DEATH OF LORD IDDESLEIGH

England's Late Secretary For Foreign Affairs Suddenly Stricken Down.

HIS END CAUSED BY WORRY.

A Sensation Produced Throughout London—Various French Comments on Bismarck's Speech —In the Reichstag.

Death Follows Deposition.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—At the club breakfasts to-day Bismarck and Von Moltke were the sole topics. At the club dinners this evening the sad converse ran only upon Lord Iddesleigh. He died of syncope of the cardiac region, says the medical bulletin, around which an immense crowd is gathered in Downing street. He died, say the wise men of the Carlton club, of "worry." His physician, Dr. Granville, said this evening that what is often called apoplexy, or congestion or heart disease is nothing but worry, and "worry" was the true word to be used for the cause of the death of so many brain workers.

HIS ENTRANCE TO PEERAGE.

A year ago last July Sir Stafford Northcote reluctantly entered the peerage. Labouchere said at the time in Truth: "He was kicked up stairs." The elevation did not really ennoble him for his baronetcy dated from 1641 and his first traced ancestor died in 1103. When he was made foreign secretary last autumn he came into friction in the cabinet with Lord Randolph Churchill just as he had been in friction with him, as is well known, in the commons. Lord Salisbury practically turned Lord Iddesleigh out last week and took the foreign office himself. Some newspapers have spoken unkindly about these differences within the past few days.

HIS SON'S STATEMENT.

Only two days ago his son, who will now succeed as the second earl, sent to the daily papers this card, which is peculiarly interesting under to-day's event:

"Allow me to contradict in your paper as to the health of Lord Iddlesleigh. It is not true that my father was ill and dejected when in Devonshire last week. He has not suffered from the ardous work of the foreign office and he is not about sixty-nine years of age. It has been the universal opinion of his family, friends and medical advisers that the interesting duties on which he has been engaged for the last few months have had a beneficial effect on his health, and that he is actually better and stronger at the present time than he has been since he left the house of commons. Your obedient servant,

ST. CYRES."

This card was much commented upon because Burke's "Peerage" showed the earl to be in his sixty-ninth year, and the statement of his age in the card was thought designous and tending to discredit the rest.

HIS LAST WORK.

It is said that this morning the earl was greatly agitated when reading the exciting speeches of Bismarck and Von Moltke. He was an old-school tory, sympathizing with France, not Germany. He spent a short time preparing notes for his afternoon speech at the Mansion house, where he was to meet the Prince of Wales and drivers peers about the imperial jubilee institute. Then he visited his late office and conversed with his under secretary. Mr. Stanley was in waiting there to meet him about the African trip. He appointed to see Mr. Stanley at 6, because he was due at the Mansion house. He crossed the street to call on Lord Salisbury and bid him an official farewell. While waiting to be announced he died in an arm chair, within twenty minutes after leaving his old office and without regaining consciousness.

HIS DEATH CAUSES A SENSATION.

No death since the Phœnix park assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish has caused such a sensation throughout the city. Just at the Mansion house meeting was wondering where Lord Iddesleigh could be, the general inquiry was answered by a telegrrm to the Prince of Wales, who was deeply affected.

A telegram from Hawarden reports that Mr. Gladstone is much shocked by the manner of Lord Iddesleigh's death and by the strange political matters surrounding it. "Sir Stafford" entered on his political career as private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, whom on two occasions he defended by personal pamphlets. Although they had drifted apart politically they were warm personal friends.

There will be no inquest. It is expected the funeral will be largely attended. The late peer will be buried in the family vault but parliament will vote him a statue in Westminster abbey.

DISCUSSING BISMARCK'S SPEECH

Various Comments of the French Press on the Declaration.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, (via Havre) Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—All the evening papers devote an entire first page to Bismarck's now famous speech and, with the sole exception of the Bonapartist Pays, all praise the unconventional frankness of the chancellor's speech, and regard it as a presage of peace for at least the year 1887.

THE SPEECH APPLAUDED.

The moderate republican Temps says: "The Machiavellian adage, that speech was given to man that he might conceal his thoughts, never found favor with Prince Bismarck. He always states the truth frankly and brutally. Taken in this sense his speech in the reichstag will be received throughout Europe as an earnest of peace. Prince Bismarck recognized the fact that France does not dream at the present moment of attacking Germany, nor does Germany intend to attack France. Prince Bismarck's speech has cleared the political atmosphere and removed the general uneasiness."

NO FEAR FROM GERMANY.

The Opportunist Paris says: "Prince Bismarck's declaration that neither Germany nor France wishes to seek a quarrel with each other forces us to believe there is no danger in this quarter, but the real danger lies in the orient, where it will be most difficult for Germany much longer to maintain friendly relations with both Russia and Austria. As to England and Italy, instead of regarding them as possible allies, Prince Bismarck refuses even to notice them. They don't come into his calculations, and little matters it to him what they may think about his policy. What a slap for the Germans of London. What a severe blow for the Bismarckers of Rome."

