ROSCOE CONKLING IS DEAD.

He Passes Peacefully Away at an Early Hour This Morning

SURROUNDED BY HIS FRIENDS.

An Unfounded Report Set Affoat Early in the Evening That he Had Died Receives Confirmation Before the Night Had Passed Away.

The Ending Came at Last.

NEW YORK, April 18, 2:00 a. m .- Roscot Conkling died at 1:50 o'clock this morning. Mr. Conkling passed away without moving a limb. He looked as though peacefully sleeping. There were a number of persons outside on the street waiting to catch the last report. Within the doors there were between forty and fifty persons also waiting to hear the worst. They were composed chiefly of representatives of the press and friends of the dead senator.

Mr. Conkling died in the rear chamber on the second floor of his residence. "It was a dreadful struggle that the patient fought against death," said Judge Coxe, "but the the end was peaceful and unaccompanied by pain. His sorrowing wife and daughter were weeping at his side, but once the keen eyes were glazed and set in the struggle Mrs Conkling and daughter bore up bravely but the wife was the most prostrated. Mrs Oakum supported her mother. An asher pallor deepened upon the emaciated face. Mr. Conkling gasped three or four times and passed away. In death, the lines about the mouth and on the face were slightly drawn. He was much emaciated but still, in death the face seemed natural.

Immediately after the death Judge Coxe and Dr. Anderton left the house. arrangements can be made to-night for the funeral. Arrangements will be definitely settled when Mrs. Conkling becomes more composed. Judge Coxe said that in death Conkling's mouth was slightly open as though he had died with a gasp. Mrs. Conkling is alone with her daughter and is completely prostrated with

The interment will be at Utica.

At 8:15 p. m. last night an Associated Press bulletin was received by the BEE, stating that Mr. Conkling had died. Shortly after came another bulletin stating the report was unfounded. The porter of the Hoffman house, who had been an attendant on Mr. Conkling during his illness, out of the room at that hour, and in answer to a question from one of the watchers at the door, "Is Mr. Conkling dead?" gave an affirmative nod. The report was quickly spread throughout New York city and telegraphed over the country and as quickly contradicted. Throughout the night and up to the receipt of the above dispatch announcing his demise, came hourly bulletins, none of which gave the slightest hope that he could live until morning. His brother, Colonel Fred A. Conkling, was sent for and remained at his bedside until the end came.

The following, received early in the night is a graphic picture of the last hours of New York's dead statesman and the universal interest taken in every bit of information obtainable from his death couch:

'Dr. Fordyce Barker seemed quite overcome as he stood on the steps of Conkling's house this afternoon and told the reporters of the impending dissolution of his patient. He made no effort to conceal the fact that death was ready at any moment to place its seal on the brow of the noble victim who had struggled so long when a weaker nature would have succumbed.

"There was a hush in the corridors of the hotels near by and a pervading oppression of quiet and solemnity all this afternoon The sick statesman lay motionless in his bid. Large crowds of people congregated in the street throughout the evening, owing to bulletins announcing that the end was near. Prominent politicians and members of the bar were seen in the corridors of the Hoffman house, discussing the abilities of the dying senator, and inquiring the latest

"A sorrowful group surrounded the sick man's side. Mrs. Conkling, whose vigils had peen beyond the endurance of many stronger women, and who had watched her husband well on into the early morning, was at his side looking worn and despondent. His nephews, Judge A. C. Coxe and Alder man Conkling, and his brother, Coionel F A. Conkling, and Mrs. Oakum were sorrow ful observers of the passing away of the great senator.

"Dr. Barker called at 10:50 and remained until 11 o'clock. He said Conkling was falling rapidly. His extremities were becoming cold. His legs were quite cold all the way up. He was pulseless and respiration was very quick. He didn't think Conkling could live much longer. He was suffering from a general failure of the nervous system."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, N Y., October 30, 1829; received an academic education; studied and practiced law; removed to Utica in 1846; was district attorcey for Oneida county in 1850; was elected mayor of Utica in 1858; was elected a representative in the Thirty-sixth congress, served during the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth congresses, and was re-elected a representa tive in the Fortieth congress, but was im-mediately afterward elected to the United States senate as a union republican, to suc ceed Ira Harris, republican; took his seat in the senate in March, 1867, and was re-elected

in 1873 and again in 1879. Prom the beginning of his career in congress he took an active part among the leaders of the republican party. In 1873 he was foremost in the ranks in support of the Grant administration against the defection of the liberal republicans to Horace Greeley In 1876 he was a preminent candidate for th presidential nomination, which, however, was given to Mr. Hayes. At the national convention of 1880 he endeavered to secure the nomination of General Grant, but the the nomination of General Grant, but the public sentiment was too strongly opposed to third terms for him to succeed. Failing to obtain the support of the senate in opposing some of President Garfield's New York approintments, Mr. Conkling with his colleague, Senator Platt, resigned his seat in the senate early in 1881, in order that the legislature of New York might pass judgment upon his operated with the president. New York might pass judgment upon his quarrel with the president. After a pro-tracted contest, he failed in his attempt to secure a re-election, and has not since appeared in public life. Upon the accession to the presidency of Mr. Arthur, the position of justice of the supreme court of the United States was offered him, but he declined it. His last years have been devoted to the practice of law in New York City.

