SHE SWALLOWED A LIZARD,

The Prompt Arrival of a Doctor Saves the

Reptile's Life.

A DES MOINES WOMAN'S MISHAP.

An lowa Farmer Kills a Neighbor in

a Quarrel Over Cornstalks

-Two Desperate Bur-

glars Captured.

A Very Lively Drink.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 5 .- | Special Tele.

gram to the BEE. !-A lady residing in Seyas-

topol, a suburb of this city, went to the well

last evening after dark to draw a bucket of

water, which she did, and being thirsty drank

a dipperful at the well. In swallowing she

felt something unusual, but gave it no

thought and picking up her bucket she went

into the house. At the supper table she felt

a tickling sensation in her throat and com-

menced to wonder what it was she had swal-

owed while at the well. She told her hus-

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Speculation Rife at Paris as to DeLesseps' Mission to Berlin.

IS IT A DIPLOMATIC ONE?

War Believed to Be Certain Between Russia and Austria.

THE LATEST FRENCH FASHIONS.

Three Interesting Criminal Incidents Reported From the City of London.

A TERRIFIC MINE DISASTER.

One Hundred and Fifty Miners Lose Their Life in Belgium By an Explosion of Fire Damp-Other Foreign News.

Points From Paris. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, March 5 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE |-DeLesseps is again to the fore. The French object to his being sent to Berlin merely to convey to his friend M. Herbette, the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. To send this "grand old man" of France on such an errand is, as it were, sending an elephant to kill a fly. Nevertheless, M. Flourens the minister for foreign affairs, as well as all the French officers, with a solemnity suggestive of Edgar Poe's "Raven," declare that it is "only this and nothing more." 1 met M. DeLesseps the other evening at a soirce given by the Countess Kessler, where he seemed to keenly relish the charms of four deliciously pretty women in Louis Freiz costume as they danced the famous pavane with all its graceful and stately gyrations. Although still "evergreen," M. DeLesseps has aged perceptibly since his return from America. His eyes have lost part of their pristine fire, his legs toward midnight become a trifle shaky, but he steps about with his unparalleled vivacity and is as active [and energetic as ever. Every afternoon he rides through the bridle paths of the bois de Boulogne on his dark brown hunter at a brisk trot, preceded by his eight little children calloping along pell mell on their ponies like a swarm of Cossacks.

I asked M. DeLesseps whether the reports were true about his being interrupted with an important

DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO BERLIN. He said: "No; I would be very glad if you would emphatically deny that I have any other object in going to Berlin than to convey the insignia of the grand cordon of the

Legion of Honor to my friend M. Herbette.'

M. DeLesseps then quickly changed the conversation to Panama, and expressed the utmost confidence as to its successful completion. The fact is that it is firmly believed in France that war between Russla and Austria cannot be much longer averted in any event. Cool-headed men believe the spark has already been struck in Bulgaria, All the diplomatic efforts of both France and Germany are directed toward localizing this coming Austra and Rrussian war. If Germany should be drawn into this war public opinion i France, which is now distinctly peaceful, would become warlike and the French army would appear in Alsace-Lorraine with the swiftness of the fall of an avalanche. Consequently it is of vital importance to ascertain under what condition Germany would be able to keep herself aloof from the Austro-Russian campaign. Upon this point it is thought M. DeLesseps, although intrusted with no special mission, will have a tull and frank conversation with Prince Bismarck.

It is believed in Gaul circles here that Germany will remain neutral in the event, not probable according to military authority. of Austria defeating Russia; but if Russia defeats Austria and pushes her victories up to the walls of Vienna, that public opinion in Germany would compel her to draw the sword in defense of the German population of Austrio-Hungary. M. DeLesseps thoroughly personifies France, he is untrammelled by any official position, and a frank conversation between the "Grand Francais" and Prince Bismarck would be good for both France and Germany.

CRIME IN BAD WEATHER. Paris weather since the earthquake has been extraordinary. Every morning we have had a thick fog till about half past 10, then the sun comes out, and the day becomes bright, dry, clear and cold until half past 7 in the evening, when down comes the fog again, saturating everything with dampness During the past week we have had the usual pabulum of murders, robberies and suicides, varied with the terrible explosion of fire-damp at Saint Etienne. and above all the scandalous divorce trial of the Comte and Comtess E. de Molen, to which I can only barely allude, as it was redolent with details to which the pages of "Made moiselle Gerand, ma femme" are like milk

M. Mace, formerly chief of the police de tectives of Paris, has published a remarkable book called "Un Joli Monde," in which he describes in a style worthy of Eugene Sue or Gaborian, the vices of modern society. M. Mace takes us to the Chalen range, to the Persunette and to the Cararet in the rue de Cotte and reveals in all their naked horror the scenes of debauchery and crime of the nocianbules nyctaliples, of the dregs of the criminal classes of Paris. M. Mace devotes a long chapter to pickpockets. The police reports show that the average number of people of Paris who have their pocketbooks or watches stolen is over 500 a day. There are regularly established schools for learning the trade of pickpockets, and some of M. Mace's descriptions of youthful criminals recall the experiences ot Oliver Twist. "Un Joli Monde" reveals all the tricks and devices of Parsian pickpockets and confidence game men, on the principle that forewarned is forearmed, Americans coming abroad this spring will do well to read M. Mace's book.