BRUTALLY FRANK.

The republican France says: "Prince Bismarck pronounced yesterday one of the most important speeches he ever made. Never before has he evinced more vigorous thought nor more powerful logic and pitiless precision, and the brutal frankness that always characterizes his eloquence never shone more brilliantly. He moreover provided us with an argument that soon we shall be able to turn to our own profit. He declares that it was worth Germany's while to have us as allies, and that a similar military bill would not be refused by the French chamber. We shall recall these words when our military reorganization bill comes up for disposition."

ACCURATE AND SENSIBLE.

The republican National says: "A wise frank is better than a doubtful friend. Prince Bismarck has come out frankly, and his views on the domestic affairs of France and their chances of war or peace are perfectly accurate and sensible. Prince Bismarck is right when he says the majority of Frenchmen do not want war. He is also right in saying a ministry might come into power in France that in a rash moment would precipitate a conflict, for France is becoming Americanized, and the direction of affairs might come into the hands of individuals without scruple, who, to conceal their squandering of public money, would hoist the sacred flag of revanche."

A VIOLENT HARANGUE.

The Bonapartist Pays says: "Prince Bismarck predicts war, for, although he declares he will not attack us, he nevertheless alludes to certain changes in the power of France in which war would be the only safety valve. After the chancellor's violent harangue we shall be mistaken if he does not interfere before long in our domestic concerns by means of his famous moral pressure."

HE TELLS THE TRUTH.

The radical Nation says: "Bismarck is an orator who always tells the truth. For many years he has been the diplomatic cassandra of Europe. To-day he declares for peace simply because it is the supreme will of his imperial master not to compromise his laurels by a new struggle during the remaining months or years of his life."

THE REAL DANGER.

The royalist and Catholic Universe says: "Prince Bismarck justly points out that the real danger is the instability of the French government. For this only the republican government is to blame:"

WEIGH HIS WORDS.

The Orleanist Francais says: "The German chancellor has spoken, and after all who is there in Europe that can guarantee that war shall not break out to-morrow or in a week or month? Every Frenchman should weigh every word uttered by the chancellor. He draws a picture of the spoliations to which Germany would be subjected if France should prove victorious in 1890—the resurrection of Hanover and Holland and the loss of everything to the banks of the Rhine."

KEEP THE RIFLES READY.

The conservative Liberte says: "Prince Bismarck's utterances mean for the moment peace, or rather a prolonging of the armed truce. We must keep our rifles ready in hand, but must not fire them."

A Lunatic's Hallucination.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Hardly a month passes without some lunatic trying to force his way into the kaiser's palace. It is not always the same lunatic, for each time the disturber is arrested. But nearly all the cranks in question have hitherto had a strange family likeness and have acted more or less in the same fashion. A workingman who was arrested a couple of days ago marked a new departure. He might be described as a blissful Bulgaromaniac. A policeman grabbed him as he was trying to smuggle himself into the hall of the palace. On his being examined at the police station the prisoner remonstrated with his captors.

"You must let me go," he said. "I have been appointed prince of Bulgaria by an angel with glittering robes. The angel said: 'Get thee unto the German kaiser, thou fourth godhead, (vierte gottheit), and tell him thy name is Augustus, prince of Bulgaria. Joy and gladness shalt thou bring unto the world because thou has power to banish poverty'."

Having delivered himself of the remarkable statement the prisoner relapsed into dignified silence till after supper, when he became uproarous and was locked up for the night. He has since been removed to an asylum. Possibly the excitement continuing to-day over the army bill and the mysterious allusions of Von Moltke and Bismarck to France may beget fresh lunacy pretensions.

Germany All Excitement.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The day has been one of the utmost interest over the reichstag, the tribunes of which were fairly crammed. Both Prince Bismarck and Herr Windthorst spoke long and eloquently. The popular feeling is with the government. Many ask if the opposition is willing to vote for from two to five years, why not for seven? It is believed that so many of the opposition fear to lose their seat if there is a dissolution and new elections held that they will vote the full bill.

THE JUBILEE REGATTA.

