THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1888. NUMBER 304.

HOIST THE HIGH WIND FLAG.

To-Day the Tariff Talkers Will Start Their Long Debate.

FIFTY-FIVE ARE ON THE LIST.

Yesterday's Work by Nebraska's Members—Senator Gray Will Succeed Waite—Crook Will Go to Chicago—Washington Events.

Mills and Kelly Will Open.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.

The tariff bill will be taken up in the house to-morrow at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Mills will make the opening speech. He has been preparing a long and labored argument in favor of the measure. Judge Kelly will follow him on the floor, and there will be one or two other speeches by members of the committee on ways and means, after which the general discussion will begin by members of the house. The speaker has now on his list the names of fifty-five gentlemen who would like to discuss the bill, but many of them will have to be contented with printing their arguments.

I find that the canvass of the democratic members is entirely wrong, as far as the republican members of the house are concerned. Mr. Payson of Illinois, who is counted as a supporter of the Mills bill, said to-day that the announcement that he would support it was a great surprise to him, and he would like to have it given a wide and positive contradiction. "Why," Mr. Payson says, "I am utterly opposed to the Mills bill. I am in favor of an enlargement of the free list so as to include a substantial reduction, if not an entire abrogation, of the duty on sugar, with a provision that it shall not apply to countries who charge an export tax on that articie, and I will vote in favor of free lumber and salt, although I regard the latter as a mere matter of sentiment because the article is so cheap. But I will use every influence that I can exert to defeat the Mills bill as it stands. I recognize the necessity of a substantial reduction of the tariff and of the present immense surplus. The latter evil can be cured by the immediate redemption of outstanding bonds and the former by intelligent tariff amendments, rather than the revision contemplated by this bill. I hold, however, that the amendment should be made by those who are friendly to the system of protection rather than those who are opposed to it."

"Do you think the Mills bill will pass?"

"I do not."

"Do you think any tariff bill will pass?"

"I do not know, but if any should pass it will be be a bill made by the house rather than by the ways and means committee."

THE MINNESOTA MEMBERS.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, tells me that he is not entirely in favor of the Mills bill. There are some features in the bill that he does not like, and will oppose any bill that contains them. Some people of his state demand a reduction of the revenue and want several articles placed upon the free list and the duty upon others reduced. In this, Mr. Nelson says, he sympathizes with them entirely, but he does not approve of the Mills bill as it stands.

Mr. Lind of Minnesota, is also opposed to the bill as reported, particularly that part of it which relates to the internal revenue. He says that he hopes to get a chance to vote for tariff reduction at this session, and there are many things in the Mills bill he approves of, but as a whole he does not like it.

WORK OF NEBRASKA'S MEMBERS.

In the senate to-day Mr. Manderson presented a large number of petitions from Nebraska, praying that those features of the internal revenue laws which classify druggists or liquor dealers be repealed. He also introduced a bill to pension Mrs. M. Ord of Nebraska. Both the Nebraska senators have received and presented several petitions lately sent by their constituents asking for the better protection of the national park.

In the house Mr. Dorsey introduced a duplicate of the bill recently presented by Senator Manderson to protect purchasers of lands withdrawn by the executive department as lying within the limits of land grants to aid in the construction of railroads, as indemnity lands.

Mr. Dorsey made money for some time immediately prior to the assembly of the house to-day. He sat at his desk on the floor and put his signature to a new issue of circulating notes for the national bank of which he is president. He had a large pile of the bills on his desk and his work attracted a crowd of members—drawn either by their curiosity or to jibe him. There are a score of national bank presidents in the membership of the house and the work Mr. Dorsey was engaged in to-day was not of an unusual character for members of congress.

GRAY SAID TO BE THE NEXT CHIEF JUSTICE.

The opinion is growing that Senator Gray will be appointed chief justice of the United States. All of the democratic senators think so, and two members of the supreme court to-day told me that the symptoms were such as to convince them that Mr. Gray was the most favorably considered candidate, even though his name may not have been decided upon. Nearly all of the other candidates have dropped out of the field. The president told some gentlemen to-day the man who will be appointed will go to the head of the bench, as he did not propose to promote any of the associate justices. There was some talk about Melville W. Fuller around the hotels to-day, and it was reported that he had been sent for by the president to come to Washington, but I could find no foundation for the story. Representatives Townshend and Landes have both received letters from Judge Schofield asking that his name be withdrawn, as he would not accept the appointment even if it were tendered to him, for family reasons.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA MAIL MATTERS.

