IN THE WAKE OF THE QUAKE

A Trip Through the Shaken Country Shows Death and Destruction.

SAD SCENES OF DESOLATION

The Survivors Utterly Destitute and In Need of Immediate Assistance -The Socialist Demonstration at St. Paul's in London.

A Desolate Trip.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] SAVONA, Piedmont, (near Genoa), Feb. 27.- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |- I have just arrived here. Since the hotel tumbled about me during the first earthquake shocks at Mentone I have traveled between Monte Carlo and Alassio, stopping at various places on the way. Before reaching Ventimiglia I felt a sharp shock and the railway carriages swayed in a disagreeable manner. The Ventimiglia station glass roof is entire and there has been but slight damage in the town, At Bardighera the Grand hotel is badly damaged but has been evacuated by the guests, who are eating and sleeping in the garden. Three other hotels were slightly injured. The village of Bischaffeheim is unhurt, but the celebrated M. Pasteur fled to Paris in a very short time. "These French scientific men are not so courageous with the earth as with dogs," remarked a German lady I passed to me. The further dama.es consist of two killed by falling walls. Aspedaletto is intact. San Remo is very slightly damaged, but the foreigners there were well trightened. One Englishman was seen in his night dress, wearing a tall hat and having an umbrella. A lady said that her gardner rushed out in A STATE OF NATURE

and was seen under a fig tree, which was very paradisc-like and appropriate, she

Beyond San Remo the serious region of the earthquake began. The worst place was Diano Marino on account of flaws in the strata, for the earthquake certainly did not have its center there. The small, detached houses, especially those that are isolated, are ruined. All the large buildings affected are those near or on the street corners and this is owing to the bad masonry work of modern times. Cellaco was shaken, bottles were broken and casks became leaky and a low wall had fallen down. From Vado to Taggia, near San Remo, a distance of fifty miles, nearly every town and village on the coast was wholly or partially ruined, and so were many in the valleys. Nearly the whole population is sleeping in the open air and it is estimated that there were

OVER A THOUSAND DEATHS. Mentone is the only town outside of this region which suffered much. At Bajardo the church fell during early mass, burying 150 people, and nearly all the houses have fallen. Bussana is completely destroyed. At Diano Castello a few lives were lost, but nearly every house is ruined. At Diano Marino the scene is fearful. The victims are estimated at 500, I visited it yesterday. The soldiers had dug out eighty bodies, some of young children who were still living after three days' imprisonment, Signor Genala, the minister of public works, had been there and had organized relief measures. Trains loaded with bread, blankets and planks have arrived now from Genoa, which contribute to the aid of the sufferers. Meanwhile the shocks continue. Although they are slight they affect the morales of the population. The old town of Cervo, on a steep hill, with its fine church built by the coral fishers. who never returned from their last expedition, and with whom died the secret of the rich coral bank at Andorra, is little damaged. At Laiguelia, an old town ruined by a bombardment of the English fleet during the French war, the old ruins of that date are standing the same as ever. Apparently nothing is damaged. At Alassio the tall Campanile was leaning slightly but was little damaged. No sooner. however, had I arrived at the station, than from the hang-dog faces it was evident to me that something had occurred. The people said all was finished and that THE END OF THE WORLD

had come. Alassio was being destroyed. I told them it was much worse eisewhere and cited the case of Oneglia, Bojardo and Marino. Mentone walked through the town the next morning and found only three persons killed. Alassio, however, is in a shocking state. Nearly all the houses along the sea line for two kitometres must be destroyed. Those houses which were apparently safe were merely held up by the others and must come down. Assistance is everywhere urgently required. The money at the disposition of the commune is absolutely nil. They are waiting for aid from the government to give them shelter and food during the repairs. Commercial houses formerly considered rich are unable to contribute because they are obliged to rebuild their own houses. The panic continues everywhere,

WILD REPORTS are flying about predictions of fresh shocks. At 11 o'clock on Saturday at Turin, while crowds were waiting at the station expecting the king to pass through, a shattered house near by fell with an awful crash, causing great alarm. Between Loano and Finalmarina the railway is much damaged. The bri dges are gone and the trains pass over temporary wooden ones,

A Horrible Journey.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME (vie Havre), Feb. 27 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-How great the havoc caused by the earthquake along the Riviera-Ponente was has been described to me in a graphic manner to-day by a gentleman who was stopping at Nice when the catastrophe happened, and who reached here on Saturday.

I have, he said, a vivid recollection of the way in which the panic stricken men and the screaming women behaved after the first shock. Beyond all, I recall the terror of a Russian who was stopping at my hotel. He dashed out of his bedroom almost naked, shricking, "I call heaven to witness I am not an atheist." Our train started on Friday morning. We dragged along slowly through the rock cuttings and tunnels to Ventimiglia, where an excited and gesticulating crowd had collected at the station. There were only half a dozen passengers on the train, including Deputy Masseto, one or two local authorities, and my-Boridighero seemed untouched. At San Remo the church tower had fallen. At Bussano we found the village had literally

SHAKEN TO PIECES. The whole population surrounded us and clamored loudly for troops. On and on we slowly wended our way through endless tunnels. To while away the time I dipped into my guide book. A very creepy feeling came over me as I read: "Here the tourist will notice rocks of volcanic formation." Perhaps it was fancy, but I seemed to hear rumblings and moans as we crept through those tunnels.

