OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1892.

WITH FLOWERS AND SMILES

Hearty Greeting Extended Mr. Springer by Members of the House on His Return.

CLOSED DEBATE ON THE FREE WOOL BILL

Arguments Set Forth by the Democratic Leader in Support of the Measure-Mr. Burrows' Amendment-Silver Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.-It is not often that it falls to the lot of man to receive the generous ovation that the house today extended to Hon. William M. Springer of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee. The welcome which greeted this man, who has been so near the jaws of death, was all the more significant because it was a non-partisan one. It was the welcome which friend extends to friend, and in the hearty hand clasps that greeted the distinguished Illinoisian there was all that tunnaful sympathy and emotion that only the shadow of death could call forth.

The announcement that Mr. Springer would close the tariff discussion in favor of his free wool bill was a surprise to all who did not understand the indomitable determination of the man, and as a result the galleries were well crowded. A little after 12 o'clock the congressman entered his committee room and was received by his colleagues of the committee. By his side was the devoted wife, who was his constant companion and nurse through all his severe illness. Shortly before his disappearance in the house some friends paid a delicate compliment to the Illinois leader by distributing several score of carnations (the congressman's favorite) throughout the ball. Almost instantly a carnation was seen in the button-hole of nearly every member on the democratic side. The desk of Mr. Springer, which he been unoccupied for six weeks, was decorated with boquets of carnatious, roses and huge calla lilies, and the surrounding seats were mostly occupied by democratic members of the ways and means committee.

It was a few minutes after 12 o'clock when the house resolved itself into committee of the whole with Mr. Blount as chairman.

Greeted with an Outburst of Applause. There was a slight pause as the house waited for the orator of the day and every eye was turned towards the entrance at the right of the speaker's desk. At the first sight of Mr. Springer, who entered the hall resting lightly on the arm of Congressman Bryan, his eloquent young lieutenant of the ways and means committee, the house burst into one great spontaneous roar of applause. The applause only deep med when Cuairman Blount turned with a welcoming smile to the sick man, and as Congressman Springer mounted the three steps of the restrum and

grasped de hard eagerly extended by the chairman of the committee of the whole, the ovation reached its chimax.

It is not often that the business of the house is suspended for ten minutes to do homage or pay respect to a living statesman, but that was done today. As Mr. Springer took his sent the applause began to subside, and then the members commenced to file up the aisle to grasp him by the hand and wel-come him back to the house. Politics were forgotten for a few brief minutes, and as Congressmen Dingley, Burrows, Hopkins and other vigorous campaigners of the republican side crossed over and were followed dozens of their conleagues, the smile of misty tears of gratitude as he grasped their extended bands. During this reception the clerks stood idle, and the chairman pro tem awaited the moment that the convaicscent

leader should express a desire to speak. Mr. Bryan Reads the Speech.

"Mr. Chaleman," said Mr. Springer, when order was once more restored, "I had hoped to be able on this occasion to make some ex-tended remarks on the pending bill, but the condition of my health is such that I am ad-monished that I cannot do so. I have pre-pared a brief statement, however, which I will ask my distinguished friend from Ne-braska, Mr. Bryan, to read for me." Another burst of appliause followed these

Another burst of appliance followed these few words of Mr. Springer, which were clear and distinct but not in that strong tone which characterizes his utterances in health. The cloquent, oung Neoraskan sitting next to the chairman of the ways and means committee then read the following closing speech of the Illinois tariff reformer.

Mr. Springer's Remarks.

Mr. Speaker-In the report of the committee which I had the boner to submit through the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. McMil-lin, on March I, 1892, to accompany the bill, house roll 6007, to place wool on the free list and to reduce the duties on woolen goods, the following statement appears:
Prices of wool in the United States and
England—Your committee requested the bu-

read of statistics to furnish it with a state ment showing the prices of wool of the same quality in the United States and Europe from 1870 to this time. The bureau of sta-tistics referred the matter to Mr. S. D. N. North, the secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at Boston Mass., and the special agent of the census searching for statistics of woolen manufact urers. Mr. North provides the sistement de-sired from a firm of wool merchants in Boston, which is everywhere recognized as au-thority in matters of this kind. The letters of Mr. North and the statement referred to, are published in the appendix to this report. Mr. North, in transmitting this statement, explains that in order to institute comparisons between the price of wool in the United States and Great Britale, the Ohio medium washed wool has been agreed upon by those in the trade as the grade of wool correspond-ing, according to the Port Philip fleece, an Australian wool of substantially the same quality. Mr. North also explains that the Boston prices of the Ohio wool are given in currency from 1866 to 1879, when specie pay ments were resumed in the United States. The English prices are all in gold. For the purpose of comparison Boston prices should be stated in gold. The premium on gold in 1866 was such that a currency dollar was only worth 71 cents; this steadily declined 1 1879, when specie payments were re-·unted.

Little Difference in Prices.

To the table as given by Mr. North has been added a column giving the gold values of the American wool from 1866 to 1879. It will be seen by the reference to this tuble that the London and Buston prices of this grade of wool varied but little from year to year down to this, including 1890. Statistics for 1891 have not yet been furnished. It will appear that there are times when the Lon-don prices were greater than those in the United States, but a general average would should little difference between the Boston and London prices. As these prices are based on washed wood, the duty on foreign wools would be 22 cents a pound, and if that amout of duty furnished protection to that extent to the American grower this grade of American wool ought to be werth 22 cents a pound more than the same grade of wool in London. Instead of this, however, omitting the unusual years of 1871 and 1872, in which the prices were altimately affected by wild specula we find that American wool for the remain-ing twenty-three years averaged a little less in price than the foreign wool. This fact shows that the American wool growers do not receive any increase whatever in the price of their wool by reason of the ter.ff on

foreign wools.