THE LATEST FASHIONS. March sunshine has given a new impetus to the fancies of the Parisian medistes, and a coming revolution in ladies' head covering is impending. The high hat is decidedly doomed and toques are making their appearance in all kinds of pretty fancy straws, trimmed with velvet and with faille ribbon. with a wing placed at one side or else two quili feathers. The copate bonnet, with the side covered with large leaves instead of A pretty innovation is the bordering of the bonnet brim with small flowers, such as primroses, violets or very small rosebads. Tortoise shell pins are a good deal employed on black lace bonnets. Colored straws are exclusively shown for the present and are very stylish trimmed with

few high crowned Tyreolean hats that are still shown have a trimming in some cases passing over the crown in flat bias folds of velvet, with a large flower caughthere and there among the folds. This style of trimming is very picturesque, but has to be carefully managed in order to prevent a topheavy appearance. The newest colors of the season are a delicate shade of old pink, or dying rose, as it is poetically called, and a silver shade of green known as serpent green.

Two elegant dresses worn by hostesses at two recent receptions were made as follows: One was in crushed raspberry velvet, made with a long train and plain, full skirt, the beauty and richness of the material requiring no elaboration in making or trimming. The pointed corsage was high to the skirt and was shaded by a fichu in exquisite old point de lencon. The other toilet was worn by a young married lady. The corsage was in olive green and brocaded with roses in their natural hues, and bordered with a fringe in dark green jet. The skirt was composed of pekin, in very wide stripes of olive faille, and net looped over and under skirt of olive faille. A costume all in silver gray velvet, even to the bonnet, muff and jacket, was worn by a young lady visitor. It must be admitted, in fact, that some of the most effective of these afternoon dresses have been plain and rich velvet, very simply made, and with scarcely any trimming, the beauty of the material and the perfection of the fit of the dress forming the highest types of elegance. An original costume to be worn by a well known military man in Paris at a fancy dress ball is called image d'Epinal. It consists of white satin breeches and a cost upon which are printed in colors and in small square blocks fairy tales of all kinds. Epinal in the Vosges is famous for its children's picture books. Sheets of fairy tales are sold there to the multitude for the modest price of 1 cent each.

He Will Be Royally Received, [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
BERLIN, March 5.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Considerable amusement has been caused here by the efforts of international gossips to give a diplomatic meaning to M. DeLesseps' visit next week. There is, however, a marked disposition in court and political circles to make the visit an occasion for a notable display of friendship toward the French people as now arranged. M. DeLesseps will have a special reception on Wednesday at the palace. The usual Thursday night palace reception has been postponed, Thursday being a family anniversary. Preparations are now being made for the reception of M. De Lesseps on Thursday at the Ethnological museum by various learned societies of scientific men. On Friday and Saturday there will be probably state dinners in his honor at the Imperial palace and the French embassy. Throughout this stay M. De Lesseps will be treated almost as a royal visitor, so eager is Berlin to show its good will towards France. It is rumored toat this German trip was arranged in order to create a better feeling between Germany and France. Through the cordial manner in which M. DeLesseps will be received he will thus perhaps act as a peacemaker, but that he is charged with any special mission regarding Egypt is regarded as ridiculous. It is announced that the emperor will confer some decoration on the "grand Francais" during his stay.

PECULIAR CRIMES. Three Unusual Incidents Noted From London.

opyright 1887 by James Gordon, Bennett,1 LONDON, March 5 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Three interesting criminal incidents occurred here to-day. In the court reserved for grown cases, composed of all the judges, a decision was given in a peculiar case of larceny. The prisoner had made common metal discs which he dropped into an automatic eigarette pillar at a railway station instead of the necessary penny, and thereby obtained his smoking cheaply. This, at the trial, was held to be larceny, and the decision was upheld by the full court. The defense was that there was no felonious intentions, but that the act was committed as a joke. The chief justice said the legal effect was the same as if a false key had been used and the conservation of the property established a bad intent.

PECULIAR BIGAMY DECISION. An hour later in the central criminal court, man was convicted of bigamy although he believed his first wife dead when he married his second wife. The news of his first wife's death was, however, premature. She had rallied from a decided death struggle long enough to remain alive until two hours after the bigamous ceremony. The prisoner's marital haste cost him four months with hard

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY. About the same time that these cases were being dealt with at the East End, a daring highway robbery was occurring in the West End. The incident resembles that between Mrs. Dubary and the recently pardoned robber of New York. The scene is Westbourn Terrace, as fashionable and as populated as the upper part of Fifth avenue. Time, noon. The thoroughfare is crowded. The characters are Mrs. Russell Roberts, wife of the eminent barrister, and two members of the swell mob. She is carrying a gold card case in one hand and a small bag containing \$50 in the other hand, Suddenly one of the men seizes her and pins her against a garden railing, while the other man grabs her property. She clutches at it and screams. The passers by seem disinclined to interfere, and presently she loosens the grasp of her card case, thinking to satisfy the robbers. They take it and escape, she retaining the valuable box. She pursues them two blocks, raising a hue and cry, although burt and fatigued. Not a policeman was to be seen. All of which gives point to the recent criticism by the English press of the inefficiency of the London police in comparison with the statemen as to the New York police in the opening article of the March Harper, which the preseulogizes.