At Oneglia another excited crowd had

gathered and waved handkerchiefs at us as we passed. A little further on the porter bawled out: "Diano Marino, si cing minntes," I got out. The cing minutes lengthened themselves into four hours. At Diano Marino the

CULMINATING POINT OF HORROR was reached. We were in the very center of the disturbance. The ravages had been dreadful. The station was completely wrecked and all the railway business was being done under tarpaulins. We found

brothers there, a priest and a doctor who were both wearing railway porters' caps and working like beavers to rescue people. General Disonnaz. one of the king's aides-de-camp, stood near by crying like a child. The soldier let us out of the station. We were instantly surrounded by half-starved women imploring charity. The priest joined us and we made for the village.

"Here," said the priest, "on the night of mardi-gras, the peasants were dancing under the shade. At midnight I exhorted them to go home. They only laughed and continued to dance. At dawn the earthquake came, and in an instant fifty were swallowed up."

"But some may be still alive, padre?" said 1. "Oh, yes. Come with me." We walked toward a group of soldiers and weeping women gathered round a deep hole, which was being still dug out. While we stood there I could hear dull, smothered sobs and shrill yells, the groans and cries of the poor wretches who lay buried beneath us. At last the train started. Rain was falling and the heavy seas roared as we passed Savona. I was glad enough to reach Genoa, where I managed to sleep. But the horrors of that journey still haunt me.

Some More Casualties. ROME, Feb. 27.-Heartrending details of the disaster caused by the earthquake continue to arrive. At Diano Marino to-day a child twelve years old and her father were extricated from the debrts, when the latter expired upon the spot. Slight oscillations were felt to-day at Albenga and Porto Maurzio. Relief committees are being organized throughout the country, but it is impossible to supply the numerous wants.

Could Not Foretell the Earthquake. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME, Feb. 27.- New York Herald Cable—Special to the Ber. |—In reply to my telegraphic inquiry whether he had foreseen the Riviera earthquake and whether fresh disturbances were likely to follow anywhere, Prof. Palmieri, with great courtesy, has sent the following telegraphic answer from the osservatorio Vesuviano, which I copy verbatim:

Egregio Signore-There has been no shock here. The seismograph of the Vesuvius observatory was rather more animated on the 21st and 22d inst., but Vesuvius having been in a state of moderate eruptive activity for a long time past, it was not possible to make any predictions. But some days before the earthquake slight disturbances of the soil were noticed in the neighborhood of Mount Etna. The earthquake of the 23d appears to have started from the maritime Alps, developing, as on former occasions, most activity on the Ligurian coast, making itself felt at Nice, Cannes and other points of France, and even in Greece there appear to have been shocks. Some were felt on the following days. At times, when Vesuvius is quiet, the observatory seismograph gives warnings of possible commotions, but when the volcano is active it is difficult to say whether the movements of the seismograph foretell threatened eruptions or are a prelude o distant shocks. Devotissimo

The Earthquake Prediction.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gurdon Hennett.] VIENNA, Feb. 27.—[New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE, |-The prediction iby Dr. Falb, the incleorologist, who foretold the ecent earthquake, has been issued. The forecast is as follows: "There will be considerable atmospheric disturbances, heavy gales and rains, possibly accompanied by shocks of earthquakes on twenty-seven days of the present year. March 22 and 23; April 7 and 8; May 5, 6 and 7; June 3, 4, 5, 21 and 28; July 20, 24 and 25; August 3, 19 and 20; September 17 and 18; October 16; November 5, 14 and 15, and December 12, 13 and 14."

SOCIALISTS TURN OUT.

A Great Gathering At St. Paul's Cathedral. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett,

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- | New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE, !-Old St Paul's has in its day seen many a seize, crowning, as it does, Ludgate hill, and overlooking the grim walls of Newgate. It loomed over the riots in the times of Gordon, and of the chartist agitators. Excepting that the uniformed military were absent this afternoon, the cathedral and its surrounding avenues were in a state of seige similar to what they had experienced in those days of the past. Mounted policemen in blue with cloaks that trailed behind them on the saddle, and with truncheous at their sides sat almost motionless on their horses in troops of a dozen at the four big entrances of the cathedral as sentinels. Constables afoot paced around the massive building also with truncheons at their sides, for they are never allowed to hold or draw these except in emergencies. Scores of similar sentinels were inside the cathedral standing silently by the Corinthian portico and be hind the pillars or leaning against such statues as those of Howard, the philanthropist, Sir John Moore, Bishop Heber, Dr. Samuel Johnson, the historian, Hallam, and of the three Napiers. Five hundred more constables were bivouncked in the crypt Were they guarding the graves and tombs of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of the building, Nelson, Wellington, and of the painters, Opie Reynolds, West, Turner and Landseer? Oh, no. They were guarding the church against these voters of the state who call themselves socialists.