This fatlure of protection to protect the wool grower may be explained by the condi-tions of the wool manufacturers of the United States. Wool manufacturers as a rule do not manufacture goods until they receive orders. This precaution is necessary in order to guard against over production. The orders indicate the quality of goods desired

by American consumers for the lensuing season. These qualities of goods can be pro- PUNISHING A CRUEL MOTHER son. These qualities of goods can be pro-duced only by the admixture of foreign wools with native wools, and by combining with these whatever cotton, shoddy or other adulterants used to advan-tage. The manufacturer then first determines the amount of foreign wool required, the amount of cotton, sheddy and other adulterants that may be used to advantage, and the amount of domestic wool which will be required to complete the component parts of his orders.

Confined to a Limited Market.

The domestic wool, therefore, is confined to a limited market. Its only nurchasers are American manufacturers. They purchase only what they can use to advantage. The remainder is left in the market or in the producers hands, and, if there is a large yield, prices must of necessity be depressed

As the American producer of wool cannot sell abroad at a profit he must await the pleasure of the woolen manufacturers, who are his sole patrons, and take such prices as may be fixed in the home market, which prices will always be determined by the demand and supply. A mild winter, for in-stance, which would cause a falling off of stance, which would cause a falling off of consumption, would tend to depress the prices of woolen goods and, consequently, the prices of wool. There are many contingencies which affect prices of all kinds, but as a rule they are governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. If there be a large supply of American wool and a small demand prices will be high; if the opposite condition prevails prices will be the opposite condition prevails prices will be low. A high tariff on wood has the effect of limiting the demand of American wools for a senson. Under such tariff neither gomestic wools nor demestic manufactures of wool can be exported and sold at a profit, and only that amount of domestic wool will be purchased and consumed which will be required to mix with the foreign article, which must be used to produce the required quality and quantity of goods to supply the home market. Thus it will be seen that foreign wool used in this country by manufacturers does not come into competition with dodoes not come into competition with domestic wool. The one is the component of
the other, just as wood and iron in vehicles
are components of each other, even
the amount of wool required to complete the finished product. That
which would compete with the
domestic wool is shoody, every found of
which used in the manufacture of woolen
could displace one pound of secoured wool goods displaces one pound of scoured wool and three pounds of wool in the grease,

Kinds of Wools Compared.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that your committee requested the bureau of statistics to furnish it with a statement showing the prices of wool of the same quality in the United States and Europe from Isio to this time. This request was transmitted to Mr. S. D. N. North, who is not only the special agent of the census office in Chicago of the statistics of wool, but also the secretary of the National Wool Manufacturers, whose principal office is at Boston, Mass. Mr. North, in February, 1892, addressed a letter to the chairman of ISSE, addressed a letter to the chairman of the ways and means committee, printed on pages 39 and 40 of said report, in which he states as follows: "I may add that the trade in Australia wool, which is most nearly cor-responding to the Onlo washed fleece wool, is the Port Philip fleece, and this is the line of quotations which should be studied to ascertain the relative London and Boston prices of wool at any given time."

There was transmitted with this letter a diagram, published by said association, which shows the process by marks. This was not deemed satisfactory, and on February 12, 1802, the chairman of the ways and means committee wrote to him requesting that he furnish a table compiled from the diagram previously forwarded, showing in columns the average Boston prices of Onio medium washed fleece and the average Lon-

don prices for corresponding dates, of Port Philip fleece from 1806 to 1891. To this letter Mr. North replied, under date of February 15, last, in which a table of Messrs. Maugher & Avery of Beston was furnished, with the statement that "the Port Philip fleece is a washed wool," as is also the Chio fleece quoted. This table is headed "Average price in Boston of Ohio medium wood and average price in London of Port fleece in American currency from 1866

to 1890-1." Average Price in London and Boston.

This table showed that the actual average price of wool for twenty-three years was: Ohio in Boston, 40.26 cents; Port Philips in London, 40.52; showing a difference in favor of foreign wool of .26 per pound. This average for twenty-three and twenty-five years has doubtless been made before, and hence, when Mr. North furnished this table to the committee of ways and means he was un doubtedly uninformed or in the dark. Mr North first stated that the table was in-correct, containing a cierical error made by Mr. Springer, from a table handed hin for a purpose foreign to that formerly com-piled. He further stated that the table was not intended to show relative cost, but simply relative fluctuations in price, which is a very different thing. Mr. North inadvertently "let the cat out of the bag," as it were, by furnishing the committee of ways and means with the table, thor ough in every detail, but the meaning of which he old not then comprehend and now endeavors to retract or explain away the true eaning of the table. In this he has utterly

The pending bill is in the interest of the wool growers as well as the wool manufacturers, but is especially in the interests of the consumer. If the report of your commit-tee be carefully considered it will be seen that the experience of the past quarter of a century of high protective tariffs on wool and bigu protective tariffs on woolen goods has proved to be disastrous to the wool grower, disastrous to the wool manufacturer and disastrous to the American consumer. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to the fact that placing raw material on the free list and the corresponding reduction of the duty on refined sugar by the act of October 1, 1890, caused an in-creased consumption of sugar to the amount

