PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1888.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 309.

HIS DEATH IS NIGH.

Loyal Berliners Anxious Between Fear and Hope.

SOME UNPRINCIPLED PAPERS

Prey Upon Their Solicitude for the Purpose of Gain.

THE PRINCE AND HIS PLOVERS.

Bismarck Fails to Get His Usual Birthday Box.

TEUTONE'S PRIESTS AGITATING.

Foreign Words to Be Stricken From the Mother Tongue—A Maiden's Dramatic and Successful Effort at Self-Destruction.

Germany's Royal Patient.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, April 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Germany has had an anxious week waiting for that death which each day seemed to grow nearer and more inevitable. Certain unscrupulous newspapers have demonstrated the extent of this popular anxiety, and in so doing have reaped a rich harvest. Toward midnight an extra would be issued and cried through some suburb or quarter of the city. Before the police would have time to capture the swindlers the people for blocks around would be wide awake, buying stale news at fancy prices. One suburb was successfully worked in this way on two successive nights, not being quick witted enough to organize a lynching party. It is now so thoroughly disgusted that extreme measures against all the newspapers would be popular.

Out of Charlottenburg palace have come during the week some stories so queer as to reflect credit on the imaginative powers of their inventors. For instance, that the recently replaced night nurse who watched beside the sick emperor's bed couch could speak no English, while the only doctor sleeping near could speak no German. This story has travelled through a large part of the German press with many edifying remarks regarding English carelessness. Prince Bismarck still comes in for much abuse from the liberal papers. Whenever there is good news from the emperor this abuse blossoms out into column leaders, but at other times it is kept out.

For the first time the public was not taken to-day into full confidence as to the emperor's condition. This unfavorably impressed the great crowd, that, notwithstanding the rain and damp, clustered and moved around the palace throughout the daylight. Heretofore Profs. Leyden and Senator have been very frank to the populace when on quitting the castle they were importuned for news, but to-day, when questioned, each significantly only pointed to the bulletin. This was, however, enigmatical. All the official faces about were very serious, especially those of the crown prince when he galloped back to Berlin, and of Prince Bismarck, who had been an hour and a half with the emperor. The royal patient keeps a good appetite and takes food with relish, but it is said his strength and pluck is perceptibly weakening. The frequent changing of the canula and spasms of dull breathing induce nervousness. His written admonition given to the crown prince on a piece of paper, "Learn to suffer without complaint," and his message to Field Marshal Blumenthall, "I fear I shall not be able to bear this much longer," are expressions much quoted and considered by Berliners as ominous. Indeed, when told his serious condition by both the empress and Sir Morrell, he took the statement with military calmness. It is known that, although couched in code form, to-day's message to Queen Victoria at Florence was far from hopeful. Berlin is full of alleged details and rumors, but it is useless to narrate them. It is only certain to-night that the patient, doctors, family and populace fear that the period of possible long suffering, exhaustion and ultimate fatality has fully set in.

Owing to the cold weather in Germany the prince did not receive his usual birthday present of plover's eggs. Now he is being condoled with by the radicals for having been deserted in his old age by even his old bird friends, and a law is demanded by virtue of which all patriotic German plovers shall begin to lay on April 1. Bismarck's most successful red flag for the radicals has been an order issued apparently to all his organs, that he shall be called "Old Prince Bismarck." The mere idea of "Young Prince Bismarck" as chancellor for the young emperor fairly makes some editors splutter in inarticulate rage. "Who is young Prince Bismarck?" they begin an article, and then you are conscious that from the editor to the printers, the devil and the whole office took a tour of "Dance and War Dance" on this beginning. So far there has been no "heel marks" printed with these articles, but the radical press does not receive a state subsidy and cannot, therefore, afford to mutilate valuable type, even when misused on such a subject.

Among the other indications of German feeling comes renewed and bitter agitations against the use of foreign words, no matter how long or how thoroughly they have been assimilated to the German language. Laws are being strongly pressed which would exclude all words not of strictly German origin from official use. For table use French is to be entirely superseded, at least so say the prince regent of Bavaria, Prince Reuss, the crown prince of Saxony and a large following of royalty and commonty. Among other changes now gloated over by the German purists are erfrischungshaus for restaurant, gasthoftafel for table d'hote, mittlerippenstueck for entre acte, gesprungene kartoffeln for pommes sautees and karthauserschnapps for chartreuse.

Two odd legal decisions have been made within a day or two. An unfortunate telephone user lost his temper at being kept waiting by the central office. Even explanations were made, but he told the telephone official to "shut his gob, and not be long about it." The court gave the merchant a 60 mark fine and twelve days in jail as a warning against the bibelous use of a scientific convenience. For registering her illegitimate child under its father's name, a mother was convicted of a curious crime—namely, intellectual fabrication of testimony.