THE CONGREGATION. The regular convregation and the chance worshippers, with several hundred ladies were in their seats. The lord mayor and the common councilmen were in their civic chacls, but behind them, looked reproachfully down upon by the marble group of St. Paul preaching to the Bereaus, was a buzzing crowd of 2,000 roughs, who acted as if they were in the pit of a Surrey side theater., I returned outside. The streets were

amed on all sides. "How many people," I asked a policeman

do you estimate are around?" He civilly answered: "At least 5,000." There was a great noise of talking in th multitude, but no uproar. Soon I heard the sounds of brass bands from the Black Friar's railroad and the Thames embankment. At the same moment the small belis of St. Paul's began to ring. Now the socialistic procession, formed as per the programme cabled yesterday, were to be seen turning around the monuments, where the old gate of King Lud stood, at the bottom of Fleet street, and mounting the hill. Then the outside populace cheered. It was plain to see that the popular sympathy as there represented was with the socialists. The brass bands played the "Marseiliaise," the bells pealed out and the East End workingman shouted tumultuous cries as if he were challenging the West End capitalists. As the proshadows of St. Paul's, under unwonted sunshine, the spectators divided the pathway with arries, waving their hats and arrietts. their handkerchiefs, while the banner carriers waved their inscriptions.

THE INSCRIPTIONS. Many of these inscriptions were certainly inflammatory, as, for instance,

"By heavens, our rights are worth fighting We seek not revenge, but justice. We will have work or bread. I was a hungered, and ye gave me no meat; naked, and ye clothed me not.'

"Not to be a slave is to dare and die. Work for all - overwork for none, Feed my lambs."

The crowd of unemployed, as they entered the church, made a picture which Frith should paint. The majority were youths of about twenty, all with pinched features and In coarse if not ragged clothes. The officers were marked by red bands on their arms and red rosettes on their coats. All mounted the cathedral steps laughing, joking and jeering at the police, but when within the sacred portice they became still.

When, finally, an East End contingent had marched or shuffled in, I met Hyndman on the steps, who said:

"It is our intention that everything to-day shall pass off peacefully unless we are provoked by the police."

COULDN'T GET IN. Rather late the Chelsea contingent arrived, also playing the "Marseillaise," but the cathedral was full and the new comers only went to swell the crowd outside, which was now a roaring mass of humanity, wanting a very little incident to turn the scene into a riot with loss of property if not of life. When the great organ began to play the doors were shut and, as one gray-bearded city policeman remarked to me, "Never have I beheld a crowd as this in the city of London and I am an old policeman."

The service was only once really interrupted when a remark was made by the archdeacon of London that there must ever be rich and poor. It was greeted with a few groans of dissent.

To allay the impatience of those who were shut out three minor canons and a number of choir boys came out on the top of the grand steps and began an impromptu service, but soon John Burns set up singing loudly a labor song to the tune of "Dare to be a Daniet." Then the minor canons and the choir boys retired, evidently disgusted. Several who had been creating a disturbance by talking inside were brought out by the police Each one was probably thought by the crowd to be a martyr, for they were loudly cheered.

THE REGULAR SERVICE was proceeding amid strange silence, considering the unusual multitude within the walls which was estimated at 7,000. Even the roughs were quiet, except one who offended for a moment by coming within the Blackstone definition of a "church brawler," and he was collated out. Perhaps the auditors who were strange to the place felt, without knowing anything about Leigh Hunt, the latter's impression when he once found himself alone in the cathedral: "Its interior awed me. It seemed like a magnificen mortuary vault over my single body.

PASSED OFF PLEASANTLY. After the service, and while the people were pouring out, I again met Hyndman, who said:

"Everything has passed off as I wanted. am very much pleased with the behavior of the crowds and hope our meeting later on the embankment, besides those we are going hold in the north, south, east and west will pass off as well. At some of these I speak myself."

A LUTTLE INTERFERENCE. Just at this point of our conversation a rec ribboned private rushed up and, in military fashion, touched his hat to Hyondman and

"Burns and Bateman, who headed the de tachment to the embankment, have been interfered with by the police, who drew across the bottom of Ludgate hill and refused to allow them to pass. There has been a free fight. Burns has an eye blacked."

Hyndman at once held counsel with the staff officers around him and concluded to let the matter rest until he knew fuller partieu lars. It later turned out to have been exaggerated, so the false alarm did not have the

effect it was evidently meant to have. Behind one of the great pillars I saw Ben nett Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph war correspondent and once an American reporter He remarked to me: "I never saw such as orderly, good-natured crowd. Only in Lon don could such crowds of riffraff meet and disperse without a severe riot or disturbance."

ANCIENT BUT INTERESTING. sale of an Old Library-An Old Lan-

guage Discovered.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett,]
LONDON, Feb. 27.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-London's great literary sensation this week beginning to-morrow (Monday) will be the sale of a large portion of the library of the late Baron de Seilliere mainly consisting of specimens of fifteenth entury manuscript on vellum, illuminated French literature and early romances on chivalry, with rare early copies of printing The lots number 1147 and include one com plete set of the "Amidis de Gaul" romances, believed to be the only one in existence There is also one of the three "Tirout la Blanch," dated Valencia, 1490, one of which is in the university library of that city, the emaining copy being in the British museum. There is also in the library a copy of the first edition of "Don Quixote." The first private and press view took place yesterday and an mmense number attended. An eminent bibliophite said to me: "There is scarce!y a romance of the fifteenth and sixteenth century which cannot be seen here." In the most highly prized editions of manuscripts the most remarkable is a "Graduale et Sacramantium," of the Twelfth century, written mostly in silver letters, which are as bright as ever after 700 years. This was written

the baron paid about \$5,000 for it. In the collection of Spanish books and Romanions the whole bibliography of that branch of ancient literature seems to be exhausted. The late Baron de Seilliere, as few are aware of, was one of the most distinguished connoiseurs among the bibliophiles of France. He possessed ample means with the requisite good taste and knowledge. He was an expert on intricate points as to editions, reprints and spurious imitations of rare editions. He was fastidious as to the condition of his books. The binding show beautiful specimens of work of the old masters from the libraries of Grober, Dione, DePoictiers and Cardinal de Bourbon There are equally fine works of the modern school, such as Deromas, Padeloups, and in French art Tranz, Bauzounet, Neidree, Cope and Duruthe. The baron had also bought the great Salamanca library, as well as the pick of the Alessandrina library. Prior to 1862 he kept his treasures in the chateau Wello, near Paris.