Preparations for the Great Yacht Race in British Waters.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A cable dispatch from New York to the Field, respecting the ocean sweepstakes races, says that the owner of Coronet has issued a challenge, and that yachts are ready to join in the race. This dispatch, notwithstanding that such particulars of the race as yet known here are but scanty, excited great interest in the yacht clubs, although the jubilee race continues at the fore. I found Lord Alfred Paget, vice commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht club, and owner of the yachts, Alice (ninety tons), the Santa Cecilia (311 tons) and the Maria (340 tons) courteously willing to talk about the sweetstakes. He is a son of the great Waterloo hero, the first marquis of Anglesey, and is himself a general in the army, an ex-member of parliament, and ever since 1846 marshal in the queen's household although seventy-six years of age. I saw him at his residence, No. 56 Queen Ann street, a bluff and hearty gentleman who seemed to be about forty-five. A corridor and drawing room into which I passed had the ceilings and walls frescoed with ocean views, yachts and sporting incidents.

LORD ALFRED'S HANDSHAKE

was hearty, as he said: "Let the Herald tell every American yachtsman you have got to come over, but, joking aside, I am delighted at the prospect of seeing some American yachts over here this season. Tell them I, as vice commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht club, of which the prince of Wales is commodore, promise them now an honorary membership of the club. I will be glad to hear full particulars as to the names of the yachts which are coming, etc., so that I can personally arrange some festivities after they have got here."

"The race that will suit them next best is our channel race. Prizes of course, they will win. Why it should not do to let them go back whipped, besides there are the Cape May and Brenton reef cups over here which they must try to regain. I hope some, if not all, will enter for our jubilee race, complete details of which, now that the Americans are coming, shall very shortly be announced."

THE COURSE

will, I believe, be around Ireland, not as suggested to the Azores or to Gibraltar, because if it were to either of these places the yacht's would not be seen after leaving until their return, whereas around Ireland they could be signalled from many points. I can only add, tell them to come and we will treat them as brothers, not as strangers. Why American and English yachtmen are closer, I believe that even brothers. Did you say the Dauntless is coming? Why we know her well as an old ocean racer. I don't give you my full views about the prospects of the sweepstakes race, because I do not yet know the full particulars."

Secretary Grant, of the Royal Yacht squadron at Cowes, says: "I have heard of the Coronet's challenge with great pleasure. I consider the race a most excellent and sportsmanlike idea—one that will give a stimulus to yacht-racing in this country, which is much needed. The owners of American yachts are sure to meet with most cordial receptions at Cowes and at all other yachting centers they may visit. The Coronet herself, everyone thought who saw her here last season, is a fine seagoing schooner. As to her speed, we had no opportunity of judging; nevertheless she should have a good chance in the challenge race, but I am afraid she would find our Solent course rather cramped."

I next called upon Captain Scovell, secretary of the Royal Thames yacht club, in Albemarle street, who had his table covered with heaps of letters and checks. He said, with a pleasant musical brogue, "All I know yet is that American yachtmen are coming on to the sweepstakes race. Let me tell them that I, on behalf of the members of the Royal Thames yacht club, look forward with great pleasure to the proposed race. I promise them

THE HEARTIEST GREETING.

It was with the object of inducing American and yachts of other nations to enter our jubilee ocean race that our committee offered such a rich prize, albeit only half the monster sweepstake prize. I think great credit is due to Mr. Bush and those who have already accepted his challenge for engaging in such an ocean race. It must do a great deal of good in the interest of yachting both here and in America. Doubtless the five yachts may increase to a dozen in all."

I then visited the club house of the Royal London Yacht club, in Sairle row, which has a branch house at Cowes. Mr. George W. Charlwood, the secretary, said, smilingly: "Speaking on behalf of the members of this club, I say to the owners of the Coronet, Dauntless, and other yachts, come along; we shall give you a thorough English welcome. Personally, I don't think American yachts have much chance against our cracks, unless the Mayflower, Puritan and Priscilla come over. But these others ought certainly to pick up some rich plums out of what I may call our jubilee regatta. We shall feel honored if some of them enter for our annual regatta at Cowes in the beginning of August. Our Commodore Sir George Curtis Lampoon, the former owner of the schooner Meranda, and now the owner or a steam yacht of the same name, returns from cruising in the Mediterranean this week, so that by the end of the month I may be able to tell you all about

THE BIG JUBILEE PRIZE.

This club may offer a similar prize to that offered by the Royal Thames. The rule for races around the coasts is that the entries are only demanded forty-eight house before the event, so that the American yachts in such races will have plenty of scope for entering when they arrive."

Major Ewing, owner of the 200-ton schooner Guendoline, I found at his home, No. 95, Gloucester place, Portmas square. He was busy with his luncheon, and while thus engaged he said: "I, as a yachtsman and a member of the sailing committee of the Royal Thames yacht club, will extend to the American yachts a hearty welcome. I am sure they will have the same greeting everywhere. I know the Dauntless and Sappho very well, but I am afraid they will, like my Gwendoline, be outsailed by the crack English yachts. Still there will be plenty of races in which they can compete and I think with a fair chance of success. But everything will depend upon the weather. I would very much like the American yachts to enter for our jubilee races, for, after the beating they gave us last year, it would be only fair and sportmanlike if we beat them this. Above all, I should dearly like to see the Mayflower and Puritan come over, but I suppose that won't be."