Inner registered sack exchanges have been established as follows, to begin on the 30th inst: Omaha and Holdredge, Neb., daily, leave Omaha at 8 p. m. and Holdredge at 10:40 p. m., via the Pacific Junction and McCook railway postoffice. Omaha and Valentine, Neb., daily, leave Omaha at 10:55 a. m. via the Omaha and Hastings railway postoffice, and Valentine at 1:28 a. m. via the Missouri Valley and Whitewood railway postoffice.

Changes have been ordered in the time schedule of Iowa star mail routes as follows: German City to Hornick—Leave German City daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Hornick by 9:30 a. m.; leave Hornick daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 a. m.; arrive at German City by 12 m.

Cottage to Iowa Falls—Leave Cottage Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Iowa Falls by 4 p. m.; leave Iowa Falls Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., and arrive at Cottage by 11 a. m.

CROOK WILL GO TO CHICAGO.

General Crook will be assigned to duty at Chicago. General Schofield prefers to remain in New York, and as the senior major general will be allowed his preference. General Howard might prefer to leave San Francisco for Chicago, but the fact that there has been a feud between Generals Miles and Crook so long, it is thought a good reason why Crook should go to Chicago instead of to San Francisco, where he would be Miles' superior officer.

A FUND FOR MRS. WAITE.

The proposed fund for the widow of Chief Justice Waite has been started, and the subscriptions already aggregate over $10,000. Among the contributions are: Justice Blatchford $1,000, Justice Mathews $1,000, Secretary Whitney $500, Secretary Fairchild $250, John Hay $500, Riggs & Co. $250, George Bancroft Davis $250, B. H. Warner $500, John R. McLean $300, General Nichols L. Anderson $250, B. H. Phillips $100, Justice Strong $100, W. S. Cox $100 and G. F. Appleby $100.

FIXTURES FOR THE COUNCIL BLUFFS BUILDING.

Bids have been opened by the superintendent of the treasury department for the standard and special gas fixtures and electric lights for the custom house and postoffice building at Council Bluffs, as follows: Homer, Bruner & Forsythe Manufacturing company, Philadelphia, $1,908; R. Holling & Co., Boston, $1,902; Schultz Gas Fixture and Metal company, Baltimore, $2,200; T. W. Wilmuth & Co., Chicago, $1,862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Paddock is suffering with anveolar abscess.

John S. Clarkson, chairman of the Iowa state republican committee, and Jacob Rich, of Dubuque, are at Welcker's.

The president has disapproved of dismissal in the case of Captain Jerauld A. Olmstead, Ninth cavalry, and First Lieutenant Montgomery D. Parker, Ninth cavalry, recently tried by court martial at Fort Douglas, Utah. They will be restored to duty.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the medical department are ordered:

Captain William H. Arthur, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Niagara, to take effect on the expiration of his present leave of absence, and will report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Bowie, Arizona territory, for duty at that point, relieving First Lieutenant William D. Crosby, assistant surgeon, and reporting by letter to the commanding general department of Arizona.

First Lieutenant Crosby, after being relieved by Captain Arthur, and upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in special order No. 60, March 14, will report in person to the commanding officer at Jefferson barracks for duty at that station.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Black, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Davis and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sidney, reporting by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Platte.

Private Dennis J. Sullivan, Troop I, Fourth cavalry, now with his troop, having enlisted while a minor without the consent of his parents, is discharged from the service.

Paragraph 2, special order No. 80, April 7, 1888, is amended to read as follows: Captain Frederick E. Trotter, Fourteenth infantry, will be relieved from recruiting duty by the superintendent of the recruiting service, July 20, 1888, and will then proceed to join his new company.

With the approval of the secretary of war leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect on the expiration of his present ordinary leave of absence is granted First Lieutenant Francis W. Mansfield, Eleventh infantry.

Colonel Rufus Saxton, assistant quartermaster general, is assigned to duty in this city in connection with the settlement of his accounts with the treasury department, to date from April 3, 1888.

The leave of absence granted Major Julius C. Tupper, Sixth cavalry, is extended two months.

First Lieutenant Francis Woodbridge, seventh infantry, will report in person to Brigadier General Wesley Merritt, president of the army retiring board, convened at Fort Leavenworth, order dated May 10, 1887, from the headquarters of the army, for examination by the board.

Commissary Sergeant John Dallaghan, (appointed April 12, 1888, from first sergeant Battery H, Fourth artillery), now at Fort Monroe, will proceed to Fort Warren, reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer, to relieve Commissary Sergeant George M. Scally. Commissary Sergeant Scally, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

Paragraph 6, general orders No. 55, May 6, 1885, directing that the pay department be reimbursed by the sustenance department for all amounts expended in paying commutation of rations to retired enlisted men is revoked.