about 1150 at the abbey of Ottenbewen, in

Sivobia. It was one of the prizes in a great

sale at the hotel Drout ten years back, when

I confess to a bit of reverence when look ing at an Arctinuo, which was printed twenty-two years before Columbus discovered

cession marched up toward and under the America, and which was the very first book printed at Foligno by Numeister, who had been the companion and assistant of Guttenburg. But it would consume many pages to fully describe the remarkable collection. nearly all dating anterior to Shakespeare's

time, and of the wealth of the binding. B. F. Stevens, J. O. Wright and Lyster Allen have received large orders from the United States, but naturally the names of the customers and the bidders they would not give. The sales will occupy the entire week. DISCOVERED A LANGUAGE.

Mr. James Gaister, chairman of the execu tive committee of the Palestine exploration who was present at the first review of the thrary yesterday, received a letter from Captain Claude Conder, of the royal engineers, announcing his discovery of the language in which were written the mysterious Hittite inscriptions just found by Burchard in 1808, and re-discovered in 1872, Mr. Gaister said:

"Captain Conder at present gives only a

portion of the results of his discovery. He has, however, read the whole inscriptions and all the gems and seals bearing Hittite legends. He has placed in the hands of Sir Charles Warren documents showing how he arrived at the discovery and he has in pres ervation a memoir which will be published, together with complete readings by the Palestine exploration fund without delay. In anticipation I only say that the questions raised and the points illustrated promise to be equal in interest to those of the Enneiform inscription on hieroglyphics. One point only I will men tion, and it is that it throws great light on the early chapters of the book of Genesis and explains certain names in ancient history which It has hitherto been impossible to explain. From what Captain Conder told me. I think we may hope that he will produce his memoir before the end of next month. Meantime, there are reasons why the lauguage in which the inscriptions are written. and the manner in which the discovery was arrived at, should be kept back until the memolr is completed and the whole story

told at length. Captain Conder himself writes: 'The decipherment of curious hieroglyphics found in Hamath, Aleppo, Carchemish, and throughout Asia Minor has for many years been considered one of the most interesting questions in Oriental archaeology. Many attempts have been made to read them, but the language of the texts remained unknown. It has been my good fortune within the present month to discover what that language is. Not only the words, but the grammer as well, it can be demonstrated belong to a well known tongue. In fact the discovery once made seems so simple and obvious that I can only wonder that it was not previously op-

served. The more important and certainly decipherable of the inscriptions are invocations to the gods of heaven, the ocean and the earth-exactly the deities included in a set which we know, from Ezyptian and Cuneiform tablets, to have been adored by tribes in Asla Minor.' "The discovery submits a few of these texts. The following is a specimen. It was addressed to the sun:

" 'May the holy one, mighty and powerful, hear the uprising prayers. I call upon the most high, shine lord, great spirit. He gives me the rain of heaven." "A second prayer is addressed to the god of the water, the sky, the ocean:

'I pray to my god of the water, the stately lord of water, the god of heaven. I make an inscription in his honor. I extel him. 1 cause a great libation to be made as an ofering. I make an offering to the most hold the king of the water.

"It would seem if we have here the prayers of the Hittites, Hivites, Jebusites, etc., who surrounded the Israelites, that new interest will be given to the second and third commandments and to the biblical prohibitions against worshiping the water, the earth, the sky and the like."

A Conference on Bulgarian Affairs.

[Cappright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Sr. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-There was yesterday a long interview between the Turkish ambassador and M. De Giers on Bulgarian matters and the general European situation. M. De Giers is stated to have expressed the opinion that the disturbed European equilibrum would soon be re-established and probably no war would ensue for some time to come. As regards Bulgarian affairs they would not disturb the peace because the European powers must finally admit the legitimate demands of Russia in Bulgaria. Referring to the Turkish military preparations, M. De Giers declared there was no menace on any side of Turkey, but that the extraordinary outlay it incurred was out of proportion to the financial condition of that country.

A Big Bonanza. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.- Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Ex-Mayor Grace was asked for particulars of the big bonanza, which the syndicate of which he is a leading spirit is reported to have obtained in Peru. Mr. Grace gave the facts of the matter as follows: His brother, M. P. Grace, who is also his partner, as attorney of the bondholders of England to whom Peru contracted a debt between 1865 and 1871, amounting with interest to \$200,000,000, went to Peru last August for the purpose of cancelling the debt of Peru in exchange for the railroads of that country, which are the property of the government. The condition exacted by Peru was that the English syndicate should spend \$20,000,000 in completing the railway \$ystem of Peru. To this the London people agreed. The concession made to the syndicate consists of all the railroad systems of Peru, iree from debt and all incumbrances, large public lands situated in a temperate climate, and also large privileges for the mining of coal which has been found abundant and easy of access, and the income of one of the principal custom houses of Peru as the means of securing interest on the expenditure of \$30,000,000 to be used in completing the railroad systems until such time as the roads pay terest to \$200,000,000, went to Peru last Aufood systems until such time as the roads pay 6 per cent interest and 2 per cent per month realization. In addition there is a concession of silver mines which are to be worked by American labor, furnished by American capital. These mines, which are in the Andes, are said to be worth untold millions.