I sent a Herald card to Mr. Dixon Kemp at his residence, No. 39, Palace Garden Terrace, Kensington. He is a designer and yacht owner and the yachting editor of the Field. He is regarded as an undoubted authority in yacht racing in England, and is also well known in America in his capacity as the designer of Mr. Malcom Forbes' Lopwing and other yachts. He said, "I also have heard of the coronet sweepstakes with great pleasure. I am sure the race and the presence here of American yachts will really become a great feature of our jubilee regatta. Most of our yacht clubs have subscription lists for extra prize money open so that the prizes this season will be

FAR MORE VALUABLE

than any yet given. I had a letter a few days ago from Mr. Tankerville Chomberlyne, in which he says he is anxious to race his old Arrow again. I am sure every yachtsman in England will exert himself to give our American visitors a great welcome. Besides there is no doubt municipal and other public bodies that will also fete them, but we can not pretend to get up such a display as was shown last year in New York bay when the Galatea was there, simply because London, unlike New York, is so far removed from the seaboard. I had heard there was to be be a steam yacht race across the Atlantic. Had that been so there would not have been the slightest interest taken here about it, but an ocean race among American yachts under their white spreading canvas sails arriving here in England will cause such genuine excitement throughout the yachting world as has never before existed. With all my heart I say to American yachtsmen, come and we will give you a hearty English welcome."

The great majority of the best known yacht owners are still holiday making out of town. The few I saw who are not so well known in America simply re-echoed with delight the expressions of welcome above given."

Zankoff's Useless Mission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12—The mission of Zankoff to Turkey, it is expected, will be without result. Zankoff hoped to obtain assent of the porte to his resumption of power in Belgaria, but it it unlikely will he gain Turkey's support, as it is considered impracticable that he should be replaced in office in view of the opposition to him of the Bulgarian army and people.

CANADIAN VENGEANCE.

An Innocent American Citizen Hanged in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12.—Robert Evan Sproule was hanged at Victoria, B. C., to-day for the alleged murder of Thomas Keatings in Koatanay, B. C., June 1, 1885. Two reprieves were granted the condemned man by the government. Sproule was hanged by order of the minister of justice, who refused to intertere, although urged to by the mayor and some five hundred residents of Victoria, as well as by the secretary of state of the United States and others who were acquainted with the facts. Sproule was an American citizen, a native of Weeks Mills, Maine. Papers showing his innocence beyond question had been filed yesterday with the secretary of state here, and the brother of the dead man, Frank Sproule, of Weeks Mills, Maine, has instructed the counsel here to bring suit against the province of British Columbia for $50,000 damages in consequence of the wrongful execution of his brother against the absolute order of the supreme court. Application was made before the supreme court for the discharge of the prisoner, which was granted. This order received no attention and the prisoner was hanged.

Business Failure.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The Chicago Drug and Chemical company confessed judgment this morning in the aggregate of $78,000. The principal judgment is for $75,000 in favor of George Ehrart, the New York brewer.

The store of the company was closed by the sheriff this noon. All stock with the exception of three shares is owned by W. T. Henes. The company has been in business here for the past five years, but never made money, and during that time Ehrart has made several loans, which explains his being a creditor. It was stated at the store to-day that the assets would probably equal the liabilities.

Killed at a Crossing.

WINCHESTER, Va., Jan. 12.—James Miller, a farmer, and Abel Campbell, a laborer, while crossing the track of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in a sleigh near Charleston, W. Va., this morning, were struck by the south-bound train and lustantly killed.

CAINE DEFENDS POLYGAMY.

The Mormon Delegate Opposes the Edmunds Bill and Upholds the Church.

QUOTATIONS FROM SCRIPTURE.

Senator Manderson Introduces a Bill Regulating Army Retirements—The Inter-State Commerce Bill in Doubt.

