OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

NOT YET IN LINE

Ropublican Forces Confer, but Fail to Agree on a Senatorial Candidate.

THURSTON SHOWS THE MOST STRENGTH

His Followers Finally Land Him Within Twelve Votes of the Nomination.

ADJOURNED WITHOUT ANY DECISION

After Taking Six Ballots the Conferees - Agreed to Try it Again Tonight.

POWERS PULLED DOWN BY THE POPULISTS

Kearney Greene Will Be Given a Chance to Show What He Can Do-Demoerats Try to Make an Offer but Fall.

LIBOOLS, Neb., Jan. 31 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The republicans went nto conference at the Lincoln at 8:30 tonight determined to settle the question then and there. Fifty-nine of the sixty-two members of that faith were present, Senator Clarke and Representative Crane of Douglas being out of the city and Johnson of York on

The first matter to be settled was that of the method of balloting, and it was decided to have a secret ballot. Then the twothirds rule was applied and the balloting began. The first was a formal ballo', and showed Thurston and Paddock very evenly matched, with a large scattering vote as to the other candidates.

The second ballot gave Paddock 21 and Thurston 19, with the remainder scattering. The third ballot showed Thurston in the lead with 24 votes. Paddock dropping to 18. and the remainder were thrown away as be-

Jensen became miffed and withdrew from the caucus after the first formal ballot, but he was not out long, for a committee of two. consisting of Keekley and Goldsmith, was sent after him, and he yielded without much urging to their solicitations to return. On the fourth ballot Paddock spurted to

27 and Thurston dropped to 21. Tired of Trying.

Immediately after the taking of the fourth ballot, and before the result was announced, the members began leaving. Hailer, who has all along been voting for Crounse, was the first to emerge from the caucus room and disappear in the direction of his quarters at the Lindell. Soon afterward others followed, and the information was given out that it would be impossible for an agreement or a nomination to be reached to-night.

The result of the sixth and last ballot was: Thurston, 28; Paddock, 22; Majors, 5, and the remainder scattering. Paddock men also claimed to have had the plurality on the last ballot, but the majority from whom expressions could be secured insisted that will be renewed tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Independents Swap Horses.

Forty-five of the independent members of the legislature went into caucus at the state house tonight, and after a wrangle lasting four hours a majority of them decided to cast their votes tomorrow for W. L. Greene of Kearney.

The conclusion was only reached after a bitter struggle, in the midst of which seven members left in disgust. The seven men, it is needless to say, were the original Powers men, who have said all along that they would die with their candidate rather than leave him for another. The kickers were Dysart, Dale, Ford, Stevens, Gifford and Soderman, with one or two others whose names could not be learned. The fight is still on, and a determined effort is being made to whip the obstreperous members into line. The men who look with complaisance upon Greene's candidacy assert with considerable emphasis that the refractory members will be safely within the fold when the joint convention assembles at noon tomor-

Scene at the Lindell.

At midnight a half-dozen excited conferences between the Powers men were in progress at the Lindell, and tomorrow may have its surprises for the supporters of the Kearney candidate. The scenes at the Lin dell corridor after the members of the caucus had returned were worthy of the pen of an artist. The three most interested parties were, of course, John Powers, W. L. Greene and Judge Neville, all of whom had figured in the caucus. Powers stood alone at one side of the big room, his face flushed with nervous apprehension. The members held aloof from him for some time, but finally one or two drifted over to him, shook hands with him very much after the manner of a sheriff and a row of deputies, who were in the act of bidding a last farewell to a condemned criminal on the scaffold, and in another moment the defeated and disappointed candidate for senatorial honor turned and walked up the stairway with a slow and faltering step. He had just met with one of the sorest disappointments that ever came him and a friend who met him at the head of the stairs to extend condolences, said afterward that the old man's eyes were filled with tears and that he could hardly speak for the emotion he strove in vain to suppress.

In another corner of the room quite a different scene was being enacted. Judge Neville and Greene both hurried to their friends among the members. In a moment more Neville turned and with extended hands offered his congratulations to the successful candidate in a manner that left some doubts upon the mind of the latter as to whether the words were those of sincerity or sarcasm.

Will Not Vote for Greene.

Speaker Gaffin was seen by The Bee representative immediately after his return from the caucus. He was not at all inclined to talk, but insisted that the entire independent vote would not be cast for Greene. He would not venture the prediction as to the number of independents who would decline to vote for him, but asserted with the positive assurance of a man who knows what he is talking about that Powers would get a considerable number of votes in tomorrow's

A strong effort was made in the caucus to turn the tide toward Judge Neville, and a democratic committee was in waiting in another part of the state house to meet them with a proposition to fuse upon the candidacy of the Union Pacific attorney from North Platte. But no proposition for a

fusion came, and unless the two parties suc ceed in getting together before tomorrow noon, the situation is still chaotic as far as the democrat and independent contingents are concerned.

Democrats Tried to Caucus.