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

One Hundred and Fifty Men Lose Their Lives.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
BRUSSELS, March 5,—[New York Herald
Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A terrible explosion of fire damp occurred last night in a large mine at a depth of 520 yards, near Paturages, in the Boringe district, Beigium. I'wo hundred and fifty miners were down in the mine at the time. The shock was felt throughout an immense area. Rescuing parties have only brought to the surface so far three corpses, five men who were terwounded, and two who had ribly scratchless but who had insane, Obstacles of came birds' wings, is one of the latest novelties. | kinds prevent the rescuers from reaching the bottom of the pit. It is believed that 100 or 150 of the miners must have been killed. The scenes around the pit are terri-

fater reports say that several more corpse have been recovered and also a few survivers, who ran away biting their clothes so as not itself, such as ophelia lilac or dark purple men are still buried in the pit, and unfortustraw, pale blue on marine blue, nately they are in a position which cannot sixty-eight.

pink on wine colored straw, be reached. Engineers agree that they must all have died stifled. The total number of persons killed will thus be about 140. There is great sorrow prevailing among the people. A thick for adds to the horror of the scene. Women have put on violet caps, which constitutes widows' weeds in the Belgium mining districts. It is feared that this catastrophe will increase the irritation of the miners against society, as it will once more illustrate the terrible dangers miners run for a paltry pittance.

IRELAND'S NEW SECRETAY. How the News of His Appointment

Was Received at Dublin. [Copyright 1887 by Jermes Gorden Bennett.]
DUBLIN, March 5-[New York Heraid
Cable-Special to the BEE]-We have just received the intelligence that Lord Salisbury's nephew, Mr. A. J. Balfour, one of the four of the name in the house of commonstwo being tories and two Gladstone liberalshas taken the place of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Ealfour began with Lord Randolph Churchili as one of the fourth party. He is forty and a strong coercionist While writing this dispatch Lord Salisbury's dinner speech is arriving here over the wires, and what we have got shows to Ireland that the spirit which animated Lord North in the days of 1776 animates the English premier of to-day. It is definitely known here that when Publisher Smitn's "gag" adopted a double tory measure will come on the carpet. In the house of lords a bill will be introduced to reduce judicial rents for five years under the land act, and dealing with the question of emigration from overcrowded localities. In the commons a bill will be introduced forbidding an appeal against the resident magistrates and practically making these provost marshals by allowing them to arbitrarily commit to jail for six months with hard labor any person they convict of intimidation, boycotting or inciting to commission of those offenses. Practically this will suspend jury trial. As I close Lord Salisbury's bitter attack on Irish juries is being received. It is thought here that Hicks-Beach resigns not because of his eyesight, but because his colleagues are blind to Ireland's wrongs.

Mr. Potter May Object.
[Copy-ight 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
LONDON, March 5.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Mr. James Brown Potter is expected to arrive to-morrow at Southampton. There is a rumor at the American exchange and in some social circles that he is hastening to London to prevent his wife's professional appearance in England. Although a wife may hold and dispose of by will her own property, yet she cannot outside of this make a contract unless her husband's consent is given, and Mr. Potter may pre-

vent Mrs. Potter executing such a contract. But whether Mr. Potter is willing or not, Mrs. Potter is in no hurry to change her mind. This morning, with Mr. George her solicitor, she signed a contract for eight weeks to play the very character which yesterday she expressed a dislike to.

Russia Becoming Conciliatory.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett,] BRUSSELLS, March 5.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The semi-offictal Russian organ, the Nord Jnord, publishes an article showing a fresh and sudden evolution of Russian policy. The article states that Russia will continue to respect German interests so long as Germany respects Russia's. It is believed that the recent Russian threats toward Germany were only made to induce Prince Bismarck to give carte bra nche to the czar in Bulgaria, and the article published in the Nord is considered as indicating that Russia has succeeded.

The Etruria Breaks the Record. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] QUEENSTOWN, March 5.- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The Etruria arrived here at 27 minutes past 7 this evening, beating the record with six days, five hours, and eighteen minutes, although she was detained to-day from half past 2 to half past 4 p. m. off the coast by fog. In one twenty-four hours, she made 470 knots; on another day she made 462, and in two others 400. Her general average was 430

Army Debate to Begin on Monday. Berlin, March 5.-The reienstag will begin debate on the army bill Monday. There are 221 septennists and 176 opponents of the bill. This estimate supposes ninetyseven centrists will adhere to the triennate. but when the division is taken it is probable that through centrist-septennist votes and abstentions the government will obtain a majority of nearly 100. The leaders of the conservative and national liberal parties and of the reichsparte have exchanged views on accelerating the passage of the bill. It has been decided the passage of the bill. It has been decided to use the full strength of the majority to limit the discussion soiely to a plenary sitting and try to close the general debate in a single sitting. The committee proceedings will be merely formal. The bill therefore will be practically passed Monday. The septennate question being settled, interest will be directed towards the government's financial proposals. There are rumors that Bismarck, relying upon the unity of these septennist groups, is determined to renew the spirit bill and contemplates a to-bacco monopoly. Government circles have bacco monopoly. Government circles have not heard anything of these plans. Minis-terial organs mention a proposal under consideration imposing upon spirits a new excise duty amounting to 30 marks per hectelitre. They also state that sanction will be required before new distilleries may be established, though existing establishments are not to be interfered with.