Defending the Mormon Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — [Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was quite a striking scene in the house to-day when Caine, the Mormon delegate in congress, defended his religion, his people, and denounced the Edmunds bill as an excuse for the adventurers of Utah to despoil the church and its members. Mr. Caine is a man of good appearance, and, like all those the church has sent to Washington, of more than unusual ability. He is not a polygamist himself, but stood up in the house to-day and defended the practice of polygamy as a divine right. His conduct in Washington has been exemplary and he has won the respect of everyone with whom he has been associated, both for his ability and his manly qualities. Although he is perhaps the only man in Washington who believes in the doctrines of the Mormon church, he never hesitates to defend them in private or in public with the zeal of a fanatic and with such skill as to silence the average debater. His speech to-day was a close piece of reasoning, and the severest critics expressed their admiration for it. He quoted scripture without limit and went so far as to assert that the Mormon church was the only one in existence, except the Jewish, that was founded upon literal scriptural doctrines. During the speech, at times it seemed that Mr. Caine would lose control of himself, but he did not, although toward the close he spoke with a great deal of feeling. The bill will undoubtedly pass, and Mr. Caine, as well as the Gentiles of the territory, believe the church cannot survive under it. It confiscates the property, destroys the organization and makes the practices of Mormonism practically impossible.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The house coinage committee to-day decided to report the senate bill to redeem the trade dollar. That clause of the bill providing that the amount of trade dollars redeemed each month shall be deducted from the monthly purchase of silver bullion under the act of 1878 was struck out by the house committee.

DEBATE TO CONTINUE ALL WEEK.

The debate in the senate on the inter-state commerce bill will be continued through the week. Senator Cullom, who has charge of it, is anxious to obtain a vote, but as there is no means of curtailing the debate in the senate, he must wait patiently until the senators exhaust themselves. It is expected that the question will be disposed of about the middle of the coming week. There seems to be considerable misunderstanding about the parliamentary status of this bill. It was passed by each house with disagreeing votes and the differences were referred to a conference committee. The conference committee reconciled the differences. Their report is now before the senate. The report cannot be altered or amended, and each house must vote directly on the report of the conference. Neither is it complete for either house to instruct its conferees, as each instruction would preclude "a full and free conference." But the senate might indicate by a vote on a collateral question its feeling on a disputed point and should he but recommend the senate conferees would doubtless feel bound by such a vote. It will be thus seen that there is no force to the talk in some newspapers about amending the bill as it now stands. It must be accepted as it stands or be rejected.

RUMORS ABOUT HEWITT'S DEATH.

The report of the death of Mayor Hewitt was generally circulated this morning and generally believed by those who were aware of his critical situation, which is similar to that in which General Logan lay a week before his death. The contradictory dispatches were welcome, for Mr. Hewitt, despite his eccentricities, has numerless friends in Washington. A letter was received at the white house last evening from Mrs. Hewitt, stating that her husband's illness would render it impossible for him to attend the cabinet dinner, to which he had been invited. Information has been received in the city by friends of Mr. Hewitt that for the last three days his sickness has been a source of anxiety to his family. It is said by acquaintances that Mr. Hewitt has long been under the impression that he did not have long to live, and for this reason made it a positive condition of his candidacy for the mayoralty that he should name the candidate for president of the board of aldermen, who would succeed him in case of his death or disability.

AN ENDORSEMENT OF VAN WYCK.

Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, is in Washington to-night and expressed the greatest anxiety for the re-election of Senator Van Wyck. He says General Van Wyck is the most staunch and effective friend of labor there is in the senate, and that the Knights of Labor of Nebraska, and in fact the whole country should lend all encouragement towards his re-election possible. Mr. Beaumont has telegraphed to Van Wyck to know if the organization of Knights of Labor can do anything to help him in his campaign, and authorizes the use of his name as an advocate of the senator's re-election. Ralph Beaumont has for many years been the leader of the labor movements of the east, having been the principle lecturer in the mining regions of Pennsylvania for two years last past. There is no officer of a national organization more influential or better authorized to speak for organized labor. He says the influence of labor should be sufficient to settle the contest in Senator Van Wyck's favor.

MANDERSON'S ARMY BILL.

Mr. Manderson introduced a bill in the senate to-day to facilitate promotions and retire from active service upon their own application officers of the army who served during the war of the rebellion three years as officers or enlisted men of the volunteer or regular army. It provides that any officer borne on the active list of the army who served in the war of the rebellion at least three years as an officer or enlisted man of the volunteer or regular army of the United States shall upon his own application to the president of the United States after twenty-five years service, including that as an officer, or enlisted man in the volunteer or regular army of the United States be placed on the retired list of the army in addition to the number already authorized by law, the retired list being hereby extended to conform to the requirements of this act.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

There has been a great deal of inquiry by professional brokers in the western and central states—men not located in the large cities—concerning the probability of the inter-state commerce bill becoming a law by act of this congress. Of course the design is to speculate on the information. Your correspondent to-day went to one of the oldest and best posted senators in regard to the matter, for the purpose of being able to give pointers to the inquirers. He said: My young friend, steer clear of all speculations on the strength of the inter-state commerce bill. I am for the measure, but I can tell you that its passage is a very doubtful matter. So far as the stock market is concerned the bill has been discounted. The brokers have discounted every phase it can assume. If it only gets through the senate that will cause a flurry, but that has been anticipated. If it should go through the house then you might do something. Under the present aspect of affairs the market is just as likely to go up as down, when bears would suffer instead of the bulls.