The democrats went to the state house this evening, expecting to be admitted to a cancus with the independents but were denied admission. They fretted and fumed around for some time, and then sent a committee consisting of North, Luikart and Leidigh to wait on the independents and submit a proposition to the effect that Judge Neville of North Platte, would receive the support of the democrats, if the independents could agree upon him as the caucus nomince. The committee, however, fared no better than had the democratic contingent as a whole, and could not get into the committee room. The democrats then held a little impromtu caucus among themselves and it was decided to throw their votes to W. H. Thomsen tomorrow, to Judge Broady on Thursday, to Frank Martin on Friday, and to Bryan on Saturday.

They then adjourned, but in a few minutes the caucus plan was completely overturned and five of the bourbons declared that they had no voice in the arrangement and that they would not abide by the action of the caucus, but would continue to vote as they chose and as they had been doing heretofore. The others acquiesced and went to bed with the understanding that such would be the plan unless changed at another meeting

Casper Declares Himself. Casper of Butler received a number of let-Casper of Butler received a number of let-ters from his constituents this evening, and after reading them, he declared: "I was ap-plauded by my folks for my action in going in with the independents to organize the house, but since they heard of the populists' action in disposing of the contests, they write in an altogether different strain. They say now that if the independents are going to sell us out to null away from them en to sell us out, to pull away from them en tirely, and die in the ditch with any good man rather than allow them to make toys of

us any longer. They tell me to use my judgment in the matter, and you can bet that's what I'm going to do."

In spite of all their twisting and turning, the independents in the senate are being placed on record by the republicans. Senate Transport Tour transport to Transport Tour transport placed on record by the republicans. Sen-ator Tefft's resolution was gotten through this morning, after hanging fire for three days. It will prevent any protege of any senator from having his name placed on the roll or the issuance of any certificate unless the appointee shall have been balloted upon and elected by the senate.

Mosher Said to Be Insane.

It is stated that the federal grand jury will make its final report in the morning. Rumor has it that there will be but one in-dictment against Mosher and that no other parties were caught. Mosher is still anxious for an immediate arraignment, in order that he may plead guilty and receive his sentence he may plead goilty and receive his sentence. His attorney is very much opposed to this plan and is reported to have said to his ellent that if he didn't cease such talk he would have nothing more to do with the case. It is also intimated that there has been some talk of setting up the plea that Mosher is insane at the present time and therefore not in condition to contributed. therefore not in condition to go on trial and that this will be used as an argument in favor of having the case go over until the May term.

Paddock's Bill and Lard. A little incident has just come to light in connection with the legislative session of two years ago that may open the eyes of some people a notch or two. It will be re-membered that when the farmers alliance

was in annual session in 1891 a resolution was adopted endorsing the Conger pure lard bill. Such action was of course, dis-Thurston was in the lead when the curtain tasteful to the packing interests, and in was rung down for the night. The struggle order to counteract it, a prominent Omaha citizen went to a leading democrat shortly after the legislature convened and asked him as a personal favor to use his influence to have a resolution adopted by the legisla ture adopting the Paddock pure food bill The democrat aforesaid consented, as he was coming to Lucoln, anyway, and said would do what little he could in that dir tion. To make a long story short, he se-cured the passage of the desired resolution and on his return home was profusely thanked by the gentleman who had made the request. The democrat modestly acknowledged the expression of obligation, and would have thought no more about it, but he was called upon a few days later by the same gentleman, who handed him a check for \$1,000, with the compliments of the "Big-

He had suspected nothing until that time and utterly at a loss to understand why the packing princes should feel so grateful for an endorsement of the Paddock pure food bill. He secured a copy and began perusing it. The mystery was explained when he reached the provision regarding lard, for it allowed the use of as much cotton seed oil in its composition as the packers desire to incorporate. It satisfied the curiosity of the likewise satisfied him for his services, for he had it cashed and tucked the money down in his jeans. The story has gotten out, and now provision came to be incorporated in the pure food bill prepared by the senator from Nebraska.

Hobson Acquitted.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Parts, Jan. 31.- | New York Heraid Cable -Special to THE BEE !- The trial of Hobon before the court d'assizes was resumed this morning. Advocate General Bonnin presented the government's case brief speech, urging the pris oner's conviction. To this Fred Allain replied with a foreible and eloquent address, of an hour's duration, in which the strong points of the defence were made to stand out clearly, and Hobson was placed in the position of the victim of a persecution, prompted by personal and private motives. Ailain also went for the

Anglo-American bank as an institution of

singular character, organization and methods of doing business. The speech, which won the applause of the audience at the close, seemed to have impressed even the judge, for he confiaed his charge to a mere statement of the points which the jury was to decide. After an absence of seven minutes a verdict of "not guilty" was handed in, which was evidently satisfactory to the large number of American residents present, for they commenced applauding, until checked by the order of the judge that those applauding should be brought before him. The order was not carried out, however. The discharge of the prisoner was thereupon or ered, and a few m nutes later Hobson was a free man again, after an imprisonment of nearly six months on a charge of which he had been found innocent, but for which ball had been refused through the opposition of

his prosecutors. Epidemie of Suicide.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31 .- A suicidal mania was rampant today. Four men have died from self-inflicted wounds and a fifth un happy mortal made an attempt to take his life. Louis Bender, a convict in the prison at Jeffersonville, after setting fire to his bed clothing, lay down on the blazing couch. Lee Hedrick, a barkeeper, while drunk, killed Policeman Joe Boyle, and shot himself

Ex-Potteeman William Hatch chose mor phine and Carpenter William D. Friedly se-lected laudanum with fatal results. Albert Bowers took morphing to end his troubles, but with unsuccessful results

Business Troubles.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 31.-The book and stationary house of Henry Brill, established in 1864, failed today. Assets, \$50,000, with claims, so far brought in, of \$35,00.