Ireland's New Secretary.

LONDON, March 5,-It is officially an nounced this afternoon that Michael Hicks Beach has resigned the office of chief secretary for Ireland and toat Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of state for Scotland, has been appointed to succeed him. Hicks-Beach is suffering from a cataract, and his resignation is due to that cause. He will go to Berlin to be treated by a celebrated oculist in that city.

A New Grecian President. Athens, March 5.—The chamber of deputies has elected M. Angerinos president.

Arraigned For Wholesale Poisoning. Boston, March 5 .- Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson was to-day arraigned in the supreme judicial court at East Cambridge on indictments alleging that on June 20, 1885, she administered poison to Prince Arthur Freeman and caused his death; that August 1, 1881, she caused the death of Oliver Sleeper by poison; that July 11, 1882, she caused the death of her husband, Moses Robinson, by administering poison, and that July 1, 1886, she murdered by poison Thomas Arthur Freeman. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to all the indict-ments and was held for trial.

The Fire Record. NEW YORK, March 5 .- Fire was discovered

early this evening in the five story building, Nos. 27, 29 and S1 Rose street, owned by J. G Dreybus, who occupied the floor as a wheel-barrow factory. The first two numbers were completely gutted. The estimated loss is \$100,000.

Death of a Publisher. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5 .- Chi. rics J. Peterson, author, publisher and proprietor of

A GREAT PREACHER LAID LOW

Henry Ward Beecher Thought to Be on His Dying Bed.

A SUDDEN APOPLECTIC STROKE.

Eminent Doctors Called to Attend the Great Man Give the Family Little Hope That He Will Recover.

An Illustrious Divine Called.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has had a stroke of apoplexy and now lies unconscious. While noping that the attack may not prove fatal, grave fears are entertained by his family and intimate friends that his labors as a pastor in this world have ended. Beecher resides with his son, Colonel Henry Beecher, at the corner of Hicks and Clark streets in Brooklyn. A son who is in the west, another in San Francisco, and Mrs. Schofield, his daughter, have been telegraphed for. Colonel Beecher has also telegraphed for his son, who is in Yale college. Colonel Beecher and his brother, ex-Assistant District Attorney William C. Beecher, with his wife and Mrs. Beecher. were at the bedside of the great clergyman all day te-day. They were completely over-come with grief at his condition. He has always been in such good health and was apparently so hale for his age that they could hardly realize that he was lying there in such a helpless condition. His attack came on so gradually that his wife and son were unable to realize the full extent of his illness. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning Beecher swoke. He complained of being sick. His wife arose to get something for him to drink. He began to vomit freely and then lay back upon his pillow, apparently enhausted. It a short his pillow, apparently enhausted. It a short time he feil asleep. Mrs. Beecher concluded that he would feel better in a few hours. The first breakfast bell rang but did not awaken him. The second bell also passed unheeded. Mrs. Beecher had been up for some time and did not wish to disturb him. Becoming alarmed she made an attempt to arouse him, but could not do so. She called her son and daughter-in-law. They tried to rouse him. He tried to speak, but his voice was thick and articulation indistinct. Dr. W. S. Searle, the family physician, was called in. He pronounced Beecher quite ill but did not apprehend immediate canger. During the day Beecher seemed to improve, and hopes were entertained that he would rally. Medicine was given and every chance was noted. This morning he appeared to be worse, and it was decided to call Dr. W. A. Hammond, of New York, on consultation with Dr. Searle. Before noon Beecher lapsed into unconsclousness, and was in that condition when Dr. Hammond reached the house. Dr. Hammond pronounced him in a critical condition. He thought that as the patient was naturally a strong man he might rally. He assured the family that there was some hope. He left shortly after 2 o'clock. Colonel Beecher sald to-night that his father did not seem to suffer any pain, and when aroused seemed to recognize him and Mrs. Beecher. His articulation was too indistinct to be understood. Dr. Hammond was called in as an expert in brain troubles. The family, Colonel Beecher said, at hist thought the attack was biliousness. It was decided to issue hourly bulletins to inform anxious friends of Beeceer's condition.

At 8:45 to-night Dr. Searle said that the time he fell asleep. Mrs. Beecher concluded condition.
At 8:45 to-night Dr. Searle said that the

At 535 to-night pr. Searle said that the condition of Beecher was unchanged, but he was liable to die at any moment.

At 10 o'clock p, m,—Beecher is not expected to die before morning.

At 11 o'clock to-night Beecher was slightly better and appeared to be less drowsy. Rev. pr. Talmaze and all the prominent members of Beecher's church called at the house. the river and harbor and deficiency appropriation bills, which failed of enactment. The appropriations for the current fiscal year agbers of Beecher's church called at the house. Beecher, pointing to his head, indicated that he was suffering there most. Dr. Searle said that no more bulletins would be issued to-night unless Beecher was found to be dying. He did not think there would be any change before morning. At 11 o'clock the house was closed.

before morning. At 11 o'clock the house was closed.

