THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1887. NUMBER 273

IT WOULD ONLY BE A FARCE

A Letter from the Editor of the Bee to the Bribery Legislators.

WHY HE FAILED TO BE PRESENT.

The Impossibility of Proving the Charges With Open Doors—The Committee Reaches No Conclusions—House Doings.

The Investigation.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The committee to investigate the charges of E. Rosewater against certain members of the judiciary committee of the house, met at 9 o'clock this morning. All the members were present. The following communication was read by Mr. Dempster, the chairman:

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, Editorial Rooms, Omaha, Neb., March 15, 1887—To Hon. John A. Dempster, Chairman of the Special Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives—My Dear Sir: Under the new conditions imposed upon your committee, I have come to the conclusion that it would be a costly farce to undertake to establish the charges which I have made in good faith. The memorandum which I had placed in your hands when the committee first organized contained very ample and circumstantial proofs against the parties implicated in the conspiracy to defeat senate file number ninety-eight. I relied upon my ability to have the witnesses named in the memorandum examined separately, within closed doors, expecting, of course, that your committee would also examine each of the members accused of collusion and give him an opportunity to explain his conduct by his own testimony and if possible to clear himself by furnishing you corroborative proof to overturn the charges. It would be utterly impossible with open doors to carry out such a programme, hence the end would be a mere acknowledgement that money had been collected for the purpose of defeating the bill, but that proofs were wanting to confirm the charge of conspiracy. That would whitewash the very men whom I know to be guilty by a super abundance of proof and by their own conduct on the floor of the house when the charges were preferred. I can even establish the fact, if necessary, that members of the judiciary committee implicated in the conspiracy concocted the scheme Monday night to break up your committee by insisting upon the addition of six members of their own choosing, and to thwart the object of the investigation by forcing the committee doors open. Their success shows that the plotters and their confederates in the lobby wield a baneful influence in the house. It had been my intention to push the investigation, (as I told you personally), have the committee sit at Omaha Wednesday and Thursday, and finish the inquiry by Friday. This course being now impossible, I respectfully request that the proceedings be dropped, as they would only entail needless expense upon the state.

Urgent business compels me to make a trip to Cleveland. If, upon my return next week, the house persists in making the investigation, I shall be at your service. Very truly yours, E. ROSEWATER.

This caused a venomous discussion, some of the members indulging in personal abuse of the editor of the BEE and questioning his motives in making the charges already referred to in these columns. Mr. Keiper presented the following:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee compel the attendance of E. Rosewater before it and compel him to testify in the case now pending of charges preferred by him against some of the house members of the judiciary committee.

A viva voce was taken upon the adoption of the same and resulted in a tie, Mr. Ellis not voting and Mr. Craig being absent. The meeting adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

All the members were again present when the committee met this afternoon at 1:45. The minutes of the meeting thus far held, called for this morning, were read by Secretary Craig. Mr. Pemberton asked whether, as far as Mr. Rosewater had laid his complaint before the committee anything had been mentioned which showed against whom his charges were made. Mr. Dempster stated he had gone with Mr. Rosewater and had his complaint sworn to before Guy Brown. When Mr. Rosewater returned he stated if the meeting of the committee were not to be be held in private he would reserve the right to present his charges in another manner. This was agreed to by all the members of the committee. The complaint was then filed with the secretary and the latter had read about one page when the committee was summoned to the house, which was then acting upon the question of opening the doors of the sessions. But no names of the parties accused had been read. Messrs. Gillmore and Aikin explained that they did not understand that the complaint was to be returned to Mr. Rosewater. Mr. Minnix said he did not know that there was any understanding by which Mr. Rosewater was to be given back his complaint. Mr. Keiper again presented his resolution of the morning. Mr. Pemberton objected to its adoption. It was Mr. Rosewater's intent to keep these charges before the people without doing anything to substantiate them. Mr. Peters said the only thing for the committee to do was to report to the house that there was nothing for them to do and ask to be discharged, and thus exonorate the parties charged. Mr. Keiper's resolution was lost. The committee then went into secret session to prepare a report which they will present to the house.