23,96 per cent during the year 1891, the first year after its passage,

Some Benefits the Bill Promises The passage of the pending bill will have a similar effect. It will cause an increased consumption of woolen goods to an equal amount. Such an increase in the consumption of woolen goods during the first year after its passage would cause a demand for more woolen establishments, and establishments which cause the 271 were idia during 1890 to be started up again. It will domand increase of capital in such establishments to the amount of \$74,000,000; an increase in ma terials to be used to the amount of \$48,000, 000: in the product of woolen goods a demand for 61,000,000 pounds more of domestic wool and for 27,000,000 pounds more of foreign wool. It will give employment in woolen factories to 52,000 more bands and will increase the amount of wages to be paid to such bands. to such bands to the amount of \$17,000,000.
With increased demand for wool, prices of wool will increase, and with this increased demand for labor wages will also increase. Pass this bill and thousands of feet heretefore bare; thousands of limbs heretefore raked will be clothed in suitable garments and the condition of all the people will be

improved. Those who favor its passage may be as sured that they have done something to pro-mote the general wealth, something to scatthe pleast o'er our smiling land.

The speech of Mr. Springer, thus delivered, was warmly applauded, and the general debate being closed, the committee took up the bill by paragraphs for amendment and

discussion under the five-minute rule. Amendment by Mr. Burrows.

Mr. Burrows moved to strike out from the first paragraph the provision which places all weeks on the free list. He read a com-munication from Mr. North denying that any such interpretation could be placed upon his first communication as had been placed upon it by the report of the majority of the com-

mittee on ways and means.

There was a very large number of members in attendance, but they paid little or no attention to the debate. The confusion was very great; so great in fact that at one time Mr. Burrows suggested that the committee arise and the house account in order to enable the members to carry on their con-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Mrs. Montague Must Spend One Year in Prison at Hard Labor.

RESPONSIBLE FOR HER CHILD'S DEATH

French Colonies in Trouble-Work of the English Parliament-Catholicism in France - Anarchists Getting

Ready for Labor Day,

DUBLIN, April 4. - Mrs. Montague, charged with cruelly treating her children and causing the death of one of them by tying her up by the hands in such a way that she strangled to death, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for

one year at hard labor.

A large model of the Cronmoix house was produced in court to show the jury the exact position of the dark room and the ring to which the child had been tied. Mrs. Montague, as at all previous court proceedings, was attired in deep mourning. Her husband, her brother, Captain McMicking and a lady friend sat as close to the dock as possible. When the charges against her were read Mrs. Montague arose and raised the vell that had nitherto concealed her features. In entering her plea of not guility, she was perfectly calm and self-possessed. The prosecution contended that Mrs. Montague had no right to play hazard with her child. She had been reckless to a horrible and revolting degree. She had been unjust, because extravagant and crimical, because too severe.

Mrs. Dosoll, the governess, testified to locking Helen in a dirk room and the subsequent acts of Mrs. Montague has already developed at the coroner's inquest and the hearing before the police magistrate at Coleraine. The witness said, however, that Mrs. Montague was an affectionate mother. The solicitor general then in graphic language gave the details of the case. He pic-tured the child subjected to the most cruel punishment and made a most telling aralgument of all the facts bearing against Irs. Montague.

After the defense announced that it: 'esti-

nony was all in the judge snimmed u the case. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of manslaughter and Mrs. Montague was at once sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. Only two witnesses appeared for Mrs. Montague. Their evidence was confined to proving that the defendant was deeply at-tached to her children and that the ventila-

tion of the room in which the child was con-fined was not bad. JUST IN TIME.

Spanish Police Arrest Two Desperate An-

archists in Madrid. Madrid, April 4. - Great excitement was caused here today by the discovery of an anarchist plot to blow up the Chamber of Deputies. The leaders of the conspirators arrived here within the past month. The civil governor had received information that two foreign anarchists were conspiring with a number of Spanish anarchists to blow up the public buildings and the suspects were accordingly watched.
The project against the Chamber of Depu-

The project against the Chamber of Deputies was arranged to come off on Saturday; a Frenchman named Deval and a Portuguese named Feirerra intending to conceal a couple of bombs under the seats in the public gallery and then to leave before the bombs exploded. Feirerra, however, was taken ill and the attempt was postponed until today at 4 p. m. Both conspirators left their houses each carrying spirators left their houses each carrying bottle wrapped in a newspaper. The police shadowed them and kept them in sight until they reached the Cortes build-ing, where both were seen to place themelves before the door leading to the Chamber of l'eputies where the president of the chamber and Premier Canovas dei Castillo isually enter. The police then decided that t was time to act and they at once proceeded

o arrest the plotters. The Frenchman, a man of herculean strength, fought hard, but was finally knocked down and overpowered. Both men were immediately handcuffed, When searched they were found to have in their possession conical bottles enclosed in cast iron cases eight inches long by three broad. A yellow fuse, similar to that used by smokers, was attached to the bombs, which were bound and tightly compressed by steel wire for the purpose of increasing the strength of the explosion. The bombs weighed cach eight pounds. The fuse was o adjusted as to burn three minutes before xploding the charge. The bombs have no een carefully examined as yet, but they ap ear to be loaded with enough dynamite to

ow up the whole Cortes. The two prisoners have the appearance of workmen. Immediately upon being arrested they were conveyed to the ministry of the interior, where they underwent a most searching examination. It is not known whether the prisoners gave any clew to their ellow conspirators or the scope of the plot.