ANNEXATION MUCH FAVORED

Majority of Congress Anxious to Secure the Hawaiian Islands.

PRESIDENT PREFERS A PROTECTORATE

Indications That the Landing of the Boston's Marines Actually Precipitated the Revolution-Preparing to Receive the Commissioners.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.] - Annexation is evidently the desire of a large majority of congress irrespective of party, although it is well understood that the wish of the administration is to proceed no further than the establishment of a protectorate, at least for the present. The fact has now become generally known that this government has been aware for at least two years of a strong and growing feeling among the foreign residents and interests in the Ha vaiian islands against the continuance of the weak, extravagant, untrustworthy and corrupt rule which Queen Liloukanlani inherited from King Kalakau. As the American interests on the island are many times greater than those of resident citizens of any other country, it was only natural that President Harrison's administration should have prepared for an emer-

United States Minister Stevens was accordingly long ago instructed to keep the Department of State at Washington fully informed of the growth-of the feeling of revolution against the queen, and when six months ago the dispatches intimated that a revolution might be precipitated at any time, further instructions were sent him authorizing him to call for armed assistance from a United States naval vessel for protection of life and property and the prevention, if possible, of bloodshed.

Prepared for the Event,

The cruiser Boston was ordered to Hono lulu in anticipation of the very event which has occurred, and her commander, Captain Wiltse, before he left San Francisco, also received detailed instructions. The exact nature of these instructions is, as a diplomatic precaution, not revealed at the Navy department here. It is understood, however, that both Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse caused the leaders of the revolution to feel that they could have the support of Uncle Sam's blue jackets in accomplishing their purpose in an orderly and bloodless manner and that their houses and other property both of natives and foreign residents would be protected from wanton des-

truction.
These developments make it apparent according to the information thus far received from Honolulu that the landing of marines from the Boston actually precipi tated the revolution, while at the same time this government has not been placed in a position of fomenting or encouraging the change of government or, in fact, of taking any action against which any of the foreign powers represented at the islands could con-sistently protest.

All these circumstances were discussed at

All these circumstances were discussed at the regular meeting of the cabinet today. This meeting, although very important, was not long, lasting little more than an hour. Naturally pending the arrival of the Hawaiian commissioners, who are expected here next Friday, members of the capinet are chary about talking for publication, while members of committees on foreign relations and foreign affairs of senate and

house are reticent. can be stated, nevertheless, on high authority that the extension of a protecto-rate over the islands is all that President Harrison and his advisors, among whom there is no difference of opinon, expect to ac-complish before March 4, the problem of annexation being left for the next congress to

deal with.

Position of Other Nations.

Neither President Harrison nor Secretary of State Foster expect that Great Britain, Germany or France will make any protest against a protectorate by this country. In any event this administration has a mined to act in its dealings with the waiian commissioners without regard to the existence of any such country as Great Britain. The contradictory reports as to whether Great Britain has or has not already entered a protest seem to have their

origin in London.

Here in Washington the statement is freely made that Sir Julian Pauncefote has received no communication from his government upon the subject and that nothing is known beyond what has appeared in the newspapers. Moreover, no representative of what has appeared in the the British legation visited the State de partment today and as far as known no com munication has been sent from there to the secretary of state. Yet it is thought possi-ble here that the British home office may have sent a note of inquiry to the legation here, accompanied by an intimation of some kind that her majesty's government would reserve the right to take such action after further information has been received as her interest might require. Certainly a protest from Great Britain before the Hawaiian commissioners have been received at Wash-ington or before any definite proposition as to the proposed relations between the United States and Hawaii has been officially made could only be regarded as premature and impudent.

Prefers a Protectorate.

One of the reasons why the president be lieves a protectorate more advisable at this juncture than an effort to accomplish actual annexation is that the former cannot be brought about before the close of his administration. A protectorate is only a treaty and requires ratification by the senate, while annexation can be accomplished only by legislation requiring concurrency by both branches of congress. A protectorate would nvolve a guaranty by this government that the United States would not permit inter-ference in the affairs of Hawaii by any other foreign power and would have one course its main purpose—the maintenance of the government at Honolulu, on whose stability the people of the islands might feel that they could rely, thus allowing the proper developments of commercial interests.