Mine Troubles Ended.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- A special to the Inter-Ocean from Peorla, Ill., says: The 2,000 coa miners along the lines of the Peoria & Pekin Union. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and Central Iowa railroads, who have been out on a strike for several weeks, and whose families have been in great digress from poverty, have reached a settlement with their employers. The minest law of the property of the policy of the property of the policy of t ers. The miners are to form co-operative associations. The mines will be worked by them, the mine owners getting % cent per

Ran Into a Bridge.

NEEDLES, Cal., Feb. 27.-The east-bound Atlantic & Pacific passenger train ran into a bridge west of this place. The engine, baggage, mail and express cars were burned. E. L. Gilbert, brakeman, was burned to death, also two Indians and one tramp. Engineer F. J. Hodgdon is not expected to live. Dr. M. J. Chase, of Galesburg, Ill., was bruised about the head. W. March, Quincy, Ill., leg hurt.

LATER.—The coroner's jury has returned a verdiet exonerating the Atlantic & Pacific company from all blame for the accident.

Nebraska and lowa Weather. For Nebraska and Iowa: Local rains or snow; higher, followed by lower temperature.

ROAST ON ROTHACKER.

The High Flying Bird of Passsage Winged.

CALL HIM BEFORE THE BAR.

The Fresh Young Man Should Be Made to Tell of His Personal Knowledge of Corrupt Combinations.

Concerning Combinations. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27 .- [Editorial Correspondence. |-My attention has been called to the following which appeared in the editorial column of Sunday's Republican:

The combination of Rosewater and Judge Sahler grieves us. We had always credited Judge Sahler with more bride. I have not spoken to John Sahier in six months, nor have I sent any message to him through anybody. I am, however, informed that a fresh and fast young man by the name of Rothacker did send John Sahler to a cer tain contractor whom the Republican has of late made war on, with the cool proposition that if \$1,000 were paid him (Rothacker) the Republican would close its mouth. Sahler himself, I am told, advised against paying a dollar of hust-money to a man who has no personal influence with the legislature, and the kind offer was politely, but firmly, declined. Sahler is now in for it and will have to bear the vicious blows of Rothacker's little "billy" with Church Howe, who was mercilessly berated by this dissipated adventurer when he failed to deliver the votes of five senators against the Omaha charter as contracted with the paving boodlers. Rothacker then boldly charged Howe with a breach of contract to commit bribery, To this bargain Rothacker must have been a party directly or indirectly. Within the past week he charged through the Republican that he personally knew of bribe-giving and bribe-taking during the session. I repeat my demand now that this man be made to tell what he does know about corrupting members. There is to be no play on words and stilted palavering. The legislature has a duty to perform, It cannot allow this man to boldly assert that ne has personal knowledge about the bribery of its members without calling him before the bar. If he has personal knowledge about corrupt combinations he should be made to give the facts under oath. If he is engaged with others in schemes of blackmail and corruption, as I believe him to be, let him be unmasked and made harmless in this state as he has been made in Colorado, where he has played himself out among reputable and decent men. E. ROSEWATER.

They Regret His Defeat. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 27.- | Special to the BEE.]-The following resolutions have been passed by the Plattsmouth assemblies of the Knights of Labor:

of the Knights of Labor:

Whereas, Through the influence and workings of the great monopoly of the state of Nebraska C. H. Van Wyck was defeated in the contest for United States senator: and Whereas, The defeat of Senator C. H. Van Wyck is a blow to the laboring classes and the rights of the people have been trampled upon. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as laboring men, renew our efforts that justice may be done and that we will labor in earnest that monopoly may not retain its power to thus defraud the people of their choice as to who shall make the laws to govern them.

Resolved, That we sympath ze with C. H. Van Wyck in his defeat and also realize that an earnest supporter of the rights of the laboring classes was defeated by railroad rings.

boring classes was defeated by railroad rings.

A Pleasant Banquet. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 27 .- [Special to the BEE. - A banquet was tendered J. M. Murphy by a dozen of his most intimate riends last evening. Mr. Murphy has resizned his position as manager of the gas works at this place, and goes to Cuicago, where he has accepted a lucrative position. J. Collins Lloyd, of Lincoln, was the "super-intendent" of the banquet and everything

passed off in the most pleasant manner.

