THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1888. NUMBER 303.

BARNUM HIS BITTER ENEMY.

Cleveland Can't Count on the Wooden Nutmeg Politician.

HAS A FIRM FRIEND IN SCOTT.

A Democratic Organ Declares Itself Displeased With the President's Free Trade Policy—Sympathy For Senator Hawley.

The Chairman Will Fight Him.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.

There is a report in circulation in Washington to the effect that Chairman Barnum, of Connecticut, is very bitterly opposed to a renomination of Cleveland, and that if the present plans are carried out at St. Louis, the "seven more mules" politician will find it convenient to be too busy during the campaign to be of any assistance. President Cleveland has overlooked Mr. Barnum, as he has about all the other active democrats, in the matter of giving out the spoils, and the Connecticut boss has not been consulted much about anything. But this is not his reason for opposing a continuance of the present administration. Barnum is a protectionist. He is interested in manufacturing and wants the tariff maintained on imports. He does not subscribe to any feature of the president's last message, and says it will lose all New England and probably New York to the democratic party. He, as chairman of the national committee in 1880 and 1884, studiously suppressed tariff publications and endeavored to make the fight on purely personal grounds. Connecticut is rampant in opposition to the Mills bill, and democrats in Washington are wondering if they can do anything to lead Mr. Barnum to support Mr. Cleveland after the St. Louis convention.

It is conceded that Representative William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, will be chairman of the democratic national committee. Scott is a millionaire and can raise more money for campaign purposes than any man in the party. He is a member of the house committee on ways and means, is enthusiastically in favor of the Mills bill, which it is understood he largely composed, and is held responsible for many of the extreme tariff reform utterances of the president in his last message to congress. Scott has had an experience of three campaigns. He was one of Tilden's most trusted advisors, and one of the few who, in 1876, was ready to inaugurate a democratic president at all hazards. In 1880 he gave liberally of his time and means to the Hancock campaign, and in 1884 he did the same for Cleveland.

He is the head and front of the Pennsylvania revenue reform wing of the party, and is making the fight there for Cleveland that he made in 1880 for Tilden. In 1880 Barnum and Randall were his allies; now Randall is his opponent. He seems to have gathered an experience which equips him better for a state fight. Scott is levying a determined warfare on all democrats in his state who do not support the Mills bill, and declares that all the democratic members from Pennsylvania, except Randall and Sowden, will vote for it. He is preparing to make a desperate effort to defeat Sowden, who was the only democrat who last week refused to be bound by the caucus action and vote to adjourn the house and defeat the direct tax bill. Scott's men say Sowden has an ulterior purpose in acting independent in this instance. By the terms of the recent bill redistricting the state of Pennsylvania, Sowden's county is thrown into Representative Ermentrout's district. The latter will be nominated, and Sowden, it is said, will run as an independent democrat and have the republicans make no nomination. Ermentrout voted against consideration of the Morrison bill in the last congress and is now for the Mills bill, being driven into line by Scott, and it remains to be seen whether his action will be endorsed by his constituents.

REPUBLICAN CALCULATIONS.

Among the oldest and most reliable democratic organs in Washington is the Sunday Herald. It has swallowed everything President Cleveland has given out and declared it was good, till the tariff message went to congress. This it held to be destructive. Here is one of its observations to-day: "There is no blinking the fact that the republicans are much more hopeful than they were prior to the president's tariff message. Before that they were in the dumps; now they are hopeful and some of them even sanguine of success. These hopes are based mainly upon the fact that the so-called leaders of the democratic phalanx in New Jersey and Connecticut are not in sympathy with the administration's tariff policy and upon alleged disaffection in New York. The republicans hope to utilize the protective tariff feeling among the laboring element of these states, while they expect luke-warm work from the democratic leaders in New Jersey and Connecticut and a democratic contingent from the disappointed in New York. Of the men who helped to carry New York, Manning, the recognized state leader, is dead; Hubert O. Thompson, who wielded one wing of the New York democrats, and John Kelly, who brought the Tammany contingent to the polls, are all gone. Who are competent to take their places? and who can be relied upon in Connecticut and New Jersey to do the work with zeal and heart? Already the republicans are making their calculations upon electing their president with the aid of New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, without the vote of New York, although they hope to carry that state also."

