THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1885. NO 256

ONLY A PLAY

Gladstone's Defeat an End Attained by His Own Efforts.

The Cabinet Split with Dissension Preferred to Stand Aside.

Victoria Reported to Have Asked the Grand Old Man to Stay—Cabinet Making.

GLADSTONE'S COUP D'ETAT.

PLEASED WITH HIS EFFORTS.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Mr. Smalley cables to the Tribune from London saying: "There is evidence that the defeat of the government on Monday was pre-arranged, but there is abundant evidence that the efforts to avert it were slight, and the satisfaction of the ministers, when it was accomplished, was intense. Till near midnight on Monday the liberals expected a small majority on the budget. Tory whips had made extraordinary efforts to get their men up but only when they discovered the number of liberal absentees did the victory seem possible.

"Two facts are decisive as to the attitude of the ministry. They were warned at midnight that defeat was probable and urged to move an adjournment of the debate but refused, though both Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gladstone declared the question to be one of life or death. Once beaten, the ministers of all sections of the cabinet made no secret of their delight at the defeat and the decision at Tuesday's meeting that the cabinet should re- unanimous. The budget was hardly more than a pretext for what happened. It was an unpopular budget, but it could have been carried if the miuistry or party had been united on other questions.

"Nor, but for the other troubles, would the mere necessity for re-arranging the duties on beer and spirits have caused the collapse. Many liberals staid away from disgust at the condition of affairs abroad, but the final reason for the events of Monday night and the resignation of the cabinet on Tuesday was the probability that the ministry would go to pieces on the crimes act. Gladstone, in announcing his resignation to the queen, based it on the budget. The queen, not deeming the accession of her friends, the tories, now opportune in their interest telegraphed him urging his withdrawal of the resignation. Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be useless to witndraw it as nothing would induce some of his colleagues to resume office. It would be impossible to form a ministry without them capable of commanding a majority of the commons. The queen thereupon sent for the Marquis of Salisbury. His friends say he is reluctant to take the office as he considers the ultimate effect of an immediate accession of the tories to office as likely to be disastrous. He will, however, attempt to form a cabinet.

"The numerous lists of the incoming ministry in circulation are all pure guess-work. Continental critics discuss the situation in terms of bewilderment. Statesmen abroad would regard Lord Salisbury's accession as a signal for the dissolution of the present European concert against England if they believed his ministry likely to be permanent. Rufsia is thoroughly alarmed and Russian agents now admit the mistake of protracting negotiattons on minor points. The whole question may now be reopened though it is understood Salisbury intends to surprise the country by a policy of prudence. The liberal ministers, in spite of these many formidable obstacles, persist in regarding the formation of a Salisbury cabinet as certain and all are packing up, beginning with Gladstone, who has already taken a house at Richmond terrace. The whole of next week will likely be consumed with cabinet making."

GLADSTONE'S FAREWELL.

HE RETIRES AMID THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.

Special Telegram to the Bee.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Sun's special cablegram from London, says:

The scenes in the house of commons last night when Mr. Gladstone announced the retirement of his ministry were the most extraordinary that have been witnessed in St. Stephens Hall for many years. The attendance and excitement have not been equalled for generations. Every foot of sitting and standing room was crowded and some of the members suddenly developed arboreal traits that would have delighted Darwin, climbing into high places, like boys, swarming upon lamp posts to witness the street shows. The crowds in the house overflowed into the palace yard and the whole of the Westminster district was filled with excited groups of men of all parties, who cheered or hooted every notable member according to his politics. Cheering reached the climax when Gladstone made his appearance in the house. Not a few of the conservative members joined in the applause, being apparently carried away by the infectious enthusiasm of the moment, and the visitors seemed to be Gladstonian to a man. The applause seemed very grateful to the retiring premier and he deliberately nursued it by standing in his place and bowing to right and left, as the greater volume of sounds seemed to come from this or that direction. When he spoke at last it was to make the announcement plainly and unequivocally that the queen had telegraphed her acceptance of his resignation and of those of his colleagues in the cabinet. The premier was pale and hoarse, but he spoke firmly and with a more cheerful air than he has had at any time since Monday. His friends say that he is feeling remarkably well; that the ending of the suspense by the queen's acceptance of his resignation has had a wonderfully salutary effect, and that after a short rest at Hawarden castle he will rejoin his wonderful ability as a leader of the opposition.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

ISSUES IN THE OLD WORLD.

LONDON, June 13.—The queen, it is said, is delighted over Gladstone's downfall. The Parnellites, who accomplished his overthrow, are going to encounter the hardest times they have ever had. The marquis of Salisbury everybody begins to see, lacks self-confidence. He has been bold, but never far-sighted as a leader of the opposition, but the very moment the Gladstone ministry resigned, Marquis Salisbury became a supplicant for public help and vowed he would not take power unless the liberals "gave his governmens a show." Gladstone never asked a "show" from anybody.