Irish Delegates Elected. PLATTE CENTER, Neb., Feb. 27.-[Specia Telegram to the BEE. |-The John Fitzgerald branch of the Irish National league elected the following delegates to the state convention at Lincoln March 3: James Lynch, D. H. Carrig, Thomas Gleason, C. C. Carrig, D. J. Maner and John A. Kehoe.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Gigantic Farming Operations in the British Possessions.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Sir John Lister Kaye, a London capitalist and land owner in England, who purchased three years ago 20,000 acres of land in the northwest from the government and brought out skilled farmers from his estates in Yorkshire to manage it, and stocked it with the finest breeds of British horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as well as raising a large quantity of wheat and other grain, found the result most successful, and became determined to extend his operations. He organized a company of English and Scotch capitalists that have subscribed \$6,500,-000 capital to invest in the northwest on a gigantic scale. He has completed negotiations with the federal government and Canadian Pacific railway directors for twenty blocks of land of an area of 20,000 acres each along the line of the railway, commencing at Rush Lake, 400 miles from Winnipeg, Manitoba, and stretching to the east slope of the Rocky mountains. Next spring he will arrange for importing horses and marcs, cattle and other live stock to begin forming and broadings. ive stock to begin farming and breeding cay alry horses for the British army. Now the imperial covernment has sent out a perma-nent staff under the colonel of a regiment to nent staff under the colone of a regiment to purchase horses. The feature of the great enterprise will be their breeding from im-ported stallions. A deposit of \$50,000 has been made by them with the government as security for carrying out the contract.

Governor Hoadley's Sharp Words. CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. -A special from Cincinnati says ex-Governor Hoadley's speech at the reception at the Ohio club rooms last night was a great surprise and has formed the topic of conversation in political circles all day o-day. It was expected he would offset Foraker's New York speech by laudation of the democratic party. On the contrary, it was a scathing philliptic against the misdoings of the "workers" in the democratic party in the elections of 1835 in Cincinnati. He fairly flayed the better element of the party for not promptly rising up, like Tilden and O'Conner in New York, and purging the party of its rottenness. He commended the democrats who rushed to the front in forming the committee of 100, "half democrats and half republicans," and praised that committee for its sulendid work in that committee for its splendid work in bringing the tally sheet forgers and ballot shatchers to grief. The whole speech was a merclless handling of the local democracy without gloves. His speech was prepared, but not written. He spoke extempore.

The Case of Mrs. Druse.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 27.-In every pulpit here to-day allusion was made to the case of Mrs. Druse, who is to be hanged to-morrow, and the hope was generally expressed that the proceeding would be averted. Mrs. Druse has bassed most of the day in tears. She contends she is in reality innocent of the murder of her husband. Only the small number of persons allowed by law will witness the execution, which will take place at about 11 a. m. about 11 a. m.

CONNELL WAYS AGAIN. Omaha's City Attorney Gets Another

Verdict From the Railroad. CHICAGO, Feb. 27.-|Special Telegram to the Bre.]-W. J. Connell, whose case against the Pennsylvania railroad company has been on trial in Judge Hawe's court for several days past, recovered a verdict yesterday. Connell, in 1880, purchased a ticket from Omaha to New York via the Pennsylvania road. At Philadelphia he was told his ticket was not good. He declined to pay again and on the way to New York was forcibly ejected from the train, which was stopped that he might be put off. He sued stopped that he might be put out. He such for \$50,000 here, and in 1882 received a verdict for \$15,000 before Judge Anthony. This was set aside. Before Judge Gary, in 1884, he recovered \$15,000 again, his honor instructing the jury that the plaintiff, being lawfully on the train, might resist being put off and might recover for the force used in ejecting him, whether excessive or not. This ruling was unset in the supreme court, that court min, whether excessive or not. This ruling was upset in the supreme court, that court holding the plaintiff could not recover for only the excess of force used over what was necessary for electing him. Judge Hawes jury, which has been struggling with one another over the case since Friday at 5 p. m., brought in a verdict yesterday for \$7,000.

What Mr. Connell Says,

What Mr. Connell Says.

Mr. Connell was interviewed at his residence by a reporter for the Ber last night.

"Are you satisfied with the verdiet?" was asked of him.

"Yes," he replied. "I suppose I shall have to be. Still, I think I ought to have got more. I understand that ten of the jurymen were in favor of giving me a verdict of \$15,000, but through the efforts of one man who didn't want me to have anything, the sum was cut down to \$7,000."

"Do you think the railroads will contest the case any further?"

"No, hardly. It has already expended a large amount in fighting the case. You know, it has been tried three times."

"I suppose this verdict establishes a prece-

"I suppose this verdict establishes a precedent, which will be of value in similar cases

hereafter?"
"Yes, without a doubt. This verdict disposes of very important questions—the extent of liability of a railroad, for such treatment as I received from the defendant corpoment as I received from the defendant corporation, the Pennsylvania railroad."

Vhe tleket in question was purchased by Mr. Connell of Frank Moores, the Wabash agent. It was a combination ticket, to be honored by a number of roads between Omaba and Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania railroad was one of them. That line was at war with one of the of the roads one which the ticket read and had ordered the sale of all such tickets discontinued. Mr. Connell, however, purchased the ticket before this order was received in Omaha, and when he presented it on the train the conductor refused to honor it. Mr. Connel was promptly and roughly ejected by Connel was promptly and roughly ejected by the conductor and brakeman at a little way station on the line. In being thrown from the train Mr. Connell sustained injuries which required the attention of a physician.

THE CLEARANCES. A Record of Financial Transactions During the Past Week.