HAWLEY AND THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

Senator Hawley's friends very much lament his connection with the American Exchange in Europe. The democrats generally are boasting that it takes him out of the line of presidential possibilities and will relegate him to private life. His personal friends in both parties, however, declare that it will not injure him and a telegram has been received from an influential citizen of Hartford, Conn., saying that although nearly $100,000 of the stock is held there and was bought because Senator Hawley was the president of the American Exchange, no one holds him responsible, even for neglect. He did not solicit any business for the concern and sold none of the stock, although as president he drew a salary of $3,000 a year. He gave it as careful supervision and good advice as his time and position would admit and although his enemies will try to make it his downfall, there is no likelihood that it will so result.

THE ARMY CHANGES.

General Sheridan gave the army a great shaking up by changing the stations of eight regiments. The news, of course, caused a great sensation throughout the army. An officer of the Fifth infantry, to whom the news was telegraphed that his command was ordered to Texas, telegraphed back: "I prefer hell," referring to General Sherman's well-known story of the relative desirability of the locality as a place of permanent residence.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The two horses, harness, carriage and accompanying accoutrements of the late Chief Justice Waite were sold yesterday at auction. They brought $500.

The tariff reformers argue that there will be but nine democratic votes against the Mills bill, and five republican for it. This would give the bill a majority of about ten or twelve.

The legislature of Louisiana is to elect this week two senators to congress, in place of Senator Gibson, whose term expires in 1889, and Senator Eustis, whose term expires in 1891. Senator Gibson went home some time since to make his canvass for re-election. It is said that he and Senator Eustis have combined.

It is claimed that the wife of a very wealthy senator from the Pacific coast is now the object of very persistent and skillful efforts by certain Roman Catholics to induce her to enlist under the banner of the pope and they are making some progress and are very hopeful of ultimate success.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following officers are detached from duty at the military academy and ordered to rejoin their regiments or their departments: First Lieutenants Henry A. Reed, Second artillery; George B. Davis, Fifth cavalry; William B. Homer, Fifth artillery; William B. Gordon, ordnance department; Gustave J. Fieberger, engineer corps; William D. Beach, Third cavalry; George H. G. Gale, Fourth cavalry; Henry Kirby, Tenth infantry; Sidney E. Stewart, ordnance department; John L. Chamberlin, First artillery; Frederick S. Foltz, First cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Edmund D. Smith, Nineteenth infantry.

The following officers are ordered to duty at the academy: First Lieutenant S. Sedgwick Pratt, Third artillery; John D. Haskins, Third artillery; Charles J. Crane, Twenty-fourth infantry; Tasker H. Bliss, First artillery; James S. Pettitt, First infantry; Harry F. Hodge, engineer corps; Erastus M. Weaver, jr., Second artillery; Irving Hale, engineer corps; Charles R. Noyes, Ninth infantry, and Henry Taylor, engineer corps. Second Lieutenants William Forsyth, Sixth cavalay; F. J. Kernan, Twenty-first infantry; William F. Flynn, Eighth cavalry, and George A. Cameron, Seventh cavalry.

Captain Frederick E. Tralter, Sixteenth infantry, will be retired from duty by the superintendent of the recruiting service July 30, and will rejoin his company.

The following changes are ordered in the stations and duties of officers of the medical department: Captain William H. Austin, assistant surgeon, relieved from duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to take effect on the expiration of his present leave and ordered to duty at Fort Bowis, Ariz., relieving First Lieutenant William D. Crosby, assistant surgeon, who, upon the expiration of his leave, is ordered to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Black, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Tex., and ordered to Fort Sidney, Neb.

Private Henry Brickwedel, Company D, First infantry, now at his company, is discharged from the service of the United States.

Post Quartermaster Surgeon James Ferguson, appointed April 10, 1888, from private Company F, Fourth infantry, now at Fort Spokane, Washington Territory, will proceed to Fort Custer, Montana Territory, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

Private George Selander, Troop F, Second cavalry, now with his troop at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, is transferred to the hospital corps as a private.

This Week of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The tariff and appropriation bills are to be the business of the house during the week, if the declarations of the majority managers are made good. To-morrow, however, motions to suspend the rules will be in order, under the call of committees. In this event Blanchard will seek to put the river and harbor appropriation bill through. Nowhere is there any expressed intention to prevent the carrying out of Mr. Mills' announcement that he will ask the house to enter upon the consideration of his tariff bill Tuesday.