VICTORIA HAPPY IN THE DOWNFALL.

The queen could not conceal her satisfaction over the change of politics. She never liked Gladstone. He was too superior to her. Etiquette could not flatter him and he was impatient as a state servant of the throne. Her majesty was so elated over the prospect of again having a tory and aristocrat at the head of affairs that she telegraphed her acceptance of Gladstone's resignation and by wire summoned the Marquis of Salisbury to Balmoral to assume the trust of forming a new government.

SALISBURY'S PLANS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

It is understood the Marquis of Salisbury will refrain from the work of forming a new cabinet until he has held a conference with all conservative leaders. Singular as it may appear to foreigners, the chief political interest of England just now does not seem to be in the constitution of the new ministry but principally in the foreign policy, and secondly in the Irish policy of the conservative government.

PARNELL'S PERIL.

Parnell must certainly have the measure of his ambition nearly filled. He has succeeded in making the affairs of Ireland the most important subject for British interest after English foreign affairs. When the Irish members on Monday night threw their votes with the tories and wrought the ruin of the ministry, that gave to Ireland disestablishment and the land act, they jumped upon their seats hurrahed. They were then certain that the tories, lifted into power by Irish help, would at once "Parnellize" the government, but the tories having recovered from their first excitement, appear to attribute Gladstone's defeat not to his harshness toward Ireland, but to the loss of the liberal votes drawn from him by disgust at his submission to "Irish bulldozing." Now "this disgusted liberal vote" is far larger than the home rule vote. The tories know that they are wise in their duty and generation. They are playing for the larger vote and the Irish are going to get left. The conservative party is largely controlled by the prevalent opinion of tory clubs. The Carleton and other leading tory clubs all favor the opinion advocated by Earl Spencer, Irish viceroy; that there is an absolute necessity for a continuance of the coercion policy in Ireland. On this point the tories and a majority of the liberals will agree, and on it they may combine against the radicals and Parnellites. If they do the home rulers will be in such a pitable minority that their voice will count for nothing in parliament, and a long lease of life will be secured for the present mode of English rule in Ireland.

SALSBURY'S IRISH POLICY.

It is not believed that the marquis of Salisbury will seek assistance from any of Gladstone's ministers. In forming his policy toward Ireland his plan will be to split the liberal party completely by proposing a measure of coercion, based on Earl Spencer's reports—a measure the same as the Marquis of Hartington, Gladstone's war minister, and a majority of Gladstone's cabinet insisted on continuing in spite of the opposition of Dilke, Chamberlain, and Trevelyn. Such a line of Irish policy would be most certain to lead to at least a temporary coalition between the moderate liberals and the tories against the radicals and Parnellites, and give the new government a tremendous majority."

WHAT CAN IRELAND ATTEMPT?

It would be hard to guess what would become of the Irish home rule under a government whose very start was based on a determination to maintain coercion in Ireland.

NORTHCOTE REGINS TO SCHEME.

Sir Stafford Nortcote, the tory leader in commons, has already been in consultation with the Irish executive officials concerning the real status of affairs in Ireland, and it is understood that nearly every one of these gentlemen has stated that no English government could afford to be responsible for the government of Ireland during the coming winter without a continuance of the Irish crimes act. Sir Stafford can easily acquire testimony that will bolster up his intentions toward Ireland.

CHURCHILL, IRELAND'S ONLY HELP.

Lord Raudolph Churchill, it may be safely stated, is the only one of the men likely to form the conservative cabinet who is at all likely to advocate the abolition of coercion. His influence will be far less with his party when it is in power than it appeared to be when he was an opposition leader in commons.

AS VIEWED AT BALMORAL.

Telegrams from Balmoral indicate in conferences which have taken place between the queen and the marquis of Salisbury that her majesty has shown that she is concerned most about the foreign policy of her government. In court circles there is no longer any concealment of rejoicing over the fall of the liberal government. Gladstone court officials now admit he was never in harmonv with the queen on any subject, and her majesty and premier disagreed bitterly in all their discourses about England's foreign affairs. Gladstone, it is said, rarely consulted the queen or informed her of the designs of his government.

WHAT VICTORIA FAVORS.

In well informed court circles it is thought the queen strongly favors the renewal of the Soudan campaign, the retention of Egypt, the settlement of the Anglo-Russian disputes on the basis of the Granville-Griers agreement, a renewal of the alliance with Germany an entente with Turkey and no special cultivation of an entente with France. A policy embracing all these principles has all along been approved by all the parliament officials in the British foreign office, amongst whom the Gladstone regime had become intensely disliked.

GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC.