The committee remained three hours cogitating over a report. The discussion occasioned the widest division of sentiment, and at one time it was thought every member would make a report of his own. A majority report, with an appendix by Messrs. Peters and Pemberton, was prepared, while Mr. Keiper quietly pocketed a minority report which voiced his own feelings. Some of the members signed one report, then withdrew their names, and handed them to another. The diversity of feeling was such that the gentlemen flew off at tangents to that degree that the original intent of making a report to the house before the afternoon's adjournment had to be abandoned and another session of the committee called for 4 o'clock to-morrow. Later it was thought the matter could be settled at the night session of the house, the only obstacle being the failure of Mr. Craig to sign some of the reports referred to. But that gentleman failed to appear at the night session, and the momentous question went over till to-morrow morning.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The house went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file, with Mr. Raymond, of Lancaster, in the chair. Senate file 174 was passed to await a full house. The bill providing for the erection of a building and laundry at the institute for the feeble-minded at Beatrice, and appropriating $30,000 therefor, was amended by reducing the amount to $20,000 and recommended for passage. House roll 417, providing for the levy of a tax of three-fourths of a mill in 1887 and 1888 upon the assessed valuation of all property in the state to pay for indebtedness contracted in the erection of the new capitol was taken up. The amount required is $188,000. The levy for the two years on a basis of $145,000,000 would reach $216,000. A deficiency of 10 per cent would give the sum required. Mr. Miller moved to amend by making the levy at one-half a mill, and said that the supporters of the bill made the request without making any show of the necessity of the same.

Mr. Caldwell held that a one-half mill levy would be inadequate to day the indebtedness.

Mr. Miller got Mr. Caldwell to admit that the amount asked for would be sufficient to complete the capitol. He then directed the latter's attention to bill 215 providing for the sale of all unsold state lots in Lincoln for the completion and furnishing of the same building and improving the grounds.

Mr. Caldwell showed that the amount of the sale of the lots would be required to furnish the capitol and beautify and maintain the grounds.

Mr. Reif, of Hall, opposed the bill, taking occasion to denounce the present capitol as a failure, and prophesying that in a few years it would be a mass of ruins.

Mr. Harlan said the only question was what was the amount of money needed. The building is in such a condition as to be greatly injured if not covered when completed. It did not belong to the Lancaster delegation. It was the property of the state. The appropriation was a meritorious one.

Mr. Miller's amendment was lost and that of three-fourths of a mill adopted. The bill was recommended to pass and so reported.

It was resolved that night sessions be held every day the remainder of the session, excepts Saturday.

House Roll 474 providing for the registration in metropolitan cities was advanced to third reading. On motion of Mr. Watson, of Otoe, rule 34 was amended to require fifteen instead of five members to object to the abandonment of the call of the house.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house went into committee of the whole on senate file 32. This bill prohibits grain dealers, partnerships, companies, etc., from combining to pool or fix the price to be paid for grain, hogs, cattle or stock of any kind whatever and provide punishments for the violation of the same.

Mr. Rief and several others spoke strongly in favor of the bill, and Mr. Ballard read from the constitution of what is known as the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, a combination which he said was conducted for the mutual protection of the members, not the people or the producers. He quoted from the constitution already published in the BEE, showing how secret and close were its meetings. The managers of the association sat in a room in Omaha and telegraphed to all its members what price they should pay for grain. Members could not leave the association without the consent of the managing committee, and other clauses provided for the payment of fines as high as $500 in the event of disclosing information belonging to the association. Their members pledged themselves not to sell grain to foreign buyers who are not members of the association nor to sell to parties, except in a retail way, not members in this state.

Mr. Hayden moved to include coal combinations, and Mr. Caldwell amended to also include combinations in lumber.

Mr. White said that every statement made by Mr. Ballard was substantially correct, and that if this would have a tendency to break up or regulate the grain trade, it should also have a beneficial effect upon coal and lumber dealers.

Mr. Harlan said that he feared that the amendments would kill the bill, although he would not say that they had been introduced for that purpose. He did not think it would be good policy to add these amendments to this bill. The people in many parts of the state would, he thought, appose the amendments. He knew that coal sold for different prices in different towns, and so long as combinations had not been formed he thought there was plenty of time to think of the amendment in question. He would favor, however, asking the governor to send in a message requesting that some legislation be effected relating to the coal and lumber business.

The amendments were lost by a vote of 18 to 30. Sections 2 and 3 provide for the liability of violators of this law, with reasonable attorney's fees to parties injured. The bill was reported for passage unanimously.

The house went into committee of the whole on the general file. Senate file 174, apportioning the state with thirteen judicial districts and the appointment and election of officers thereof, was amended, making the following districts:

First—Richardson, Nemaha, Johnson, Pawnee and Gage counties.

Second—Lancaster, Otoe and Cass.

Third—Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Burt.

Fourth—Saunders, Butler, Colfax, Dodge, Platte, Merrick and Nance.

Fifth—Saline, Jefferson, Gillmore, Thayer, Nuckolls and Clay.

Sixth—Seward, York, Hamilton, Hall and Polk.

Seventh—Cumming, Stanton, Wayne, Dixon, Dakota, Blackbird, Madison, Antelope, Cedar and Knox counties, and the unorganized territory north of Knox.

Eighth—Adams, Webster, Kearney, Franklin, Harlan and Phelps.