There has been at Nordhaven a most theatrical and awful suicide. A young girl completely saturated all her clothing with benzine, and, standing on the station platform, set fire to herself just as the train rolled up to the depot. The passengers saw the pillar of fire, and, trying to stop the flames, were overcome with horror to hear a human voice ask irritably why they couldn't let her burn quietly.

Germany has high hopes of Japan. Many German brewers and workmen have recently been sent out to make improved beer for the Japanese, and now a young Japanese officer has carried to his native land a young German noble woman.

Carl Schurz's visit attracts much attention in Germany. Items about him and his plans appear in all the papers.

Dr. Bernois, of St. Louis, who studied for several years in Paris, has been in Berlin recently, and called while here upon Sir Morrell Mackenzie.

Any Moment May Be the Last.

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BERLIN, April 21.—For the first time since the final crisis set in the emperor yesterday and to-day displayed signs of restlessness and irritable temper, questioning the doings of the doctors and attendants, and giving and countermanding orders. The fever shows no signs of abating, his temperature for to-day averaging 103 Fahrenheit. The question the emperor put this morning is in everybody's mind, and the attendants and doctors are assailed on every hand with the inquiry, "How much longer?" The physicians are studiously silent, but it is permitted to be known that the emperor's life may be prolonged two weeks, though any moment may bring the last phase of the malady—death by suffocation.

Empress Victoria watches closely at the emperor's bedside. Besides curtailing interviews with other members of the family, she will not permit any officials to have access to the emperor unless he especially desires it. In a long interview between the crown prince and his father and mother on Thursday, the emperor referred to the position of the empress after his death. Prince Bismarck and the empress appear to have become reconciled, and the chancellor never fails, after leaving the emperor, to hold a long conversation with the empress. The North German Gazette comments on the emperor's exceptional courage during his illness. The paper states that while conversing recently with the crown prince through the medium of pencil and paper, he wrote: "Learn to suffer without complaining. That is all I can teach thee." The Gazette also records the emperor's reply to General von Blumenthal's letter hoping for his speedy recovery: "My dear Blumenthal, I can hardly bear it any longer."

Queen Victoria, during her visit here, will pass all her time in Charlottenburg palace, except when she goes out to drive and attend receptions which will be given in her honor by the crown prince in his Berlin residence. Her stay in Berlin is certain to be marked by popular abstention from any notice of her presence. All classes, from the highest to the lowest, share the common feeling that English royalties have steered their way through the circumstances attendant upon the emperor's illness with more regard for personal gain than for German interests. This impression has become a conviction since it has been ascertained what is the nature of the settlement upon the empress arranged during the week. Besides 12,000,000 marks allowed the widow of the emperor, the empress requires the right of succession of Empress Augustas residence, as fixed by the will of Emperor William. This is a small matter, but taken in conjunction with past events, gives the masses a settled sentiment of antipathy to both Victorias.

The foreign papers are talking as if extra precaution of police measures were necessary to protect the queen against the people of Berlin, but they are entirely mistaken. The habitual self-respect of the people, who are too self-restrained and well-bred to show any disrespect to the empress or her mother will obtain. Should any evil-minded person attempt to insult the queen during her visit to Berlin, the citizens will be apt to make an example of him.

In connection with the discussion of imperial family relations and the English bias of the court party, certain papers write as if the national embitterment extended to the English people. This is sheer absurdity. Public opinion is directed against the Victoria party as having a baneful influence on German policy, but has no feeling one way or the other towards the English government or the people. When the events surrounding the last few days of the emperor are revealed, it will be fully proved how justifiable the German sentiments have been. Some of the papers, notably the Hamburger Machrichten, have exceeded decorum in publishing statements maligning the empress and the English doctors, but the press as a whole has been respectful and guarded in reference to scandals. The conservative papers now readily admit that the treatment of the English doctors is probably right.

For instance, the Schlesische Zeitung (Conservative) says: "So far as non-medicos can judge, Dr. Mackenzie prevented an extremely dangerous operation. He has sustained hope as long as humanly possible, and preserved the patient's life as long as possible, doing all that could be done to alleviate his sufferings. What more could be demanded of a physician who was treating a malady which other doctors declared a year ago to be incurable."

The Duke of Rutland arrived to-night to act as minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Empress at first ordered the historic rooms of Queen Louise in Charlottenburg castle to be refitted for her mother's occupance. The rooms have hitherto been preserved with the furniture and everything intact as they were left at the death of Queen Louise, as a place of pilgrimage for the people. The intention of the empress getting abroad led to private protests against touching relics known to be revered throughout Germany. The empress has now ordered rooms to be prepared on the ground floor of the castle in the right wing, which was built by Frederick the Great. These have been swept clean of many articles which the Germans would like to see preserved. Three hundred workmen are employed night and day in renovating the several rooms, in which will be reproduced the interiors of Balmoral palace, Queen Victoria's Highland residence. An English architect directs the work, and this gave rise to a general belief that all the workmen were English and all the new furniture had been bought in England. This was incorrect. The workmen are all Germans, and all the furniture that could be had in Germany was obtained here. The style of renovation does not suit the taste of Berliners, and shows a want of tact on the part of the empress or imprudent disregard of popular feeling.