A document was found on the prisoners containing the draft of the plun of action of cosmopolitan society, according to which he conspirators were first to blow up the the Chamber of Deputies; second, the Senate third, the law courts; fourth, the council of states; fifth, the ministry of war; sixth, the royal palace in the chapel, and seventh, the Bank of Spain. All this work was to be com-pleted before May day.

The prisoners are confined in separate cells; ach has made a confession. In an interview subsequently to the arres of Ferierra and Deval, Premier Canovas del Castillo confirmed the report that the gov ernment some time ago obtained knowledge f the intended plot and that the authorities had accordingly taken measures to appreberd the criminals as soon as they attempted to put their plans into operation. The premier also said that under the presentlaws of Spain per ons convicted of using ex-plosives for unlawful purposes are liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life. Parliament, he continued, in view of the ex-tremely dangerous attitude the avarchists were assuming, would be at once asked to sanction capital sentence for such offenses.

CATHOLICS IN FRANCE.

Pope Leo Makes a Sensible Recommenda tion to Them.

Paris, April 4.-Important communica ions are passing between the papal nuncio at Paris and the vatican on the attitude of the Catholics in France. The pope condemns the Jesuits for causing scenes in the Chamter of Deputies, while at the same time he has notified France of his intention to maintain liberty in the pulpit. The pope's natruction strongly opposes the unceasing atrigues of the monarchists to restore the ld regime, and emphasizes the necessity for the formation of conservative societies throughout the provinces, aiming to secure religious peace by the support of the re-His boliness recommends the issue of con-

A Jack the Ripper Murder. BERLIN, April 4.-This city was agitated by the announcement of a supposed "Jack the Ripper" murder. The body of a prostitute named "Amelie" was found strangled on the staircase of a house near the police bureau in Kaiser Wilhelm strasse. The murderer had apparently been disturbed while at work and compelled to escape be-

servative republican electoral catechisms in order to counteract radical influence.

fore he had had time to mutilate the woman. Two Hundred Lives Lost. St. Petersnero, April 4.-It is reported that a steamer on the Black sea with 200 passengers has been lost with all on board. The steamer was greatly overloaded.

Our Silver Legislation Did 1t. Loxdon, April 4.-The Times attributes

the grave situation in indua growing out of the depreciation in rupees to the United States silver legislation and anticipates further depreciation.

IN ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

Wearing of the Shamrock by Irishmen in the British Army Again Discussed. Loxpox, April 4 .- In the House of Commons today Mr. Patrick O'Brico revived the question of the wearing of the shamrock on St. Patrick's day by Irish inldiers in the British army, by asking whether Mr. Stanhope, secretary of state for war, was aware of the fact that the Northumberland Fusilcers, whether they were Irish, Scotch or Welsh were obliged to wear a rose on St George's day. Mr. O'Brien also asked whether the government would provide for the wearing of national party emblems, or

all oationalities to wear their respective favors on their national festivals.

Mr. Stanhope replied that the rose had been the badge of the Northumberland Fusileers since 1675. The wearing of the embiem had no political significance and he saw he reason to interfers with the extensi no reason to interfere with the custom.

Mr. O'Brien was not satisfied with the

Mr. O'Brien was not satisfied with the reply of the war secretary, and he intends to continue his badgering upon the first occasion that offers.

Right Hon, D. H. Madden (conservative), member for Dublin university and atterney general for Iroland, said that there are now imprisoned in Iroland under the coercion act only five persons, and they had been convicted of unlawful assembly. No cases of boycotting existed. This statement was greeted with conservative cheers.

Mr. Thomas Sexton asked: "Is it not that Mr. Thomas Sexton asked! "Is it not that because the coercion act is a failure and has been abandoned !"

struggie that was proceeding prior to the passage of the coercion act that is not going on as before?" [Irish cheers.]

Mr. Madden responded: "I cannot answer that general question, but the figures I quoted show the usefuiness of the act." [Conservative cheers.] Conservative cheers,
This evening Mr. Picton quoted precedents of parliaments passing onlo a part of the es-timates when expecting a dissolution, leavfind the remainder for the new parliament to deal with, and asked if the government, in view of these precedents, would refrain making more than one-half of the estimates.

Mr. Madden replied: "Certainly not." Mr. William O'Brien asked: "Is there any

Mr. Ballour, in replying to the question, denied the precedents applied to the esti-mate, which must proceed as usual. FRENCH COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Much Trouble Promised from Several Quarters-More Dynamite Found.

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Panis, April 4.—[New York Herald
Cable—Special to The Bre. |—French colonial affairs are not progressing favorably. In Dahomey King Behangen has declared war against France in an insolent letter, and his troops are advancing from all sides upon the French possessions and wherever French soldiers are stationed. In Madagascu: the situation is so grave that one dares not talk about it. Indeed it is evident that an expadition must be sent out, but as such an expedition must be well manned and would cost a great deal of money, the government hesi-tates to take the decisive step until the last

Affairs in Tonquia are going from bad to worse. The minister for the colonies ex-plained the situation lodgy in the Chamber of Deputies. The latest dispatch announces that several bloody battles have taken place in districts said to be tranquil, and according to the minister the aggressors have been pirates and not rabels.