Ninth—Boone, Wheeler, Greeley, Garfield, Loup, Valley, Howard, Sherman and Blaine counties, and the unorganized territory west of Blaine.

Tenth—Buffalo, Dawson, Custer, Lincoln, Logan, Keith and Cheyenne counties, and unthe organized territory west of Logan.

Eleventh—Gosper, Furnas, Frontier, Red Willow, Hayes, Hitchcock, Chase and Dundy.

Twelfth—Holt, Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Sioux and Box Butte counties, and the unorganized territory north of Holt and Keya Paha.

In the third district there will be four judges of the district court; in the first, second, fourth and seventh districts, two judges, and in each of the others one judge. The term of the judge shall be four years. The governor is to appoint judges to fill vacancies created, including the nine judgeships created by this act.

Mr. Fuller wanted to have the bill recommitted to the judiciary committee and finally the committee on apportionment. This led to a lengthy discussion, as did also the attempt of Mr. Hayden to restrict the third district to three judges. The bill was reported for passage.

The next was the voluminous house roll 396, redistricting the state in senatorial and representative districts, and apportioning senators and representatives therefor, the former being thirty-three in number and the latter 100 as at present. The bill was favorably reported upon.

Recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The house went into committee of the whole on the general file, Mr. Smyth in the chair.

House roll 166, granting a bounty of $300 to all honorably discharged members of the first and second Nebraska regiments, and in case of the death of such persons, to their widows and orphans, was read.

Mr. Newcomer wanted the bill indefinitely postponed because it would cost the state $300,000. The surviving members in Nebraska did not want the bill to pass. The others were scattered all over the union and it would take twenty years to find them. The committee on ways and means had reported adversely to it.

The motion prevailed.

Senate file No. 9, amending sections 17 and 24 and repealing section 20 of chapter 25, regulating the property rights of husband and wife in case of divorce or imprisonment for life, was recommended for passage.

House roll 113, provides that cities, towns, villages, school districts and counties may compromise their indebtedness and issue new bonds therefore. This bill is mainly in the interest of Brownville and vicinity, which in 1869 issued by means of skull-duggery $100,000 in bonds for a railroad which has never yet been seen. Interest amounting to $65,000 has been paid, and a compromise is now sought for relief. It was recommended to pass.

House roll 25, regulating procedure in district courts in civil actions, was killed.

House roll 55 provides for the removal of guardians from cured insane people and returned spendthrifts. It was recommended to pass.

The committee rose, reported and the house adjourned.

Small Blaze at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Gittier Brothers' barn, in the rear of engine house No. 2 and adjoining Ensign's stable on Eleventh street, was damaged by fire to-night at 11:30. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The five horses it contained were saved. This is the second time it has been on fire this week.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Light rains or snow, followed by fair weather, becoming cooler, variable winds, shifting to westerly.

VICTIMS OF A DEATH TRAP.

Calamitous Fire in a Crowded Hotel in Buffalo, New York.

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

Heartrending Cries For Help From the Fire Walled Guests—Desperate Leaps For Life Result in Death—Sickening Details.

Disastrous Fire.

BUFFALO, March 18.—The Richmond hotel and St. James hall burned, early this morning. The loss is fully half a million dollars. A number of lives are reported lost and many injured. The fire was discovered at 3:30 this morning in the new Richmond hotel. The house contained a large number of guests and their heart-rending shrieks could be plainly heard. Ladders were raised as soon as possible and as many as could be were taken out. A large number of them were unable to effect their escape. The corridor in the center of the building acted as a great funnel and as the flames streamed upward the guests found themselves imprisoned by walls of fire. The screams of the unfortunates could be heard for blocks and at many windows they could be seen calling for help. At one of the third story windows two guests were seen to fall back into the flames. One man jumped from the fifth floor to the roof of a two-story wooden building adjoining and was badly injured. The number of those injured is not exactly known. W. M. Barse, of Olean, N. Y., was terribly burned about the hands and wrists. A number of insurance men were in the building and several of them were badly injured. Among them were W. J. McKay, of Niagara Falls, C. W. Dubois, of Syracuse, W. S. Dewey, of Rochester and Clinton Bidwell, of Pittsburg, badly injured. At the hospital are Charles Davis, of New York, H. B. Smith, of the North British insurance company, of New York, and Edward Whelan, of New York—all burned about the hands and feet. These are probably not fatally injured. Fetch hospital contains eight men and one woman more or less injured. Two of the injured are at the Sisters' hospital and four more at the general hospital.

THE BUILDING

is situated at the corner of Main and Eagle streets, extending through to Washington street. It is now believed that at least twelve persons were burned to death.