Such an important question as actual an-nexation would involve many problems which would require long and serious discussion if not a special investigation into the affair social and industrial of Hawaii. All this would involve much delay and delay at this juncture is just what President Harrison and his cabinet today agreed should be

Despite all these arguments in favor of a protectorate for the present, the idea of annexation is exceedingly popular in congress. The resolution introduced by Senator Chand-ler yesterday has gone forth at present to the committee on foreign relations. Meantime Senator Chandler is collecting data for a speech he is preparing, strongly urging annexation. It is possible that the arrival of the Hawaiian commissioners may modify the views of both the administration and congress as to the relative desirability of a protectorate and of annexation.

ANNEXATION TALK.

Informal Discussion of the Hawaiian Matter by the Cabinet. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31-The discus sion of the Hawaiian question at the cabinet meeting today was informal, and there being nothing before the body for its consideration, no action was taken. The matter of the reception of the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii, concerns only the president and secretary of state, with whom their business must be transacted. The commissioners of course, will be received courteously and their proposition listened to with sympathy, but the recommendation that may be made then, will be determined by its

terms. It may be said that there will be no precipitate action upon the matter. It cannot be disposed of in a day, nor in a week. There will be no message to congress from the president until after the commissioners have been heard and then only, it is surmised, in case a favorable recommendation upon their proposition shall have been decided upon.

Opposed to the Scheme. Representative Harter of Ohio is one of the congressmen who have decided opinions upon the question of annexation of Hawaii which are antagonistic to the expressions of a large number of his associates. "Ve do not want the islands," said Mr. Harter, "under any conditions and I am decidedly opposed to making them part of our territory. The whole scheme is a job intended to benefit a few sugar planters, who are anxious to secure the 2 cents a pound bounty paid by the United States on the native product. the United States on the native product. The crop amounts to many million pounds a year, and if they should get the bounty there will be a nice sum of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to divide among these sugar planters, but we'll knock that out shortly

and then you'll hear no more about annexa-

At the Navy Department. There is seemingly no preparation being made at the Navy department for sending vessels to Honolulu to support the Boston. The statement made that 900 marines would be sent to Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa lacks confirmation. The flying squadron consists of the cruisers San Francisco and Charleston, the gunboat Yorktown and the cruiser Atlanta are expected at Barbaboes. cruiser Atlanta are expected at Barbaboes in a few days on their way to this country to take part in the naval display next spring, but they can easily be reached there by telegraph if it is decided to send any of them to Honolulu. It is probable, however. that no extraordinary action will be taken by this government until after a conference has been held between the Hawaiian annexa-tion commissioners, now on their way to Washington, and the secretary of state. This conference will be held Saturday morning at the State department.

English War Vessel Enroute to Honolulu. Loxpon, Jan. 31 .- The officials at the admiralty deny that British war ships have been ordered to proceed to Hawaii from Aus-

The corvette Garnet, mounting fourteen guns, left Acapulco, Mex., on January 7. bound for Honolulu. She had orders to proceed from Honolulu to Esquimault. These orders have been countermanded and instructions have been sent to the commander of the vessel to remain at Honolulu until the troubles there are settled.

Ready for Service.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The coast survey steamer Thetis entered the harbor this morning, having had no communication with the land since leaving on the hydrographic survey January 11. Commander Reiter, on learning of the revolution in Hawaii, at once telegraphed for orders, supposing he might be wanted for service at Honolulu.

MET AT A CROSSING.

Serious Collision Between Passenger Trains

Near Fairmont.
Fairmont, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A disastrous wreck occurred at the B. & M. and Kansas City & Omaha crossing just east of this city about 9:30 o'clock this evening. B. & M. flyer No. 6 was about on time, and pulled out to cross ahead of the Kansas City train, as the semaphore was set for the B. & M. train to pass.

The B. & M. engineer, Charlie Green is severely scalded over the entire body, and it may prove fatal. The B. & M. fireman, John McCrowy, is badly scalded about the face and neck.

The Kansas City engineer received crushed foot and other slight bruises.

All passengers were severely shaken up but no others hurt.

Dr. G. W. Johnston, of Hastings, was on the B. & M. train, and along with Dr. J. N. Plumb, of this place, immediately set to work to relieve the sufferers. Dr. Johnston will accompany Engineer Green to Lincoln.

SATOLLE'S MISSION DISCUSSED.

Cardinal Vaughan Speaks of What it Mean to American Catholies. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME, Jan. 31.—[New York Herald Cable

Special to THE . BEE.] - Cardinals Vaughan and Logue and various other distinguished guests were entertained at the Amercan college in Rome tonight. plying to a toast, Mgr. O'Connell surprised many of his hearers by stating that the archbishop of Westminster had had a great deal to do with the movement which resulted in Satolli's appointment as papal delegate. Cardinal Vaughan admitted that he had had a share in the movement, believing the church had everything to gain from the presence of a papal representative in the United States.

"We English Catholics are interested in America, because, in a sense, we may be said to have created her," said Cardinal Vaughan. 'We regard your people as our children, and watch them with a mother's anxiety But the Catholics of America have not yet done all they ought for the faith. They have done nothing yet as compared with other nations to evangelize the earth. If they would willen their Catholic reputation, let them send missionaries out into the world to convert the heathen of Africa. They have a vast field for their Christian energy.