"In the event the bill should go through the house I ought to sell trunk lines, ought I not?"

The senator smiled at the impertinence and then replied:

"Sell short lines. The short lines will suffer more under the law than the trunk lines. Why? Well, I will tell you. The trunk lines can take care of their through business, and therefore meet the long haul provision without the assistance of other roads, while the short ones are at the mercy of the long roads, and can only get what is thrown in their way, so far as through business is concerned, as they will not be allowed to pool.'

It is reported, however, that members of congress have the option on hundreds of thousands of shares of the trunk line stocks, and that they intend to play havoc in the event the inter-state commerce bill passes the house. The story that large sums of money have been spent in defeating this measure and helping the Pacific funding bill is received as an absurdity here. There may have been a good deal of money expended on attorneys, but not in buying votes. It has become plain to the railroad managers that the public demand for an inter-state law cannot longer be ignored, and they have made up their minds to submit and save their bribe money.

Desperate efforts are to be made to recommit the report on the bill, to get further conferences, to strike out the anti-pooling clause and to finally thwart consideration final. It is conceded by the friends of the measure that it may go into the hands of several conference committees, but the best judgment is that it will be finally passed. There is an immense demand from the country for the passage of the measure. Through diligent work the railroad companies have succeeded in dividing the sentiment in some of the large cities, but the country seems to be solid for it.

AFRAID OF THEIR SITUATIONS.

The death of Senator Logan caused a panic among the senate committee clerks. They feared the results of the changes which would ensue in the chairmanships. Some times the creation of one chairmanship makes a dozen, and the change of a chairman means, under ordinary circumstances, changes in the committee clerkships. It looked for three or four days as though the death of Senator Logan would displace at least a dozen, perhaps two dozen, employes. The clerks and secretaries employed in the committee-room of Senator Logan are popular, efficient and worthy, and it took but a moment to quiet the trepidation when it was brought to the attention of those having control of it. A general understanding was perfected by which the clerks of the various committees affected by the death and the consequent changes should all be retained. There was a general jubilation by the grief-stricken clerks, and they are happy once again. There are 300 men at the capitol whose very existece seems to depend upon certain senators and members.

DETAIL FOR THE BENTEEN COURT-MARTIAL.

The troubles at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, which past was established last summer, have culminated in the detail of a general court-martial to try Colonel Frederick W. Benteen, major of the Ninth cavalry. The court is to convene February 7 at Fort Du Chesne. Colonel Benteen is the officer who distinguished himself at the battle of the Little Big Horn while captain in the Seventh cavalry, and was selected to command Fort Du Chesne when the post was established. General Absolam Baird, inspector general, is now on his way from this city to Fort Du Chesne to make a special investigation of matters at the post under special orders from Lieutenant General Sheridan. This evening's Critic says that it is the impression among army officers that Colonel Benteen is being made a scapegoat for other offenders.

General Sheridan was a visitor on the floor of the senate to-day.

The army and navy general hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., will be formally opened next Monday.

Lieutenant Carl Reichmann, Twenty-fourth infantry, has been appointed recruiting officer at Fort Sill, Indian territory, for all troops serving in the department of Missouri.

Lieutenant Alex Ogle, Seventeenth infantry, has returned to Columbus barracks, Ohio, from a trip to Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, with a detachment of recruits for the Sixth infantry.

Army furloughs authorized: Sergeant John M. Williams, company F, Twelfth infantry, Madison barracks, Sacketts Harbor, New York, one month from January 15; Private Walter G. Cooper, battery K, Second artillery, Fort Monroe, thirty days.

Army leaves granted: Major Edwin V. Sumner, Fort Reno, Indian territory, one month; First Lieutenant William H. C. Bowen, Fifth infantry, Fort Totten, Dakota, one month; First Lieutenant Robert J. C. Irvine, adjutant Eleventh infantry, Fort Sully, Dakota, one month.

POSTAL CHANGES.

Mrs. Anna E. McKenna was to-day appointed postmaster at Gretna, Sarpy county, vice Augustine P. McKenna, resigned.

CAPITAL NOTES.

J. H. Cole, Keokuk, Ia., is in the city.

Bids were opened to-day by the supervising architect of the treasury for the stone work on the new postoffice building at Keokuk, Ia., as follows: Lockworthy & Menky, Chicago, $11,653; John Moore, Syracuse, N. Y., $21,296; John Cameron, of Keokuk, three bids, $12,750, $12,450, $11,950; Rice & Bassett, Chicago, $12,687; Steele & Fletcher, Keokuk, $10,975; McCarthy & Corbett, Washington, $17,329.