The rapidity of the fire cutting off the means of escape led some persons to leap for their life from the windows. Others got down the fire escapes or on ladders raised by the fire department. The shrieks and cries of the poor people in the upper stories of the burning building were heart-rending. One man, mad with terror, leaped from the third story window, and was picked up from the stone sidewalk a mashed corpse. Several who succeeded in making their escape were badly injured and burned, and some of these will probably die. Three, more fortunate, escaped with slight injuries. There were 125 guests in the hotel, seventy of whom were transient guests, eight boarders and the remainder porters, bell boys, and the families of the proprietor and clerks. Twenty-two of these were rescued from the windows by firemen, twenty-two are at the hospitals and a large number made their escape by other means.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

is unknown. William H. Allport, the night clerk, says: "There was nobody up but myself, Joe, the night porter, and Plummer, the bell boy. I pulled all four of the fire alarms on the different floors, and the people came flying down-stairs in their night clothes. The fire followed the elevator, and inside of five minutes had reached the top floor. I rushed out of doors after doing all I could."

The bell boy, Plummer, tells his experience as follows: "I was dusting the reading room when I heard a shout and saw the flames coming up the stairway from the basement. Allport and I turned the hose under the main stairway. We straightened out the end, turned on a valve, but the water would not run. Then we gave the alarm. The watchman and I got a plank and broke in the Eagle street entrance to the hotel. Then we got a plank under the fire escape on Eagle street and we helped the people down. I think there were about eighty-four guests in the hotel."

THE SPREAD OF FLAMES

is said to have been terrible in its rapidity. The elevator shaft served as a flue for the flames and they rushed up to the top floor in a few moments. As the guests were aroused and saw the interior exits cut off they turned to the windows. They could be seen in their night clothes standing before the lurid background of flames. Their screams were terrible to hear and could be heard for blocks. The flames spread to the southeast side of the hotel first. The firemen did noble work and confined the fire to the narrow limits of three buildings. Their work of rescue had many exciting incidents. The telegraph wires were as usual in the way of the ladders and much valuable time was wasted in getting them past the wires. The second and third alarms brought the whole fire department to the rescue, but it was impossible to save any part of the structure. The fire reached the roof in less than five minutes from the time it was discovered. The fire was confined to the Richmond hotel and museum property and stores underneath, which were all destroyed.

SLIDING DOWN A ROPE.

The five girls who roomed on the fifth floor made a rope out of bed-clothes and hung it out of the window, but none of them seemed to have courage to start. At last one of the five took hold and swung down to the window ledge, from which she was rescued. Three others came down in the same manner and then the fifth girl started down. She had gone but a little distance when the rope parted and down she went four stories. Strange to say she was not killed. Her legs were terribly cut and bruised and injured and her face and arms are in a frightful condition from burns. Mark Osborn, day clerk and assistant manager of the hotel, is missing. Among those seriously injured are Perry Davis, of New York, Mary Nolan, Maggie Mumbach, a man named Nichols, Fanny Harvey, Frederick K. Moore, of Cleveland, Ohio; William A. Haven, of Helena, M. T., chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad; Edward A. Finch, of Scranton, Pa.; Henry B. Rumsey, and Jacob Kohn, of New York.

R. H. Humes occupied a room on the third floor. He was awakened by the electric bells and after arousing several people on the same floor

JUMPED THROUGH A WINDOW

to the kitchen roof. There everything was in flames. He made a rush for the Eagle street door, going through the kitchen skylight and out through the flames and escaped. He left five persons on the kitchen roof, and thinks they all perished. The dead bodies of William Purcell, of this city, two unknown women and one unknown man are at the undertaking establishment. To the list of dead must undoubtedly be added Mark Osborn, day clerk.

The burned building was erected 1856 for hotel purposes, and was called the St. James hotel. In 1864 it fell into the hands of the Young Men's Christian association. In October last Robert Stafford, H. P. Whitaker and W. J. Mann, took a lease of the hotel. Whitaker reports that a large amount of diamonds were in the hotel safe last night, probably of the value of $00,000.

The number of people rescued by the firemen is about twenty to twenty-five. Chief Horning said he called off most of the men from the hose and let the building go for a while, giving all their attention to the ladders.

Additional names of those injured are: May Witte, of this city; Matthew Shannon, Clinton Bidwell, Nellie Welch, and Mrs. Kate Pierce. The body of a woman recovered this morning is that of Kate Wolf, of Lockport. The father of Mary Welch, servant at the Richmond, reported this afternoon that she was missing; it is believed she perished. Another servant girl is reported missing. F. A. Kohn and H. D. Ramsey, of New York, are not expected to live. No further bodies have been found at last accounts, and no others are reported missing.

THE DEAD AND DYING.

As far as can be ascertained the dead are as follows:

KATIE KENT, MINNIE KELLY and KATIE PIERCE, servants.

