

### REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

#### OVERRULING ALL PRECEDENT AND CUTTING OFF DEBATE.

The Republican Stop at Nothing to Secure Control of the Election Machinery and Prevent the Choice of a Democratic President in 1892.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day, immediately after prayer, the Vice President directed the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings. Senator Faulkner suggested that there was no quorum present and the roll was called and disclosed the presence of but 27 Senators. At half-past ten, however, a quorum appeared and the Journal was read.

Senator Aldrich inquired whether the question was on the approval of the Journal and receiving an affirmative reply said that he wished to address the Senate briefly. He continued: "The Journal, just read, furnished a record without parallel in the history of the Senate of the United States. It disclosed the fact that it was the determined policy of the Democratic Senators to prevent any legislation or any action, unless their wishes as to certain measures should obtain consideration and be accorded to. The Republicans had long been aware of this fact, but they had yesterday had all day long been thrown out on this purpose on the part of the members of the minority was of such a character that it could not for a moment be accorded to. To accede to that intolerant and outrageous domination of the minority would be to strike a serious blow at free institutions. The action of the minority was revolutionary."

Senator Aldrich, at the conclusion of his remarks, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution to amend the rules by the adoption of the plan of closure.

The point of order was made on the Democratic side by Senator Harris that the unfinished business was a motion to correct the Journal of Tuesday's proceedings, and that as it involved the status of Senator Aldrich's resolution it must be first disposed of.

AN AFFECTION OF FAIRNESS. The Vice President indicated his desire to hear argument on the point, and the positions on each side were stated by various Senators. Senator Sherman argued strongly on the Democratic side, although the motion to correct the Journal was a privileged question, it did not necessarily follow that it must be first considered. Any other subject might be taken up in preference by a majority vote. Up to 1 o'clock a decision on Harris's point of order had not been made, although the Vice President, on several occasions, indicated his readiness to decide it. But Senator Gorman had the floor an hour and went over the whole ground, discussing general principles in spite of all attempts to cut him off.

One of these attempts was made by Senator Aldrich and was met with a sharp rebuke from Senator Teller, and notification that the Senator from Rhode Island "must not assume the role of boss of the Senate."

"THE MATTER IN A NUTSHELL." Senator Gorman said: "If the Senators on the other side propose to go on with the public business and to take up such matters as the whole country is interested in we will meet you as we have done during the session. It is, therefore, your fault, and yours alone, if the public business is delayed. We believe the elections bill to be in violation of the Constitution of the country, and we will stand by the fullest and freest debate, and let whatever consequence come we will appeal to the American people to sustain us, because we are looking alone to their rights." [Applause.]

A VICIOUS RULING. The Vice President ruled that Senator Aldrich's motion to proceed to the consideration of the closure rule was in order, and overruled Senator Harris's point of order.

Senator Harris appealed, but the Chair was sustained—yes 35, nays 30. Senators Teller, Wolcott, and Stewart voting with the Democrats.

Senator Aldrich moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolution (closure), and Senator Gorman moved to table the motion.

The Vice President submitted the question to the Senate and the vote resulted—years 30, nays 35. So the motion to table was sustained and a vote was taken on Senator Aldrich's motion to consider the closure rule.

The roll-call was suspended on Senator Ransom's point of order, that the Journal of Tuesday showed that the matter had already been taken up.

The Chair overruled the point of order, and the Democrats took an appeal which was defeated, and the Chair was sustained—years 36, nays 27, whereupon Senator Gorman made the further point of order, that Senator Aldrich's motion must be in writing.

CLOSURE TAKEN UP. The Vice President sustained this point, and Senator Aldrich wrote out his motion. Senator Aldrich's motion prevailed—years 38, nays 23. Senator Jones, of Nevada, joined with the Democrats in opposing it.

Immediately, however, Senator Harris called up his point of order made against the closure resolution on Tuesday (that it was not explicit enough to meet the rules).

The Vice President ruled against him, but Senator Harris took an appeal and was permitted to debate it. He soon began reading from an apparently inexhaustible mass of manuscript.

At Senator Aldrich's instance Senator Harris's appeal from the decision of the Chair against his point of order was laid on the table—years 33, nays 28.

Among the pairs announced on all votes taken to-day in connection with the consideration of the closure resolution, Senator Allison appears paired with Senator Ingalls, who is absent.