The senate will probably spend the entire week upon the animal industry bill and the Dakota bill.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Increase—Orrin Squires, Seward; Homer J. Spields, Wayne; Alfred Blair, Taylor; Francis N. Brown, Clement; Harman P. Sherwian, Lincoln.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—Buck Iglan, Cambridge; Samuel Schoonever, Durham. Increase—John Knott, Muscatine; William F. Hoyt, Andrew; Jeremiah Pickett, Marshalltown. Reissue—August Gasman, Clear Lake. Original widows, etc., war of 1812—Mary J., widow of James Cummings, Winterset. Mexican survivors—Peter D. Ankeny, Des Moines; Charles Stafford, Dubuque; Wesley Beuner, Clear Lake.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The weekly weather crop bulletin says: The weather for the week has been favorable for growing crops in all agricultural districts. Reports from the southern states show that it was favorable for cotton and cane and that small grain crops have been affected favorably. The season is probably ten days late in middle Atlantic states, and from fifteen to twenty days late in the northwest, where seeding is progressing slowly.

THE NATION'S MARTYR.

Twenty-Third Anniversary of the Killing of Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—The twenty-third anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated in this city to-day by the Lincoln Memorial league, of which R. B. Hooker is president. The services were at the national monument in Oak Ridge cemetery. The sarcophagus was appropriately decorated. The attendance was quite large and a good degree of interest was manifested. The address was by Rev. B. F. Crouss, chaplain of the league. Letters and telegrams of regret were received from the governors of the various states, including Marble of Maine, Hill of New York, Foraker of Ohio, Gray of Indiana, Beaver of Pennsylvania, and from Senators Cullom and Sherman, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Judge Gresham, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others.

Castle Garden's Railroad Pool.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Castle Garden's iniquitous railroad pool stands in imminent danger of being swept out of existence. Several of the railroads constituting it have withdrawn and are now openly fighting it, and offering liberal inducements to runners and other persons who will secure them immigrant passengers outside of the pool. Until recently cordial relations have existed among the railroads, but finally the yoke fastened upon the lesser railroad corporations by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, who were monopolizing the biggest percentage of passenger traffic, became unbearable, the result being the present condition of affairs. The presidents of the various railroads forming the immigrant clearing house have been in consultation several days trying to devise some means to prevent the collapse of the pool. This failed, however, and the question now is, "how long can the pool withstand the assaults of its enemies?"

The Standard's Ramifications.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It is stated that the Standard oil company has completed all its arrangements for building a pipe line from Lima, O., to Chicago for the cheap and rapid transportation of crude oil, which they think is destined to take the place of coal in the great manufacturing establishments in Chicago. Work has already begun and will be rapidly pushed. The pipe to be used is eight inches in diameter. The total length of the pipe will be about 210 miles, and the entire investment will aggregate about $1,250,000. The Standard oil company practically controls all the oil territory around Lima, and it is intimated that for three months it has had its agents out prospecting and leasing all the oil-indicating property in the vicinity of Montpelier, about thirty miles south of Huntington, Ind. Great reticence is observed, however, by all connected with the company and nothing definite can be learned.

A Boycott on Pool Beer.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The central labor union to-day declared a boycott on all pool beer.

TRAINS MEET ON A CURVE.

The Burlington Fast Mail Wrecked Near Creston.

ONE KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

The Mail Cars Are Burned Up But the Clerks Escape—Due to a Conductor's Blunder—Other Casualties.

Came Together On a Bridge.

CRESTON, April 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—A serious head end collision on the main line of the "Q" occurred at 4:20 this morning, about a mile west of the city, between the west bound mail and express No. 5 and the sixth section of freight No. 12 east bound. C. A. Shoot, fireman on the freight, was killed, and a brakeman named Henry Gibbons had a leg crushed, which has since been amputated. J. M. Osborn, engineer of the freight, was slightly injured on the leg, and L. J. Miller, a brakeman, was internally injured.

The trains met on a sharp curve, the engine of the passenger train and front mail car having just crossed a bridge. The engineer had barely time to apply the air brake before jumping, and not a single coach left the track. Both engines and one mail car rolled down a fifteen foot embankment, the mail car landing on its back.

Four postal clerks were at work in the car, and were covered over with piles of mail sacks that at once took fire from breaking lamps. An ax was handed them, and they were soon released uninjured. The fire quickly spread to the storage car that stood on the bridge, and before the city fire department could reach the scene and get hose enough to the mail cars and the bridge, were in flames. The upper portion of the bridge was burned away, but the piling was saved and a new bridge was under construction in less than a half hour. Both mail cars, the white cars used by the fast mail, were totally destroyed and both engines appear to be utterly useless.