WILSON PURCELL, of R. G. Dun & Co.

MARK OSBORNE, day clerk at the hotel.

MR. JOHNSON, a Toronto railway man.

KATE WOLF, servant, of Lockport.

The dying are:

JACOB KOHN, New York.

HENRY B. RUMSEY, New York.

MAGGIE MULBACH, Buffalo.

MARY NOLAN, Buffalo.

EDWARD WHEELAN, Newburg.

Those who are severely burned or injured are as follows: J. H. Finch, Scranton, Pa.; E. K. Moore, Cleveland; W. A. Haren, Helena, Mont.; C. W. Dubois, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. J. Mann, Mrs. Mann, Jennie Mann, Buffalo; Miles Borse, Olean, N. Y.; Mat Shannon, Charles Clinton, Bidwell; Minnie Weller, Mrs. Kate Pierce, Nellie Welch, Nettie Harvey, all of Buffalo; Barry Dawes, George F. Michaels, both of New York, and W. J. Mackay, Niagara Falls.

A servant girl named Walsh is believed also to be among the dead. The walls of the burned building are a menace to life, and until they are raised and the ruins cooled no search for the bodies can be made. It is undoubtedly a fact that at least thirty persons perished.

The total loss by the fire will be $100,000. Of this amount the Buffalo library loses $13,000 on the hotel and museum buildings which were insured for $90,000, Fuller & Townsend, clothiers, were insured for $45,000. The stock was a total loss and was valued at $60,000. Peter Paul & Bro., and Albrich & Kingsley, stationers, each lose $40,000, with $30,000 insurance. Several minor losses were sustained.

Business Houses Destroyed.

ROCK HILL, S. C., March 18.—The postoffice, hotel, savings bank, First national bank and about ten small shops burned this morning. The loss is about $140,000; insurance, $90,000.

A SIXTY-DAY LIMIT.

The International Distillery Can Run That Long—Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court to-day granted an order of supersedeas in the case of the International distillery to last sixty days. This allows the distillery that length of time in which to work off the product and feed the 1,700 cattle that are left with it under contract, and permits it to manufacture alcohol only for mechanical and medicinal purposes during that time, at the expiration of which Judge Conrad's injunction order goes into effect and closes the distillery till a final disposition has been reached in the higher courts. It is reported to-day that after the 15th of June the International distillery would close any way to accept the proposition of the Western Distillers' association, paying it a royalty for its capacity.

The supreme court finds the following decisions here to-day:

McConnell vs Hutchinson, appellant, Davis district. Reversed.

First National bank of Newton vs Jasper County bank, appellant, Jasper district. Affirmed.

Bank of Monroe, appellant, vs Ellis Gifford, Jasper circuit. Reversed.

Caroline Perkins, appellant, vs Samuel Hunkley, administrator, Johnson circuit. Affirmed.

Davidson, appellant, vs the Hawkeye Insurance company, Polk circuit. Affirmed.

Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway company vs Braham, appellant, Jasper district. Affirmed.

Davis, appellant, vs the city of Des Moines, Polk circuit. Affirmed.

State of Iowa vs Thompson, appellant, Jasper district. Reversed.

Oppenheimer & Co. vs Barrett, appellant, Jasper circuit. Reversed.

Herd vs Herd, appellant, Wright circuit. Affirmed.

Orcutt vs Hannah Hanson, appellant, Cedar circuit. Reversed.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway company vs Connors, appellant, superior court of Cedar Rapids. Reversed, Seevers and Rothrock dissenting.

State Insurance company, appellant, vs Richmond, Kossuth district. Affirmed.

THE MAD MISSOURI.

Heavy Losses Incurred at Bismarck By Floods—More to Come.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 18.—The Washburn gorge broke last night and early this morning the river began to rise rapidly. A gorge was formed below the city. The ice carried everything with it and struck the immense warehouse of the Northern Pacific, one of the largest in the world. The workmen narrowly escaped drowning, and in less than two hours from the time of the gorge the water was in the second stories of river boarding houses which had been built on what was considered high ground. The warehouse, which is nearly 700 feet in length, was moved bodily over thirty feet and sent crashing against the bluffs. The loss on this building will be over $15,000. The meadow land south of Bismarck, comprising 6,000 acres, is now one vast sea and the ice is flowing over the newly made channel in this body of surplus water at the rate of ten miles per hour. The river at this point, which is usually three-quarters of a mile wide, is now over six miles in width. The Northern Pacific trains will be unable to cross the river several days and Bismarck will be the western terminus for the week. Superintendent Graham attempted to go to Mandan, but the water on the west side of the river is flowing over the track four feet and the fires in the engine were put out. Mandan is submerged. The people in the lower part of the city have been moving into the upper stories of their dwellings. All the small dwellings on the banks of the stream have been swept away or destroyed, and steamboats lying at Rock Haven are in danger. The high trestle of the Northern Pacific at this point has been damaged. At 1 o'clock the new channel which the river has cut across the prairie let out the ice and the river is flowing slowly but the worst has not come. The ice went out at Fort Buford this morning with a rise of thirty feet, the highest ever known. This flood will not reach here until Saturday, when there will probably be terrible destruction. The loss at the river landing and on the meadow land will already reach $30,000.