The chamber did not appear to be satisfied

with this explanation, and when the dis-cussion is renewed on Thursday it is very probable that the "wister will be called upon to answer some embarrassing questions. Resolutions in regard to Dahomey will be adopted temorrow at a ministerial council. The search for anurchists still continue nd a considerable quantity of dynamite has cen discovered in several cities. Moreover the police have ascertained that a great deal of dynamite has been recently stolen in various places. That more trouble will occur on May 1 is now the general belief.

JACQUES ST. CERR.

GRAVE RESULTS OF THE STRIKE, Business in the North of England Paralyzed

by the Miners. LONDON, April 4 .- The effects of the coal niners' strike in Durham promise the most disastrous results. The coal in large factories is almost gone and soon many heavy failures of well known firms are expected All places on the river Tyne are filled idie vessels. The coal yards, on which whole communities depend for a living, are idle. There is a grave crists in trade and industry in the north of England.

Fixing for May First.

[Copyrighted 1832 by James Gord in Bennett.] BRUSSELS, April &- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. - It was discovered this morning that over night cartridges of dynamic weighing over fifty pounds had been stolen from the Baneau collieries in the Serming district, together with forty cartrides of compressed powder. The authorities are convinced the theft was committed by anarchists, to be used on May l as a revenge for the prohibition of the usual three-cirbth demonstration. In that district this morning two cartridges were exploded on the doorstep of the house of M. Monges, manager of the collieries at Seraing. The explosion caused great damage.

A great firs is reported at Chimay, where Prince Caraman Chimay was buried yester-

day, and where a great fire destroyed a church and several bouses three months ago. Movements of British War Ships. VICTORIA, B. C., April 4.-The flagship

Warsprite has returned to port a month earlier than was expected. Admiral Hothal says the intention was to have gone to Honolulu before coming to Esquimault for the summer, but baving information that a large party of marines would arrive during April at Esquimault, and hearing so much through the papers of prospects of the mouns vivendi, he sailed for British Columbia direct. Dispatches awaiting him here contained no reference to the Bering sea matter and the future movements of the squadron are not definitely decided. As far as known, no ships will go to Bering sen though it is thought possible that the Warsprite is here before the arrival of advices for the admiral.

Assuming a More Pacific Look. LONDON, April 4 .- A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that the state of siege proclaimed on Saturday in consequence of the political troubles will probably be maintained until May, when congress meets, although it may be raised in twenty-four neurs. The radicals, it is said, may decide not to vote at the hiay elections, on the ground that they were unable to complete their organization. Although there is con-siderable discontent in the army with the government, especially with the minister of war, it is not likely to prove sufficient to lead many of the officers or men to actual revolt. With the military remaining loyal confidence will rapidly revive.

Arrived with the Firman ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, April 4. - The Turkish imperial yacht bearing the special envoy with the firman of the khedive grrived this morning and was received with military bonors. The envoy at once took the train for Cairo.

Upon arriving in this city Ahmed Ayout Pasha was met at the railway station by the leading British and Egyptian officials. The party at once started for Muneerah palace, accompanied by a most brilliant escort. The route from the station to the palace was lined with troops. lined with troops.

Ready to Attack Porto Novo. Panis, April 4.—Government advices from Porto Novosay the Dahomevans are advancing with large reinforcements. It is ex-

Closing Scenes in the Campaign Being Fought in That State.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS ON THE STUMP

Congressman Reed and Secretary Tracy Plead Their Party's Cause-Republican Gains in Ohio and Michigan Elections -Political Pointers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4 .- The demoeratic state campaign reached its climax in ex-President Cleveland's speech and reception Saturday night. The climax of the republican campaign came tonight in the dinner given to the secretary of the navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, by the Young Men's Republican club of this city. Infantry hall was filled with the largest company of diners in the club's history.

After the dinner was served the tables were removed and the evening was given up to speech making. Secretary Tracy and Senator Aldrich were

greeted with cheers and applause as they eame in. Shortly after 8 o'clock the doors were

thrown open and the galleries were soon filled by a great crowd. President Kendali in calling the meeting

too order introduced Secretary Tracy, the orator of the evening. As the secre-tary advanced the whole company rose tary advanced the whole company rose and cheer after cheer rang out.

"I am here fonight, Mr. President and gentlemen, that I may prove by my presence how deep an interest I feel in the pending election in this state," said Mr. Tracy, "It involves, it is said, the re-election or defeat of Senator N. W. Aldrich. In each and all of the varied requirements of senatorship there is no man in the senate who holds a higher place than Nelson W. Aldrich, and his loss to that body would be a loss not only to the state but to the nation." He next reto the state but to the nation." He next referred to the work of the administration and said that issues of the offming presidential election will be largely influenced by the judgment which the country shall finally pronounce upon the president and his administration.

president and his administration, cannot be Good Work of the Administration.

Mr. Tracy 'next referred to the various questions that had come before the present administration for settlement, including the Samoan, the Chileau, the Italian and Berling sea problems, and his conclusions were in these words: "It is freely admitted by all that, excepting in the time of the civil war, no other administration since the days of Jefferson and Magison had encounterea so many difficult questions of foreign policy, not even during those administrations have the problems presented been so triumphantly solved as they have been by Harrison and Blame."

After referring to the admission of American pork to Germany and France, Mr. Tracy took up each cabinet department and the remainder of his address consisted of a review of the achievements of each of them. Referring to the finances, the speaker said: "At the time of Mr. Foster's accession to "At the time of Mr. Poster's accession to office it was charged by the opposition press that the treasury was bankrupt. In spite of this bankruptcy he has managed, in addition to the payment of all current expenses, to redeem \$32,000,000 of the 4% per cent bonds and to pay out over \$13,000,000 in returning the direct tax to the states, and the treasury is today in a perfect sound and, satisfactory condition, able to meet all demands that may be made upon it. The increase of the currency and money in active circulation during the three years of this administration exceeds by over \$37,000,000 the crease during the four years of Mr. Cleve-land's tenure of office. The increase thus far unger President Harrison amounts to \$205,-000,000, or \$1.75 per capita."