Adjutant General Drum has issued the following order: By command of General Sheridan, upon recommendation of the chief of ordnance, approved by the secretary of war, and in accordance with paragraph 482 of the regulations, as amended by general orders No. 42, of 1885, from this office, the values of small arms, ammunition, and of the component parts thereof, are announced as follows to prevail during the present target year, instead of values given in appendix C: Blunt's rifle and carbine firing metallic cartridges, rifle ball calibre 45, per thousand, $18.50; metallic cartridges, rifle blank calibre 45, per thousand, $13.50; metallic cartridges, carbine ball, calibre 45, per thousand, $17; metallic cartridges, carbine blank, calibre 45, per thousand $13.50; metallic cartridges, revolver ball, per thousand, $10; metallic cartridges, revolver blank, per thousand, $80; rifle bullets, 500 grains, per thousand, $5.85; carbine bullets, 405 grains, per thousand, $4.57; revolver bullets, 230 grains, per thousand, $2.50; cartridge primers for small arms, per thousand, 60c; small arm powder per pound, 18c.

How Anderson Would Solve It.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. Anderson of Kansas, has introduced a bill which proposes a new solution of the Pacific railroad problem. In regard to it Mr. Anderson says: The bill is drawn with the purpose of providing a feasible method for operating the Pacific road after its acquisition by foreclosure of the government's mortgage, a method which shall at once yield the United States an insured income on its investment and also secure the people against the abuses of discriminations, pools and monopolies which prevail at present. For this purpose it enacts the government shall purchase first the mortgage lands with the surplus in the treasury in protection of its own second mortgage, and after foreclosing the latter that the road shall be operated as a public highway and be open to any carrier of freight upon payment of uniform and regulated tolls for the use of its tracks.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Original invalid—Martin L. Merrifield, Republican City. Increase—F. M. Snyder, Clear Water; J. B. Christianse, David City. Reissue—R. J. Tyncke, Alexandria. Original widows, etc.—Minors of James E. Gilmore, Blanche.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—T. J. Daniel, Decatur City; John Crookschank, Ruthven; Albert Shoemaker, Riverton; George W. Ormsbee, Sioux City. Restoration and reissue—F. M. Williams, Rock Rapids. Increase—J. L. Tanner, Cedar Rapids; Peter Hess, Prole; Mark Mann, Ottumwa; A. J. Quinn, New Sharon; Henry Grieve, Casey. Reissue—S. G. Blythe, Nora Springs. Original widows, etc.—Eliza J., mother of J. Z. Prevost, Villisca.

Vetoes Three Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president today returned to the senate unsigned the acts granting pensions to Hannah R. Langdon, Bettie Mansfield and Laura A. Wright. These acts are vetoed on the ground that the deaths did not result from injuries received during the war or sickness incident to army service, and until it is established as a policy that all soldiers' widows should be pensioned it is unfair and unjust to make exceptions in favor of only such as procure the passage of special acts.

The American Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The conference committee upon the bills which have passed both houses providing for a conference at Washington next spring of representatives of the various American governments, reached an agreement to-day. The bill will appropriate $75,000, will declare that the subjects to be discussed must be fully specified in advance, and will authorize the appointment of a committee of ten delegates—six by the president, two by the senate and two by the house.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The name of the postoffice at Danbury station, Red Willow county, Neb., was to-day changed to Danbury. The postoffice at Balsora, Sherman county, Neb., will be discontinued, April 20.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: Ferdinand Mittag, Fenton, Kossuth county vice Frank Pompe, resigned; George W. Hammers, Hebron, Adair county, vice Mrs. May Carrier, resigned.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president this afternoon sent to the senate the following nominations: Robert Clavert, of Wisconsin, to be surveyor of customs for the port of La Crosse, Wis., and W. T. Walthall, of Mississippi, to be consul of the United States at Demerera.

Favor Burlington's Building.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The senate committee on public buildings and grounds, among others, to-day passed favorably upon the bill for a public building at Burlington, Ia., to cost $100,000.

A BOY MURDERER.

A Youth of Eighteen Kills One and Wounds Another Companion.

ARMOURDALE, Kan., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—While the Schlitz Brewing company's bottling establishment was burning at 12:30 this morning four young men stood on the corner of Fourth and Osage streets watching the fire. Three othere approached them. The two crowds had hardly joined when four pistol shots were fired in rapid succession. One man fell dead shot through the heart and another staggered with a fatal shot in the leg and breast. The attacking party scattered in every direction. The dead and wounded were removed to their several homes.