The Peruvian Debt.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is stopping at the Hoffman house a gentleman who leaves on Saturday for London to conclude pending negotiations for final settlement of the Peruvian debt. The gentleman is Dr. Aranipa. M. P. Grace, of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., came from Peru with Dr. Aranipa and, goes with him to London as attorney for the foreign Peruvian bondholders. He gave the following facts on the subject. "The claims against Peru amount to about £32,000,000, part of which, however, the bondholders think the adjoining republic of Chili should pay that republic having in dismembering Peru taken a large portion of the guano and and nitrate of soda deposits and the customs duties which were hypothecated to the bondholders. The scheme of contract which has been proposed by Peru advises the transfer of all Peruvian railroads to the bondholders for a definite number of years, the transfer of guano deposits, the right to work the mines, cession of a large tract of land for the purpose of encouraging immigration, and for the benefit of corporations, the right to navigate the rivers and the cession of an income from the custom house. In exchange for those offers the bondholders are to extend the railroads and cancel all their claims against Peru. This project will bring prosperity to Peru and develop her resources. I have no doubt of the adoption of the plan."

M'CARTHY IN THE COMMONS.

The Honored Irishman Takes the Oath as Member From Derry.

SPEAKER PEEL'S PROHIBITION.

Her Gracious Majesty's Second Jubilee Drawing Room Reception—The Debutantes and How They Acted—Other Foreign News.

'Justin' Back in Parliament.

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LONDON, March 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I went this afternoon to the house of commons to see Justin McCarthy take the oath as member for Derry. McCarthy subscribed to the oath amid cheers from members of all parties. His literary fame, his courteousness and geniality have gained for McCarthy popularity even among his political foes. Among those who cheered the member for Derry was his late antagonist, Charles E. Lewis, who, since Mr. McCarthy went to America, has obtained another seat and has been created a baronet. Hearty personal congratulation followed the taking of the oath by the new and at the same time old member, for Mr. McCarthy has represented an Irish constituency for many years back. To all the congratulations of members Mr. McCarthy expressed himself delighted with the reception he had received in America.

FREEDOM OF DEBATE RESTRICTED.

He soon had an opportunity to compare the freedom of debate at Washington with the rapidly increasing restriction at St. Stephens, and to learn what the newly contrived addition to the autocracy of Speaker Peel means. Shortly after Mr. McCarthy took his seat the fiery Dillon rose to speak against an outrage on the priesthood in Ireland—the rearrest of Father Kills for contempt of court in refusing to give evidence in which he believed he was privileged to do by his holy calling. Mr. Dillon had just said that Judge Boyd, who issued the warrant, was a notorious political partisan, when the speaker stopped him, saying he could not allow a judge of a superior court to be thus impugned.

A SOPHOMORIC REPLY.

An attempt was made to answer Dillon's attack by the new Irish secretary: "The nephew of his uncle," as that four is already dubbed in the lobby to the disgust of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour's tone, manner and rhetoric impressed me as being like those of any sophomore at an annual college exhibition. I saw Mr. McCarthy smile as that four spoke. Was he thinking of what he said about the new secretary to your reporter just before he started for this country?

HER SECOND RECEPTION.

Queen Victoria's Second Jubilee Drawing Room.

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LONDON, March 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—"Her Gracious Majesty," as Queen Victoria is styled by the court newsmonger, held her second jubilee drawing room this afternoon. A drawing room of to-day resembles very much a drawing room of 1837, only that the drawing rooms of fifty years ago were held in St. James palace, while now-a-days they are held in Buckingham palace. London "society" has grown, too, within the last fifty years, and consequently the crowd of bare necked dames and their daughters, who think it necessary to pay their respects to the queen, has increased in numbers. The debutantes are as nervous in this jubilee year as they were fifty years ago. For half a century the "coming out" girl has rehearsed in private the awful ceremony by which she is launched into society. In the secrecy of her bedroom she has pinned a sheet to her skirts to represent a train. She has bobbed before chairs, posing as royal highnesses, and has done her "level best" not to turn her back on any of the said chairs. But the debutante of to-day is as awkward as the debutante was when his late majesty, King William IV, was gathered to his fathers. Full of pluck when she starts to be presented, all the courage has oozed out of the tips of her fingers before she has reached St. James' palace, and by the time she has got into her majesty's presence the pushing crowd of women has "knocked her sosilly" that she hardly recognizes her own name when the lord chamberlain announces it. She has kissed the queen's hand, she has made several "bobs," but in her nervousness has forgotten to notice what the Princess of Wales wears. Then, all of a sudden, a page tucks her train under her arm, and the debutante scuttles away, bewildered and befogged, trusting in providence that she has not turned her back upon a royalty.