Gladstone's intimation of a determination to retire from public life has for the present utterly disorganized the liberal arrangements for the coming electoral struggle. A desperate effort has been made to secure from him a number of engagements to make campaign speeches during the ensuing election. The only engagement admitted by Gladstone is one for Midlothian. In a recent letter declining a request for a speech the premier states that he has given a verbal promise to his political agents in Midlothean that he will not retire without addressing that (his present) constituency.

THE LIBERALS IN TROUBLE.

Liberal election agents generally report great difficulty in obtaining candidates to contest seats in all precincts on the liberal platform. Radical candidates are, however, reported to be plenty. The Birmingham liberal caucus has adopted in its programme for the campaign the proposals by the recent miners parliamentary conference. The proposals call for reformation of the house of lords by the exclusion of bishops from seats, and by a specific limit to the power of peers to delay or prevent necessary legislation.

RICHNESS OF CAPE COLONY.

Earl Derby, colonial minister in the cabinet of Gladstone, in an official communication to the government of Cape Colony, has intimated his approval of the action of Gen. Sir Charles Warren in the annexation of Bechuanas. The expansion of the Cape Colony incites interest in England, and is subordinate only to the resignation of the Gladstone cabinet, and this interest is made even greater by the glowing description being published of the capacities and possibilities of the new territory. The London Times, in an article describing Bechuanas, says: "In territorial extent it is much greater than Spain. It is well proportioned with wood, contains the best pasture land in South Africa, and will grow everything," says enthusiastic writers, from wheat to oranges and the finest grapes, it will furnish besides many thousands of farms for settlers.

The Spectator is alarmed apparently at the possible outcome of this annexation of territory and comments at some length upon the subject says: "In same week England assumes a protectorate over the lower Niger and annexed the vast province of Bechuanas. Can anything be said now about the rapacity of Germany in wanting the territory of the sultan of Nitu, or of France in claiming the Congo country. The government of the Transyaal republic is incensed at the annexation of Bechuanas to Cape Colony and will seek an alliance with the tribes in Maschuana, the land just north of Bechuanas land, and will try to ferment war with England in the hope that Bechuanas may be reclaimed to the Transyaal territory.

SALISBURY ACCEPTS THE OFFICE.

LONDON, June 14.—The Marquis of Salisbury spent Sunday at Hatfield. Upon his arrival at London to-day he will at once proceed to form a ministry. He has decided to form a conservative ministry and is in active negotiations with Sir Stafford Northcote, the duke of Richmond, and Lord Rowland. Mr. Rowland was a member of parliament for Lincolnshire and Mr. Edward Stanhope a member of parliament for Mid-Lincolnshire. Lord Salisbury will come to London to-morrow, when the consultation of the leading members of the conservative party will be held.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A TRAIN BREAKS DOWN.

DUBLIN, June 13.—A dispatch from Mallow states that a passenger train going at a high rate of speed broke down to-day between Mallow and Tralee. No farther positive information has been received, but it is rumored several persons were killed and many wounded.

AT GRANT'S BED SIDE

Incidents of the Illness Illustrati ofve the General's Character.

Doctor's bills that Run Far Up Into the Thousands.

The General's Confidence in His Physicians Excused with a Comparision—Precautions.

THE STRICKEN HERO.

INCIDENTS OF HIS BEDSIDE.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Throughout his illness Gen. Grant has exhibited those traits of character for which he has been noted. He has been patient, plucky, strong in pain, and even true to his many incidents. Dr. Douglas, who has been very faithful to the general to great detriment of his practice, has slept every night in the house, and does so even now, although there is no sign of immediate danger to his patient. This case, however, is one of those on which a change for the worse, and even death, might come without warning and it is important for him to have some one at hand who has experience and ability. The general has perfect confidence in his physicians and is as passive in their hands as a child. He takes great interest in the pathology of his disease and discusses it freely. Dr. Douglas, the active physician in charge, is at the house every day. His attention is not solely of a professional kind, for he has formed a real affection for his patient which is entirely reciprocated. He treats the general with distinguished consideration and is extremely careful of his feelings. Notwithstanding this, the general is convinced that he will never get well. Col. Grant knows it likewise. Since the late favorable change in her husband's condition Mrs. Grant entertains hope of his full restoration to health. The general himself said, on the night of his great trial, "let me die," but since he has grown stronger he longs for his health, although wearily shaking his head when asked about his recovery.

It is recounted that once during his illness the general imagined himself in command of his old army again. He arose, stood up and looked back as if his men were behind him. He raised his hand as if it bore a sword: "Come, now, forward march. Steady!" At that moment he sank back upon his bed as if in great pain, put his hand quickly to his face and exclaimed, "I have been struck on on the cheek by a shell."

When the press was charging the physicians with having made a wrong diagnosis the general never wavered in his confidence in their skill. He said, "the greatest battle I ever won I was placed under arrest for. It was at Fort Donalson."