The responsibility for the accident is said to rest on the conductor of the freight who should have sidetracked at Cromwell. It is said that he had been fifty-four hours without sleep and had fallen asleep at the station.

The loss of property to the company is estimated at between $20,000 and $30,000. The mail cars were insured.

Thousands of people are visiting the scene of the wreck which is just adjoining Lake park. It presents a frightful appearance but is considered a very fortunate collision, as not a single passenger was injured. The bridge was finished and the tracks cleared at 11 o'clock.

A Philadelphia Collision.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The train which left New York on the Pennsylvania road at 12:30 this morning was wrecked by a collision with an engine in the Philadelphia yard. The engineer and fireman and several passengers were badly bruised. The collision occurred on the elevated tracks in the Philadelphia yard, and was caused by a misapprehension of the engineer of the light engine, who understood the passenger train had gone by and started out on the main track. Both engines and four passenger cars were turned over and badly smashed. None of those injured are in a dangerous condition.

Indefinite Information.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—F. D. Black, representing E. J. Baldwin's stables, telegraphed to Albuquerque late last night to learn if there was any truth in the reported accident. The reply from the operator says there is no truth in it. Replies received by other persons, however, are evasive and it is thought the train which carried the horses met with some kind of an accident, which may not be serious. It is impossible to get definite information.

A Wreck on the 'Frisco Road.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A north bound passenger train on the 'Frisco road found a loaded freight car standing on the main track at Tuscatoma, Indian Territory. A collision occurred, throwing the cars of the passenger train from the track. Charles Merritt, engineer, and Fireman James Ellis were instantly killed. Many others were injured. To what extent is not known as all information is withheld.

Four Cars Ditched.

HOLYOKE, Colo., April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Chicago express on the B. & M. jumped the track and ditched four cars early this morning, one mile east of this city. The cause was a broken rail. No one was injured.

A Child Burned to Death.

LAMAR, Mo., April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—W. S. Cape, a prominent farmer, while plowing in a stubble field yesterday, set fire to the grass. His little six-year-old daughter became surrounded by the fire and before she could be rescued by her father was burned to a crisp from the waist down.

Convicted of Illegal Voting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At a general election in 1886, Lucy Barber and a number of other women accompanied their husbands to the polls and swore in their vote. No action was taken for nearly a year, when Mrs. Barber was arrested on the charge of illegal voting, it being the intention to make it a test case. She was found guilty and sentenced to one day's imprisonment in the county jail. She appealed from the sentence to the next higher court and a decision has been rendered sustaining the conviction. Mrs. Barber has not as yet served her sentence.

Norton Court Notes.

NORTON, Kan., April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—District court adjourned here yesterday, having been in session since the 2d inst., disposing of nearly all the cases on the docket. William Woodruff, the boy who shot through the opera house window on the night of November 7, 1887, while the Louis Lord opera company was performing, goes to jail for thirty days. Isaak Van Gundy was proven guilty of rape and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Bitten By Mad Dogs.

BALDWIN, Kan., April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A few days ago several mad dogs appeared in this section and in Lane county. Cattle, hogs and horses were bitten in all directions. All the animals, with the other dogs bitten, show signs of hydrophobia. People have organized to exterminate all these and many valuable animals will be sacrificed. In the town of Tribune, Max Heller died of hydrophobia in great agony. The sons of Leechaman and Michael Sherwin were also bitten and their death is expected.

Killed For an Infant Cow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—During a dispute yesterday at Pearl Station, near Whitehall, Ill., between Robert McEvers and William and Howard Garrison, cousins, over a calf owned by McEvers, the latter was stabbed five times by Howard Garrison and instantly killed.

Embezzling Cashier Caught.