The father of Roscoe, Alfred Conkling, who was also an able lawyer and a prominent politician, located in Omaha in 1860, shortly after the expiration of his term as minister to Mexico. He formed a partnership with Judge J. M. Woolworth under the firm name of Conkling & Woolworth Philips office was in of Conkling & Woolworth. Their office was in the old Western Exchange bank building, on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Farnam streets, where the United States National bank building now stands. He left his family in Utica, and during his residence here, which only lasted a year, he bearded with Mrs. Lucy A. Goodwin, who at that

tice of law in New York City

time lived on Davenport street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. He confined himself entirely to civil practice and was engaged in several cases involving large sums of money and the title to extensive tracts of land. Owing to his advanced age, however, he was unable to endure the labor imposed by the practice of his profession and returned to Utica about a year after coming here. He prophesied the future greatness of Omaha, which at that time was a ragred frontier town of about four or five a ragged frontier town of about four or five thousand inhabitants, and bought some prop thousand inhabitants, and bought some property here, among which was a lot on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Howard streets, now occupied by the Casino garden, and a farm of about three hundred acres, located three miles southwest of the city, adjoining the Griffin farm on the south. Both pieces of property were disposed of a few years after Mr. Conkling left here. He was reserved in his manner and showed very little interest in Nebraska politics. Owing to this austerity he made comparatively few acquaintances during his residence here, but was quite well known to Byron Reed, A. D. Jones, Dr. G. L. Miller and several other old settlers.

A JUSTIFIABLE SHOOTING.

Investigation Shows That Desperado Moller Deserved His Fate.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., April 17.—[Spec-al Telegram to the BEE.]—The sequel to the Moller-Thompson tragedy came sooner than expected. To-day word reached here from the camp of the Colorado Coal and Iron company on Rifle creek, that Moller had been killed there at 9 o'clock Sunday evening by Lewis Plummer. It appears that Constable Brown, as soon as he received the news of the killing of Thompson, sent out men if every direction to hunt the fugitive and his party. Among them was Plummer. They were stationed at the latter's ranch. About 8:30 Sunday evening the dogs began to bark and one of the men remarked that they had better get their guns and keep a sharp lookout. It was dark and Moller had crept up to the house unnoticed, and peeping into the window cried to the men inside: "Is that you, Mr. Mullens!" Plummer, who was standing outside, recognized Moller's voice and brought his Winchester vife down upon him, ordering Winchester rifle down upon him, ordering him to throw down his gun and hold up his hands, Moller attempted to throw up his rifle to shoot Plummer when the latter fired, the ball entering Moller's mouth and coming out back of his neck. Death resulted instantly. Plummer came to town, gave him-self up, but afterwards was released, the opinion being general that the killing was justifiable and that Moller's death was no nore than he deserved.

THE COLOR LINE. Chicago Presbyterians Have a Heated

Discussion Over It. CHICAGO, April 17 .- The Chicago Presbyery occupied yesterday and to-day in a spirited discussion of the resolutions introduced by Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson regarding organic union with the southern church. The clause which provoked the discussion says: "We cannot consent to the establishment of a separate African Presbyterian church, or to any provisional arrangement looking forward to the organization of such a church." Many of the minis-ters seemed to think the adoption of such a resolution would widen the gap between the north and south. After a long debate the substitute by Dr. Worcester was adopted s follows:

Resolved, That this presbytery is heartily in favor of a union with the southern church on the basis of our common standards pure

on the basis of our common standards pure and simple.

Dr. Worcester wished to add, "And the equal right of all disciples of Christ in every court of Christ's church," but after a discussion this was laid on the table. Dr. Worcester said the question of the color line is a great constant to appear and if it comes to great question to answer, and if it comes to the alternative between the sectional line and color line in the church he wished it un derstood he preferred the color line. The church has no right to establish a caste.

New York, April 17 .- The second day of the strike of the brewers opened with employes and employers as determined as ever. While the strikers assert that all their colleagues are standing firm, the brewers assert that already deserters are coming in from all sides. The secretary of the brewers' association said to-day that the brewers were getting all the men they wanted, and that the strike would be a short-lived one.

The journeymen's contract has been signed by Schmidt and Schwannenfleigel, New York brewers and members of the association. This is the first break in the employers

JERSEY CITY, April 17.-The men enforced idleness by the lockout at the breweries in Hudson county held a meeting this morning and decided to compromise if possible. The men agree to obey the bosses, but continue in their union. It is rumored the men will return to work o-morrow.

The Coopers Join the Brewers. CHICAGO, April 17 .- All the coopers em ployed in the Chicago breweries left their work to-day, refusing to work with non-union brewers. This caused considerable delay, but during the day the places were

A Despicable Informer.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—A. Hartman, one of the four men arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, was tried to-day. He said: "I have no money and will have to go to the work house My employer, Mr. Hermann, will do nothing for me. Hermann went to Leavenworth Sunday, leaving me in charge of the saloon. In the afternoon that policeman dressed in citizens clothes came in. A man I knew was with him. I refused them whisky, but the argued with me so long, I thought it wou be a favor. That was all I sold that day Hartman was sent to the work house this afternoon. The Sunday law is rigidly enforced now.