When the celebrated eastern bulletin was received in which the general said. "I wish to be at peace with every man," a scene occurred which shows how little he cares for adulation. The general dictated the bulletin and every word was his own. Gen. Badeau was present and when the last word was written he reached forward, threw his arms around the old hero and exclaimed, "Dear, dear, general," and kissed him twice. Throughout the general remained unmoved. He looked neither to the right nor to the left and uttered not h word. Preylous to this Gen. Badean was sitting on the stairs with his face in his hands and crying bitterly. "Why, what's the matter, general?" asked one who passed him. Babeau burst out crying and between his sobs said: "O don't call me general. There is but one general and he is dying."

There are two stories current in regard to the heavy medical bills which are being incurred by General Grant. Four very costly physicians have been employed almost continuously during the last six months. A careful estimate of the aggregate of the four accounts gives $40,000 as the sum, which judging by the quality and the quantity of the work done by the four doctors must have been demanded at the beginning of the present month. Dr. Douglas now lives in the house, neglecting his other practice altogether, and Drs. Sands, Shrady and Barker have averaged a call per day, counting in the days which they have devoted entirely to this case. All are specialists, accustomed to large fees. The suggestion that they are content to accept the incidental advertising in lieu of cash remuneration is not tenable because the job has not on the whole made a good reputation for the two whose status could not be raised by connection with a celebrated person. One story is that George W. Childs has paid the bills. He was here about the 1st of June and was a visitor at the Grant house. His intimacy with the general is well-known and his liberality is proverbial. Childs has since declined to state whether he met any or all of the medical expenses.

The second explanation is that the physicians have taken in payment orders on Webster and company, the firm which is to publish Grant's book. The income from that source is bound to be large. Mark Twain, a member of Webster & Co., says that he does not personally know of any such arrangement. But that his assent or that of his partner would not be essential. It is certain that the general's present resources yield only $27,000 a year, which would barely cover the ordinary expenses of his household, leaving nothing for such immense doctor bills as must have been now rendered.

The reason why Dr. Douglass is kept on guard night and day is the patient's expectation that he will eventually choke to death and he wishes to have expert help at hand. While he sleeps sitting in a chair, unable to lie down for an hour, Dr. Douglas occupies a bed in an adjoining room with a bell so hung that a pull by a cord at Grant's hand will awaken him. This precaution is in addition to the watching of an attendant.

NEW YORK, June 13—After Doctors Douglas, Shrady and Sands had held their usual Sunday consultation at General Grant's house to-day Dr. Douglas said that the general had suffered some little disturbance during last night, the cause of which was attributed to eating some asparagus but that he slept with little break from 1 a. m. to 5 a. m. and was not suffering to-day, though feeling the heat. Dr. Shrady said that the swelling on the outside of the throat had increased, and had affected the patient's voice. Col. Fred Grant, after the consultation, said that his father had a bad night, that the general was growing weaker, and that his condition now seems to be one of increasing indebility without pain. The colonel added that if possible the general would be removed from the city on Tuesday next, one week earlier than before intended.

GEN. GRANT'S TROPHIES.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT SELECTING A PLACE FOR THEIR EXHIBITION.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

WASAINGTON, June 14.—The question of what shall be done with the Grant trophies is bothering Secretary Endicott. The breeches and semi buttonless vest of George Washington, together with his camp utensils, tent rocking chair and crockery, are now permanently gathered under a show case glass at the national museum. For a time they were scattered about, some in the patent office, some in the war department and others in the Smithsonian building. The Grant articles will not meet this fate and wherever they are will probably stay in one collection. The national museum, curiously enough, has a legal claim to the trophies and if any disposition is shown to place General Grant's bric-a-brac elsewhere, Professor Blair can carry the matter to the president with strong points on his side. The law establishing the Smithsonian institution says that "all objects of art and curious research belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States which may be in the city of Washington in whosoever's custody the same may be shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the board of regents to receive them and shall be arranged in such order and so classed as to best facilitate examination and study of them in a building to be erected for the institution."

Prof. Baird is curator of the national museum as well as director of the Smithsonian, and it is to be presumed that he would do everything in his power to make the exhibition of the Grant relics as attractive as possible. Of course, greater facilities than the museum now possesses would be required to insure the safety of the articles, but congress would doubtless gladly vote an appropriation necessary for fire and burglar proof cases for this interesting and valuable exhibit.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

THE MICROBE REMEDY FORBIDDEN—STATISTICS OF THE PLAGUE.

Special Telegram to the Bee.

MADRID, June 13.—The government order forbidding inoculation forbids also any one to have in his possession in the uninfected provinces any "Microbe inoculation liquor." This decree shows the government is of the opinion that the inoculation is liable to transmit a dangerous type of cholera and foreshadows the decision of the national medical commission appointed to examine Dr. Ferran's system. An immediate report of the commission is not probable. If it is against Dr. Ferran it may lead to riots among the poorer classes, who now trust solely in Dr. Ferran and his superstitious formulas. Within the past few days the windows of the hospital at Valencia were stoned and smashed to pieces by a mob, thus showing the popular fear of infection and complete distrust of physicians. The statistics of the infection show in 38 villages of the province of Valencia a total of 1,283 persons infected and 511 deaths. In the village of Muro, province of Allicante, 60 cases and 15 deaths; Villa of Viejs, province of Castellar, many cases of infection. I have good reasons, however, to believe that all these figures are underestimated.

AWFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

MADRID, June 14.—Two new cases of cholera were reported in this city to-day, and there were seven deaths from the disease. In the city of Murcia there were fifteennew cases and twelve deaths, and in the province of Murcia, outside of the city, thirty-seven new cases and sixteen deaths. In the city of Valencia three cases were reported and in the province, forty cases.

Gould Will Give Armour a Whirl.

Sdecial Telegram to the Bee.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Jay Gould came back to town yesterday and carried his sunburned nose into the freezing atmosphere of his private office where the ticker welcomed him home again with a chirp and a buzz.

Well, was there anything new?" he asked.

"Yes sir; you have or will have a great and powerful rival, who has a towering ambition to pose before the world as the money king of the west."

Mr. Gould demanded the name of the catiff. When Mr. Connor mentioned Phil Armour of Chicago, Mr. Gould nearly fainted.

"I will give him a whirl that will make him wish he had stuck to the butcher business," muttered the wizard of Wall street, and then he listened while his confidential clerk told him how Armour had recently been elected a director of the St. Paul company; had investigated its affairs; had come to the conclusion that its stock was too cheap and had resolved to enter the speculative arena in full armor.

Marshals on the Brink of Poverty.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—It is well known that the fund for the payment of United States marshals is very low. There will be none until July 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year, when the legislative executive and judicial appropriations become operative. The marshals who have been recently appointed have shown no eager desire to enter their offices. They would rather wait until they can get some money. Therefore they have in a number of instances, failed to take the oath of office. One of the most prominent of the appointees did not know what he was bringing upon himself. Not taking the oath the republican whom he will supercede sent to the department of justice a requision for a small sum of money. Attorney-General Garland upon seeing the requisition telegraphed to the new man who had not assumed his duties: "I want your oath of office." In about four hours he received the following reply: "I have just mailed my oath of office and will enter upon my duties immediately."

Another Mill Accedes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 14.—The mills of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, employing over 3,000 men, will resume work to-morrow. After the adjournment of the conference last night the firm met a committee of the amalgamated association and signed the scale with a slight modification of the clause providing for extra pay for working over old rails. It is now believed that the conference on Tuesday will result in a settlement of the differences between the manufacturers and the workmen and that before the end of a week all the mills will be running.

Broadway's Wonderful Traffic.

Whatever may be thought of Jacob Sharp's Broadway scheme, says the New York Tribune, he has been the cause of the gathering of some interesting statistics regarding the enormous amount of traffic on Baoadway. Four men were recently stationed at Fulton street and Broadway to count the vehicles passing through Broadway at that point from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. The total number was 22,308 for the period of eleven hours—about 2,000 an hour, 33 a minute, or one every two seconds.

The largest number of any one kind of vehicles was of single and double trucks, 7,384; the smallest number was 2; these were ambulances. There were 3,390 single and double express wagons. The 2,310 stages and the 1,022 cabs were next in order of quantity, peddlers wagons numbering 938, produce wagons 446, rag trucks 375, carriages 354, coal carts 324, and venders' wagons 300. Then there was a drop to hacks, 288, and butcher wagons 223.

The variety of vehicles was striking, there having been eighty kinds according to the schedule. Every conceivable article of transfer appears to be poured into Broadway. The private carriages were completely engulfed in the 150 ash-carts; the two ambulances and three funerals made a melancholy showing amid the seventy-three loads of dead hogs, the sixty-four garbage and the seventy-three dirt carts.

The lager beer wagons and the orange peddlers flourished on an equality; the the bone and lumber wagons went neck-and-neck: the pie and sugar wagons were half-and-half, which should give the pie sweetness; the milk were left behind by the swill wagons.

The mixture presented was something appalling. Kerosene, milk, old iron, saw-dust, rags, sugar, ice, beer, bones, oranges, ashes, pie, hogs, tripe, tin, tallow, tar, tea, and undertakers were commingled in a bewildering confusion. Broadway is certainly a remarkable thoroughfare.

MONEY AT REST.

Grain, Stocks, Iron and Other Avenues Become Stagnant.

English Niew of the Situation in Wheat and Oats.

War Burned Caution Unto Speculators—Railroad Managers at Sea—The Iron Market.

TRADE WITHOUT PROFITS.