Postoffice Department.

Of Mr. Wannamaker's department Mr. Tracy said: "It is a remarkable fact that while the department is bringing its receipts up to its expenditures and thus changing a deficiency in the revenue of over \$5,000,000 in 889 to a surplus for 1893. There have been established in the same period 10,540 post-offices, more than one-sixth of the whole umper in existence.

Mr. Tracy last referred to his own branch f the cabinet work. He said: "It is safe to say that March next will find twenty-four ships placed in commission during the present administration and all the remainder will be completed shortly thereafter. It is not too much to say, that taking all the ves sels together from the first beginning to those authorized by the Fifty-first congress, they are at least the equal ship for ship, both in design and construction of the modern navies of the world. When the ships now authorized shall have been completed, taking the money already expended with a careful estimate of the amounts still necessary to complete the last this was shall have because their sels together from the first beginning to ast ships, we shall have three battle ships of the first class, and one of the second class, five reconstructed monitors, two ships for coast and barbor defense, nineteen cruisers, seven gun boats and two torpedo boats making a total of thirty-nine vessels, and we hall have obtained this navy, created abso lutely out of nothing, at an average annual expenditure during twelve months of less than \$5,000,000. Estimating our population to have averaged 60,000,000 during these years the annual cost of our navy this period has amounted to ten cents per capita.

Reed at Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 4.-Republicans neld a mass meeting tonight and ex-Speaker Reed of Maine, and Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, were the principal speakers. Mr. Reed said in part: "The people of Pawucket today are twice as well off as they vere thirty years ago. No one were thirty years ago. No one doubts that, and yet Mr. Grover Cleveland—cneers upon cheers fol-lowed the mention of the ex-president's doubts name—"I'm giad to hear you cheer him— He'll need it." | He then continued: "Mr. Clevelard says we have been wasting a thousand millions of dollars each year and throwing it out of the window, and yet in the face of the fact that the condition of the people is growing better. The McKinley bill is only a revision of the tariff system, and yet these men, these western congressmen, do not merely attack the latest version of the tariff, but the tariff itself. Everybody in the world except the democratic party and Great Britain believes in protection."

WENT STRONGLY REPUBLICAN.

Election Returns from Michigan Cities Show Democratic Losses. DETROIT, Mich., April 4.- The new election aw, which was adopted by the jast legislature and was used for the first time today in this state seems to have met with universal approval. The regular spring municipal and township elections were those held and re-ports received up to midnight indicate that an unusually heavy vote was poiled. Quite a number of ballots were thrown out owing to errors made in their preparation by the voters. This number is about evenly divided between the two parties and will have no effect upon the general result. Returns reeffect upon the general result. Returns re-ceived by the Tribune indicate that out of twenty-eight cities thus far reported seven-teen went republican. Of these Grand Rapids, Lansing, Saginaw, Sault Ste Marie, Port Huron and Muskegon were democratic, but today they went strong republican. The Free Press reports indicate that the gains of one party will offset those made by the

At Grand Rapids.

Returns from the thirty-two precincts in this city show that W. J. Stuart, republican, has been elected mayor by 145 plurality and that the balance of the city ticket is elected by 460. The council will be democratic by a rescrity of two majority of two.

From Ohio Towns.

democrats in the nt ipal election and re-ceived a majority of ut 1,700. The balance of the ticket was el i by the democrats

of the ticket was elect by the usual majorit.

The sacrifice of the circle to distate boises. Reports from dicate republican gair.

Darrox, O., April mayor, judge of the works trustee, and have its in the city council of ten members of the court and water two-thirds mejorits in the city council of ten members of the court and water and infirmary director.

and infirmary director.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The election to-day was for a director of education and seven members of the school council, two justices of the peace and ten members of the council, At midnight with twenty-five of the 18th precincts to hear from the republican plural ity has reached 1,100, and it will probably go higher than that. This is a big republican gain over last fall, when McKinley lost the city; but a loss from last spring, when the republicans had nearly 3,000 plurality.

Chicago's Election Today.

Carcago, Ill., April 4. - The city election to

be held tomorrow, at which will be chosen a large number of aldermen, is attracting national attention. This interest is awakened on account of the recent investigation by the grand jury of certain alleged boodle transactions whereby it is stated that an aggregate of \$1,000,000 worth of franchises were disposed of by the more mercenary members, and the subsequent indictment of nine aldermen, several of whom are candidates for re-election. One especially interesting case is that of a man who is commonly known as the leader of the council, and who served contin-uously since 1872. This gentleman has placed himself on the three tickets demo-cratic, republican and labor, this being made possible under the new Australian ballot law. which will be used for the first time in the city election. This man's candidacy is being made the center of the fight against the boodiers, and in the contest all party lines are forgotten, every paper in the city, except one minor evening publication, being arone minor evening publication, being ar-tayed against blin.

Another issue of tomorrow's election is the proposition to annex to the city the greater portion of the suburban town of Cicero.

Montana Democratic.