To-morrow's World will have the following: The chances of Beecher's recovery are stated by Dr. William T. Searle, his family physician, in the following words: "He may live a day, he may live a week, and there is a bare possibility that he may survive the shock, but his full mental and bodily faculties can never be restored." Beecher's illness was altogether unexpected. He was in his usual good health up to last Thursday evening. He ate that night a supper consisting of half a dozen roast clams and spent the evening playing backgammon with Mrs. Beecher. He retired early and did not complain of feeling unwell. He, however, appeared restless after lying down, so much so that he attracted the attention of his wife. He told her he had been suffering with a severe plain of feeling unwell. He, however, appeared restless after lying down, so much so that he attracted the attention of his wife. He told her he had been suffering with a severe headache, an affliction to which he is a comparative stranger. He vomited profusely and said that he felt a little better. Shortly after he fell asleep and slept without a break until 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. He was not disturbed during this time, as it has been his habit for years to sleep in that manner when out of sorts. He was accustomed to say that sleep was one of his grandest remedies. Dr. Hutchinson was called by Mrs. Beecher. The doctor said to a reporter, "I reached the house at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and found Beecher sleeping. His appearance was quite natural, although I thought his face was dtawn somewhat to the risht side. The skin, especially of his extremities, was cool, but not cold. I easily aroused Mr. Beecher and he was perfectly conscious. I said to him: 'You've'; slept so long that your wife became worrled and sent for me.' 'Yes,' he responded, 'I have slept a good while. I have been dreaming. It was rather a pleasant sort of dream, too. You know I have always been a great dreamer.' 'And what was your dream?' I asked. 'I thought,' was the reply, 'that I had been made a duke and my wife a duchess. I dreamed we had a large amount of property invested in British consols, and I've been trying all night to figure out the income. You know, doctor, that arithmetic hos always been a great source of trouble to me.' 'I took my patient's mise. It was about eighty, and I thought was too full and too hard. He was lying on his back, and he moved all his limbs with apparent freedom. His symptoms were much the same as he has been accustomed to in attacks of indigestion and billiousness, and both myself and family concluded that nothing more serious was threatened. I prescribed appropriate remedies and left, not having been in the house more than half an hour. I called again, however, at 10 o'clock the same evening.

It was softer and somewhat reduced in frequency. I observed, however, that Beecher's articulation was thick, He seemed drowsy, but answered questions readily. He seemed, on the whole, better in the afternoon. I was, however, apprehensive that his condition was more serious than it appeared on the surface and when I left it was with the injunction that I be called at once if there was any change in the patients condition. Mr. Beecher's son William stald at the bedside with his mother till midnight and then retired. Beecher was on the alert all night long. The family did not see fit to call me till so octock this morning, and the moment I arrived I saw that there had been a decided change for the worse. There was partial paralysis of the entire left side, it being the most marked in the arm and hand. The grasp of the right hand was as vigorous as ever, but that of the left was almost imperceptible. The left leg was not as much paralyzed as the arm and the sensation both of the arm and the leg appeared perfect. Can you move your left arm? I asked Beecher. Oh, yes, he replied, I can. I touched my head with my hand. He tried to do so and found that he could not and it seemed to annoy him. All this time he was so to in a comalose condition he would reply, and then drop into a drowsy state. He was not in a comalose condition by any means. His nupils were contracted, but they responded well to the light. When asked to put out his tongne it was only partially produced, and that with evident difficulty. Has temperature was then 90 degrees above normal. His

PARDONS ACTED ON. The President Grants Several and Denies Only One.