### SIDE TRACKED AGAIN.

#### THE REPUBLICANS DEFEATED IN THEIR INFAMOUS SCHEME.

The Democrats With the Aid of Six Republican Senators Lay Aside the Closure Rule—The New Received With Wild Cheers in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate met at noon in continuation of the legislative day of Thursday last, the pending question being the resolution to amend the rules by providing a method for closing debate.

Morgan resumed the floor and continued his argument that he began Saturday in opposition to the proposed rule and to the election bill, both of which measure he claimed (on the authority of the New York Times) to be for the advancement of Harrison's project for a re-election.

At 1:20 Wolcott asked Morgan to yield the floor to him so that he might move to take up the appropriation bill. Morgan said that he would do so although he was at a very interesting point in his speech which he trusted he would never have the opportunity to resume.

Wolcott then made that motion and Dolph moved to lay it on the table. The point of order against the latter motion was made on the Democratic side, but the presiding officer overruled it and held that the motion was in order.

The vote was proceeded with amid great excitement and there was much confusion and some ill feeling in relation to the pairs.

Daniel said that he had been paired with Senator Nevada (Stewart) and the Senator from California (Stanford) was in favor of proceeding with the business he would transfer Squire's pair to Stanford and would himself vote.

Aldrich objected to the proposed transfer and insisted that there was no authority for it.

Stewart admitted that he had no direct authority to transfer Stanford's pair to the Senator from Nevada, but said that Stanford told him before leaving the city for New York that he was in favor of taking up the appropriation bill.

Aldrich asserted, on the contrary, that Stanford had told him distinctly on several occasions that he was in favor of the pending resolution and of its consideration, and he (Aldrich) intimated that the proposed transfer would be an unfair advantage of Stanford's absence.

The controversy developed some acrimonious feeling on both sides, but the matter was settled by Daniel saying that if there was any doubt or dispute about it he would lay his pair with Squire's stand—and that was the upshot of it.

Some question also arose as to the pairs of Shoup and Moody; but the final result was that the pairs stood as follows: Pierce and Brown, Plumb and Daniel, Pettigrew and Pasco, Squire and Blair, Shoup and Moody, and Blair and Hearst. Higgins, Van Vorhes, Standford, and others were absent and not paired.

The result was announced as: Yeas 34, nays 35. So the motion to lay on the table was rejected.

The announcement was greeted with applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries. This was resented by Edmunds, who insisted that the Chair should enforce the rules of the Senate, and that if there was any repetition of the disturbance the galleries should be closed.

The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Carey, Cassin, Cullum, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Feye, Hale, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Power, Quay, Squire, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Wilson, of Iowa.

Nays—Barbour, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Eustis, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Jones, of Nevada, Kenna, McPherson, Morgan, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walshaw, Washburne, Wilson, of Maryland, Wolcott—35.

The vote was then taken on Wolcott's motion to take up the appropriation bill and it was carried by a like vote—years 35, nays 34—the only divergence being that Pettigrew's pair was transferred from Pasco to Call.

There was no distinct outbreak of applause at the final success of the movement against the election bill and the proposed rule, but the feeling of jubilation was no less great on the Democratic side; and Blair interposed the remark that when a man was down that was the time to get up, and now this was the time to take up and pass the election bill. [Cries of "Order" from the Democratic side.]

The resolution for the amendment of the rules having been thus displaced and relegated to the calendar (as the election bill had previously been) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the appropriation bill.

The reading of the bill and the report continuing until 3 o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till to-morrow at 2 o'clock when it comes up unfinished business.

The Good News in the House. When the vote was taken in the Senate the House was taking a vote on the same question, and the Clerk had called but a few names when Mansur and Heard, returning from the Senate side, spoke a few words to their Democratic colleagues, whereupon Rogers rose, and interrupting the call, informed the House that the force bill had been defeated. Then the Democrats gave cheer after cheer.

The Speaker's effort was ineffectual for some moments to check the Democrats in their enthusiasm. "Another Bull Run," ejaculated Brewer.