HELENA, Mont., April 4.-Democrats lected John Curren mayor and six out of eight councilmen. Republicans elected treasurer and police magistrate. Last year the republicans elected a mayor by 635 majority.

WYOMING STOCKMEN IN SESSION.

They Perfect Arrangements to Fight the Alleged Cattle Thieves, Cheyenne, Wyo., April 4 .- Special to The Bre !- The twentieth annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers association was held in this city today. It was the inrgest meeting in five years, and rivalled the palmy days of the cattle business in the amount of interest manifested. The greatest incentive for the gathering was the condition of affairs which is alleged to prevail in various parts of Wyoming with reference to rustling and to successfully meet the issues which confronts them. 'I'il action of the state stock commission has been subjected to newspaper criticism in that the board has gone outside the law in its efforts to get after the stock thieves

The commission practically took the ground that the end justified the means and this view is apparently shared by at least 16 per cent of the large stockmen. It is the contest which is being waged between the large stock men and the rustlers which aroused so much interest in the present meeting and it is possible that a plan of campaign for the spring round-up was adopted, which does not appear in the journal records.

In the absence of the president, John Ciay, the meeting was presided over by ex-Governor Baxter, who is vice president. The proceedings were very harmonious, following officers were elected: John John Clay, following officers were elected: John Clay, jr., president; George W. Baxter, vice president; H. B. Ijams, secretary: Henry G. Hay, treasurer. The trustees selected are Senator Carey, E. Whitcomb, T. B. Ford, A. V. Quina, Harry Haffman, T. B. Hicks, Ora Haley, William Sturgis, jr., and G. W. Simpsons. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Torry bankruptcy bill and thanking Governer Bayber for the stand ha thanking Governor Barber for the stand he has taken in the matter of southern cattle being shipped to Montana

The following was adopted without a dissenting vote: Resolved. That the Wyominz Stock Growers association appropriate and endorse the able and fearless manner in which the Board of Live Stock Co unissioners has attended to general the interests of lonest cattle owners in the state, acting as the members have without compensation or reward and solely for the general good and prosperity of the state. Be it forther

he it further.
Resolved, That we believe all the money now withheld by such board to be the pro-ceeds of stolen cattle and that we commend the cause in retainin; the same until proof o

ownership shall be made The meeting then adjourned until tomor-row, at which time the round up districts will be laid out.

FOR A BIG SUM. Suit Growing Out of the Grant & Ward Failure.

New York, April 4.- A suit, which is a sequence to the faiture of the banking firm of Grant & Ward, was brought to trial this afternoon in the supreme court before Justice Patterson and a jury. The action is brought by Colonel Edward James, a lawyer, against James Henry Work, a broker, to recover upwards of \$100,000. Colonel James alleges that Mr. Work induced him to invest money in the firm of Grant & Ward on representa-tions that he would realize at least 8 per cent upon his investment, the money t cent upon his investment, the money to be placed in large government contracts. What these contracts were, the plaintiff slieges, Mr. Work said to him he was not at liberty to tell him, but he asserted that it was almost a sure thing. Mr. Choute in his op ning for the plaintiff declared that there was never anything in these contracts at all, that they thing in these contracts at ail, that the were all fictitious from beginning to end, as that at the time the transactions began t firm of Grant & Ward was insolvent. said that Work had induced large numbers of his friends to put their money in these schemes, and that before the failure of the firm he had drawn out and put in his pocket \$1,200,000, which was really the money that

HARD WORK TO GET A DRINK. Nearly Every Saloon in New York Closed

his friends had invested.

Tightly on Sanday. New York, April 4.-It was very difficult to find a saloon in this city to which admittunce could be gained yesterday. Those few remaining open had "lookouts" stationed outside, and no one who was not very well known could get in. The most frequented places down town were closed last night and men could be seen singly and in groups looking in vain for a drink. It was probably the driest Sunday New York has ever seen Most of the bars were closed, but in some of them drinks were served with crackers and cheese at the tables. It is said that the closing of the saloons at 12 o'clock Saturday night and Sunday was due to the who notified the saloon keepers that they

Northwestern Wheat Stock Maxxeponis, Minn., April 4 .- The Northwestern Miller reports the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis at 1,401,000 bushels, a decrease since last Monday of 14,000 bushels. The total stock of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth is 22,645,525 bushels, an increase for the week of 1,648,241 bushels, the most of which occurred at Duluth. The Market Record computes the stock of wheat in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 7,461,300 bushels, a loss of 1,674,200. This makes the aggregate of northwestern wheat stock 30,400,800 bushels. Columbus. O., April 4.—The head of the su increase of 625,000. A year ago the total republican city ticket had the support of the stock was 20,491,000 bushels.

BY RAINS AND HIGH WATER

Much Damage Done in Various Parts of the-Country Sunday.