Fixing His Fences. CHICAGO, April 17 .- [Special Telegram to e Ber.]-A dispatch from Philadelphia says that in spite of Washington contradictions, the truth of the reported engagement of Sec retary Bayard and Mrs. Folsom, mother of Mrs. Cleveland, has been confirmed, and it is understood that the wedding will take place seme time in June, probably June 2, the an niversary of President Cleveland's wedding but this has not been definitely settled Friends of Mr. Cleveland think the union vill be a powerful element of success in the president's coming campaign.

High Water.

MILWAUKEE, April 17 .- An Evening Wis consin special from Alma, Wis., says the water in the Mississippi river at that point has risen twenty inches in twelve hours. Twenty families have been driven from their homes. The old brewery that has stood upon the river bank for thirty years has been washed away and the Burlington & Green Bay railroad tracks have suffered great dam-age. The Minneiska boom has gone out and 2,600,000 feet of lumber was lost

A Maniac's Terrible Crime.

HENRIETTA, Tex., April 17.- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-John Hoffman, becoming eranged, during the absence of his family set fire to his house. It was burned with the contents and also three of his children. The other children escaped with burns. Evidences point to a struggle and it is not known whether he whether he was assaulted and the house burned to destroy the evidence of burglary

The President Dines.

Washington, April 17.—Postmaster Gen eral Dickinson gave a dinner to-night in onor of President and Mrs. Cleveland Among the other guests were Secretaries Bayard and Vilas and Justices Field and Lanuar.

THE FIRST ROUND FOUGHT.

The Tariff Debate Commenced in the Lower House.

MILLS AND KELLY THE LEADERS.

The Former Fights Valliantly for his Favorite Measure and Pig Iron Puts in His Best Licks Against It.

House. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- At 11 the house vent into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer of Illinois in the chair, for consid-

eration of the tariff bill. Mr. Mills began his speech by saying that the great increase of duties made during the war had been, at the time they were made, stated to be only temporary, yet a quarter of a century later these duties were higher than they were during the war, and they now averaged 47.10 per cent on imports. An income tax had been imposed to meet expenses. It was gone. It was a tax on wealth, and \$72,000,000 annualty realized from that source was swept away. But the war tax on clothing, on food, on implements of labor, remained, and the war was still being prosecuted against the people-a fiscal war, exhausting in its demands-and every effort to remove or lower that taxation had been resisted and defeated.

There had been a tax on railroads, but it was gone. It had not lived long after the war. It had been a tax on wealth. It was said to be oppressive to the wealthy. There had been a tax on insurance companies; it was gone. There had been a tax on express companies; it was gone. There had been a tax on bank deposits; it was gone. Three hundred millions of dollars that had been paid by the wealthy had been swept away and the burden of taxation had been made heavier, as it has been loaded on the shoul-ders of those who had to support themselves and the government. Was a tax of 3 per cent to be paid out of the pockets of manufacto be paid out of the pockets of manufac-turers of blankets a tax weight more enor-mous than the tax of 79 per cent paid by con-sumers on imported and domestic products? Was a tax of 3 per cent on incomes more op-pressive than a tax of 100 per cent on wo-men's and children's dress goods. Yet all these taxes on wealth had gone, and the gen-tlemen of the minority boasted they had re-duced taxes to the amount of \$360,000, while the democratic party had reduced it only a the democratic party had reduced it only a bagatelle. That was a splendid col-umn those gentlemen had erected. All the tax on wealth had passed away and all the burdens had been east upon the shoulders of the laboring men. In 1883 taxation still further had been reduced, and the magnificent shaft which the party then

in power had erected to commemorate its legislative wisdom and the beneficence of its laws was crowned with a cap-stone taking off the international revenue on playing cards and the putting of 20 per cent on bibles. and the putting of 20 per cent on bibles.

The democrats have been taunted with the charge that they had failed to reduce taxation. This charge had been made by the minority, which had been guilty of preventing action on many bills brought into the house by the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Mills turned his attention to the weeker.

Mr. Mills turned his attention to the woolen manufactures and argued that the public at large was injured by the present excessive tax and nobody benefitted. High duties prohibited and limited importations and exportations. We were feeding the people of Europe, and when we put high duties on the goods they sent us in exchange for food it amounted to taxing our own agricultural exports. A reduction of duties could not, as asserted, check manufacturers and cramp labor. We always imported more Mr. Mills turned his attention to the woole and cramp labor. We always imported more goods when prices were high. Under low goods when prices were high. Under lov duties we could export more goods, our man ufactures would run steadily, and labor would be constantly employed. Not more than 10 per cent of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if a he custom houses were torn down and the government supported by direct taxes. The protectionists argue that manufactured arti-cles are cheaper here than in any other coun try as a result of protection. It is not so, but try as a result of protection. It is not so, but supposing that it is, why then should they resist so strenuously any effort to lower duties if they were able to undersell European manufacturers? Did the manufacturers pay higher wages because protection enabled them to do it? No. Higher wages were made by coal, steam and machinery, and higher wages mean a lower cost of production. This accounted for the fact that free trade England paid higher wages than protection France and German and yet controlled the world's markets had requested the present chief of the labor bureau to ascertain if there was any excep tion to the rule that wages depended on the paid, efficient labor was a low cost of the product. In answer, he read a tabulated statement prepared by Wright, giving the

result of an inquiry in a number of cases which appeared to fully bear out the rule. Mr. Mills then proceeded with frequent c tations from economic authors and from tab-ulated statements to elucidate his argument that a high rate of wages in this country wa not the result of the protective system had grown rich, prosperous and powerful not by the aid of restrictions on foreign com merce, but in spite of them. He quoted tables to show that the tariff was not intended to benefit laborers—that the benefits of tar iffs pass into the pockets of the manufacturer and never come into the pockets of the labor ers. Taking up the case of a pair of blanket where the tariff exceded the labor by \$1.52 the tariff exceded the labor by \$1.52 Mr. Mills declared that every dollar of the excess was reaped by the manufacturer.