Hater asked Cardinal Vaughan what was his opinion concerning Satolli's appointment He replied it would make the Catholic church in the United States more homogeneous. The episcopacy might not like being subjected to the pope's representative at first, but in the long run they would see that his coming strengthened and united the church.

London Financial Review.

[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 31.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Consols closed firm at the advance of 1 per cent. Indian sterling was also from 36 to 14 per cent higher, and India rupee paper % per cent. Foreign government accurities close tolerable firm as regards interbourse stocks, i good tone being reported on continenta courses, but prices were not moved much Home railways were more or less depressed all day. The feature was a fall of from 1½ to 2½ per cent in Great Northern issues on disappointing dividend. This had a bad effect on other heavy lines. A decline of 1½ per cent has taken place in Great Western, 1 per cent in Northwestern, ½ per cent in Northwestern, ½ per cent in Midland, and one-fourth to one-half per cent in most others. Americans were rather freely bid for during the latter part of the afternoon. New York, sent better prices and a fair de-Home railways were more or less depresses for during the latter part of the afternoon. New York sent better prices and a fair degree of firmness proyailed. At the close Atchison meome bonds were one-half percent higher, Louisville & Nashville three-eighths percent, Central Pacific, Chicago & Milwaukee and Ponsylvania one-eighth percent, and the decline in others was reduced to mere fractions. Canadians followed suit by closing stroager, Canadian Pacific showing a rise of one-eighth percent, and Grand Trunk all but recovered its early decline. Mexicans leave of firm; first prefdecline. Mexicans leave off firm; first pref-erence advanced 1% per cent. Mexican sec-ond preference three-fourths per cent and Mexican ordinary one-fourth per cent. Ar-gentine lines were less strong. Money was in better demand. Shart loans were charged three-fourths to I per cent. The discount market was firmer; two and, three months' bills were quoted at 1% to 1% per cent.

PARLIAMENT IS IN SESSION

England's Lawmakers Resume Their Daties Under a New Administration.

DISCUSSION OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Lord Salisbury's Speech in Opposition to the Home Rule Proposition of the Gladstonian Government - Other Portions of the Message Opposed.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Parliament reassembled today. The queen's speech contained no points of special interest besides those out-

ined in the dispatches yesterday. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone took the oath as prime minister, and was followed by his colleagues.

In the House of Lords several new peers, including Lord Playfair, took the oath prescribed for new members of the house. The prince of Wales and his son, the duke of York, had seats on the cross bench. They remained through part of the debate in reply to the queen's speech. Lord Brassey moved the adoption of the address. His motion was seconded by Lord Thring. Both mover and seconder spoke in general terms in support of the government.

Lord Thring, many years before his clevation to the peerage, which was in 1869, held the position of parliamentary counsel, and in this capacity drafted bills of successive governments. In speaking in support of Lord Brassey's motion he made an effective allusion to the home rule bill of 1886, when he said he had prepared con amore and not as a mere official duty. Before receiving instructions from Gladstone regarding the measure he had arrived at an independent conclusion that home rule was the only remedy for the troubles in Ireland. Though an old man, he supposed he had been selected to support the address in reply to the queen's speech on account of his knowledge on the subject.

Lord Thring's remarks were greeted with cheers from the liberals.

Lord Salisbury's Opposition.

Lord Salisbury, who today appeared in opposition, passed a compliment on Lord Thring. So far as known, in the absence of official papers, the policy of the new ministry seemed to be founded on sound principles and seemed to be founded on sound principles and
to be executed with judgment and skill.
Events in Egypt rendered the difficulties
surrounding the British occupation more
hazardous. The government must postpone the withdrawal of British troops, but
this in nowise modifies the assurance that
had been given to foreign powers concerning
Egypt. Touching upon the question of home Egypt. Touching upon the question of hom rule for Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that the one object of the government in the past six months has been to get the support of a class of men who hitherto, no politicians in England could conciliate. The key note of the Irish policy of the gov-ernment was supposed to be the support of the criminal classes. The prothe support of the criminal classes. The provisions necessary to maintain the law had been repealed, though crime was not prevalent generally, yet in districts where it did prevail the hands of the law were paralyzed. [Conservative cheers] The prerogative of the crown had been used to shield murderers and release dynamiters. All the acts of the government caused the impression that it was much more in sympathy with 'crimina's than desirous of vindicating the law. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] The reference in the queen's speech to

home rule was the most peculiar sentence he public document. I seemed to indicate that the government's opinion of the whole Irish question with which Parliament had dealt was that it was right for one portion of the Irish to place their heel upon the neck of the Protestant ulation of Ireland

With regard to the other measures indicated in the queen's speech. Lord Salisbury declared that nobody believed that they will ever be undertaken. This is simply a peti-tion for the program adopted by the liberal conference at Newcastle.

Suffered from a Want of Confidence.