ST. VINCENT, Minn., April 15.—Cashier Cameron, of Winnipeg, was arrested at Pembina, and was released this afternoon, the law not warranting his detention. His confederate was arrested at Emerson and has most of the stolen money.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—[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, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended April 14, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$390,514,745		21.6
Boston	88,026,971		15.6
Philadelphia	59,641,223		7.4
Chicago	54,339,000	6.2	
St. Louis	17,608,707	3.3	
San Francisco	15,916,188	1.4	
Pittsburg	11,936,117	1.8	
Baltimore	11,030,146		27.2
Cincinnati	9,464,400		21.5
Kansas City	7,831,903		7.5
New Orleans	7,400,629	3.5	
Louisville	5,223,130		9.8
Providence	4,784,500		2.8
Detroit	3,706,677	6.2	
Milwaukee	3,642,000		9.2
St. Paul	3,500,774		23.1
Minneapolis	3,145,462		16.5
Denver	3,132,070	20.5	
Cleveland	3,113,000	5.6	
Omaha	2,863,370		4.1
Memphis	2,132,530	23.4	
Indianapolis	1,900,366	31.1	
Columbus	1,867,643		21.2
Hartford	1,772,687	3.0	
New Haven	1,244,120		8.5
Springfield	1,210,277	24.3	
St. Joseph	1,088,588		21.4
Duluth	1,494,858	22.3	
Peoria	1,153,480	21.3	
Portland	943,483		7.0
Wichita	748,132		26.5
Norfolk	705,107	18.7	
Galveston	731,853		6.8
Worcester	971,194		2.2
Lowell	660,393	11.1	
Syracuse	619,556	13.2	
Grand Rapids	622,109	21.8	
*Topeka	285,766		
*Quincy	183,494		
Total	$605,769,039		16.7
Outside New York	336,194,294		0.1

*Not included in totals.

AN ECCENTRIC WOMAN.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Duchess Caroline of Montrose.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It is reported from London that the Duchess Caroline of Montrose, who certainly is one of the most eccentric women in England or anywhere else, whose peculiar fad is an objection to paying bills in spite of her large fortune, has been getting into trouble once more. This time she refuses to pay £1,730 for a supply of orchids for fitting up her green house, the work on which was ordered done in honor of a visit from the Prince of Wales. One item was 1,000 orchids at a guinea a piece, which she declared to be too much. She was ordered to pay £1,200 into court with leave to fight out the balance if inclined.

The duchess is seventy years of age and has married and buried two husbands, both wealthy, the last of whom was plain Mr. Crawford. She was reported—and it was generally believed, to have had the intention of marrying for love a few years ago, the object of her affections being Fred Archer, the famous jockey who recently committed suicide, to whom the duchess is said to have written personally proposing marriage. She is a fine woman, tremendously big and desperately fond of racing, which she does under the name of Mrs. Menton, and was perhaps moved by a desire to obtain for her stables the exclusive services of the greatest living jockey.

DID DISS DE BAR MURDER?

Innuendoes Directed Against the Spiritualistic Fraud.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Lawyer Abe Hummel intimated to-night in Delmonico's cafe that a charge of murder would probably be made against Mme. Diss De Bar. The story is that she caused the death of an eccentric and wealthy business man named Lowenberg, who had lived a retired life on Clinton place, this city, for years. He was known as a miser among his neighbors, but showed a great weakness for spiritualism. Mme. Diss De Bar became acquainted with Mr. Lowenberg and managed to completely control him, and enthroned herself in his house on the ground that it was a command of the spirits.

Lawyer Hummel says that the time of Lowenberg's death is known to him and the circumstances attending it. He said Lowenberg was dead two days in his own house before the fact became known. Hummel would not state as to what name Diss De Bar was known by when she lived in the miser's house, but stated that after the man's body had lain in the house for the time stated the medium informed the police and then decamped. The police investigated and found decomposition was about to set in, and that the body lay entirely uncared for.

Lowenberg, although possessed of considerable wealth, did not make any will, nor could any papers be found relating to the disposition of his property. While not directly stating that Mme. Diss De Bar will be accused of murder, he said that the charge referred to was the most important one of all. It appears that the medium had kept the alleged miser from visitors, and her espionage over him was somewhat of a similar nature to that in Lawyer Marsh's case. She was the only person who had anything at all to do with Lowenberg, and although strong suspicions rested on her at the time of his death, she evaded arrest.

Guying an Alleged Actor.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—James Owen O'Connor, who claims to be a tragedian, has been giving a round of Shakespearean performances at the Star theater this week. His audiences have guyed him and the press has ridiculed him. Last night's scene at the performance of Othello surpassed anything ever seen here in a theater. The curtain was rung down twice during the first act, so great was the the tumult. Oranges, apples, peanuts and other missles were hurled at the tragedian Few words uttered by those on the stage were heard by the audience. Shouts, cries, laughter and applause continued srom the opening of each scene to the close. The fact that O'Connor is no actor is apparent to every one but himself. He is simply stage struck and the critics find in him a new edition of Count Joannes.