VARIOUS AVENUES CLOSED.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

NEW YORK, June 14.—In spite of the most gloomy crop reports, wheat at New York has declined 1½c on the week. The difficulties against which the bulls contend are immediate, and the near-by thing usually makes the prices. The London correspondent of Bradstreet's writes as follows under date of May 28:

"It is useless to refer in detail to the grain trade, for there is none worth mentioning. Business has been pretty well prostrated since the prospect of peace seemed to be assured. Heavy losses have been suffered by those who speculated in wheat and oats, especially in the latter grain, of which some merchants bought very extensively when war rumors were flying about. The reported injury to crops in Europe generally and the unfavorable prospects of the American wheat harvest fail to produce any appreciable effect. Buyers look at the enormous quantity of wheat afloat or shipping and ignore the crop reports."

Under the present conditions the probabilities as to the Indian corn crop must be regarded as a very important factor in determining the near future of wheat. If we are to have a big corn crop it will go far to keep down wheat. The effect of an increase of 500,000 bushels in the visible supply of wheat last week was re-enforced to-day by confident predictions of a further increase this week. It has been pointed out how the country is threatened with low prices for wheat and a small crop. Advices from St. Paul are favorable as regards spring wheat, and San Francisco telegraphs that light rains have benefited late wheat and a better yield is promised. The last number of the London Miller at hand hand has the following:

"To a certain extent 1885 is the first year when harvest probabilities do not exceed the requirements. It is, in fact, the first check to the advance of area in America while low prices are in themselves a check to production throughout the country. Even India cannot grow and sell wheat in London at the terms forced upon the trade in 1884-85. As in the United Kingdom 40o to 45o is the range below which wheat cultivation is not recognized as profitable; so in America and India."

The condition of the rye crop in Central Europe is attracting much attention, as it forms the staple food there. The plant has been touched by frost in north Germany and is yellow. Some damage is also feared to the grain in Austria, where the weather has been unfavorable. The best information in London regarding wheat growing in exceptionally favorable circumstances is that India cannot compete with America in the wheat export trade. It appears that the government railway system is an annual burden on the people of India of £47,000,000. A cry of "India for the Indians" is promised in the near future.

The situation on the New York stock exchange is no better than before. Railway managers are hard pressed for a way out of the difficulties.

The bank statement for the week shows a further congestion of money. At New York the surplus revenue over the 25 per cent required by law is $61,979,000, the largest ever known. The tendency of money is still to move from New York to the west, New York exchange having been at a premium all the week both at Chicago and St. Louis.

Transactions in wool are light, manufacturers being inclined to await developments before buying. Stocks are light and prices are quite low, but fail to stimulate purchasers. The arrival of new wool from the southwest has been slow but is now picking up. In Ohio shearing is under way, opening late in the north. It is held by the dealers at prices which have prevailed in Texas since the beginning of the season. The cost cannot be realized in the eastern markets and yet speculators and dealers have bought quite freely and prices appear to be still well surtained. This side of the Mississippi the quality and quantity of the crop are not yet determined so that the probable values are not well indicated.

The American pig iron market generally has been more stagnant than previously. No direct cuts have been announced in prices but it is an open secret that continual shading for customers who take round lots has resulted in from 50c to $1.00 decline on the average in regularly quoted prices. Steel rails are dull and but few orders are offered. There is little likelihood of any advance in quotations at present. Iron mills have changed but little, and those changes which have taken place have been in favor of the strikers, two additional mills having signed their scale and gone to work.

THE NEBRASKA BOSSES.

MAYOR BOYD GOES TO WASHINGTON TO ENLIGHTEN GROVER—A CHICAGO INTERVIEW.

Special Telegram to the Bee.

CHICAGO, June 13.—By the early part of the coming week Nebraska offices may be expected to begin to drop. James E. Boyd, of Omaha, having been invited to Washington by the administration to meet with Dr. Miller, has arrived here on his way to that city. "The president is without the usual advices from Nebraska," Boyd said to-day to the Bee reporter, "the state being without a democratic congressman or senator, and it is perhaps owing to this embarrassment that no appointments have been made with us. There are now in the state ninety postoffices which are vacant from expiration of terms or from resignation and I suppose these will be considered. I do not expect changes where the terms have not expired will be rapid and in many cases the republicans will continue through their terms, but I believe before the four years are over that every postoffice will be filled by democrats. In Omaha the incumbent has two years more to serve, which I believe he will serve, although charges of partisanship could be sustained against him, but the office has been well conducted. In railway postal service I have been asked to name several for positions, and have done so. I expect that as the men fail to pass their monthly examinations or trials they will be displaced by democrats, but the republicans who pass all right will be retained."

"In recommendations for postmasters will you give editors the preference?"

"Yes; all through the state the country democratic papers have never had any patronage, and it is right they should have what can be given them now. By this means we can build up a good country press, which will be of service to the party in the future. Newspapers are being started in anticipation of the policy and only to-day a man came to see me about starting one."

"How about the marshalship?"