The casket containing the remains of General Logan was opened yesterday by the undertaker in the presence of Mrs. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Tucker. The features were in a perfect state of preservation and presented as good an appearance as they did on the day of the funeral. Mrs. Logan and her daughter remained some time by the side of the casket.

A BAD MAN TO MARRY.

Three Wives and a Stepdaughter Die After Being Insured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The police stopped the funeral of a girl named Lucy Krug, aged nineteen, and who formerly lived at 583 Larrabee street, she having died under suspicious circumstances. Soon after several detectives and a deputy coroner and his assistants arrived on the scene. In September, 1885, Lawrence Krug, a carpenter, was married to Mrs. Keidelmeyer, and Lucy was her daughter. Krug and his wife started on a wedding tour to New York, he previously insuring his wife's life for $1,000 in the Knights and Ladies of Honor. When on their wedding tour Mrs. Krug died, and Mr. Krug married again in New York. He had been at home but a short time when his second wife, whose life had been insured in the same association, also died. Two months after her death he married Mrs. Rohr, who was nine years older than Krug. This was in September last. Six weeks later she was attacked with typhoid fever and died. This last wife was also insured in the same association as the others. During her illness she was attended by Dr. Kalistom. Suspicions were aroused at her death by the fact of the insurance, which was made out to her daughter, Mrs. Charles Anderson, who was found by Krug to make over her claims on the insurance to him. Lucy Hiddelmeyer, or Krug, as she was usually called, was insured in the same association, and the policy was made payable to her stepfather, Krug. He was placed under surveillance. Dr. Bluthard made a post mortem examination of the body. The funeral cortege was delayed for an hour and a half while the post mortem examination was being held. City Physicians Bluthardt and Krost performed the autopsy. The result was the announcement that the girl had died from natural causes in the form of affections of the liver and kidneys. Krug, who had been drinking whisky and cursing in a back room, under police guard, was released and the funeral proceeded. The coroner's jury adjourned until Friday. It has not been generally known until now that when Krug's third wife died the Knights and Ladies of Honor were greatly aroused and secretly exhumed the body. Nothing suspicious could be found, however, and the organization paid Krug the insurance. The policy on the fourth victim lapsed a few weeks ago, but the fact was unknown to the girl or to Krug.

Irish Leaguers in Council.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—The executive council of the Irish National League of America assembled here to-day. President Fitzgerald in the chair. Twenty-five states were represented. A long series of resolutions will be adopted on the "plan of the campaign" in Ireland, which concludes as follows:

Resolved, That we appeal to the American people for continuance of that encouragement and sympathy which have been such important factors in leading our struggle up to its present stage and success, and in return we promise that the principles of equity which led them to repudiate imperial dictation of a century ago shall be our guidance, as they are our inspiration to-day.

After the adoption of resolutions of respect to the memory of General Logan the council adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Pierce to Dakota's Legislature.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 12.—The council and house met in joint session this afternoon and Governor Pierce delivered his farewell message. The finances of the territory as well as its educational and charitable institutions are shown to be in a flourishing condition. Speaking of the admission of the territory, Pierce said: "Experience has proved it difficult for a state to force its way out of the union. It is even more difficult to force its way in. I take the responsibility of saying no such attempt will be made by consent of the people of Dakota."

Up With Nails.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Western Nail association held here to-day it was unanimously decided to advance the card rate from $2.40 to $2.60 per keg.

THE INDIANA SQUABBLE.

Lieutenant-Governor Robertson Files a Remonstrance in the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—There was but little diminution in the number of people at the capitol this morning and the usual careful scrutiny was maintained in admitting visitors to the senate chamber. Drake, of the republican minority, presented a preamble and resolution which a democrat moved to be rejected without reading. On this motion the democratic majority divided. Weir, McDonald and Barrett protesting against such methods of procedure and insisting that members of the senate had a right to know what it was they were called upon to vote. Weir asserted that the lieutenant governor-elect had done nothing that he (Weir) would not have done under similar circumstances. Finally the motion to reject without reading was withdrawn. The preamble recited that Lieutenant Governor Robertson was present and having qualified was ready to perform the duties of presiding officer of the senate. The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of two to escort him to his chair. The preamble and resolution were defeated by a party vote, Presiding Officer Smith not voting. Winter of the minority will file a protest, claiming that further occupancy of the chair by Senator Smith as an usurpation of authority, and this will probably tend to a bolt.

After the rejection of Senator Drake's resolution to-day, Senator Campbell presented to the senate Lieutenant-Governor Robertson's formal claim in writing to the office of the presidency of the senate as lieutenant governor, and it was read for information. It is as follows:

To the Indiana Senate—Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that having taken the oath of office, which is here attached, I am in possession of the office of lieutenant governor of the state of Indiana. I am able to attend your sessions and ready to enter upon the constitutional functions prescribed in section 2 of article 5 of the state constitution, to-wit: To be president of the senate with all the rights and duties in said section provided; that you have in my judgment wrongfully excluded and prevented me from increasing that function of the duty of my office. Against this, your action, I do hereby most earnestly protest and remonstrate, and respectfully demand my rights.