WASHINGTON, March 5.- The president

pulse was 90, when it is usually from 70 to 75. His respiration was normal and much like that of a man asleep. His general action was like that of a man partially aroused from a deep slumber. He said his side still pained him; that there was a "boring" pain in the right of his head and his brain was sore. Frequently he carried his right hand involuntarily to his head as if it pained him. I pronounced his case one of apoplexy and sent for Prof W. A. Hammond, of New York. I took Mrs. Beecher and William aside and told them how serious the case was. They were incredulous at first, and thought it impossible, as the symptoms were so much like what they had been accustomed to in times past. Mrs. Beecher was overcome with grief when she fully realized the truth, but bore up bravely when encouraged by her son, Dr. Hammond arrived at 2 o'clock, it was then evident that Beecher was failing. His temperature was 1001-5 and his respirations were of a beculiar irregular character known as Cheyne-strokes respiration, indicating serious cerebral disease. The paralysis had increased and there was no power of grasp whatever left in the hand. By tickling the bottom of his foot we caused him to draw it up, producing a reflex motion, but otherwise the limb was helpless. He was still suffering from pain and managed to say so indistinctly. His articulation was more impaired than ever, and his extremities had become equally warm. His face at the time was very much flushed, and at no time was it pale. He moved his right arm and leg uneasily as if he were suffering pain. He remained on his back and made no attempt to roll over. From his whole condition at at that time it was the opinion of Dr. Hammond and myself that his condition was extremely serious. We therefore advised the family to notify all absent members. It is evident that the effusion of blood into the right hemisphere of the brain is still spreading. I was not surprised at Beecher's attack. I have known for three years past that he had incipient Bright's disease in a mild fo acted on a large number of pardon cases yesterday. Norman H. Camp, who was con-victed of embezzlement and sentenced in January, 1886, to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the territorial prison of Idaho, and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and stand com mitted until it shall be paid, the president granted a pardon in this case on the ground that there are grave doubts as to the guilt of the convict. A pardon was also granted in the case of He Ying and He Lung, who were convicted in the eastern district of Arkansas of violating internal revenue tax and sentenced to thirty days' confinement and to pay a fine of \$100. The president also granted a pardon in the case of J. W. Alden, convicted of violating the postal laws and sentenced September 16, 1886, to one year's imprisonment in the United States peni-tentiary at McNeill's Island, Washington territory. He endorsed the application: "Granted upon the ground that owing to the youth of the convict and the circumstances of the case, I am satisfied that the ends of justice will be as well subserved by the punishment aiready suffered and the prospects of the boy as well secured by the imprisonment of six months already suffered as if he were longer conlined in his place of imprisonment." Similar action was taken in the case of Joseph H. Evans, who was convicted of polygamy and unlawful colabitation and sentenced November 8, 1884, to three years and six months in the Utah penitentiary and to pay a line of \$250. The president endorsed this application as follows: "Granted. This convict is nearly seventy years old and was convicted of polygamy and unlawful colabitation. He has been imprisoned more than two years and his pardon is prayed for by his legal wife. Though he will not promise to obey the law against polygamy, yet I am determined that the hardship of his case shall not be cited to show that the government is inclined to be vindictive in its attempt to extirpate the practice of polygamy. Pardons were granted to the following: Alfred Rotherton, convicted of conspiracy to cast away a vessel of which he was master and sentenced May 3, 1889, to one year's imprisonment in the Baltimore jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000; James Gordon, violation of polygamy laws; Mrs. Malnina Knight, violation of internal revenue laws in Kentucky. A pardon was granted in the case of Oscar T. Baldwin, convicted of misappropriating bank funds and making false entries as cashier of the Mechanics Bank of Newark, N. J., and sentenced January 4, 1882, to lifteen years imprisonment. The president's endorsement was: "This convict has been totally relieved from imprisonment upon a writ of habeas corpus and the only effect of the pardon now is to restore him to his rights as a citizen. This I am entirely willing to do in view of his standing and respectability prior to his conviction and in the belief that society will not be injured by such restoration. The president declined to interfere in the case of Charles C. youth of the convict and the circumstances of the case, I am satisfied that the ends of Wrap up his feet in rags to keep them warm. He was troubled with a rushing of blood to his head."

For the last month or so Beecher has been busily engaged in writing the second volume of his life of Christ. He has been closely confined at his work, as he wished to finish it for publication in the early summer. He has not been away from his house since his return from Europe except to run up to Peekskill and his country seat for a day at a time. The close confinement wore on him. Mrs. Beecher tried to induce him to take exercise, but he refused. Beecher had frequent billous attacks. On Sunday last he preached two fremarkably vigorous sermons. On Tuesday he went to Peekskill and returned on Wednesday. He had a slight headache, but thought nothing of it. He worked all day on his book and went out in the evening with Mrs. Beecher. Thursday the two came over to New York together to bring furniture for the church parlor. After a day in the city they returned home. At supper he ate six roast clams and retired about 10 o'clock. Early Friday morning began his illness. Mrs. Beecher was at the bedside of her husband all day. Colonel Beecher visited the sick room to-night and was recognized by his father. A trained nurse has been engaged to take care of him. Much excitement was caused in Brooklyn by the announcement of Beecher's illness. Immense crowds gathered near the house and read the bulletins. All through the evening prominent citizens were calling and leaving cards at the door. A policeman was stationed in front of the house to keep the crowd away. Beecher is over seventy-rive years of age.

3 a. m.—No change in Mr. Beecher's conseventy-five years of age.

3 a. m.—No change in Mr. Beecher's condition. not bring my mind to granting a pardon in this case."

DEAD OR ALIVE. Gov. Torres Orders Lieut. Guitterez

APPROPRIATION AGGREGATE.

The Sum Set Apart By Congress For

Government Expenses.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The aggregate of

the appropriation bills passed by the Forty-

ninth congress is about \$250,000,000. The

total is exclusive of the sums appropriated by

gregate \$264,000,000, which amount would

have been equalled by the appropriations

voted by the last congress had the bills men-

tioned became laws. Some idea of the man-

ner in which the Forty-ninth congress wound

up its work may be found in the declaration

of a member of long experience that the

record revealed the fact that one-

quarter of the legislation of the session

had been enacted in the last few

legislatives days. An enrolling clerk of

twelve years' experience said that never in

that length of time had he witnessed the

haste exhibited in the last twenty-four hours of the congress which has just expired. Enough papers to fill a bushel basket, all of them presidential vetoes of house bills, lay in a pile on the floor of the clerk's office in the house winz of the capitol this morning. They number 101 in all.

Only four of the presidents nominations made during the session just closed were rejected by the senate, as follows: J. C. Matthews, of Albany, to be recorder of deeds.

jected by the senate, as follows: J. C. Matthews, of Albany, to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia; Chas. W. Irish,

of sadiana, to be surveyor general of Nevada: Charles E. Dalley, to be register of the land office at Tucson, Arizona: Oliver Shannon, to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte.