### THE BOYCOTT OF THE FAIR.

#### Join in the Protest of the States Against the Iniquity of the Force Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 27.—The House yesterday, after a long and vigorous debate, adopted the following resolutions by a strict party vote:

Whereas, a bill has been introduced in the General Assembly providing for the appropriation of \$200,000 to make a display of the industries and resources of this State at the World's Fair, to be held at Chicago in 1893; and whereas, the measure now pending in the United States Senate, known as the force bill, is revolutionary, which, if passed by the Senate, would completely nullify the World's Fair, and whereas, the Southern States in a race war, will prostitute the industries of many of the States of the Union, will disrupt amicable commercial and social relations existing between the North and the South; and whereas, such conditions thereby be brought about, the World's Fair will fall to adequately display the magnitude and variety of our country's resources, will fall short of the purposes for which it was contemplated, and will bring shame and reproach upon the name of the State of Indiana, it is the sense of this General Assembly that no appropriation should be made by the State of Indiana unless it can be made in fact as well as in name a world's fair, and can exhibit the magnitude and variety and advancement thereof; and whereas, the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that no further consideration of the said appropriation bill be had until the Senate has finally disposed of said force bill, it is the sense of this Assembly that the character of the exhibition of said World's Fair.

The Democratic members of the Senate concurred in the resolution and decided to vote for them solidly to-day.

NEW JERSEY JOINS THE COLUMN. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Senate this morning concurred in the resolution adopted by the House last week denouncing the Federal elections bill, and asking the New Jersey Congressmen to oppose the same.

A resolution offered last night, that New Jersey withhold the appropriations from the World's Fair if the elections bill passes Congress, was adopted by the Assembly this morning. The vote of the majority was a party one.

ILLINOIS IS IN EARNEST. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—In the House yesterday the resolution instructing Senators from Illinois to vote against the Federal election bill was passed by a strict party vote of 77 to 73. The F. M. B. A. men not voting.

Mr. Springer on behalf of the Democrats gave notice that if the Senators from Illinois vote for the Federal election bill, the Democrats in the State Legislature would not vote a dollar in aid of the World's Fair.

The Senate this afternoon, after a long debate on the merits of the force bill, adopted the following resolution: That no appropriation for the World's Fair if the force bill becomes a law.

NEBRASKA CONDEMS CLOTURE. LINCOLN, NEB., January 27.—Resolutions were adopted in both branches of the Legislature this morning approving the action of the Senate in laying on the table the force bill, with exceptions, voted with the Democrats.

WEST VIRGINIA IS THERE TOO. CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 27.—The Legislature yesterday, after an acrimonious discussion, passed by a vote of 40 to 20 a resolution that in case of the passage of the elections bill the State will make no World's Fair appropriation.

NORTH CAROLINA FALLS IN LINE. WASHINGTON, January 27.—A special from Raleigh, N. C., says: "The General Assembly, in session here, has passed a resolution opposing the appropriation for the World's Fair exhibit at the Chicago Fair, until the elections bill, now pending in the United States Senate, is voted down in that body. The resolutions are very strong and passed with high enthusiasm. Governor Fowle had recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 for that purpose."

Imagination Killed Her. CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—A remarkable instance of the hold superstition has upon the mind of even the educated and religious was recently exhibited in the case of Mrs. Rebecca Byrnes, of Helena, Ark., a lady noted for her intellectual attainments and pious life. One morning, arising in the night, she had a feeling that she must see one of her children to come to her.

One son was residing in Topeka, Kan., one in New Orleans, two daughters were married and living in Sadalia, Mo., but obedient to their mother's call, they came at once, though ignorant of the reason for their summons. When Mrs. Byrnes asked them to bid them good-by, she said she had dreamed that she had seen them, and she had been told that they would die in a few days.

Her pastor remonstrated with her, and even brought the superstitious credulity, and at last Mrs. Byrnes ceased to speak of the matter, so that her family had begun to think that she had conquered her fancy. She continued in good health and pursued her usual quiet life, but just before the end of her life she sought her children and bade them good-by, then, seating herself quietly in an arm chair, expired just as the hour was struck. The physicians declare that her death was due solely to her imagination.—Inquirer.

Stealing Another State. HARTFORD, Jan. 28.—The House met and received the report of the committee appointed to canvass the vote for State officers. The committee finds that 1,289 ballots were rejected for insufficient cause and that in many towns the number of votes returned exceeds the total number of votes cast. The committee states that it is unable to determine what any person was legally chosen to fill any of the State offices except the Comptroller, to which the House accepted the report and will take no further action on the matter.