He Cursed the Court.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Charles F. Blessing, the desperado, was on trial yesterday for shooting Officer James Gossage in December last. During the progress of the trial the prisoner cursed the witnesses, jury and judge. The court ordered him gagged if he persisted in his interruptions. The jury were out five minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty. He was given ten years. He will now be tried again for shooting Joseph Gossage on the same day, and will probably get another and a similar sentence. He is twenty-eight years old and has served in the prisons of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Discovered Lead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is great excitement in the neighborhood of Ash Grove, this county, occasioned by the finding of a four-foot vein of lead ore, which is believed to be the biggest find in this district.

His Last Burglary.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—This afternoon Julius Meyer shot and killed Robert Kleintoff in the former's saloon. The victim with two pals had forced an entrance for the purpose of burglary.

MR. GLADSTONE WIDE AWAKE

The Liberal Revolt Stirs Him to Renewed Activity.

LOYALTY OF THE PARNELLITES.

It Remains Firm in Spite of the Impatience Manifested By Other Professed Followers of the Venerable Statesman.

Will Not Resign.

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LONDON, April 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The new revolt in the Gladstonian party has thus far had the effect of stimulating the venerable leader to greater zeal. The Gladstonians in their back seats could stand their miserable position no longer. Messages were conveyed to Mr. Gladstone conveying gentle hints and mild appeals. To these he paid no heed. The party had settled down upon him as it did in 1874 after his great defeat. Once more his thoughts turned towards theology. Unfortunately most of his followers take no interest in theology. They don't even come to prayers, as Labby admitted the other night, except when they went to secure a seat. Therefore they tried to drag their leader down from the clouds and to make him understand that Smith is the man he should be after instead of confusing his mind with speculations on the fall of man.

I believe the Parnellites took little part in this grand remonstrance. In no way do they seek to bring a pressure upon Mr. Gladstone. Their respect for his opinions and anxiety to spare him inconvenience are touching to witness. The English radicals are not so considerate. They felt the time had come to push their leader on. Mr. Gladstone received the message meekly, and instead of resigning he is once more buckling on his armour. Five more liberal unionists have undoubtedly gone back to the old man, and it is believed six others have managed to scramble to the top of the fence, preparatory to dropping down into the true fold. That being so the Gladstonians do not to-day talk quite so much of making up their differences with Hartington's followers. Once more they are hopeful of winning back a sufficient number of wanderers to jeopardize the government. Let it be plainly understood that a large section of radicals, and all the Parnellites would adopt almost any course in preference to making any compromise with Chamberlain. They look upon him as the prime cause of all their misfortunes, and never cease to denounce him as a traitor. Hartington is not peculiarly objectionable, and nobody bears much animosity towards Bright, who, moreover, in this house is no longer a live combatant. Chamberlain is one man who can never be forgiven. I am bound to add that he shows not the slightest disposition to seek forgiveness.

The week then ends with more life in it than any of us anticipated. There is clearly a good chance for a row and that is something. We are getting tired of this peaceful monotony. No Dr. Tanner, who is on his honeymoon, no obstruction, no bad language, no all-night sittings, no cloture even. If this goes on much longer we shall begin to fancy we are once more a respectable legislative body. The real sport will begin when the resolution is introduced demanding local government for Ireland. Most of us are pledged to concede that we will, most of us, vote for it. That is a poser. Your duty on the government side is to vote always and often for the ministry. If on the other, vote with your leaders. The people who think and vote on strictly conscientious grounds are few or what would become of party government. Therefore when local reforms for Ireland are asked for many will say it is too soon and Hartington has already plainly given the cue for the cry. The tories generally will do as they are told. A few unionists may bolt, but bolters never do much good for themselves in any country. Shut your eyes and let the wire pullers guide you where they will. Such is the short road to office, emoluments, honors—perhaps to a peerage, and I expect to see many take it when Ireland presents herself once more at the bar of the house and again her melancholy question rings in our ears: "What are you going to do for me?" A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Misrepresented By His Enemies.

LONDON, April 15.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—Replying to an address signed by twenty-eight members of the Middlothian executive council of the liberal-unionist association, Gladstone complains of a misrepresentation of his statements and maintains that on all of the points upon which they asked a fuller exposition of his views his public speeches have been most explicit. He regrets that some of his constituents have entered into such a controversy, but says he is not entitled to take exception to their acts.

A DEATH STRUGGLE.

That Now Going On Between Emperor Frederick and His Chancellor.