R. S. ROBERTSON, Lieutenant Governor.

A copy of the oath of office which had been administered by Judge Walker was attached. A motion to reject prevailed by a party vote, Senator Winter announced that the republican minority would consider Colonel Robertson as lieutenant governor and Senator Smith as a usurper in maintaining the office of president of the senate, and the latter invited Senator Winter to test the matter in the courts.

At a late hour this afternoon President Pro Tem Smith filed quo warranto proceedings against the lieutenant governor-elect. The papers were filed in the Marion circuit court and the hearing will begin before Judge Ayers at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Judge Ayers, before whom Smith's complaint was filed, is the judge who held that his court had no jurisdiction when Smith sought to restrain the secretary of state from transmitting the result of the vote on lieutenant governor to the speaker of the house, which ruling was sustained by the supreme court. A speedy decision of the present case is expected.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The house met this morning with Speaker Baird in the chair. Several members were sworn in. The policemen who exercised their authority in the assembly chamber yesterday were arrested to-day, but were at once admitted to bail, the object of arrest being simply to lay ground for proceedings against Governor Abbett, who directed the policemen's actions. The purpose of the regular democrats to organize an assembly on their own basis has been abandoned.

In accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday the clerk did not call the names of Turley and Walters, both democrats. This created another scene of confusion. Two democratic members, McDermott and Feeney, seized the roll from the clerk and attempted to add the names of Turley and Walters, but after a free fight the clerk recovered the roll. At 1:30 p. m. the house, by a vote of 39 to 28, adjourned to 3 p. m. The senate met at 3 p. m. and organized, but was again postponed to to-morrow at 3 p. m. The excitement over the contested seats in the assembly continued in the afternoon. Finally a vote was reached on a motion to seat Turley. The motion to seat Walters, of the Second Mercer district, having failed, it was voted to refer all evidence in his case and Turley's to the committee on elections when chosen. The work of the house now proceeded without difficulty. Governor Abbott's message was received and ordered printed.

Nevada's New Senator.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 11.—The legislature in joint convention to-day elected William M. Stewart United States senator by a vote of 46 to 69.

The Coal Handlers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—From coal men it was learned this afternoon that at least ten thousand men will be thrown out of employment and that 30,000 persons are suffering as a result of the strike of 3,000 coal handlers. The strikers are scattered along the coast from Providence to this city. They have been confident they would win, as they thought they had the coal supply of New England entirely cut off. It now seems that the New York & New England railroad has been using cars of every description and rushing hundreds of thousands of tons of coal into New England daily. This has been kept a secret, but on its leaking out to-day it seemed to depress the strikers.

A French Reply to Bismarck.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The speech of Bismarck in the reichstag yesterday created a deep impression here and the general opinion is that it does not increase the prospects of peace. The Matin, in its comments on the German chancellor's utterances, says: "The account opened in 1870 will never be settled as long as the German flag floats over Metz and Strasbourg."

RED STAR COUGH CURE
PURELY VEGETABLE.
PRONOUNCED CURES.

Painful Paroxysms Cured.

Miss Florence Abbott, 933 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C., says: "I have suffered for many years from an asthmatic cough, attended with distressing and painful paroxysms, and have tried many remedies without effect. Red Star Cough Cure gave me wonderful relief, and I have not been troubled with the paroxysms since."

Inflammation of the Throat Cured.

11 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.
"I have been suffering with a severe cough for a long time, causing finally inflammation of the throat. Several physicians failed to benefit me. I tried Red Star Cough Cure. Began to feel instant relief, and one bottle entirely cured me.
OLIVER HINKLEY,
Prop. Pacific Carriage Co.

An Asthma Sufferer Cured.

258 N. Washington St., Baltimore, Md.
Having been a sufferer from asthma for a number of years and having tried many remedies, without relief, I used Red Star Cough Cure, and am firmly convinced that a cure has been effected.
CLARENCE C. HAMMOND,
Capt. Barque "Neptune."

Bronchitis Cured.

Toronto, Ont.
For some weeks my little girl was troubled with an attack of bronchitis. I used different remedies, and had her treated by a physician, without effect. Finally we tried Red Star Cough Cure, and before the bottle was used she was completely cured. JOSEPH HICKSON,
Agent N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo R. R.

An Experience of 40 Years.

472 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
I have had forty years experience in using all kinds of cough medicines in my family, and I consider Red Star Cough Cure the best of all. L. D. NORTH.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GRE