Lord Salisbury, alluding to the agricul-tural depression, said that agriculture suf-fered most from want of confidence. Politi-cal partisans now preached doctrines that were filling the minds of owners of capital with apprehension. There was no country in the world, Lord Salisbury added, where in the world, Lord Sansbury added, where property was now so insecure as in Great Britain in consequence of erroneous legislation. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"]

Then the earl of Kimberly, lord president of the council and secretary of state for India, arese to reply to Lord Salisbury, the

prelates who occupied the bishop's bench began to move out of the house, Hon. Most Rev. White Benson, archbishop of Canterbury, and Right Hon. and Most Rev. Dalrymple, McLagan, archbishop of York, leading the way. What zest the debate ever held vanished with Lord Salisate bury's invectives. The earl of Kimberly mildly remonstrated with Lord Salisbury bury's invectives. for accusing the government of having sympathy for the Irish criminal. He prom to introduce the home rule in the house as soon a passed the House of Commons When the promise was heard faint hughter rippled over the benches. The earl of Kimberly also promised that the home rule bill not be a milk and water measure The duke of Devonshire made a short speech concerning the delay of the govern-ment in giving the country information about the Gladstoman plan of home rule. Upon the motion of the marquis of Lon donderry the debate was adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the Evening Session Balfour Attacks the

New Government. LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The early evening was passed in the House of Commons in giving notices of motions. Notice that Mr. Gladstone would introduce his home rule bill on next Monday elicited prolonged liberal cheers. After the notice of the contingent conclusion of the debate the address, Colonel Nolan, Parnellite for North Galway, tried to raise a discussion of priestly Intimidation in Ireand by moving a suspension of the issue of the writ for South Meath, where Patrick Fullam, anti-Parnellite, was unseated recently. Upon Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that he

desired to expedite the business of the House as much as possible, Colonel Nolan agreed to postponement. At 10:30 o'clock George Lambert, liberal for the South Moulton division of Devon-shire, rose to make an address. He spoke

to empty benches, as did also Mark Beaufoy, liberal, for the Kennington division of Lam-beth, who seconded the motion.

When Balfour Appeared. The house filled like magic, however, when Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury in Lord Salisbury's cabinet and now leader of the unionist opposition, somewhat languidly, and amid a storm of opposition cheers, began in a succring tone a general criticism of the government. He congratulated the cabinet upon the abandonment of the policy to abandon Uganda—the policy which had been so fervently recommended by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, before he attained to his present office. In their Egyptian policy, Mr Balfour said, the ministers could rely upon the support of the opposition as long as they upheld British rights. He trusted the goverament would, at the earliest con-venience, let Parliament know the causes which led to the recent troubles in Cairo. Among the causes, undoubtedly, were the rash utterances made by the prime minister and the chief secretary for Ireland | less,

when they were in the opposition. Both were to blame for raising hopes which would certainly be productive of future difficulties. Mr. Balfour then denounced the Evicted Tenants commission as so unfairly consti-tuted that it was becapable of presenting a

trustworthy report.

As Mr. Balfour proceeded with a prolix statement of his objections to the government' policy, the interest of the house waned perceptibly. Toward the close of his speech he warmest again to his subject. He demanded that the home secretary should say whether or not the rejease of Egan and Callan, the Irish dynamiters, was a part of a policy of amnesty miters, was a part of a policy of amnesty intended to involve the release of all the Irish dynamiters, and he charged Mr. Morley, Irish scorectary, with having used the crown prerogative for political purposes.

· Mr. Gladstone's Reply.

Mr. Gladstone's Reply.

Mr. Gladstone was cheered loudly when he rose te answer Mr. Balfour. He had noticed, he said, that with the continued growth of legislative arrears, the eagerness of the country for vigorous legislation increased. He had decided to lose no time, therefore, in satisfying this eagerness. He would secure the appointment of a royal commission to inthe appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the Welsh land question. The suspensory bills would quicken, he believed, the activity of the churches of Wales and Scotland. He represended Mr. Balfour for assailing with inflammatory criticism a bill not yet introduced, and for doing his utmost to prejudice the minds of his followers against prejudice the minds of his followers against a plan of home rule of which he was still ignorant. Mr. Balfour had asked where there was an empire which had been strengthened by the adoption of local autonomy. Mr. Gladstone replied that, as Lord Salisbury had done some years ago, he would point to Austria-Hungary as an illustration applicable to the case of Great Britain and Ireland. He would also point to the British colonies, which sixty years ago was ruled from London, but demanded separation until self-government finally were granted. He would not reply to Mr. Balfour's invective against Mr. Morley's administration of Ireland except to say that the wise polley of clemency had been simultaneous with a great decrease of agrarian crime. Mr. Balfour's attack upon the evicted tenants commission, recoiled upon himself. Why ants commission, recoiled upon himself. Why did he not wait until the commission's pro-posals came before the house, when he could

urge his objections with greater force?

The mission to Uganda was necessary in order that an impartial and thorough inquiry be made into affairs there. The result of this inquiry would enable the government to arrive at a rational decision. who wished to wash their hands of Uganda forgot the charters and other obligations which they would thereby involve. He did not believe in his long par-liamentary career he had ever uttered words so rash and dangerous as were those uttered by Mr. Balfour concerning the difficulties in Egypt. These words had seemed to suggest that the government would lose no time in getting out of Egypt.