Mr. Train of Texas interrupted to ask how

the ways and means committee had treated those blankets. Mills replied it had reduced the tarif on blankets from \$1.77 to 71 cents. [Applause Continuing, he said it was asserted congress had intended to benefit the laborer by the tariff. It had failed and not a dollar of the protection offered had got beyond the manu facturer. He, however, hired his labor at the lowest rate in open market. The committee had left in the bill more than enough pro-tection to pay for all the labor and bonds besides. The present policy was making a vast distinction in this country between two classes—one the poor and numerous; one the small and powerful and rich. The concen-tration of the wealth of the country was in

the hands of the government, In conclusion, he said the bill was a very moderate one, yet it would send comfort and happiness into all the homes and bosoms of the poor laboring people of the country, and he asked the house, in behalf of these people to consider their claims and help reduce the burdens that had been loaded upon them. Mr. Mills spoke about an hour and three quarters, and as he took his seat he was sur-rounded by a crowd of democratic members, who pressed forward to tender congratule

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, next took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said its enactment would paralyze the enterprise and energy of the people; overthrow our manufacturing supremacy an reduce our commanding commercial position to colonial dependence. It was studiously designed to produce these dire results and nicely adopted for its purposes. It was confessedly a partisan measure, and was framed in the interests san measure, and was framed in the interests of the party whose leaders appeared to be oblivious to the overwhelming social and economic changes wrought by the abelition of slavery. The gentlemen who framed this bill and could brook neither modification nor discussion of its provisions by their associates in committee, were with but two exceptions, the representatives of what was the slave territory. The bill was an anachronism; it had no relation to this era; it belonged to the saddest epoch in our national history. During that period our national history. During that period slavery dominated our national councils and guided the administration of our national affairs, in hostility to national interests and in the interest of free trade twice threatened war. By putting weel on the free list the

bill would abolish sheep husbandry, destroy the immense capitol embarked therein and impoverish more than a million men who own flocks or are employed in their care, and impoverish more than a million men who own flocks or are employed in their care, and by working this ruin it would diminish the supply of cheap and healthful animal food now furnished by the wool growers to mining and manufacturing laborers of the country. It would always render the production of American tin plates and cotton ties impossible by placing these articles on the free list with wool. By the transfer of these and other products of coal and iron ore to the free list, and by reducing the duties on steel rails, structural iron, and many other forms of iron and steel, it would, though it maintained existing duties on coal and iron ore, close the majority of the bituminous coal fields and ore banks which were now giving profitable employment to hundreds of thousands of laborers, not only in northern states but in the south; but while professing to have abandoned their purpose to put coal and ore on the free list, its framers had ingeniously contrived to make importation, by such measures of indefection as might enable them to saddle the treasury department or the judiciary with the political consequences of their deliberate tergiversations.

To illustrate the puerile absurdity of President Cleveland's assumption that duty was

To illustrate the puerile absurdity of Pres ident Cleveland's assumption that duty was always added to cost, not only of imported commodities but to the price of like commodi-ties produced here, Mr. Kelly invited the president's attention to the fact that although the duties on sugars, when reduced to advalorem standards, were never so high as now, the price of sugar was never so low in this country as now. The progress of sugar making in Louisiana since 1867 might be cited as an illustration vitalizing the influence of protection duties.

be cited as an illustration vitalizing the influence of protection duties.

Coming to the subject of the surplus, Mr. Kelly said he would so legislate on the question of the surplus and the sources whence it flows as to increase the wealth, power and dignity of the country by promoting the development of its natural resources and the diversification of its industries, and thus diminish its dependence upon foreign importations upon which duties are collected. He would derive the national revenues from customs duties, so adjusted as to stimulate customs duties, so adjusted as to stimulate and defend home productions, while prevent-ing combinations, trusts and monopolies of ing combinations, trusts and monopolies of any kind. A reduction of taxation should be effected immediately by the abolition of the sources of income receipts, from which it may be computed month by month, if not day by day. The politics of this country are now dominated by the whisky trust as they were by slavery before the war, and King Alcohol was proving he is as hostile to national development as King Cotton ever was.

In concluding Mr. Kelly said: "The perpetuation of internal taxes is the issue presented to the American people by the president in his free trade message and by five southern gentlemen who have dominated the councils of the committee on ways and means. For myself I will stand for a good protective

For myself I will stand for a good protective system and the maintenance of such rates of duties as will insure the development of all duties as will insure the development of all the resources of the country, increase the number of its industries, and perpetuate international independence, commercial and industrial as well as political. This cannot be done, if the internal tax system is to be maintained, for the surplus is in a condition that it cannot be perpetuated with safety to our republican institutions. The purity of the government, the safety of business and the morals of the public demand an abatement of the surplus by the repeal of the internal taxes, from which it flows." the internal taxes, from which it flows."