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BERLIN, April 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Since the unity of Germany was proclaimed at Versailles eighteen years ago, the German people have not been confronted with such vital consequences as the life and death struggle going on between the emperor and Bismarck. Every German, from the feudal baron of Thuringia to the poorest woman in Berlin, is fully alive to the enormous stakes being played for in the supreme struggle between the iron heel of autocracy and military despotism on the one hand and constitutional monarchy or government by the people and for the people, on the other. The nation is aroused. This is in everyone's mind, and this is what is talked about at every fireside and over every mug of beer in Germany. Every German is now making up his mind under which banner to fight, just as in 1860 every American was making up his mind for the north or south. Just as the logical conclusion of our great struggle was the abolition of state sovereignity and slavery, so the inevitable result of the great struggle now convulsing Germany will be the abolition of military absolutism and autocracy.

Bismarck, like Richelieu, like Woolsey, like Cromwell, can exist only by absolute dictatorship. Bismarck has been accustomed to play boldly for high stakes. In 1866 he risked everything, even the loss of his head, and he is prepared to do so now in this last and supreme struggle. Since 1866 Bismarck has been paramount. Kaiser Wilhelm, with an old man's fondness verging at times to weakness, gave his chancellor carte blanche. If any hitch occurred Bismarck would threaten to resign. He used to do that on an average once a year and the old kaiser invariably yielded. The chancellor now appeals to feudal Germany, to the descendants of the old robber barons of the Hartz and the Rhine who are rallying about him. He adroitly fans the latent fire of German nationalism and of German anglophobia by saying that the supremacy of Emperor Frederick means the placing of Germany under the royal family of England, and on this point the untimely visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin will be a trump card in Bismarck's hand and cannot but be regarded as a grave diplomatic blunder. It will certainly be utilized by the emperor's enemies as foreshowing an English, anti-Russian keynote to Germany's foreign policy. Bismarck delights at times in playing to the gallery and is anxious to counteract the bad impression already created by having thrown overboard all the traditions of German loyalty and even German chivalry by weaning away the heart of the emperor's eldest son and attacking fiercely his almost dying father. In this supreme contest Bismarck's potent allies are cancer and the crown prince.

It is Bismarck and absolutism against constitutional sovereigty and representative government. In this impossible vortex of terrible anxiety all Berlin has been plunged for the last forty-eight hours by conflicting rumors from the imperial bedside. As I write this dispatch in the reading room of the Kaiserhof hotel wild reports come flying about like falling leaves in an autumn gale.

"The emperor is dying."

"The emperor is dead."

Then several minutes later "Mackenzie has again changed the tube and still hopes." Then a well-known banker enters the hotel and whispers, "The emperor is dead." Then later:

"The emperor still lives."

Premier Floquet Speaks.

PARIS, April 15.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—Figarro and other journals deny that Mackay has been supplying Boulanger with funds for his political campaign.

Premier Floquet presided at the annual meeting of the commercial union in Trocader. Six thousand persons were present. Floquet, in a speech, declared that the sole guarantee for civil liberty was political liberty. Republican France needed neither a protector in time of peace or a director in time of war, if the necessity of defending her honor forced her to take up arms. "We want no one," he continued, "because now in peace we have republican institutions after seventeen years of exertion, strife and perseverance. In the event of war we have skilled and valiant generals who will loyally obey the pubic powers, and a citizen's army, the flower of the nation, far which you all feel solicitude and which enjoys such popularity among you. It is a republic of liberty which has decided to celebrate the centennary of 1789 by holding a universal exhibition. In order to make the festival complete let concord be restored among us and let us remain a people master of its own destinies." The speech was received with great applause.

Boulanger Has a Walkaway.

PARIS, April 15.—In the election to-day for the department of Nord, Boulanger received 172,372 votes, Foucart 75,781, and Moreau 9,643. A large crowd gathered this evening in front of the office of the Boulangist newspaper, La Cocarde. A transparency representing Ferry as a clown turning somersaults excited derisive howls, while another representing Boulanger was wildly cheered.

An Imperialist Appeal.

PARIS, April 15.—General Du Barails, who has been elected president of the imperialist committee of appeal to the people, through the columns of Figaro, vaunts the strong plebiscitary position of the imperialists and urges that votes be given to General Boulanger to overthrow the parliament regime and prepare the way for Prince Victor.

The Kaiser's Rest Broken.

BERLIN, April 15.—The emperor remained in bed until 1 o'clock to-day. The irritation produced by the canula has induced much coughing, which broke his rest. Thousands of people waited many hours in Unter den Linden in hopes of seeing the emperor drive out. He was unable even to attend the chapel, and only walked a short time in the orangerie.