Thomas Fitzgerald was killed. He was twenty-two years old and lived with his parents. Joseph Pinnett was the name of the badly wounded man. His age was twenty-two years. Charles Tiernan, a boy eighteen years old, did the deadly execution. He is now under arrest in Kansas City, Kas., with his two accomplices, Edward Redmund and Edward Kirwin. A post mortem was held on the remains of Fitzgerald this morning. The men had quarreled just before the fire took place over trival matters. They were all mechanics. Chief Tervies heard threats of lynching, so he wisely removed the men to the Wyandotte jail.

STANFORD'S STUMBLING BLOCK.

Why the Senator's Presidential Aspirations Will Be Disappointed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The statement that Senator Stanford's name would be urged for the presidency before the republican state convention of California, has brought out large numbers of expressions from the papers of the coast. The Chronicle, in a leading editorial to-day, says there is a fatal objection to his candidacy, although his private life and character are irreproachable. Every offense which has been charged against the Central and Southern Pacific roads would be heaped upon his shoulders. It urges Stanford's friends to persuade him to abandon a course which can only lead to disappointment.

Conkling's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 16.—In the official bulletin issued at 8 this morning, it is stated that there was no material change in Conkling's condition, and his pulse and temperature were about the same. The patient slept for four hours during the night, and was still asleep at 8 o'clock.

About 10 this morning Dr. Barker announced that Conkling had passed a very comfortable night. The physician now places Conkling's chances of recovery as one in five. He says Conkling is quite strong, comparatively speaking, owing to the amount of nourishment he has been taking.

Conkling's condition was unchanged at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Barker called about 9o'clock, but only remained a few minutes. He said: "Mr. Conkling is greatly improved, and his chances for recovery are greatly increased."

When asked if the critical point had been reached he said: "No, not yet."

To-night was the first time he had taken a glass of milk in his own hand. He took twenty-seven ounces of nourishment since the afternoon visit of the doctor.

Alderman Conkling left the house soon after Dr. Barker. He seems much more hopeful and told a reporter he now thought his uncle would recover.

The Solid South.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—The young democracy, supporting a ticket headed by Joseph A. Shakespeare for mayor and General G. T. Beauregard for commissioner of public works, against the regular democracy, are making a vigorous struggle for a free ballot and a fair count. Mayor Guillotte has sworn in upwards of 1,200 special officers for election day, by whom Winchester rifles are to be carried on the morning of election day and they are to be distributed at points near the polling places, ready for duty at a moment's notice. This action of the young democracy will be an excuse for the sheriff swearing in a few thousand deputies, and nothing is more likely than a collision of forces on election day. Yesterday the conference committees representing two rival wings of the democracy were in session seeking an agreement as to the management of the polls on election day. They failed to agree on the matter of arms at the polls, the young democracy insisting upon their right to come out with their Winchesters. Governor Warmouth has issued a spirited address to the public denouncing Governor McEnery for bad faith in this campaign.

Steamship Arrivals.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Parisian from Baltimore.

PLYMOUTH, April 16.—Arrived—The Moravia from New York for Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 16.—Arrived—The Elbe from New York for Bremen.

GLASGOW, April 16.—Arrived—The State of Nebraska from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Arrived—The British King from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Arrived—The Leerdam from Rotterdam, the Hermann from Antwerp, the Hevla from Copenhagen and Christiania.

The Fire Record.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—The Evening Times special from Owensboro, Ky., says: Last night a fire burned a half block in the heart of the business portion of the city. Ordinarily the fire could have easily been controlled, but the waterworks company had shut down without notice to the city, and the fire department was for the time useless. The loss is placed at $150,000. Insurance, $75,000.

Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, April 16.—The British steamer Belia, from Antwerp, had her bows stove in and was afterward seriously damaged in a collision off Deal in the fog, with the steamer Vena from Balboa. The Vena sank and sixteen of the persons on board lost their lives.

Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—At a meeting of the river and harbor committee this morning it was agreed that an effort should be made to-day in the house to suspend the rules and pass the river and harbor bill.

Suits Against Balfour Withdrawn.

LONDON, April 16.—The actions brought by Wilfred Blunt against Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, and Police Magistrate Byrne, for false imprisonment, have been withdrawn.

Against Home Policy.

PARIS, April 16.—None of the French papers here regard Boulanger's success in any other light than as a protest against the home policy of the government.

POOR OPINION OF BOULANGER.

A Paris Journalist Makes Little of the General's Aspirations.

SUPREMACY BEYOND HIS REACH.

Circumstances Different From the Time of the Fall of France In 1852—No National Guard In Existence Now.

Can Never Be a Dictator.