Mr. Kelly spoke for two hours and when
he resumed his seat was loudly applauded

and received the congratulations of his party friends.
The committee then arose and the house

Washington, April 17.—Mr. Riddleberg-er's resolution, offered yesterday, in regard to executive sessions, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Edmunds, galleries were cleared and the doors closed. In ten minutes the doors were opened and after some routine business the Dakota bill was taken up for consideration. Mr. Vest spoke in opposition. He taunted Mr. Spooner with having waved the bloody shirt, and referring to thi statement that there was no difference be tween states trying to break out of the union and trying to break in, said if any community had undertaken to do what the people of Dakota had done, there would be an outcry immediately only exceeded by that in regard to Fort Sumpter, and the senator from Vermont would have proposed a piece of legislation equivalent to that celebrated legislation he had conceived in 1876, which put Hayes into the presidential chair, and "To Arms, To Arms," would have been the cry all over the north.

Mr. Edmunds said with emphasis that he believed and thought nine-tenths of the people believed President Hayes was lawfully and fairly elected by the voters of the states
Mr. Vest took issue with this statement
As to the purpose of the democratic op
position to the bill being the keeping out of
the three electoral votes of South Dakota
Mr. Vest deviced in Consecution 1. Mr. Vest denied it energetically. The demo cratic senators were willing to admit the whole territory, but not willing to divide it The senate bill for the relief of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska (authorizing the payment of \$40,000, being ten annual in stallments under a treaty), was amended by authorizing the secretary of the interior to extend the time for the payment of the purchase money for lands sold on the Omah Indian reservation.

The senate bill for a public building at

Burlington, Ia., to cost \$75,000, was passed and the senate adjourned.

Patents to Westerners.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- [Special Telegram o the BEE. |-Patents were to-day granted Nebraska and Iowa inventors as follows Charles C. Ducray, lowa county, assignor to himself and H. J. Webb, Dubuque, Ia., corn planter; Charles C. and D. C. Jewett, Sand Springs, Ia., hay loader; Joseph N. Long and J. McCaffrey, Lecaire, Ia., bearing and support of rudder stock upon vessels; James A. Norton, Odebolt, Ia. and J. A. Stones, Chicago, Ill., paper reel for shorthand machine; Henry W. Ramsay, Lincoln, Neb., truss bridge: Austin Warner and J. J. Scoles, Knoxville, Ia., two-wheel vehicle.

Postal Changes.

Washington, April 17 .- | Special Telegran to the BEE. |- A posteffice was established to-day at Bruno, Butler county, Nebraska Frank J. Vossvar appointed postmaster. The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: Jacob Kluspies, Arcadia, Carrol county, vice Lewis S. Stoll, removed Thomas B. Carr. Epworth, Dubuque county, vice H. Young, removed: William Vessen-berg, Rowan, Wright county, vice Diantha R. Pierce, resigned.

The Excess to Be Returned. Washington, April 17.—Senator Cullo to-day introduced a bill providing that in all cases where it shall appear that parties have paid \$2.50 per acre for lands reduced in price

to \$1.25 per acre by the act of June 15, 1880

he secretary of the interior shall be author ized to repay such parties the excess price of The Louisiana Elections. New ORLEANS, April 17 .- The election to day was generally very quiet, as far as known, throughout the state. The shooting scrape at Poll 3, of this city, was the only

affray here of any consequence. Reports from the outside indicate that Nichols, demo-

cratic candidate for governor, has been ele ted. The counting is progressing slowly.

He Will Sue for Damages. DULUTH, Minn., April 17.—[Special Telegram to the Brg.]—George M. Eby, agent in Duluth for the large carpet house of Goldsmith & Co., of Milwaukee, was placed in jail this morning on complaint of the senior member of the firm. He is said to be consid-erably behind in his accounts. Mr. Eby was released from custody later and will institute suit for \$10,000 damages against Goldsmith GERMANY'S SICK EMPEROR.

He No Longer Attempts to Use His Voice.

THE ANXIETY OF HIS SUBJECTS

Russian Official Circles Stirred Un Ry the Election of Boulanger-A Disruption in the Austrian Reichrath.

Makes Signs and Writes.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, April 17.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The events of this day's watchfulness outside and inside Charlotteville palace can be briefly stated. A large crowd collected around at an early hour and increased as the day wore on. The emperor rose about 11 and doubtless read the second edition bulletin, signed by all his physicians, which was cautiously hopeful. He breakfasted well. He has happily a good appetite and he has repeatedly taken milk mixed with egg and strong beef tea. Afterwards he dressed in military uniform and showed himself at the window. Doubtless the volume of cheers which arose was his best medicine. He transacted some necessary business and next received family visitors. He does not attempt to speak, but answers by signs or pencil.

He is represented as looking wan and worn, but strong in general feeling. When one of the doctors was leaving, his coachman could not drive through the throngs. Some climbed on the carriage, and when the doctor said, "The Kaiser is better," , "Thank heaven!" they exclaimed, and another great cheer brought the German emperor again to the window. This time the empress was in the back ground. She is as unfailing as at San Remo in her attendance.