Appointed to Office. COLEMAN, S. C., Jan. 24.—Governor Tillman has appointed H. L. Sumner, of Sumter county, to fill the vacant office of county commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Bonham. The Governor states as a reason for the appointment that the vacancy occurred in the case of a member from the middle section of the State, he felt compelled to appoint some one from that section.

### INGALLS MUST GO.

#### HIS CHANCES FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE SENATE ARE POOR.

The U. S. A. K. Petitioners in His Favor Is Spread on the Candidates, But Reported on—Alliance Candidates State Their Qualities to the Caucus.

TOPEKA, KANS., Jan. 24.—The committee which was referred the memorial from Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Topeka, pending for the election of Ingalls to the United States Senate, submitted its report to-day. The committee was composed of three Alliance members, all of whom are in favor of Ingalls.

It transpires now that the thirteen Alliance members who voted with the Republicans yesterday do not favor Ingalls' re-election, but voted as they did yesterday because they thought the reference of the memorial to committee was disrespectful to the veteran petitioners.

As an offset to the petition in favor of Ingalls, a number of old soldiers to-day presented a petition commending the senator, and begging the Legislature to elect in his place an Alliance candidate.

Ingalls arrived last night and was in conference all day with the Republican managers.

The Alliance caucus of the Farmers' Alliance members of the Legislature on the senatorial question proper was held to-night. It was governed by the rules of the Farmers' Alliance, and was strictly a star chamber session. The members were pledged to secrecy, and little can be learned of the proceedings.

The Alliance senatorial candidates were called before the caucus only one, and were permitted to give an account of their accomplishments, and answers which they thought would entitle them to the honor of succeeding Ingalls.

Before a candidate was permitted to even address the caucus, he was obliged to bind himself by oath to abide by the decision of the caucus and not bolt the nomination. This leads to the conclusion that the caucus nominee will receive the full party vote.

All candidates were on hand to-night, that is, all who were Alliance men and who were not ruled out at the caucus of last Thursday. The Alliance members are all in favor of Ingalls, and those members of the Alliance who have joined the organization since the caucus election and who did not contribute to the Alliance victory on that occasion.

This rules out Jerry Simpson, congressman-elect from seventh, the most popular man with the rank and file of Alliance, and John Davis, congressman elect from fifth district; Col. J. W. Harris, ex-confederate; C. M. Leavenworth, C. W. Blair, Democrat, ex-Governor John P. St. John, and two or three less prominent.

The candidates who appeared before the caucus and pressed their claims were: Speaker Elder, of the lower House; Judge Pfeiffer, editor of The Alliance Advocate; Judge Foster, judge of the district court at Holton; John F. Willits, Alliance candidate for governor at the next election; S. M. Scott, farmer, C. M. State lecturer, farmer; J. W. McGraw, farmer; Hiram Stevens of Kansas City, Kan., who made a vigorous campaign against Ingalls at the election, and Rev. A. C. Cle, Representative from Hutchinson's district.

The Chilean Convulsion. LONDON, January 28.—Dispatches received in this city from Chile, via Buenos Ayres, brings further particulars concerning the revolution in Chile. Rebel Chilean war vessels occupied the roadstead at Ponto Coquimbo on a day not specified, but supposed to be about four or five days ago. The war vessels also fired shots into the town and probably at the troops defending the city deposits.

Troops from Valparaiso are occupying La Serena in force. Coquimbo, or Ponto Coquimbo, is some distance by rail from La Serena, or Coquimbo City. The Balnacada troops were quartered in the hospital and schools of La Serena and are supposed to have been driven out of Ponto Coquimbo. The insurgents have blockaded Tongoy Bay, about thirty miles from Coquimbo. Tongoy is connected with La Serena by a line of telegraph, the latter town being in turn connected by railroad with Coquimbo.

Tarbaralis is also announced to be blockaded by rebel forces. Three thousand Government troops have been sent to reinforce the garrison at Tongoy. Later advices state that it is reported that a battle has been fought at Tongoy. The rebels have occupied Limache-Alto, a town only fifteen miles from Valparaiso. At Limache-Alto the rebel forces took possession of the national telegraph, expelled the director and adherents of President Balnacada from the town. The rebels have also occupied Quillota, in the province of Valparaiso, twenty miles from the Pacific.