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LONDON, April 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—M. Blowitz in the Times, writing from Paris and repeating an interview with General Boulanger, adds:

"Louis Napoleon talked exactly in this strain from 1848 to 1851. He, too, wished only to be president of the republic, but when president he made himself an emperor and a president. Boulanger might become a George the I. Madness cannot be reasoned with. The causes of his success defy analysis; it cannot be explained or combatted. Universal suffrage has its freaks and to try and stem them it is hopeless. General Boulanger and his setellites have invented nothing; they simply imitate precedents, and universal suffrage was nothing else. They demand, like Louis Napoleon, revision and dissolution. They are ready, like him and his abettors, to risk everything. There is still the alliance of anarchists and absolutists, and just as Louis Napoleon said, the empire was in peace, so General Boulanger says he desires a peaceful regeneration of the country. The whole game has been played before, but the only thing still incomprehenble is how it can lead to General Goulonger's dictations. If the national guard existed it would be easy enough, for that body always aided revolt, but as matters stand the general would not find a single regiment to follow him. Moreover, the day when a French regiment would be capable of making a prounciamento in favor of a man who no longer belongs to it, would be that of the fall of France in 1852. The troops shouted 'Vive L'Empereur,' but the empire was virtually in existence. At present it would be a military revolt against established power. This irreparable misfortune is yet to fall on France. Without the national guard, without the army, without the government is it not impossible to explain how General Boulanger is to attain supreme power in the position he has decided on and wishes to claim.

"But there is always a chance to be taken into account. It is certain that the general will not be opposed by the police. M. Floquet is not hostile to him; neither is M. Goblet; no one expects resistance from M. de Freycinet, and M. Carnot has supplied no means of resistance. In this way it might happen that an emeute without the nation would succeed. Assume that after this election in Nord 20,000 idlers and reckless people, who are always in Paris ready for a tumult, were to march to the Elysee shouting 'Vive Boulanger!' Alas, Carnot, what would happen? Neither M. Floquet nor M. Goblet, friends of General Boulanger, would resist. As for M. de Freycinet, he would lose no time in appointing the general to be the head of his staff, a place which, in consequence of the refusal of it by General Warnet, has remained vacant; there would then be a complete change, for General Boulanger would become the head of the army, which would obey him as its chief. If, on the other hand, General Savassier receives directions to maintain order, the demonstration would break down and the future dictator would sustain an important moral defeat. In the absence of such a step or something of the kind, I can see nothing but very slow means to be employed, the final success of which would be doubtful.

"The Boulangist microbe has now reached such a state of development that that some prompt and decisive measure must be taken either for or against it. The present situation cannot continue much longer. Unfortunately for General Boulanger, and fortunately for France, the dictator candidate has not Paris with him. Twenty thousand rioters are but an insignificant minority, even among revolutions. Boulangism cannot make a revolution, for the artisans are against rather than for the general. Whatever agitations, elections, uprisals and resignations occur, neither the chamber nor the senate will agree to deter action on the constitution so as to enable General Boulanger to turn them out of doors. Even now he is nobody's man just because he wants to be everybody's, and he has no majority in either house. Failing in this he has nothing. He will never have such a majority in the present chamber. The place hunters are with him, but those there already will resist him. If the conservatives are really the honest men they have been taken for they will join in warding off the danger and in preventing the inevitable disasters following a supremacy which would be regarded as a premeditated challenge against the peace of Europe. France knows what she risks in proclaiming such a man, and this is just why all cool observers are persuaded she will open her eyes in time instead of deliberately plunging into the abyss. According to M. Joffin, the socialist's municipal councellor who went down to oppose General Boulanger, the peasants are led to believe that he is a natural son of the first Napoleon by a Russian princess. Prophetic almanacs are distributed which fix the 7th of May, 1890, for his defeat of the Germans."

A Significant Election.

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PARIS, April 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Boulanger's election has been followed by another which is equally significant. At a meeting of the managing committee of the Ligue des Patriotes, Paul Deroulede was reelected honorary president. Several prominent gentlemen representing moderate patriotic views at once resigned.

M. Ferry Excoriates Him.

PARIS, April 16.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—Ferry, in a speech at Epinal to-day, denounced General Boulanger as a mutinous soldier. He admitted that the chamber of deputies had abused its power in order to incite a ministerial crisis, but in defending the senate he said the Boulanger crisis proved that direct suffrage was not infallible, and showed the danger of a single assembly and the necessity of the senate. The existing situation was a plagiarism of the second of December. He perfectly recognized again the hypocritical, equivocal and threatening formulas of that period. He would support the Floquet cabinet, and he called upon it to assume an active militant attitude toward Boulangism and to concentrate republicans against the plebiscitary Caesarian movement. The return of Cæsarism would lead to foreign war. France would lose the esteem of the rest of Europe if a second time in forty years she should be so foolish as to take mediocrity for genius—a Cataline for a Washington. All good citizens must rouse themselves to combat a peversion to Cæsarism which had always left shameful, bloodstained tracks in the history of France.