Medical men in America may consider how grave the case has been that yesterday the emperor's temperature reached 103 Fahrenheit, while the pulse was 104, and there were thirty respirations in the minute. When his respiration is slower, to keep the temperature low antipyrine is used. To-morrow a new canula will be inserted, as the present one must be cleansed. As the emperor coughs more in a recumbent position he is now kept in a half-sitting posture on a couch. Doc tors Krause and Mackenzie. I hear at midnight, remain in an adjoining room all to-

night.
Berlin, April 17.—The emperor passed a colorably fair night last night. He had some sleep and there was no change for the worse. At 11 50 this morning there was no change in his ieverish condition. The National Zeitung says the emperor's new trouble is not a case of simple bronchial inflammation, but of extension of disease in the larynx to the bronchial tubes and thus to the lungs them

bronchial tubes and that selves.

Berlin, April 17, 2:15 p. m.—Emperor Frederick now feels better. He slept half the night without any considerable breaks. He arose shortly after 11, and afterwards appeared at the window of his bedroom. The fever is abating and his appetite is improved. A consultation of his physicians this manning is reported to have resulted in The fever is abating and his appetite is improved. A consultation of his physicians this morning is reported to have resulted in an agreement that there is no inflammation of the lungs, and that the bronchitis is abating. It is said there is a divergence of opinion among the doctors as to whether bronchitis has appeared at all, or whether fever and difficulty in breathing were not traceable to an abcess in the trachea. A London dispatch from Berlin to the Ex-A London dispatch from Berlin to the Ex-change Telegraph company says it is learned from a direct source that the physicians at their consultation to-day agreed that the em peror's malady was approaching its last stage. This news has been guardedly constage.

veyed to the members of the royal family.

The following bulletin was issued at 4 this afternoon: "Symptoms of bronchitis have afternoon: considerably diminished since yesterday and the fever has abated. The emperor passed a better night and his general condition is satisfactory."

The emperor's fever increased toward night. Otherwise there is no change in his

THE SLUGGERS LOSERS. Mitchell and Kilrain Depositors With

the Defunct Gillig Concern. LONDON, April 17 .- [Special Cablegram to the BEE.]-The phychological moment so greatly dreaded by the employes of the American Exchange has passed and they again breathe freely. The first thing the cashier said when the cablegram stopping all came was: "What will Mitchell and Kil rain do? Will they clean the shop out?' for the Englishman is a depositor to the ex tent of £300 and the Baltimore man of £400. So when Mitchell and Kilrain, arm in arm. swaggered into the exchange at mid-day the collective heart of the concern ceased to beat and the doors and windows were opened wide to facilitate the exhibition of that part of valor which is discretion.

"Give us a tenner, Moneybags," said Mitchell. "Me and Jake are off for a canter. "Why, hav'ent you heard, Mr. Mitchell, said the cashier, presupposing with the igno rance of the average financial man, that the report of the smashup had penetrated the region about the Criterion, and the St. James halls, where the sluggers are wont to saunter.

When the truth at length dawned on th pugilistic comprehension of Mitchell, he whistled, and Jake cracked his fingers. At last both went off with broad grins on their faces, because within the last week Kilrain has transmitted £1,000 to America and Mitchell has dimin ished his account by two-thirds. They were also willing because they did not know, as does the liquidator, that the depositors on this side of the water will only get about three shillings to the pound. In settling up affairs, the money now deposited in th English branch will be doled out to th creditors here, and the money at the office in America to those on that side of the water, which is good for the American creditors, as almost all the money of the concern is now in New York.

Affairs at St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg, April 17.—[Special Cable-gram to the Bee.]—The election of General

Boulanger is viewed with concern in official circles. It is feared that the internal dis orders in France will paralyze her actio abroad at a time when international question will require to be dealt with.

A difference has arisen between General Vannovski, minister of war, and M. Vyshnegradski, minister of finance. The former demands and the latter refuses a grant for the proposed month's drill of 1,000,000 re-

Dhuleep Singh has gone to reside perma nently at Kieff.

Austrian Dissensions. VIENNA, April 17 .- [Special Cablegram to the BEE.]-The young Czech party has seceded from the majority in the Austrian reichrath and it is feared this will lead to the secession of the other groups and thus break up the heterogenous party, which has for eight years supported Count von Taafe, the

prime minister. What to Do With Boulanger. Berlin, April 17 .- (Special Cablegram to the Beg. |-The Berlin Post suggests that Floquet, De Freyeiner and Goblet should.

warn General Boulanger that he is unnecessarily playing a dangerous game in aiming at a dictatorship. They should, it says, after declaring war, send him to conduct operations, telling him that if he is victorious, the sovereignty of France will fall to him, while

if defeated, he will avoid the further disgrace of being a usurper.

Colonel Mapleson's Finances. LONDON, April 17 .- [Special Cablegram to o the BEE.]-The bankruptcy case of Colonel Mapleson, the operatic manager, was heard in the bankruptcy court to-day. His liabilities were stated to be £42,410. He has no available assets. Colonel Mapleson attributes his failure to the non-completion of the National Opera house, on account of which he estimates he loses £30,000. He intends to submit a scheme to his creditors by which a settlement may be arranged.

In Hock.