It is now known at midnight that the emperor staid in bed all day and that his cough continues. He is suffering from a catarrhal affection of the trachea, due to irritation resulting from the changing of the tube. Some of the papers have again begun a violent attack on Doctors Mackenzie and Hovel.

Bismarck Bid Him Desist.

BERLIN, April 15.—It is learned through reliable sources that Emperor Frederick wanted to extend amnesty to all the Socialists and to recall those who have been banished, but that Bismarck dissuaded him from doing so.

O'Brien's Arrest.

DUBLIN, April 15.—O'Brien, who was arrested yesterday, reached Loughrea about midnight. The magistrate remanded the case to Thursday and admitted him to bail. O'Brien stated that the only charge the government has against him is that he gave Belfour "the lie to his throat" last Sunday.

Frightful Loss of Life.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch from Calcutta says that the damage caused at Dacca by the recent tornado amounts to 100,000 rupees, and that 112 bodies have been recovered from the ruins and over 1,000 persons more or less injured are in the hospital.

Bismarck's Bad Health.

BERLIN, April 15.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—Dr. Schweninger advises Prince Bismarck, who is suffering from overwork and nervousness, to leave Berlin. He opposes the chancellor's going to Varzier, which has become unhealthy since the inundations, and urges him to sojourn at Feldrichruhe.

Suppressing Free Thought.

MADRID, April 12.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—The court at Malaga has sentenced Senor Vila, a Spanish pastor, to twenty-eight months imprisonment for publishing a pamphlet condemning Roman Catholic dogmas.

Detectives Watching Dillon.

DUBLIN, April 15.—Detectives are watching Dillon's house in Dublin. To-day four bands serenaded Dillon and an immense crowd gathered in front of his house and cheered for the home rulers and groaned for Balfour, and sang "Hang Bloody Balfour to a sour apple tree," until the police interfered.

Conspiracy Against "Bock."

NEW YORK, April 15.—Preparations for the probable lockout at the breweries to-morrow were actively carried on to-day in the labor organizations of the brewery employes and the unions affiliating with them. According to the bosses' programme the lockout will be declared at noon by the brewers in the pool. The pool employers say that within thirty-six hours after the lockout they will be able to resume work with new forces of employes. This the men admit, but they threaten to square matters by boycotting the pool beer.

Railroad Contract Let.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A dispatch from Shoshone, Idaho, says: Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins, the railroad contractors of Beatrice, Neb., closed a contract with the Oregon Railway and Navigation company yesterday to build two branch lines in Oregon. The Eureka Flat extension, near Walla Walla, and the Willow Creek branch, near Arlington, a distance of eighty miles.

Dr. Agnew's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Dr. Agnew's condition was not materially changed to day.

HIS DEATH NOT FAR DISTANT

Father Time Gaining a Firmer Grip on Roscoe Conkling.

HIS FRIENDS LOSE ALL HOPE.

The Unsatisfactory Statements of His Physicians Increase the Belief That His Demise is Only a Question of Hours.

Conkling's Condition Worse.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Last night was a bad one for ex-Senator Conkling. He slept but little and was effected by a bad cough that disturbed him every few minutes. He is much prostrated by it, and this morning was weak and nervous. Dr. Baker said this morning there were no symptoms for the worse in the patient's condition, except some bronchitis developed during the night. His pulse was 90 and temperature 98⅘. There still remains some twitching of the muscles. The patient has taken considerable nourishment.

As the day wore on Conkling's nervousness and twitching of muscles became more pronounced. A state of partial coma was the next development, and then he lost the power to resist the doctor's efforts to feed him and dress his wound. Shortly after 1:30 this afternoon he sank into a sleep which was more a state of stupor than sleep. Not for a single moment was he rational this afternoon, and his mind seemed filled with recollections of the great law suits and political campaigns in which he had been the leading figure.

From 3 o'clock until 8 many callers left their cards, but no word came from the sick room other than that Conkling was still sleeping and unconscious. About 8 o'clock Dr. Barker entered the house, and a few minutes later two burly porters from the Hoffman house ran up the steps and were ushered into Conkling's residence. This incident caused some excitement among the watchers, who inferred that Conkling had become uncontrollable and that the men had been summoned to hold him.

Dr. Barker remained half an hour, and when he emerged said to the reporter: "Mr. Conkling is no worse but a shade better than at this time last night. He has not been in a state of coma, or even stupor, as was reported. Early this evening he expressed a desire for a mint julip and he se