A Letter From the General.

PARIS, April 16.—General Boulanger has written a characteristic letter to an elector of the Department of Nord, in which he says the 15th of April will henceforth be marked in the annals of France as the date of her true deliverance. He praises the electors for their perseverance and patriotism, and says they understood his profession of faith, although the politicians did not. "What France demands," says he, "and what the electors have affirmed through my name, is the necessity of a constituent assembly, before which all ambitions will be effaced, and which will give the people the large place they ought to occupy under a republic. This has always been promised them, but systematically withheld. Together we will labor to make the republic respected and indestructible.

THE EMPEROR WORSE.

Alarming Developments Yesterday in the Condition of His Throat.

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BERLIN, April 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Many American medicals understand how too many cooks spoil the broth. The emperor is suffering now from conflicting doctors. I am reminded to-day of the time when President Garfield was under treatment. Now, as then, the press discuss the case freely. Between the German physicians and consulting Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the situation is a trying one, notwithstanding his birthday gifts included a gold bowl formed of all the gold coins of the reign of Frederick the Great. The seven doctors, including Prof. Senaor, the celebrated surgeon of Augusta hospital, who consulted twice to-day and meet again at 11 tomorrow morning, however agreed the bronchitis is limited and no trace yet that pneumonia will supervene and add fresh complications. His apprehensions are due to continuous high temperature, higher than can be accounted for solely by the presence of bronchitis, while the local condition detected as yet do not in themselves suffice to account for the high temperature. The fact prevails that something exist which at the present is not possible to ascertain. At the evening consultation he thought the high temperature which prevails may be due to the formation of an abscess which from time to time empties into the tracchea and again closes.

It is now 11 p. m., and I hear the adult members of the imperial family are assembled at Charlottenburg castle and will remain there all to-night. All about the palace wear serious faces. Prince Bismarck arrived at Charlottenburg at 11 a. m. He did not drive up to the main entrance, but passed through one wing to the emperor's room, where he remained some time, joined by the crown prince, who had been attending to his military duties all morning, and who came direct as soon as parade was dismissed and spent a long ime at his father's bedside. The empress, Augusta, who had been prepared for the bad news by Prof. Van Vorgnan yesterday, also drove out to Charlottenburg. Under the circumstances it is probable Queen Victoria will not visit Berlin.

The Emperor's Condition.

BERLIN, April 16.—The doctors in attendance upon Emperor Frederick held a consultation to-day and decided that bronchitis was limited and that no pneumonia was present. Dr. Mackenzie fears that pneumonia will set in in consequence of the emperor's continued high temperature.

At 6:35 the emperor's condition was the same—the fever had not abated. Prince Henry, his son, arrived from Wilhelmshafen early this morning. All of the family of the emperor are now assembled at Charlottenburg. The crown prince and Bismarck had a long conference with the emperor this afternoon.

7:15 p. m.—The emperor is now in a high state of fever, and there is no improvement in his other symptoms.

BERLIN, April 16, 8:15 p. m.—The emperor is very weak and it is reported inflammation of the lungs has set in. Toward evening he fell asleep.

At an evening conference of the doctors concerning the emperor, it was found the fever and bronchitis were unchanged. It is undeniable that Dr. Mackenzie this morning believed the emperor's end was approaching. The empress urgently summoned the members of the family to hasten to the castle. The Crown Prince William galloped from Berlin and arrived first. He was soon followed by the Empress Augusta and others. Prince Bismarck was at the bedside an hour after receiving the summons. There is a marked discharge of bloody mucus from the emperor's throat, and the swelling is progressing downward. Prince Bismarck, accompanied by the minister of justice, had another interview with the emperor this evening, when his majesty signed an order appointing the crown prince to act as his representative.

Better reports have been received from Charlottenburg. The emperor left his bed and sat for awhile in an arm chair, and about 4 o'clock showed himself at the window of the room. The crown prince remains at Charlottenburg for the present.

At midnight all the members of the imperial family were summoned to the emperor's bed side. The worst is feared.

MATTHEW ARNOLD DEAD.

The Noted English Poet and Scholar Expires Very Suddenly.