Dublin, April 17-John Dillon was arrested here this morning. Dillon was taken before a magistrate. and

after a preliminary hearing was liberated on LONDON, April 17.—O'Brien in an inter-view said the arrest of himself and Dillon simply proved that Balfour was compelled to recommence the work he began in Septem-ber. Coercion always had been and always would be the work of weariness and failure.

Royalty Will Greet Royalty. LONDON, April 17 .- | Special Cablegram to the BEE.]-Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, will welcome Queen Victoria in the Tyrol if her majesty takes Brenner route from Florence to Berlin. This meeting, if it takes place, will be the first between the queen and the Emperor Francis Joseph. Another Boulanger Sensation.

LONDON, April 17 .- The Paris correspondent of the Times is informed that startling revelations are about to be made regarding Boulanger's election expenses. The stories about Bennett and others giving Boulanger money the Times correspondent says are ab-

Paris, April 17 .- Troops will be kept in the barracks all day Thursday, and in addition to the extra brigades of police an excep-tionally large force will be detailed to guard the chamber of deputies.

Preparing for Contingencies.

The Death Record. LONDON, April 17 .- John Baring, the oanker, is dead.

Ordered to Migrate. ODESSA, April 17 .- Forty thousand foreign Jews residing in the province of Kherson have been ordered to cross the frontier.

UNCLERICAL CONDUCT.

Racy Developments Promised in Philadelphia Church Trial. PHILADELPHIA, April 17 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The Rev. Howard Twidenor, rector of the Episcopal church of the Beloved Disciple, was put on trial to-day or unclerical conduct. The charges are that he persuaded his wife to agree to live apart from him; that after the lapse of suffient time, he secured a divorce on the ground of desertion, and that he secured the consent of his bishop to his second marriage by stat-ing that his ground of divorce was adultery. The day was given up to a formal presenta-tion of legal papers. The names of three wo-men are to be brought into the case, and at the request of counsel it was decided that, while they should be written on the record, they were to be known in the trial only as

SPORTING NEWS.

Radbourne Has Not Signed. Boston, April 17 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-"We have heard absolutely nothing from Radbourne," said President Soden, of the Boston club, this morning when ques tioned upon the subject. "So far as we know he is still in Illinois, and may remain

there." "Does your club not care for his services,

"Most certainly we do, but we do not thin Radbourne worth the money he asks for hi services. Upon this point Radbourne and the Boston club differ?"

"Has Radbourne asked for his release?" "No. sir."

"Would you sell him?"

"At no figures."
"It is reported that the Boston club has offered \$2,000 salary and \$100 for every winning game he pitches in. Is this correct?"

"That is about it. In my opinion that i the only correct basis upon which to emplo a pitcher. The amount of his income from the season's work, you see, is largely termined by his own skill and efforts." Radbourne was the star pitcher of th Boston club last season, and until within the last two years, before Clarkson's advent, was looked upon as one of the most brilliant professional twirlers in the country. He is quite as steady in his personal habits as might be, however, and it is thought by many that his effectiveness as a pitcher has many that his effectiveness as a pitcher has decreased in consequence. That he has not signed with Boston for this season is que to lifference of opinion between himself and the Boston management as to his salary. is stated that he received \$4,000 for his work last season and wants an equal amount this

vear. The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, April 17.—[Special Cablegram to the Bee. |--At the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day the Crawford Plate, three quarter mile, was won by the Duke of Mon trose's four-year-old bay colt Dazzle, E. War dour's six-year-old chesnut horse, Monsieur de Paris, second, Baron C. de Tuyll's five

year-old bay horse, Argow, third. The Newmarket biennial stakes for three year-olds, was won by General Pearson's black colt. Anarch. Ernest's chestnut colt. Vandieman's Land, second, Lord Durham's bay filley, Ballatrix third.

Steamship Arrivals. Baltimore, April 17.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Arrived.—The America, from

Bremen. Queenstown, April 17.—Arrived—The Lake Ontario and the Italy from New York MOVILLE, April 17.—Arrived—The Dovonia, from New York for Glasgow. LONDON, April 17 .- Arrived - British Queen

Western Railroaders Meet. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17 .- [Specia Telegram to the BEE.]-The Colorado Traffic association was in session yesterday evening. No business was transacted, owing to the absence of Missouri Pacific representa ives. There will be another meeting

Will Die of His Wounds. Macon, Mo., April 17 .- [Special Telegran to the BEE.]-Dr. Q. J. Morrison, editor of

the Democrat, who was assailed with a cane by J. A. Hudson, of the Times, is at death's ongestion of the brain gitis has supervened which renders the case Deserved Promotion. NEW YORK, April 17 .- [Special Telegram

the Ber.]-Inspector Byrnes, the great thief

catcher, has been made chief inspector of police and deputy superintendent of police of this city, with right of succession to superin Die By Shocks.

THEY MADE A SILENT MOVE.

O'Neill Captured the Niobrara Land Office on the Quiet.

OUR SENATORS WERE IGNORANT.

The President Orders Its Removal Without Consulting Them-Dorsey Argues for the Forts Robinson

and Niobrara Appropriation.

