoiselle a written receipt for the stones with an explicit promise to pay 15,000 francs a month for them until their total price, 45,000 francs had been paid, that a bargain was a bargain and Mademoiselle, having bought the stones and received them, must pay for them!

Mystery of the Witch's Presence.

The hotel people expressed polite surprise that anyone should have been able to enter Mademoiselle's apartment while she slept and while her maid was in earshot. If Mademoiselle said so, they believed her, of course, but as the lock showed no signs of having been forced and as no robbery or personal outrage had been committed, while they regretted the whole affair, what could they do?

Mabel Jordan, for the fair American was no other than this well-known lady and actress, next consulted Vice Consul General Hooper. Miss Jordan is a sister of Ed and Charles Thorne and a daughter of Mrs. John Chamberlin. Mr. Hooper was enraged at such extraordinarily debased and dangerous methods of plundering his fellow countrymen. That some hypnotic influence had been exerted by the two old women on his fair young countrywoman there could be little doubt, since the reaction had left her in a dangerous condition of nervous collapse. Yet as no personal violence had been offered her, no money or property taken from her and no direct threats made to her, it was exceedingly difficult to see how to take helpful action in the case.

Cost Her Five Hundred Dollars.

An eminent lawyer was retained at a cost of 2,500 francs, and after racking his brains for a way out of the bargain, after acknowledging the hopelessness of securing redress for the hypnotic assault and insulting intrusion, he discovered that the two particular old women in question had no license to peddle diamonds, and that therefore the sale made through them was null and void, and the promise to pay 45,000 francs must be instantly returned to his client on her surrender of the diamonds. All of which was done.

When asked about this extraordinary affair a friend of the Vice Consul and of Miss Jordan, who is also connected by delicate ties with diplomatic life in Washington and Paris, said: "The story is strictly true, astounding as it may sound, and I have the honor of a personal acquaintance with the American lady who was the victim of this hitherto unheard of swindle. I cannot of course say more than that the complaint was made to the Consul General's office, as you have described, and that after paying a lawyer $500 the young lady was able to escape the clutches of her strange persecutors. The defense of hypnotic influence made in the Eyraud-Bompard case is surpassed in romantic interest by the circumstances of this absolutely unique diamond swindle."

PHILADELPHIA FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

George C. Baker Held for Attempting to Defraud the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Ellis & Shaw, auctioneers, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, $20,000. C. L. Peterson, a broker, is in financial difficulty, and the Committee on Insolvency of the Stock Exchange, announced that the failure was complete, he being unable to meet his obligations.

George C. Baker, of the Appraiser's office, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of attempting to defraud the Government, was to-day held in $4,000 bail. Ritchie Brothers & Co., stock brokers, who failed a few days ago, will resume business.

TREACHEROUS MANHOLES.

THEIR EXPLOSIONS IN CHICAGO CREATE GREAT HAVOC.

One Woman Killed and Many Wounded—Thousands of Panes of Glass Shivered to Atoms—Panics on Crowded Streets—An Officer's Narrow Escape.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—With a crash heard for a mile, and smashing plate glass windows for a radius of three blocks, a sewer manhole exploded this evening at the intersection of Jackson street and Wabash avenue when both thoroughfares were crowded with shoppers and work people. Dozens of persons were thrown from their feet by the force of the explosion, and a wild panic ensued among those left unstunned. A number of passers-by were injured by falling glass.

In the excited crowd were many ladies. One woman, Mrs. C. B. Cross (colored), was killed outright. Her death was a shocking one. She was stepping nearly upon the fatal manhole when the covering, with startling suddenness, flew skyward, and she was hurled backward against the curbing. The woman's skull was split open and her brains were scattered about in a circle on the stones. F. H. Mack received serious scalp wounds.

Up to a moment before the explosion Officer Moore, who is regularly stationed at that corner, had been standing on the manhole cover almost continuously for hours. A right of way disputed between teamsters caused him to change his position in the nick of time, and doubtless saved his life. The persons injured by glass, aside from F. H. Mack, were C. M. Stoot, T. Sheldon, J. Karplers and K. W. Waddell. None were dangerously hurt, except Stoot, one of whose hands was nearly severed from the arm.

The offices of the Singer Sewing Machine Company were the worst damaged in the neighborhood. Out of 60 windows in the company's premises, not one has a whole pane left. Across the street, at the Wellington Hotel, about 40 windows were broken, and the same number in the Chickering piano building.

Several theories are advanced as to the cause of the explosion, many claiming sewer gas, others that the illuminating gas pipes had sprung a leak and the electric light wires had caused the gas to ignite. This last is the opinion of the officials of the city sewerage department.

A similar explosion, with hardly less disastrous results, occurred a year ago in almost the same locality.

A DESPAIRING WIFE'S END.

She Hanged Herself Because Her Husband Neglected Her.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALLIANCE, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Hudson Harrold, of Limaville village, six miles north of here, hanged herself this evening by the use of a clothes line, which she had thrown over an apple tree limb. Domestic trouble was the cause. Her husband had been in Iowa for some time and was just home for a short visit. The wife felt neglected, and when she found he would not remain grew very melancholy.

Her aged mother found her suspended from the tree. A doctor was called, who cut her down, but, although not dead, she could not be rivived. She stood high in the community.

FEMALE TRADE UNIONISTS.

Young Lady Book Binders Form a Society of Their Own.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Fourteen young women held a secret meeting last night. The girls all work in binderies, and they feared that some day they might have a grievance which would require united action, so they met last night to talk the matter over.

At 10 o'clock they had not made up their minds how they would organize, but they said they were progressing and would launch the Young Women's