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LIVERPOOL, April 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The sensation here to-day is the death of Matthew Arnold. It seems he left London Saturday morning to meet his daughter, who had wired from the Aurania at Queenstown. His sister, Mrs. Cropper, the favorite daughter of the Rugby Dr. Arnold, and her husband reside in a charming suburban residence called "The Dingle," whither the poet went on arrival. The evening was one of the first spring ones of the season and there was a bright new moon, which, after an excellent supper, attracted the party out doors for a walk. There was a sprightly conversation, in which reference was made to certain criticisms about Mr. Arnold's paper on America in the Review, and especially wherein he was twitted with ageing. To show his exhuberance he proposed to jump a low railing near Mr. Cropper's house. Failing at several attempts he was determined to leap it eventually, and did so like a light-hearted boy. No ill results appeared, but Sir Andrew Clark had warned him against sudden exertion.

He slept well and breakfasted well Sunday morning along with Mr. and Mrs. Cropper and Mrs. Arnold, who was a daughter of the late Justice Weightman. He attended service at a Presbyterian church, expressing the pleasure which the discourse had given him. At luncheon he was playful and happy, and after it ended Mr. Arnold walked out with his wife. He had not gone far along Dingle lane when suddenly he fell forward and never spoke again. The occurrence took place immediately near the house of Dr. Little. He was at once carried there, but life was extinct before he was taken in the house. Two hours afterwards his daughter arrived and was met at the landing stage by her uncle, who discreetly broke the sad news. She and Mrs. Arnold bear the stroke well. It had long been feared. His father died as suddenly of anzina nectoris.

His Life Work.

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LONDON, April 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—All the London evening and morning papers have editorials on Matthew Arnold. Perhaps the best paragraph of the many is this from the St. James Gazette: "He was an exponent of the gospel, of these two most excellent things, 'Sweetness and Light,' and none can deny that he practiced it with rare persuasiveness, fidelity and power to a generation not much disposed at first to heed the message. This lesson Mr. Arnold spent a large part of his life in impressing directly by his didactic essays and directly by his poetry and criticism upon British Philistinism. We'll not say that the British Philistine is dead, but at least he is ashamed. Matthew Arnold's rapier found its way through his tough hide and caused unexpected qualms and prickings in his gross interior, from which he has not recovered. So humble are the sons and so abashed the daughters of Philistia just now, that the younger generation may find it difficult to believe there was ever any great occasion to assail them with arrows of raillery reasoning and satire, but let them question their elders as to the tone of middle class society in England not very many years ago, and they will discover what Mr. Arnold's work has been."

Gladstone Foretells Victory.

LONDON, April 16.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—A brilliant reception was given by Lady Sandhurst this evening. Gladstone, Morley, Russell, McCarthy, and many other noted liberals were present. Gladstone delivered an address on the history of the last fifty years. It was, he said, a history of progress. Moreover, it was simply a history of liberalism. They had progressed greatly since the general election, although at a disadvantage, owing to the secession of the unionists who had great social influence. But in his opinion the unionists were the greatest enemies of the union, and he did not blame the nationalists for co-operating together. In conclusion, he said the prospects were hopeful in the extreme, and he advocated energy, as triumph was certain in the end.

An Audience with the Pope.

ROME, April 16.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—The pope to-day addressed a party of Austrian pilgrims. After complaining of the unworthy position in which the church was now placed, he commended them for uniting love for their sovereign and devotion to himself, and appealed to them to demand the independence of the holy see.

Double-Leaded Leaders.

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LONDON, April 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—All correspondence from Berlin and Vienna in the morning papers, and the leaders, are exceedingly pessimistic about the German emperor, and the Times double heads its correspondence, "Critical State of the German Emperor."

A Peasant Uprising.

BUCHAREST, April 16.—The peasant uprising is extending. Several village mayors have been killed. Large bands are assembling with the avowed object of attacking Bucharest. Special trains are bringing troops from Maidavia to protect the capitol.

Seal Fisheries Conference.

LONDON, April 16.—Negotiations in relation to the Behring sea seal fisheries were resumed to-day. A conference which lasted an hour, was held between Destall, Russian ambassador, White, acting American minister, and Lord Salisbury.

MORE ABOUT RECEIVER SCOTT.

Evidence of an Attempt to Swindle a Nebraska Man.

OBERLIN, Kan., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The BEE is highly commended for its influence in exposing the corruption of Tully Scott, receiver of the land office here, and now that the people are assured that this man Scott's record will be shown to the world its correspondent can get all the information he wants.