The property of foreign residents is suffering considerably from the rebellion in spite of the efforts of the representatives of foreign powers to protect the interests of their countries. The diplomatic representatives becoming discouraged, have formally informed the Chilean Government that they will embark on board of foreign vessels if the conflict continues. President Balnacada, in reply, has asked the foreign representatives to delay embarkation for a few days.

Sheets His Skin Every Year. CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—In one of the office rooms of S. Elizabeth's hospital hangs a frame containing four photographs representing a man in the act of shedding his skin. One of the photographs shows this strange human phenomenon with his arms outstretched, the old skin peeling off and hanging from his body in shreds like a tattered shirt, while the new skin can be detected by the whiteness of the photograph. Last July he left his home at Phillipsburg, Mont., and arrived in Chicago the latter part of the month, and as his skin peeling still of sickness always begins July 25 of each year, he decided to use a letter of introduction from a Montana friend to Dr. Jacob Frank, of No. 17 South La Salle street. He informed the doctor what he expected would happen to him shortly and applied for a room in the hospital. Dr. Frank suspected that the man was insane, but he nevertheless gave the patient a room. At the expected time the skin shedding began, and in two weeks he was covered with the skin which is to last him another year. He is the second oldest child of a family of thirteen, all of whom are living. His grandmother is 97 years old. He declines to have his name published.

### INGALLS'S SUCCESSOR.

#### Pfeiffer is the Man and he was Nominated by the Alliance Caucus.

TOPEKA, KANS., January 28.—In the House the ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Pfeiffer 96, Ingalls 23, Blair 5; in the Senate, Ingalls 35, Pfeiffer 2.

The Alliance caucus that nominated Judge Pfeiffer last night for United States Senator, to succeed Ingalls, did not adjourn until 1:15 o'clock this morning. There were seventeen candidates, and on the "drop-one" rule it took an equal number of ballots to arrive at a choice. The list of candidates in the order of their strength on the first ballot was as follows: W. A. Pfeiffer and Elder, Speaker of the House; John Willits, the defeated Alliance candidate for Governor; John Davis, Congressman-elect from the 5th district; J. W. Bridenbath, from Cherokee; Frank Foster, Judge of the District Court of Holton; A. H. Snyder, formerly Union Labor organizer; Judge Vrooman, of Kansas City; Gen. J. H. Rice, of Fort Scott; W. S. Cogswell, David Overmyer, a Democrat, of Topeka; S. M. Scott, James Maxson, W. A. Olds, John Hart, of Sedgewick County; J. R. Osborn, defeated Alliance candidate for Secretary of State, and W. A. Harris, a stock raiser, of Leavenworth County.

On the 5th ballot the candidate receiving the lowest number was dropped from the bottom of the list in about the order named. Balloting finally narrowed itself down to Pfeiffer, Willits, Elder and Foster. The latter was dropped on the fourteenth ballot. The next ballot threw out Elder, and the final ballot stood Pfeiffer 76, Willits 38. The Elder forces, it is said, took this defeat very bitterly.

Pfeiffer is 60 years of age, six feet tall and all as Ingalls with deep cutting though pleasing voice, and slow and deliberate in speech. Up to a year ago he was a staunch Republican. He favors the unlimited coinage of silver and a conservative expansion of the currency, moderate protection of home industries, but does not believe in protection as a principle. He favors the Government loaning money at 2 or 3 per cent on farm mortgages.

The House was half an hour late in assembling this morning. The attendance of spectators was large. The Senate's chief clerk appeared at 11 o'clock and presented a request from the Senate that the House return for further consideration to the Senate its concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the two Houses to-morrow at noon, for the purpose of electing a United States senator. The request was refused by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Douglas of Sedgewick, moved for the reconsideration of the resolution and granting of the request. The debate developed the fact that the Alliance feared that the request of the Senate concealed a snare. The motion was finally voted down. There were no nominating speeches. The result of the ballot was as given above.

At noon the Senate proceeded to ballot for Senator. There were no nominating speeches, and the result was as given above. Ingalls was declared the choice of the Senate amid considerable enthusiasm, and the Senate then adjourned till 2 P. M.

There is talk of the Senate declining to meet with the House in Representative hall. Speaker Elder issued all passes to outsiders, and the House declined to return the Senate joint session resolution to be amended so as to permit Lieutenant Governor Felt to also issue passes. The Republicans are in caucus this evening to consider the matter.