The Iron Mountain Flooded.

on the Iron Mountain railway that have cov

St. Louis, Mo., March 5 .- A Globe-Demo-

Surrendered by Force. Nogales, Ariz., March 5.—Governor Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, and staff, accom-panied by Colonel Arvinzu, arrived this morning from Hermosillo. Governor Torres, on learning the particulars of the affair of Thursday, censured the Mexican consul, Senor Labadie, in unmeasured terms for not delivering Lieutenant Guitterez, who led the soldiers in the attack on the Americans, to the American authorities immediately. Colonel Arvizu, in order to clear himself, Colonel Arvizu, in order to clear himself, stated to the governor that the Americans were in fault, whereupon the governor exclaimed: "The Americans are not in fault. They were not in Mexico lighting you. What business had your soldiers in the United States armed and fighting the United States authorities." Governor Torres is highly indignant at the action of the local Mexican authorities. Upon learning that Senor Vasques, chief of the Mexican police, had been removed for refusing to take a hand against the Americans, he immediately reinstated him. He was ordered to take a force of men to secure Lieutenant Guiterez. force of men to secure Lieutenant Gutterez and turn him over to the United States au-thorities. The chief thereupon dispatched ten men on horseback fully armed to scour the country and bring Gutterez dead or alive. This, it is believed, will prevent further

NEW YORK STOCKS. Cotton Seed Oil Creates a Sensation

in the Market.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- | Special Tele-

gram to the BEE. j-Cotton seed oil furnished

a sensation in the stock market to-day. It

was reported that Armour had made a com-

New Brunswick railways the past three weeks has not been known for ten years. On the New Brunswick railway between Gibson, Woodstock and Great Falls miles of track have been buried under seven feet of

Strikers' Places Filled.

PITTSBUEG, March 5.—The places of the strikers on the Mount Pleasant brauch of the Baltimore & Ohlo railroad have been filled.

A Tax-Payer's Complaint.

the BEE-As a taxpayer I would call the attention of the board of Public Works to the

condition in which Saunders street was left,

by the party who had the grading contract

last fall, as it is only at the risk of breaking a spring that one dare drive on it in a ve-hicle. The report is circulated that the street hicle. The report is circulated that the street is to remain in its present impassible condi-

is to remain in the tion all summer.

As the time is now at hand when the grading can be finished. I trust the board of Public Works will see that but attended to Public Works will see that but attended to

Омана. March 5, 1887.—To the editor of

North Platte.

The following are some of the nominations which remained unacted upon and therefore died when the session ended: Israel Green, of Indiana, agent at Sisseton, Dakota; J. R. Whiteside, register of land office at Deadwood, Dak. Postmasters: G. W. Levis, Black River Falls, Wis.; S. Brown, sr., Ravenswood, Ill.; E. G. Gardner, Rochelle, Ill.; J. H. Johnson, Woodstock, Ill.; W. T. Kirk, Atlanta, Ill.; S. P. Tufts, Centralia, Ill.; W. F. White, Barry, Ill.; Richard Burke, Keokuk, Ia.; J. P. Carleton, Iowa Falls, Ia. promise with this company and that his scheme to form a rival company and build mills throughout the south would be abandoned. Armour was said to have been a large buyer of cotton seed oil yesternay This morning it opened at 49 and quickly sold up 414 per cent, being by far the more active security dealt in. The rest of the market was rather dull and heavy, and when the bank statement, showing a decrease of \$2,304,000 in the reserve, was published, there crat special from Desoto, Mo., tells of floods was selling enough to break prices about 14 per cent. The continued decrease in the bank reserve has begun to excite apprehension of tight money. The heaviest operators, however, were all talking bullish, and the point was made that the selling of stock was now almost entirely short accounts. S. V. White was a quiet buyer of New England and Lackawanna. There were some bear points on coal stocks, but no decided break in prices. Reports from railroads throughout the country were generally of a very bullish tenor. The earnings were represented to be large and business heavy enough to tax the facilities for transportation. At noon the whole market was steady at about opening prices. Sales to noon were \$5,000 snares. Western Union was advanced to 76 on a report that Gould had bought a controlling interest in the Baltimore & Ohio Telezraph company. There was some selling of stocks on political troubles abroad and as buyers were not plentiful a fractional decline was recorded. Later, however, the market railied and the per cent. The continued decrease in the bank ered the tracks near that point. The south-bound Texas express ran off the track. Nothing definite is yet known. All trains are held here. The Cotton Seed Oil Move.
CHICAGO, March 5.—The statement was
printed yesterday and to-day to the effect that Armour & Co. had effected a compromise with the other Cotton Seed Oil Trust company and had abandoned the plan to con-struct opposition factories throughout the south. A representative of Amour & Co.

to-night declared there was no truth whatever in the statement and that the new works would be built in the various southern cities as first announced. Crooked Whisky Men Arrested. CHICAGO, March 5,-John Hill, William Tolan and Christ Worth, employes in the Later, however, the market rallied and the close was fairly steady at about top prices. The total sales were about 175,000 sharel. Heavy Snow Blockades. Boston, March 5.-A special from St. John, N. B., to the Herald says; Such a universal blockade as has taken place on the

lowed while at the well. She told her husband of the occurrence and he immediately put out for a doctor, who soon arrived, heard the story and concluded she had swallowed some water animal, probably a leech or snall. He administered a powerful emetic and the lady vomited up a live lizard about one and a half inches long. She was not really frightened until she saw the long-tailed creature with its head roared in the air paddling about in the wash bowl, when she fainted. Iowa Supreme Court Decisions. DES MOINES, Ia., March 5.—|Specia! Tele-

> dered the following decisions here to-day: L. E. Russell, appellant, vs Cedar Rapids Insurance company, Humboldt circuit, Reversed . John P. Kirk vs Charles Litterst, appellant, Cass district. Affirmed. Sullivan Savings institution vs John Cope-land and A. R. Brewer, appellants, Fremont

gram to the BEE. |-The supreme court ren-

circuit. Affirmed.