Another steal, in which a most worthy citizen of Nebraska, Judge Thomas, of Falls City, is the victim, was made known this morning. Judge Thomas has a timber claim in Sherman county, upon which he has met all the requirements of law. One of Scott's most pliant tools started a contest on this land, alleging want of cultivation with the evident object of securing service by publication, and judgment by default. Judge Thomas being informed by a friend made defense, the evidence being overwhelmingly in his favor. Then Scott, who has charge of the cohtest department, failed and refused to pass upon the case and allowed it to remain in the office unnoticed for more than twelve months, while dozens of other contests have been heard since and sent to the general land office.

Finally Scott's tool procured a fraudulent relinquishment purporting to be signed and acknowledged by Judge Thomas thereby cancelling the land, and sold his thirty days' preference right to Willard H. Daily, who entered the land. Major J. W. Pearman, agent for Thomas, notified him of the fact and Judge Thomas at once made affidavit that he still held the original receipt issued to him by Scott as receiver; that he has never relinquished his right to the tract and that any instrument purporting to be such is false, fraudulent and forged. The fact that the contestant in this case is known to be a very close and confidential adviser of Tully Scott, gives foundation to the belief that the receipt has been duplicated in this as well as other instances.

TWO IOWA MEN MURDERED.

Strong Probability That the Murderer Will Be Lynched.

CHEYENNE WELLS, Colo., April 16.—Saturday, while N. B. McConnell and John Morrison, two young men from Iowa were, passing the house of Frederick Baker, two miles north, the latter commanded them to stop. They paying no attention to his orders Baker fired upon them with a shot gun loaded with slugs. The driver was uninjured, but McConnell and Mhrrison were riddled with shot and died in five minutes. Baker was arrested and to-night fifty armed men went to the jail and demanded of the deputy sheriff to turn the prisoner over to them. The officer refuses to do so at 2 a. m., but the men say they are determined and will take Baker out and hang him before morning, if they have to tear the jail down to get him. The probobilities are that the murderer will be hanging from a telegraph pole before daylight.

Grain Rates Restored.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Burlington road, in accordance with its promise, restored grain rates to-day. Seven days' notice gave shippers a great opportunity, and it is said no less than twenty-five hundred cars of corn and oats shipped at the reduced rate are now en route to Chicago over the Burlington.

Delayed Trains.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16.—A Gladstone, Michigan, Journal special says that numerous washouts are reported along the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and trains have been delayed.

EXETER IS BADLY SCORCHED.

The Village Suffers a Forty Thousand Dollar Fire.

MORE "SMOOTH" INCOMPETENTS

Nelson Inflated With a Ten Thousand Blaze and Bassett Struggles With a Prairie Scorcher—Nebraska News.

Exeter Severely Scorched.

EXETER, Neb., April 16.—Fire started in Cubbison's brick building at 2 o'clock this morning. The building and contents are a total loss—$40,000. Solomon & Nathan lose $35,000 on stock; $10,000 insurance. The following buildings were burned and their stock saved; Grant's drug store, McNeal's hardware store, Kry's barber shop, Honn's boot and shoe store, Oberholtzer's furniture store, Noragon's confectionery, Reed's laundry, Strother's printing office, First National bank and Lewis' tailor shop. Dr. Johnston's office, Maule & Sloan's law office, Neihart's photograph gallery and Reynold's dental office were in the upstairs of the Cubbison building and were totally destroyed. The east side of the street was saved by hard work. The opera house was saved by pulling down the building next to it. The wall was damaged. The waterworks afforded no assistance. The fire originated in the basement of the Cubbison block and is a mystery. Incendiarism is suspected. It will be built in brick as soon as possible. There were three narrow escapes of gentlemen sleeping in the Cubbison building from being burned to death.

As Smooth as a Gang Saw.

LINCOLN, April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The smoothness in which B. & M. trains are operated was illustrated yesterday in a wreck that occurred on the southern line of the B. & M. at Kesterson. The wreck was a head-end collision between passenger train No. 40 and a freight. The intelligent engineer of the freight train was signalled to back from the station and then pull in on the sidetrack. Instead of this, however, he pulled ahead out of the depot to back in on siding, and the result was that the passenger train was met beyond the switch and both engines wrecked. It is understood that the scab engineer will be protected at the expense of the conductor to add to the assertion that the road is employing only competent engineers.

A passenger from Omaha to-day on passenger train No. 5 related his experience traveling behind a scab. At Omaha a delay of forty minutes was experienced on account of the competent engineer not having air enough to release the brakes. When the train finally started it made the trip to Lincoln in two hours and a half, running part of the time fifty miles an hour, and the rest of the time about fifteen miles an hour, rolling through the yards into Lincoln, however, at a rate of forty-five miles an hour. All of which kept