The Fated Seventh Cavalry. TOPEKA, Kan., January 29.—The particulars of a bad collision between a passenger train and a special bearing troops from Pine Ridge, which occurred last evening on the Union Pacific Railroad at Florence, a small station near Irving, Kansas, have been received here.

The special was carrying about four hundred soldiers, part of the 7th cavalry, and Battery E, light artillery, bound for Fort Riley. The train consisted of seven passenger and twenty-four freight cars loaded with horses and several pieces of artillery and ammunition, hauled by two large engines, and several cars are a complete wreck.

Many of the soldiers were seriously and at least two fatally injured. The dead so far as can be ascertained, are Sergeant Scharsball Battery E, artillery, and Private Metz, of the 7th cavalry, left leg cut off and head smashed.

Among the wounded are Capt. Godfrey, Troop D, 7th cavalry, and ten enlisted men. None of the passengers on the other train were injured. A brakeman was hurt.

The conductor of the military train is held responsible for the accident, as he was running on the express train's time. He has disappeared. A large number of cavalry horses were killed.

He Loved His Native Land. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—A criminal with rather a remarkable history has been lodged in jail at Lexington, Miss. At the December term of the Circuit Court of that County Eugene Scofield was convicted of murdering George Clein-felde and sentenced to be hanged. His attorneys appealed to the Supreme Court, and while the appeal was pending Scofield was forcibly released by his friends. He made his way to Central America, but did not like the country and returned to the United States, saying he would rather be hanged here than live there. He wandered over the South and was finally trailed to Gallatin, La., where last Thursday a detective and a sheriff walked in on him while he was dining. He drew a revolver and fired at the detective and wounded the sheriff, and was himself wounded in the chest.

Smallpox Raging in Texas. SPORFORD, Texas, Jan. 26.—Smallpox is becoming a raging epidemic throughout the central and Southern parts of Texas. The facts have been withheld from the press on account of the supposed injury to the commercial interests of the State. It is learned, however, that there are at least 500 cases of well-developed smallpox in this city. The city hospital has been converted into a pest house. The city school was yesterday adjourned indefinitely. Notwithstanding that every precautionary measure is being used to stop the spread of the disease, it goes steadily on, claiming new victims.

World's Supply of Cotton. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The total world's supply of cotton for the world is 4,416,302, of which 2,855,562 is American, against 3,693,932 and 2,605,202, respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, in 432 receipts from plantations, 198,296; crops in sight 6,497,842 bales.

### WRECK OF WIRES.

#### HUNDREDS OF MILES OF POLES AND WIRES IN A TANGLE.

The Great Snow and Wind Storm Wrecked the Wires—Telegraphic Communication Almost Completely Cut Off.

New York, Jan. 23.—It is just three days since the terrific storm swooped down upon this great city. The first authentic account of the wreckage caused by the snow and sleet and gale is given in the Sun. That paper devotes more than a dozen columns in describing the situation in New York city and state, and surrounding country. The greater part of this vast amount of information was received by incoming trains and special services—not by telegraph, and for the wire were all in a tangled mass on the ground.

The first wire service has just been established, and other are being re-organized as rapidly as men can work, and in a few hours regular outside communication will be established again.

In speaking of the storm, the Sun says: Within the city the wreck of aerial lines was unaltered. Rows of poles toppled, broke off and fell, overborne by the snow coating of the wires. Such was the maze and tangle of wires of all sorts that it might have been manslaughter to turn on the arc light currents last night. The streets were left to the moon, as they were when the mayor's gas was falling on the poles. After this dose it is not likely that any electrical company which can get itself underground will want to inhabit the upper levels of the city, even though the blizzard had not so absolutely demoralized the service.

The Western Union could boast of just three wires in use at 8 o'clock Sunday night. These ran to Buffalo and Philadelphia, but the storm was so business, north, south, east and west, was transacted.

The long-distance telephone lines, which withstood the blizzard bravely, surrendered completely to this storm. The state of New Jersey is a tangle of poles and wires. The storm was so bad that the blizzard had not so absolutely demoralized the service.

Every instrument in the office of the Postal Telegraph was silent, for every wire cut in the city was lost. Even the blizzard had not so absolutely demoralized the service.

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