Mrs. Arthur Post, nee Walthan, was to have been presented to-day by Mrs. White, wife of the first secretary of the United States legation. Temporary indisposition, however, prevented Mrs. Post appearing at Buckingham palace to-day, and she will be presented at the third jubilee drawing room, which takes place in May.

ONLY TWO AMERICAN LADIES PRESENTED.

The only American ladies presented were Mrs. J. D. Meigs and her daughter, Miss Nina Meigs. Their dresses were much admired. Mrs. Meigs wore a body and train in broche of regence azure, trimmed with cascades of lillies of the valley and roses. The train was lined on the left side with point de venise; caught up with a bunch of marechalniel roses and lillies. The lining of the train on the right side was of the same color as the roses. The skirt was of crepe de chine azure, trimmed with cascades of flowers. The body was trimmed with the same lace as the train. The ornaments were sapphires and diamonds. The bouquet was of marechalniel and lillies of the valley. Miss Meigs wore a body and train velours de lyon, trimmed with chicoree mousseuse. The skirt was of white crepe de chine. The body trimming and epaulettes were hyacinths and white heath. A cordeliere of the same flowers fell over the front of the skirt. The ornaments worn were pearls and diamonds. The bouquet corresponded to the floral trimmings.

OTHER NOTABLES PRESENT.

The youngest member of the royal family present was the Princess Victoria of Wales.

Her majesty, the queen, displayed her customary sumptuous black satin, trimmed with black gui pure, and the white tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and pearls. Her necklace consisted of four rows of large pearls. On her corsage were the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, together with a perfect blaze of other orders.

It being the fortieth birthday of the Princess Louise, she and the marquis were celebrating the event elsewhere.

The queen's face was wreathed with smiles, doubtless from the fact that this affair was not numerously attended.

Only two of the cabinet ministers were present, the lord chancellor and the home secretary, Mr. Henry Matthews, to each of whom drawing rooms are comparatively novel affairs.

France and Germany.

PARIS, March 18.—The Voltaire publishes an interview with DeLesseps in relation to his visit to Berlin. DeLesseps professed complete disregard for the attacks upon him by the radical press, and maintains the truth of his assertion that Germany and France were natural friends, having common interests. He said Bismarck told him he was glad to see France great and strong and would wish Germany to be the same, so that the two nations might be unable to gauge the uncertainty of a fresh conflict. "May we not some day exclaim," continued the prince, "that we would be stupid to kill each other. Let us join forces and be masters of the world. We ought to be able to work for the progress of civilization. The day our forces are equal we will again be friends. Our geographical position makes it our duty to neglect nothing to that end, which will insure the peace of the world. That is why I congratulate you upon possessing the energetic and soldier-like General Boulanger. I repeat that when our forces are equal the two people will fraternize."

Students Forbidden to Join Societies

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The minister of education has decreed that students shall henceforth belong to no society whatever, not even those sanctioned by the government, as experience has shown that they are liable to be misled by political agitators. It is reported that shells loaded with seven pounds of dynamite and 200 strychnine poisoned bullets have been found in the conspirators' lodgings. Arrests of persons suspected of being implicated in the recent plot to assassinate the czar have been made at Constadt and other garrisons. The police at Odessa have arrested a gang of nihilists and seized a quantity of explosives and tools used in the manufacture of bombs. Two girl students have been flogged to insensibility for their connection with the conspiracy.

The Nihilist Plot.

LONDON, March 18.—It is now supposed that last Sunday's plot to assassinate the czar was planned by Degaieff, the famous nihilist leader, who was the author of the conspiracy three years ago.

VIENNA, March 18.—The fund being raised by the press of Russia for the benefit of the families of the insurgents executed in Bulgaria has reached the sum of 10,000 roubles. The czar has donated 5,000 roubles, the czarina 3,000 and the czarewitch 1,000 for the benefit of the families. It is rumored in Vienna that an uprising was attempted in Moscow Sunday, but was suppressed.

Will Bombard the Town.

ZANZIBAR, March 18.—The French have sent a man-of-war to bombard the Walled town of Johanna, the capitol of the island of the same name in the channel between Mozambique and Madagascar. The reason given by the French is that the king of Johanna refused to receive a French resident at his capitol.

Against the Nasty Details.