Mary A. Armstrong vs Incorporated Town of Ackley, appellants, Hardin district. Reversed.
John A. McFarland, appellant, vs. Belinds.
Eliot, et al, Boone circuit. Affirmed.
Harriet E. Atwood. appellant, vs. 1. R.
Brown and others, Monroe circuit. Af-

Brown and others, Monroe circuit. Affirmed.

Elkenberry & Co. vs.J. A. Edwards, appellant, Appanoose district. Affirmed.

J. F. King, appellant, vs I. J. Williams, Page district. Affirmed.

Burdett, Smith & Co., appellants, vs W. A. Woodworth & Co., et al., and Michigan Storage company, appellant, vs same, Page circuit. Affirmed.

State ex rel, etc., vs A. H. Botkin, appellant, Polk district. Proceeding by habeas corpus, F. J. Revnolds being plaintiff. Reversed. Reynolds was convicted of being found in a disorderly house. This reverses the decision of the lower court that the law prohibiting persons from being found in disorderly houses was void because it put upon the defendant the burden of proving that he was there for a lawful purpose.

was there for a lawful purpose.

State vs Robert Stewart, appellant, six cases under same title, Appanoose district.

Affirmed.
Affic M. Stahl vs Alex Brown, administrator, and others, appellants, Jasper circuit.

A Miner Horribly Injured. DES MOINES, Ia., March 5 .- (Special Telegram to the BEE.]—August Swanson, a miner working in Redhead's mine, was ter-ribly injured this noon by a blast. He was working in one of the rooms and asked one of the other miners if he intended to make a blast. Receiving a negative answer, he continued his digging, when suddenly a dis-charge came and the fragments of the coal struck Swanson, breaking his arm and fract-uring one of his limbs, which was cut by a sharp piece, making a slash from the hip to the knee. The patrol wagon and city physi-cian were summoned and the man was taken to his home, 619 East Second street. Swan-son is twenty-live years old and unmarried. His injuries are serious, but whether they are fatal cannot be determined. It is thought be is injured internally.

he is injured internally.

A Fatal Quarrel. DES MOINES, 1a., March 5,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-John McKenzie shot John Riggs in Washington township, Adams county, to-day, the ball entering the left eve and coming out back of the head, inflicting a fatal wound. Both are old and well known farmers. The difficulty arose from a quarrel over thirty acres of corn stalks on the farm of Riggs, half of which had been raised by McKenzie. The latter claims that the shoot-ing was done in self-defense, but Riggs' friends charge it upon McKenzie as a cold blooded murder.

blooded murder. Two Burglars Captured. DES MOINES, Ia., March 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The two burglars who

raided the depot at Flaglers, Union county, a few nights ago, were captured at Percy. near this city, with the stolen goods in their possession. They were taken to Flaglers yesterday, plead guilty and will be lodged in jail at Sigourney this evening. From certain bank papers found on their persons it looks as if they had been engaged in some big rob-bery in Illinois.

Child Murderers Held. MONTEZUMA, la., March 5.- | Special Telegram to the BEE]-The grand jury to-day returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against Andrew Brown and Chlos Robinson, the colored people who are charged with having whipped a child to death a few weeks ago. Great interest is manifested in the result, as several organizations of colored people are taking up the defense and many in the community feel like handing the case over to Judge Lynch. over to Judge Lynch.

Arrested For Stallion Smuggling. CHICAGO, March 5 .- Last night at Cromwell, Ind., treasury officers from Chicago seized twelve blooded stallions and arrested three prominent farmers for smuggling. The principal delinquent. A. Fanson, of Toronto, Ont., escaped. The three farmers have been taken to Indianapolis for examination.

Indiana's Legislative Plight.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5,-The session of the legislature is practically ended. It expires on Monday by limitation. Representative Robinson appeared before the Turple investigation committee to-day and denied that he had ever received or been offered any money, property or other consideration for his vote for senator, and that he had ever been approached with any proposition of any kind. He asked that Representative Bertram might be called to testify, having heard that Bertram had said that he had been offered \$3,000 to vote for Harrison. The committee adjourned without calling Bertram.

Retirement of Judge Treat. St. Louis, March 5.-Judge Samuel Treat retired at noon to-day from the bench of the United States district court of the eastern district of Missouri after thirty years of judicial service. Judge Amos M. Thayer, of this city, recently appointed to the position, succeeds the retiring judge, and was sworn into office by Judge Brewer, of the United States circuit court.

Held For Manslaughter.

WALKERTON, Ont., March 5 .- The preliminary trial of James Keeps and Henry Raymond, of Port Elgin, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Richard R. Webster, the Chicago millionaire, was com-pleted here to-day. The magistrate held that Webster's death was accelerated by their negical and they were committed for trial.

Fire at Atchison. ATCHISON, Kan., March 5.—Fire to the wholesale house of of A. B. Simmons to-