Boston, Feb. 27.—|Special Telegram to the Bee.|—The following table, compiled from

dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States, gives the gross exchanges at each point for the week ended February 26, 1887, in comparison with those of the corresponding period of 1886:

CITIE4.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	\$ 495,390,800		13,
Boston	71.639.728	6.7	
Philadelphia	54,927,955	21.9	
Chicago	42,751,000	18.8	
St. Louis	15,070,044	17.0	
Baltimore	19 402 640	18.3	
San Francisco	10,938,347	35.9	
Cincinnati	10,195,000	29.2	
Pittsburg	8,101,899	14.4	
New Orleans	7.720.338	2011	0.
Kansas City	6.774.666	65.1	
Louisville	4.272,275	23.6	
Providence	4,211,000	24.5	
Denver	3,415,109	36.0	
Milwaukee	3,230,000	13.9	
Detroit	2.934.838	6.9	
St. Paul	2 808 506	49.1	
Cleveland	2.624.403	33.5	
Memphis	2,376,385	40.5	
Minneapolis	2,167,228	4.5	
Omaha	1,987,048	52.3	
Columbus	1,697,495	5.9	
*Wiehita	1,529,133	***	
Hartford	1,518,082	5,1	
Indianapolis	1,324,877	36.3	
St. Joseph	1,035,185	56.4	
New Haven	970,560	14.0	
Galveston	939,771		9
Peoria	822,115	99.0	
Springfield	805,868	23.7	
Norfolk	788,332	20.8	
Portland	750,500	****	
Worcester	705,122	5.1	
Syracuse	609,107	54.3	
Lowell	477,081	9.7	100
Grand Rapids	400,054	20.7	•••
Total	8 778,755,867		4.
Charles Manager	A	2247	1

Outside New York 283,354,561 17.2 *Not included in totals; no clearing house this time last year.

TROUBLED BY A WOMAN. Russell Sage Sued By a Female Spec ulator.

NEW YORK, Feb 27 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Russell Sage is involved in a difficulty with a woman about Wall street transactions and to ex-Judge Hawes the task has been assigned by Chief Justice Larremore, of the court of common pleas, of unraveling the snarl and deciding what judgment should be rendered in the case. Mrs. Sophia L. Mattern says that she has been induced by Mr. Sage to make investments in stocks from time to time since July 10, 1881, giving him ample margins to back the transactions. Sometimes she won and sometimes she lost, and she blames Mr. Sage for some of her losses and insists upon holding him to a strict accountability. She complains espestrict accountability. She comblains especially that in one transaction, involving 100 shares of stock, Mr. Sage falled to make a sale in accordance with her directions, and that the result was a heavy loss to her. She claims he now owes her \$7,528,73 and sues to recover that amount. On behalf of Sage it is stated that Mrs. Mattern was not induced by him to enter Wall street, but that, on the contrary, she kept writing him notes and herging him she kept writing him notes and begging him to act as broker for her in stock speculations and expressing the desire to have the benefit of his great experience in the street. He cautioned her that there was risk in Wall street transactions, but she insisted, and at last he consented to buy certain stocks for her. She had her own views about purely. her. She had her own views about pur-chases and sales to be made and it is main-tained that if he had not been hampered by them there would have been a different re-sult. It is further stated that he used his own contains a same cases in beligheight own capital in some cases in bolstering up her transactions and that, in fact, he is her transactions and that, in fact, he is her traditor. He sets up a counter claim for creditor. He sets up a counter claim for \$8,000, which he says is the amount of her indebtedness to him.

Would Usurp State Rights. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The minority report prepared by Senator George and signed by all the democratic members of the senate committee on judiciary upon the Hoar bill "to provide inquests under national authority," declares it to be the opinion of the signers that the measure is unwarranted by the constitution, and that its passage would be a grave and serious usurpation by congress of the powers reserved to states.

Heavy Storms in Michigan DETROIT, Feb. 27 .- Specials to the Tribune from various points in the upper peninsula and from the northern part of the southern peninsula state the storm of the past twenty four hours to be of mammoth proportions and terrific intensity. A heavy gale blew the heavy snow about, making drifts from five to ten feet deep and effectually stopping all traffic.

THE DES MOINES DISTILLERY

Public Opinion Divided in Regard to the Permanent Injunction.

THE WORK OF WESTERN RIVALS

The Crack Military Companies of the State Improving Their Efficiency-The Political Horizon Scanned

-News From Iowa.. The Big Distillery Injunction.

DES MOINES, In., Feb. 27.- | Special to the

BEE. |- There is a good deal of comment, fat

vorable and unfavorable, upon Judge Con rad's recent decision granting an injunction against the International distillery. Public opinion is divided as to the constitutionality of it, and the wisdom and Justice of the proceeding. Even some of the most active pro-hibitionists admit that the decision will in all probability be overruled when it reaches the United States supreme court. The public generally doesn't see the hand that is behind the whole proceeding. It is not the state temperance alliance, or the radical prohibitionists who have in fact won this victory, though they share in it. But it is the pool of western distilleries who have furnished the money and the brains to shut up a rival establishment whose competition they couldn't control or meet. So, for several months, realizing the damaging character of the International's rivalry, they have been trying to close it up, and finally uniting with the temperance alliance and putting that forward as a breastwork, they have fought their battle behind it. The western distilleries, if the Des Moines distillery is closed, are really entitled to the credit of victory, and they have made their fight, of course, as a business enterprise, while the temperance people will claim it as a victory for prohibition. But the ground on which the distillery claims the right to operate, even in a prohibition town, seems to many good lawyers absolutely impregnable. Its business was strictly an inter-state commerce. Its products were sold outside of lowa, and the proof spirits which it manufactured were sent to all parts of the world. There could be no question that this was a eature of the "commerce between the states," which congress reserves the right alone to regulate. But the prohibitionists claim that when it comes to the manufacture of liquor, as well as the sale of it, a state under its police power has the right to prohibit, even to the extent of stopping the manufacture in Iowa, of goods that are to be sold in Chicago, New York, London or Paris. If so, it will be incumbent on the state, many authorities say, to show that the people of Iowa are injured in their body or estate, by the manufacture here of a package of proof spirits that may be sold in Paris or China. Before the police power can be exercised there must be shown an occasion for its exercise, in some public benefit to be derived ercise, in some public benefit to be derived from it. The extreme prohibitionists who have become sensitive to the taunts of the opposition—"Why don't you close up the Big Distillery"—are correspondingly happy. They seem to be more pleased at the fact that their feelings will not be lurt by charges of inconsistency than at any special advantage, which they expect to accrue to the cause of temperance. For the present, it is not probable that there will be any decided change in affairs, for the case will be appealed, and a final decision will be necessary before both sides will be ready to drop it.