MEMENTOES OF THE LATE CYCLONE

Additional Returns from the Stricken Region Show the Damage Not Overestimated-What Yesterday's Bliz-

zard Furnished the West.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 4.—Dispatches from. points along the Iron Mountain railway in Missouri and from several officers of that road here, it is learned that a number of wa nouts have occurred along the line at or

was bouts have occurred along the line at or hear DeSoto, Pledmont, Irondale, Arcadia, and Annapoles. They were caused by beavy rain storms which bave passed over that sec-tion of the state in the past thirty-six hours, At Satula, near Arcadia, a trestle gave way and precipitated a stock train of six cars and an engine into the swollen stream, Brakeman Rogers was instantly killed, and all the other trainmen had very narrow es-

All trains which left here for the south last night have been laid up at Piedmont, and all trains coming north have been stopped at Poplar Bluffs. General Superintendent Dickinson, with several assistants, has gone from here to the damaged district and wreckng and construction trains have been hustled to the scenes. Repairs will be vigorously prosecuted and traffle restored as quickly as

NEAR CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

Fatalities Attending the Storm in That Vicinity. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4 .- A special to-

he Times gives the details of the storm at The special says the details of the storm at Cherryvale yesterday. The special says:

This section of Kansas was yesterday again visited by a terrible storm. This time it was a genuine cyclone. A funnel shaped cloud late in the afternoon was seen approaching the town from the southwest. It was accompanied by a deen, rearing sound, and as it drew near it could be seen turning. and as it drew near it could be seen turning and twisting about with terrible velocity. It traveled with incredible speed and barely missed the town, passing one mile to the

outhwest. It demolished six houses in that vicinity, killed two people and fatally injured another. The house of John Reeves, a farmer, was torn to pieces by the cyclone. Mrs. Reeves torn to pieces by the cyclone. Mrs. Reeves was killed outright and Mr. Reeves was fatally injured. Mrs. Perry Nixon, the wife of another farmer in the vicinity, was also fatally injured in the demolition of ber-

Mrs. E. R. Lawson of this city was struck by lightning during the storm and was in-cantly killed. The damage to barns, outuses, fences, etc., is very great, Reports from various places in the vicinity of Cherryvale report that a severe storm raged there yesterday afternoon and last hight, but no further fatalities are reported.

Much damage to crops and farm property is reported.

Frightened in Kansas City. A terrific gale today followed the storm, Reports from all over Kausas report its provalence and give accounts of camage, which, however, was confined in all cases to leveled uthouses, broken windows and signs and

recked roofs. In Kansas City the report got started in some mysterious manner that a cyclone was due to reach here at 2 o'clock. The report spread with great rapidity, and in a short time was on everylip. Superintendent Greenwood of the public schools hastily called a meeting of the school board and urged that the schools be dismissed for the day to pre-vent any less of life in event of the buildings being blown down. The order was issued haste. At 2 o'clock the streets of the city were nearly deserted, and hundreds of neople could be seen looking out of windows scanning the sky for signs of the approaching storm. The wind blew almost a hurrleane during the entire afternoon, but there was no evelone and the damage done was very

RAIN WITH BLIZZARD ATTACHMENTS. Terrific Gales Rage Throughout the North-

west-No Casualties. St. Paul, Minn., April 4.-Specials from the northwest tell of a big rain and snow storm, the latter prevailing with terrific fury in the Dakotas and parts of Minnesota, even approaching to a blizzard in intensity in some sections. Devils Lake, in the northern part of North Dakota, reports a full-fledged blizzard, while Redfield, down in South Dakota, telegraphs at 6 o'clock tonight that a genume blizzard has been raging since noon and is hourly growing worse. At Huron the snow during the day was scattered among a great deal of rain, nearly three inches having fallen, but the blizzard seems to have extended from the north part of South Danota clear across North Dakote. The snow extended along the Missouri river and over into the Black Hills, and at Huron, where it had rained so hard early in the day, it is now snowing hard tonight. The amount of moisture in the ground has already delayed seeding ten days, and it will now be further held back

by this great storm of combined rain and In this state snow, with blizzard attachments, is reported in the northwestern por-tion and it has been snowing and bailing in other parts of the state. The rain was extremely neavy. Tonight it is growing colder and the storm may be here later on. Tho heavy rain is reported as extending to the takes, Ashland having such a rain that do lights the lumbermen, whose logs were await-

A Redfield dispatch says the storm is worse than any since 1888, when so many lives were lost. No casualties are anticipated, however.

Disastrous Wind and Hail,

WHEELENG, W. Va., April 4 .- A terrible rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section of the country about 5 o'clock last night. At Martins Ferry the hall stones were as arge as eggs and great damage was done to windows, hundreds of which were broken. Washouts are reported on the railways. It is reported that much live stock in the fields in the country was injured by the nail. In instances the horns of cattle were broken off. stances the horns of cattle were broken off. A telephone message from Martins Ferry says that nearly every window was broken.

Coffeyville, Kan, April 4.—A storm of hall, rain and lightning swept over the city. Windows were broken and a church steeple LEXINGTON, Mo., April 4. - Hall stones as

large as maroles fell here in great quanti-NORMONNE, Mo., April 4.—Hall stones as arge as tea cups fell here.

Boone, Ia., April 4.—The heaviest rainfall in years fell in this region last night. The whole country is flooded. It is still raining,

but not so beevily. Burlington Blocked by Snow. HOLYOKE, Colo., April 4 .- | Special Telegram to Tue Bas. |-The second bilggard within the past four days has been holding full sway here today. The extent of the storm lies between Curtis and Sterling, com-pletely blockading the Burlington line.

snow plows are running both ways from this place and prospects are favorable to opening up the line before midnight. Wiped Out an Illinois Town, FARRIELD, Ill., April 4 .- A report has just reached here that the town of Barn Hill, seven miles south of this place, was almost entirely wiped out by a cyclone this after-noen. It is thought no one was fatally in-

No further particulars have been recelved. Severe Blizzard at Oelrichs. ORLEICHS, Neb., April 4 .- | Special to Till Bur. |- A drizzling rain set in yesterday morning and continued until 10 o'clock, when

jured, though several were said to be badly

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.