O'Neill Stole a March.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BES, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17. Senator Manderson said this afternoon that

to one was more surprised than himself to learn of the removal of the United States and office from Niobrara to O'Neill, and that it was an extraordinary proceeding of the secretary of the interior and done without consulting the two senators from Nebraska. He had no objection to changing the location of the office if, after all parties interested were consulted, it was found to be to the inerest of these most directly affected by if, but he objected to the summary manner in which it was done. Some time ago he learned that the proposed removal was in contemplation; and Senator Paddock and himself asked that before any action was taken the people in the northeastern part of the state be heard on the subject. The first that he learned about the order directing the removal was through the Washington dispatch to the Ben. He has received some telegrams from citizens at Niobrara protesting against the proceedings, and immediately sent copies of them to the president and Secretary Vilas, at the same time requesting a uspension of the order till the citizens at Niobrara, Creighton, O'Neill and elsewhere were permitted to make their arguments on

Senator Manderson and a number of other prominent Nebraskans look upon the removal of the office to O'Neill as inexpedient at this time, in view of the proposed opening to settlement of the Sioux Indian reservation, which lies near the present location of the office, and making Niobrara more easy of access for settlers on the reservation and those having business at the land office than if it were located at O'Neill. The order directing the removal comes in the form of snap judgment, and cuts out all protests and is likely to make a good deal of disturbance. Neverthèless, a large number of protests are pouring into the interior department and the white house, and there is likely to be a pretty lively time before the office is finally transferred. The opponents of the proposition to remove the office boldly assert that behind it all are a lot of real estate speculators.

both sides.

PTS. NIOBRARA AND ROBINSON APPROPRIATION. Mr. Dorsey to-day made an argument before the house committee on military affairs in behalf of the senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of Forts Nio-brara and Robinson. He urged that the bill be reported to the house at once in order that it may secure consideration at this session. Chairman Townshend indicated that the bill would be promptly reported, but that if would be amended by adding Fort Sidney. He stated that the appropriation for these improvements ought to be incorporated in a security approximation bill. Mr. Dorson regular aprropriation bill Mr. Dorsey has urged Chairman Randall of the committee on appropriations to incorporate the \$100,000 for these forts in the regular fortification appropriation bill, and Chairman Townshend has promised to assist Mr. Dorsey when the fortification bill comes up for action on the floor of the house for securing the amendment. If this is done the measure will be given final action, as the appropriation bill is privileged matter, and can secure consideration at any time and will be passed. Senator Manderson says that he has no doubt that if the \$100,000 for Forts Niebrara, Robinson and Sidney is put in the fortification bill in the house, that the senate will accept it without hesitancy.

FOR THE OMAHAS AND SETTLERS.
In the senate this afternoon Mr. Mander son had called up and passed the bill provid-ing that the \$70,000 due the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska be paid to them in two annual instalments to enable them to improve their homesteads by the purchase of stock. agricultural implements, etc. He had the bill amended by adding the measure which has been favorably reported in the house extending the time of pay-ment to the purchasers of lands on the Omaha Indian reservation for the period of two years beyond that now fixed by law. The bill further provides for the sale at public auction of all forfeited lands on this reservation, the money to be covered into the treasury for the use of the Omaha Indians. Also that there shall be allotted of the un-assigned lands on this reservation a tract of five acres for the use and occupancy of the Women's national Indian association, to be used by it for missionary and educational purposes among the Indians.

THE BANK OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

During his argument before the committee
on military affairs, Mr. Dorsey also spoke in support of his bill creating the rank of general of the army. The committee indicated that it was inclined to amend the bill, by inserting the name of General Phil Sheridan, for whom the rank is proposed, although he is not named. Mr. Dorsey was also assured that this bill would receive a favorable report.

A PENSION BOARD FOR CHADRON. A petition largely signed by citizens of Chadron was filed by Mr. Dorsey with the commissioner of pensions to-day, asking that there be established at Chadron a medical board of pension examiners. The commissioner stated that he would take the application under advisement and that he was in clined to look upon it favorably.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss Jennie Wallace, niece of Senator Manderson, after a visit of several days in Washington, has returned to school at North-

ampton, Mass. The Western National bank of New York was to-day accepted by the comptroller of the currency as reserve agent for the Charles City National bank, of Charles City, Ia., and the First National bank of Chicago as reserve agent for the First National of Mo Gregor, Ia. PERRY S. HEATH.

Secret of its Defeat.

Washington, April 17.—Chairman Blanch. ard, of the house committee on rivers and harbors, claims the secret of the opposition which suddenly developed and defeated the river and harbor bill yesterday was due to the resolve of a number of republican representatives to oppose its passage as a means of obstructing the passage of the tariff bill. They calculated the friends of the former bill would be forced to defend it, even to the extent of antagonizing tariff legislation.

Will Buy Back Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Secretary Fairchild gave notice this afternoon that Monday, April 23, and daily thereafter, at noon, until further notice, proposals will be received in the office of the secretary of the treasury for sale to the government of the United States bonds of the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871. Proposals should state the specific character of the bonds of-fered, whether coupon or registered, and must be for the sale of the bonds with accred interest to and including date of sale. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals for the sale of bonds if it is thought proposals for the sale of bonds if it is thought to be for the interest of the government to do so,

Public Building Report. ALBANY, N. Y., April 17 .- The assembly Washington, April 17.—Bills were reportto-day passed by a vote of 86 to 8 the bill which substitutes electricity for hanging. ed in the house for the erection of public buildings at Sioux City, Ia., and Racine, Wise