CRACK MILITIA COMPANIES. itary companies of Iowa are beginning to loom up with fine prospects for social conquests. There are now several crack companies in the state that take great pride in their organization, and are constantly endeavoring to improve their efficiency. The Governor's Guards of this city is one of the best drilled companies in the state. It is best drilled companies in the state composed entirely of young men, boys hardly out of their teens, but they have shown their good soldierly qualities on more than one ocgood soldierly qualities on more than one oc-casion. They are now planning to erect a fine armory this year on the lot adjoining the state arsenal. The building will be 60x132 feet, with a drill room of nearly that size which can be used if occasion requires for balls, receptions and public meetings. There will be besides field quarters for the boys, supper rooms, etc., and all the appoint-ments of a first class armory. Probably the boys, supper rooms, etc., and all the appointments of a first class armory. Probably the prize company in a social way is the Governor's Greys, of Dubuque. It is composed of the leading society young men of the city, all of them from the best families, and with great espirit du corps. Dubuque is famous for its hospitalities and its social triumphs. The Greys share liberally in both. They have just held their second annual ball and reception, and it was a very brilliant affair. have just held their second annual ball and reception, and it was a very brilliant affair. They soid 290 tlekets at \$4 a tieket, and spared no money in making the affair a great success. Among the guests of the evening was the governor and staff, the adjutant general of the state, visiting military officers from Chicago and other cities, and the leading society people of the city. Beautiful women, entrancing music and handsome decorations combined to make a scene of loveliness that has never been surpassed on similar occasions.

shallar occasions.

GRAND ARMY PROTESTS.

The old soldiers are still sending in their protests against the president's veto of the dependent pension bill. It is estimated that the greater part of the Grand Army posts in the state have denounced the president's veto as cruel and unjust. Not a single post has raised its voice to sustain it. The house has refused to pass the bill over the veto, but the old veterans will keep sending in their protests probably all summer, and when the tests probably all summer, and when the campaigns come on will be at it again harder than ever. The whole state is praising Colonel Repurs for his magnificent speech Colonel Hepburn for his magnineent speech in congress just before the vote was taken. Everybody who has once heard him can ap-preciate the burning sarcasm, the withering invective and the stirring eloquence that fell invective and the stirring eloquence that fell from his lips. Iowa has no more effective orator than he, and few states can produce an equal. He is bold as a lion and when he an equal. He is bold as a lion and when he denounced the cowardice of northern democrats who had first voted for the pension bill and then sold out their convictions for executive favor, he rose to the full stature of his own manifiness and sturdy independence. The people of Iowa are sounding his-praises from one end of the state to the other.

PRELIMINARY POLITICAL SKIRMISHING.
The preliminary contests for nominations for the various state offices to be filled this for the various state offices to be lined this summer are developing some curious contingencies. It has become by tacit approval, an understood rule, that not more than one candidate at a time shall be taken the same immediate locality. The same immediate locality candian understood rule, that not more than one candidate at a time shall be taken from the same immediate locality. The fight now is to see who shall be that candidate in several parts of the state. Senator Wilson is the leading candidate to succeed himself in the United States senate. He lives at Fairfield, in southeastern Iowa, Mr. C. M. Junkin, of the Fairfield Ledger, lives at the same place and wants to be state printer, a very lucrative and satisfactory office, yet it will be pretty hard to make a legislature think that it ought to elect two men to important positions from the same town, when there are so many other good towns and good candidates that want to be given a chance. It is generally conceded that northwestern Iowa should be given the supreme judgeship in case Judge Adams, whose term expires this year, is not renominated. Immediately there has sprung into existence several well defined booms and active candidates. Judge Lewis of Cherokee, senator Robinson of Storm Luke, Judge Henderson of Marshalltown, all want to be the next supreme judge, and neither cares to withdraw in favor of the other, so if northwestern Iowa can't agree on a candidate it will not be surprising to see some other nark withdraw in favor of the other, so if north-western lows can't agree on a candidate it will not be surprising to see some other part of the state step up and take the prize. In addition to this northwestern lows has an avowed and active candidate for state su-perintendent of education in the person of Prof. Wernile of LeMars, and a candidate for state printer in Mr. Ragsdaie, of the same place. They certainly will not all be chosen, and the important question they are trying place. They certainly will not all be and the important question they are trying to settle is who will sacrifice his ambition on the altar of northwestern lowa's hopes and