Contradicted by Balfour.

Mr Balfour rose and repudiated the harge that he had suggested the probabilcharge that he had suggested the probability of a hasty evacuation.

Upon resuming Mr. Gladstone said that the government had no time to consider the question of occupation, but merely the main tenance of order. The relations of the two governments had now been placed on a satisfactory footing and further trouble was not appealed. apprehended.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone reveated his

appeal to the house not to be moved by pre-mature denunciations of the home rule bill. He could understand the impatience of the members if they discovered any intention to delay the bill, but such did not exist. It surely would be better for all to wait and give the provisions of the bill their full, care-ful deliberation, perhaps, calm, impartial consideration After Mr. Gladstone's speech the house adjourned.

FRENCH PRESS LAWS.

Cause a Stormy Scene in the Chamber. Pants, Jan. 31 .- M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, introduced in the Chamber of Depu ties today a bill providing that the authors of unwarranted attacks upon savings banks be punished with imprisonment for a term

not longer than two years and not shorter than two months. M. Ricard, minister of finance, said in de fense of the bill that some such measure had become imperative in view of the immense harm done to perfectly sound institutions by Livolous newspaper articles. Not only had the savings banks been embarassed by these attacks, but also the national

credit had been weakened. Deputy de Casagnac replied that the government seemed to be going crazy on the subject of libel laws. The ministers should look nearer home if they wished to discover the rease of distrust among banks. Probably the newspaper articles decried by M. Ricard had not caused the withdrawal of a dozen accounts in Paris. The suspicions which had undermined public confidence centered upon the ministers, especially upon those former ministers who had squandered the money of the Panama Canal company. This statement evoked a tumuit. The re-

publican deputies protested; the royalists M. Flouquet shouted above the confusion hat he had been calumniated and the day of astice was approaching.

Deputy de Casagnac replied with violent gestures, but his words were lost in the up-M. Ribot deprecated attempts to spread M. Ribot deprecated attempts to spread the belief that the savings banks had suffered from a panic. The withdrawal of deposits, he said, had been small in view of the amount left with the banks and the strong efforts making daily to propagate general distrust. The people knew that behind the savings banks was the greatest of France granties the bations in the savings banks. behind the savings banks was the greatest of French guaranties, the national funds. The government felt no great anxiety, but at the same time could not tolerate the suggestions and slanders being published. Certain writers had suggested that war was imminent; others that the government was guilty of embezzlement. No other country in the world would bear the burden of such conscienceless falsehoods and there was conscienceless falsehoods and there was no reason why France should invite the perils which lay in them. [Prolonged cheers from the left and center.] If the deputies ould arm the government adequately the law, the plotters against the nation and the nation's credit would be crushed The bill was then passed by a vote of 326 to 56. The Chamber decided, by a vote of 335

to 50, that the speeches of M. Ribot and M. Ricard be placarded throughout France.

WRECKED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Many People Kilted in the Town of Zante by Falling Buildings. ATHENS, Jan. 31.—The Island of Zante was shaken early this morning by an earthquake In the town of Zante many houses were

night clothes into the street. The dome of the prison fell in and many prisoners were killed. The guard was loubled to prevent the prisoners from escaping and to suppress disorder consequent upon the panic among them. The walls of the prison, which had been sprung and cracked,

wrecked and the occupants ran in their

ere braced.
The hospital was shaken partly from its foundations, all the floors settled and the roof sank several feet. The attendants ran from the building and were induced with lifficulty half an hour later to return and elp remove the patients to another part of

Two hours later the town was shaken by repeated shocks, houses fell in all quarters and the prison became so unsafe that many oners were removed. The people in a c fled from their houses and crowded the market place. Scores of families left the town to camp in the fields on the outskirts. Many dead bodies have been found in the

rains and a hundred or more are reported to have been injured severely. It has been impossible to get further detalls. The government has sent out troop with provisions for the relief of the home

CAMERON'S HEAVY FAILURE

Fortune of a Hastings Man Wrecked by Loose Business Methods.

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS INVOLVED

Priends of the Ruined Merchant Fear the Victim Has Committed Saleide-Present Trouble Not a Surprise to Knowing Ones.

Hastings, Neb., Jan. 31.- Special Telegram to The Bee.]-Charles Cameron's creditors are coming to the front, and it it now estimated that his liabilities will amount to fully \$35,000. He has been regarded as being very shak, for a loag time, but the crash came only yesterday. His manner of doing business was peculiar.

Claims against him had usually to be sued on, and most frequently defaults were taken. Then he would get some friend to sign a suspension bond, and when his nine months of grace had passed would pay the judg-

A week ago it was rumored that he had failed, but that rumor was incorrect. Yesterday afternoon executions amounting to nearly \$2,500 were issued by the county judge and several thousand more issued by various justices were put into force, and the stock of dry goods levied on. A chattel mortgage of \$8,000, payable to the Exchange National bank, came in a little behind the executions, The Exchange National also holds a \$20,000 mortgage on the Cameron block of this city, due on January 1 last, subject to one of \$10,-000, payable to the Lombard Investment company, this mortgage being filed only last night. In addition, suits amounting to \$831.58 are now pending in the county court, and a judgment of \$1.544 was obtained in the district court on the 19th inst. The stock is worth \$8,000. Mr. Cameron is the oldest established mer-

chant in the city, and has served a number of terms on the city council.