"I am in a peculiar position on the marshalship. Ellis L. Bierbower, the republican incumbent, married my daughter last Wednesday and they are now over at the Palmer. His term runs nearly four years longer."

"He is a good man, is he not?"

"Of course he is, or he would not have married my daughter."

"Are you going to be a father-in-law?"

"No; when the time comes to ask for her his resignation I shall assent, but Garland has said it would not occur for a year yet."

Boyd seemed to rather enjoy the complications into which the marriage had led him, and intimated he might send the couple off to Europe to even up matters.

Mr. Boyd will remain in town over to-day before going on to Washington. Dr. Miller is now at West Point on the committee of inspection and will go to Washingtog from there.

Hard Riders After the Apaches.

SANANTON O, Tex., June 14.—Four troops of cavalry and four companies of infantry under command of Maj. Sumner of the eighth cavalry are to join in pursuit of the murderous Apaches. Two troops of the eighth cavalry left here last night by special train for Spaffords Junction where two more troops of the same regiment and four companies of the nineteenth infantry from Fort Clark, under command of Maj. Wilcox, will join the detachment. The command is enroute to Deming, New Mexico, under telegraphic orders received this evening. Majors Sumner and Wilcox are noted as hard riders and will press the trail day and night.

Flour Mills Burning.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Post's Knoxville (Tenn.) special dated 9:30 a. m., says: The city flouring mills are burning and the flames are beyond control. The mills were completed only three months ago, at a cost of half a million dollars; insurance unknown.

IOWA ITEMS.

Iowa has 955 farms owned and directed by women.

Keokuk is blessed with 400 more girls than boys.

Gilbert Goss was drowned at Cherokee while bathing.

The city council of Creston has decided to license saloons.

Mosquito Creek distributed itself over adjacent lands last week.

Keokuk church property is valued at $331,850. The sittings 10,554.

The deaths in Sioux City last month numbered eight. The deaths during May, 1884, were sixteen.

The Cedar Falls canning factory has contracted for 300 acres of corn for canning purposes this season.

About ten saloons have opened at Marshalltown in the past five days, making twenty-five drinking places in all.

A heavy storm on Wednesday caused serious damages in many localities in the southern part of the state.

The glucose works at Marshalltown have changed hands and will be remodeled into a starch factory by the new proprietors.

The Marshaltown city council refused to grant the tank line company permission to erect their proposed plant in the limits of that city.

The board of supervisors of Franklin county are petitioned for an appropriation of $3,000 of county funds to aid in the erection of a soldiers' monument.

Hampton proposes giving the Lacrosse and Southwestern Railway company a bonus of lands necessary for stock yards and depot grounds and $50,000.

The veterans of the Dubuque grand army posts are preparing for a grand annual picnic, in which a number of prominent men are expected to participate.

Samuel Rushton, of Gowrie, who stole and disposed of three horses and a buggy last January, was captured by Sheriff Day, near Laramie, Wyoming, last week.

Cedar Rapids proposes erecting a magnificent $15,000 soldiers' monument. One of its liberal patriots offers to head the subscription list with a generous $1,000 for a starter.

The date of the Benton county soldiers' reunion at Vinton is set for September 30 and October 1. An effort will be made to secure the attendance of Gen. Logan.

High Lung, the Cascade giant washee washee—7 feet 2 inches in height—subdued a shooting affray at a creamery dance in that town last week by bumping the heads of the shooters together.

Byron Webster, editor of the Marshalltown Statesman, and recently appointed collector for the Third Iowa district, will take possession of the office July 1, and says he will not remove it from Dubuque.

A convention of the real estate men of the state will be held at Cedar Rapids, June 23, when they will be given a complimentary excursion over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern to Spirit Lake and return.

Bridgewater, Cass county, was nearly wrecked by a tornado last week. The residences of George Lilley and a Mr. Heartman were totally wrecked. Mr. Lilley was badly injured and his wife it is feared fatally.

Ed. T. Ruff, a well-known Dubuque citizen and for several years engaged in the mail service, was arrested Tuesday for robbing registered letters. Ruff confessed his crime and was bound over, his friends giving bonds for his appearance before the United States court.

Joseph Bowling, a prominent member of the African methodist episcopal church, Cedar Rapids, has been arrested on a charge of procuring and causing the publication of a criminal libel against the Rev. Robert Wilson, a colored baptist minister of that city. Bowling was admitted to bail.

The Iowa State Agricultural society has secured 266 acres of land, east of the capitol, at an average cost of $175 per acre, subject to the approval of the board of directors, which will meet the 16th inst. The $50,000 required by the legislature to be raised by the city in which the fair was located, has been secured in Des Moines.

A colored wife and mother, of Cedar Rapids, named Brown, became discouraged, and on Wednesday attempted suicide by jumping into the river from the railroad bridge. Rescued and brought home she explained the sum of her troubles by saying that the back fence of her premises were all broke down and her children would play in the dirt.