LONDON, March 18.—Two hundred and thirty-five members of the house of commons have signed a memorial in favor of the prevention of the publication of offensive details in divorce cases. They will meet next week to decide how to bring the subject before parliament.

Mexican Securities on Sale.

LONDON, March 18.—Matheson & Co. have offered for public subscription $10,500,000 worth of 6 per cent gold bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each of the Mexican National railway company at 92 per cent.

The Executions Ended.

SOFIA, March 18.—The regents have assured the foreign envoys that no more persons who participated in the recent insurrection will be executed.

France's Duty on Corn.

PARIS, March 18.—The committee of the chamber of deputies having the matter in charge has fixed the import duty on corn at 3 francs.

THE COMBINATION COMPLETED.

Another Report That the B. & O. Transfer Has Been Made.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Late to-day the statement was given out, apparently by authority, in Wall street that the negotiations for the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad had been completed; that the road had been bought by the Stayner-Ives syndicate; that the first deposit of $500,000 had already been paid, and that the transfer of the road to the purchasers would soon be made. The buyers are known only by their connection with purchase of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. The backer of these parties is reported to be Christopher Myer, the millionaire rubber manufacturer of this city. A prominent member of Richmond Terminal makes the statement that it was through Mr. Sully that the company was freed from its entanglements; that it was enabled to acquire Richmond & Danville stock, of which more than 42,000 shares out of its issue of 50,000 shares are now owned by the Terminal company, and that it was owing to his efforts that the control of the East Tennessee had been acquired.

For the first time since the Baltimore & Ohio deal has been pending Sully to-day broke his silence so far as to say: "Yes, I see that other parties claim to have purchased the control of the Baltimore & Ohio. I think they have made a deposit on account. When the Terminal company decided not to exercise their option I told the Baltimore & Ohio people that while we unanimously desired to combine our Terminal property with the Baltimore & Ohio property, yet we could not ask them to consider themselves in any way bound to leave the matter open. Therefore, if any disposition has been made it is perfectly proper and right. I believe the amalgamation of dividend-earning railroads into strong systems canot but add strength, power and increased earnings with resulting economies. If each separate property is self-supporting and revenue producing, then combining their traffic must add strength and the net earnings of each part, provided, of course, that the natural laws governing their traffic favor such combination. There is nothing in this policy operating against the interests of the people. The people do not want poor, weak, emasculated roads, unable to do business safely. What the people need is strong, powerful railroad companies, with means to furnish the very best appliances for the safe, comfortable carriage of passengers and freight. New Orleans is clamorous for a fast mail service. How can it be afforded if it must pass over half a dozen different railroads each having different interests and naturally warring with each other? Combine these roads into one system and you have a powerful corporation anxious to serve the public, to create and maintain the very best service, and thereby derive the best revenue. I think time will yet bring the Baltimore & Ohio into the Terminal system. The Terminal company now own 4,500 miles of road, and an alliance of this road with the Baltimore & Ohio would be of immense value to that property as well as the city of Baltimore."

THE B. & O. EXPRESS COMPANY.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 18.—The Times says it has positive information that the Baltimore & Ohio Express company has acquired the express franchise of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, and all its connections from the Southern Express company. It will take charge of the entire system within thirty days. The Times says this strongly signifies that the Baltimore & Ohio has been absorbed by the West Point Terminal, as the latter recently acquired the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road.

The Bridge Was Dangerous.

BOSTON, March 18.—In the investigation of the Bussey bridge disaster to-day, Theodore D. Moses, a civil engineer, said he regarded the whole structure as a mechanical deformity and considered it dangerous. Within two weeks he had spoken to Superintendent Folsom suggesting that he make it safe.

Requisition For a Murderer.

OTTAWA, March 18.—The government has received from the United States authorities a requisition for the extradition of Francisco Trinarco, an Italian who murdered a fellow countryman in Chicago about a month ago. Trinarco escaped to Manitoba, but was arrested in Winnipeg a short time ago and is now in jail there.

GROVER'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

President Cleveland Celebrates the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Birth.

NUMEROUS FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Polk, Pierce and Grant the Only Other Presidents Who Have Celebrated the Event in the White House.

Cleveland's Half Century.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The president is fifty years old to-day. He celebrated the occasion by giving his entire attention to public business. This morning he received a number of handsome floral tributes, accompanied by congratulations. Mrs. Hoyt, the president's sister, arrived in Washington this morning and is a guest at the white house. Only three presidents before Mr. Cleveland have had the pleasure of celebrating their semi-centennial while in that office. These were James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce and General Grant. James A. Garfield would have been fifty years old had Guiteau's bullet been a month later in concluding its fatal work. President Cleveland has the advantage in years of many of his predecessors. Washington was fifty-seven when