Cameron's Friends Anxious.

Mr. Cameron's friends are feeling quite anxious on his behalf, as he has been miss-ing ever since his store was closed last night. At that time he went to the safe and after opening an empty pill box took a small package in his hand and went out the back door, saying to Deputy Sheriff R. A. Boyd, that he was going out to mail a letter. The next seen of him was a moment later when he seen of him was a moment later when he was met going north on Hastings avenue, a short distance from his store. As he did not return and did not go to his home? a search was instituted by the entire police force of the city, and by a large number of friends and neighbors. No trace of him was discovered. The B. & M. flyer to the east, and a freight to Red Cloud left about this time, and it is thought that he might have taken one of these trains, as he has a large number of friends in Lincoln and Red Cloud. He may have taken this step to Red Cloud. He may have taken this step to avoid public comment until the failure has somewhat dropped from the public mind, as

somewhat dropped from the public mind, as he was a very sensitive man.

By some it is believed that he has made away with himself and that the package he took from the safe contained poison. It is reported that he had threatened to commit suicide, and also that he sent a letter to his family informing them of his intention, but intimate friends deny thus.

A third theory is that he is somewhere in hiding about the city and perhaps is drowning his troubles in liquor. It is known that he had been drinking yesterday, and by many it is believed that he will turn up all

right in a few days.

WHO GETS THE PRISONER.

Three Sheriffs and Several Attorneys Claim Stobodny's Person. St. Paul, Neb., Jan. 31 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-This place was thrown into a fever today by the mysterious action of the sheriff in collecting a posse for an unknown cause. The Union Pacific depot was surounded this morning by a number of officers, whose duty could only be explained by the nswer that an important case was on hand, All was made clear when Joseph Slobodny of

urwell was brought in by Sheriff Cross of Banner county.

Some time since officers from Banner county failed to arrest Slobouny on account of their warrants being made out wrong, and on Sunday last they tried it again. Sheriff Cross, Attorney Fairfield, who keeps a hotel n Harrisburg, and an unknown called at Slobodny's house and with revolvers drawn compelled him to accompany them. They gave him no time to consult with his attorney, but hurried him in a carriage out of Garfield county. E. L. Hill, attorney at Burwell, learned of this and communicated with Attorneys Stone and Coffin of Ord, who immediately took action to prevent the prisoner from leaving this part of the state. The telegraph wires were kept hot and from every station word was sent to interested parties in St. Paul. Attorneys J. N. Paul and A. Kendall were retained to defeat the effort of the Banner county officials to get Slobodny out of the home circles. The Ban-ner county officers claim that the prisoner is wanted for swinding A. G. Barrhyde of Ashford, Neb., an innocent dealer in Oregon horses. They refused to give a copy of the warrant, to the prisoner's attorneys. Banner county berders on Wyoming and horse deals out there are based on Johnson county laws. The sheriff of Banner county presented his prisoner at 2 o'clock this afternoon and after a trial before Judge Norton, was placed under \$1,000 bonds. The only court scene worth mentioning was when Fairfield made his plea and abused our people. He was promptly called down by Attorneys Paul and Kendall, who reminded him of the Mitchell and

Ketchum affair. Joy Turned Into Mourning.

Holmgook, Neb., Jan. 31.-[Special to Тик BEE.] - The 15-year-old son of John Saunders, a farmer living north of here, went herding cesterday as usual. Not returning at night. a search was made and his dead body, in an entirely nude condition with the head partly kicked off, was found on the prairie tied by the arm to his horse. Mr. Saunders' daughter was to have been married last evening and instead of a wedding there will se a funeral. The 14 year-old son of John Saunders, who

his wrist. The pony became frightened, and ran away, dragging the boy to death.

lives twelve miles northwest of this place,

met a horrible death yesterday. He was herding cattle and tied the hitch rein around

Used a Pocket Handkerchief. Nonrolk, Neb., Jan. 31 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE |-Frederick Downower, a patient at the Hospital for the Insane, committed suicide last night by hanging himself to the corner post of his bed with a pocket handkerchief. He was committed to the hospital at this place for the fourth time last Saturday and arrived that evening in charge of the sheriff of Valley county. The coro-ner's jury rendered a vertilet in accordance with the above facts and exonerated the

* Commercial Traveler Shot MILFORD, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—J. H. Mason, a commer-

cial traveler representing the music firm of Lyon & Healey of Chicago, while out hunt-ing this afternoon in the timber on the Blue river, accidentally fell and his gun was dis-charged. A full charge of No. 5 shot passed through his left hand, making an ugly C W. Loomis Promoted.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 31 .- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |-Traveling Auditor Charles W. Loomis of the B. & M. with headquarters in this city, has been promoted to the station agency of the Burlington at this point, succeeding G. C. Barker, resigned. The new arrangement went into effect today.