Alfred Burdick, of Carroll county, Missouri, has been in Creston several days talking about prospecting for coal in that vicinity. He is the gentleman who found a four and a half feet vein of coal recently near Fontenelle, about twenty-five miles north of Creston. That coal is 368 feet below the surface. Mr. Burdick says the same vein may be found at Creston at a distance of 450 to 500 feet from the surface.

Elmer Bradshaw, of Lewis, Cass county, writes: "I see by your paper that the eagle-eyed peelers of Nebraska want me. If they want me right bad they can have me. I deny having anything to do with the girl, and if they are watching me they are left. I am at home and am having a good time with the old man, and he don't want me half as bad as he thought he did. So please correct your statements about me."

J. M. B. Floyd, of Sioux City, has begun suit against the Illinois railroad company for $50,000 damages. Mr. Floyd was in the wreck of January 15 which occurred on the Central between Storm Lake and Sulphur Springs. The petition sets forth that in this wreck plaintiff's head was badly lacerated and cut, his nose broken, his shoulder dislocated, his left side paralyzed and his collar bone fractured, that the injuries are permanent, and seriously disable him from performing labor or pursuing his ordinary avocations.

—Officers Cormick and Murphy captured a very hard citizen yesterday by the name of James Lee.

—A small fire broke out yesterday morning in Judge Woolworth's residence, but was extinguished before any damage to speak of had been done.

—During the storm yesterday morning lightning struck the residence of M. C. Luius, a the corner of Nineteenth and Spruce streets, doing about $25 worth of damage, but injured nobody.

NEW SOLDIERS.

Graduating Exercises at the National Military Institution.

Ex-Rebel Officers Shaded by the Flag They Fought.

Secretary Endicott Delivers an Address and the Diplomas—The Boys and Their Sweethearts.

AT WEST POINT.

GRADUATION DAY.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A new picture was framed in the beautiful setting of mountains and verdure at West Point yesterday. Jutting out on the level plain was a big tent roof spread between four huge elms that served for corner poles. Under it in the centre sat the white legged cadets and all around them, a veritable band of human flowers, sat their admirers, the ladies, gay in summer silks. Scattered around the outside of the congregation were the plebs—the newcomers who want to be cadets. In every state some community or other had been interested in an examination for their place, and great have been the rejoicings of friends of triumphant boys. In front of the petted cadets and the smiling ladies is a raised platform brilliantly drooped with that flag to which every army officer raises his hat when he meets it fluttering over the heads of marching soldiers. On the platform sit many more or less famous men with Gen. Merritt, the superintendent of post, the central figure and Mr. Endicott, the judicial looking, mild eyed, handsome secretary of war by his side. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Gen. Robert Lee; Congressman R. Q. Mills, of Texas; Congressman Blount, of Georgia; Gen. Tappan, the Arkansas traveler; Gen. Webb and a score of others were also present. The Marine band sent patriotic tunes sifting through the trees and echoing along the hills.

Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, spoke on behalf of the board of visitors, of which he is president. His speech was a scholarly presentment of the relations of military and civil law to the people. He concluded by saying, in anticipation of the report of the visitors, that they had found the cadets well fed, well clothed, well lodged, and well taught. He did not wish a war to substantiate his prophesy, bnt if a war came these cadets would not be found less fit to lead the armies than their predecessors, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and that magnanimous soldier at whose bedside every true American heart now bends in sympathetic sorrow.

The secretary of war next came forward to deliver thirty-nine diplomas to as many scarlet faced young fellows grown to manhood since they entered the military monastery four years ago. The secretary was clad in black broadcloth and displayed a comfortably rounded form and fatherly, kindly manner. His speech was simple and exactly fitted to the occasion. The first boy to get his diploma was Joseph E. Kuhn, who passed with the hizhest honors. He will be 21 years old in a day or two. He was about to become a grocer's clerk in Leavenworth, Kansas, when, at a week's notice, he prepared for a competitive examination for the cadetship.

The cadets hop this year was a grand success. The managers were more skillful than last year, and there was a wondrous addition of southern style to the beauty that graced the occasion. Among the especially beautiful girls who distinguished the gathering were Miss Blout of Georgia, the congressman's daughter; Gen. Paul's daughter from Washington; Gov. Hoadly's daughter; Gen. Stanley's daughter, Secretary Endicott's daughter, the Misses Coppens and the Hon. John Bigelow's daughters.

A Thrilling Close Call.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the propeller William J. Averill ran against the State street bridge, which was closed and which a State street car loaded with passengers was about to go upon. Before the driver of the car had time to back his horses the bridge had swung and the horses went over the abutment. Fortunately the double-tree broke and the car was left standing on the edge of the roadway, while the horses fell into the water. One was doowned but his mate swam to the dock and was led to the foot of D