The emperor's crisis has brought financial business to a standstill, and the various loans recently referred to remain in abeyance. Still affairs are far from a state of collapse. The leading bank shares have risen on an average 10 per cent on the strength of prospective loan issues, which are certain to swell the dividends at the close of the year. The Deutch bank has floated a Rome municipal loan with marked success. The Handel gesselschaft has negotiated with so much success a loan for a large joint stock iron company as to induce other iron and steel works to apply to it for capital to extend their business.

Some excitement was caused in financial circles at the beginning of the week when it was learned that Mr. Rocheran, agent for the Paris Comptoirs d'Escompte, had made overtures to the Discountogesellschaft to joint the Russian loan. The affair ended by the refusal of M. Vischenegraski, Russian minister of finance, to accept M. Rochereau's offer of a loan at 6 per cent.

Russian stock continues to hold its own. German investors do not sell and will not sell if left to the guidance of their own judgment. The position of investors is strengthened by a recent verdict of the court of law to the effect that the payment of interest on Russian stock must be made in full in Germany without the deduction of Russian coupons.

Among the projects under consideration by Berlin, Frankfort and Vienna houses, is a gigantic canal scheme to link the Danube with the Neckar, Elbe, Oder and Vistula, thus piercing the continent from the Meditterranean and Black seas to the Baltic and North seas

A bill has been introduced in the landtage which specially gratifies the Catholics. It grants the rights of corporation to numerous religious bodies, including the Benedictine convents at Fulda, Essen and Paderborn, and the Ursuline convents at Breslau and Cologne.

Papers found in the house of Socialist Deputy Schumacher, member from Dusseldorf, have led to a number of arrests. Schumacher will probably be prosecuted. In the Wupperthal district every workman's house has been searched. Arrests continue to be made in Eberfeld, Solingen, Cologne, Leipsic and Munich. Socialists suspect Herr Puttkamer of arranging a great sensation, namely the trial of the arrested socialists for secret conspiracy.

Prof. Siegert, of Munich, has dramatized the "Niebel Ungentied" first part.

"Siegfried's Todt" will be produced at the Hof theater and the second part of "Krimhild's Rache" at the Leipsic theater.

The Emperor Worse.

BERLIN, April 21.—The emperor's temperature is lower than it was in the morning and his breathing is easier. He coughs less frequently and the discharge of pus does not cause exhaustion. Nevertheless his condition is worse, showing symptoms of pyæmia.

SAYS DAVID WAS CROOKED.

The New York Senate Committee Investigating the Aqueduct Charges.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The state senate committee to-day began its investigation into the affairs of the aqueduct commissioners, in connection with the charges made public some days ago implicating Governor Hill.

Rollin M. Squire, ex-commissioner of public works, testified that he had worked for Governor Hill's nomination; that when Mayor Grace wished to remove him on account of certain scandals in the public works administration he (Squire) went to the governor, who told him the mayor could not remove him without his (the governor's) consent, and assured him of his support. Judge Muller asked the witness in 1886 to take up a $5,000 note of the governor's and it was intimated it would please the governor. O'Brien, of the firm of Clark & O'Brien, aqueduct contractors, however, told the witness not to worry about the note, as it would be taken care of. Judge Muller had asked the witness to vote for Clark & O'Brien in letting aqueduct contracts, as it would please "some one," and if the firm got the contracts the governor's notes would be taken care of. Squire said there seemed to be two governors—Hill and Judge Muller.

Protecting Emigrants.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The emigration commission to-day revoked the railroad agreement of 1882, and made new provision for an agreement with each of the trunk lines whereby they will be allowed to sell tickets in Castle Garden. No higher prices to be charged there than outside. Commissioner Stephens, in introducing the resolution for the revocation of the present agreement, stated that he had witnessed disgraceful scenes about the garden during the railroad war in connection with handling emigrants.

Chicago Bakers Strike To-Day.

CHICAGO, April 21.—To-morrow morning 1,400 of the 1,700 bakers in Chicago go on a strike. This, at least, was the decision reached by the leaders this afternoon and ratified at a meeting of the men to-night, about six hundred being present.

HE PLEADS GUILTY.

A Former Admirer of Boulanger Sorry For His Sins.

AND DOES POLITICAL PENANCE.

The General Thirsts for Blood But Has Grown Calmer.

PARIS STUDENTS IN REVOLT.

Gossip of French Authors and Their Plays.

DAMALA WILL STAY AT HOME.

Henry Abbey Thinks He Is Hardly Worth a Ten Thousand Dollar Damage Suit—The Husband of La Tosca Submits to an Interview.

Paris Radiant With Sunshine.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, April 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Spring has come at last with its usual accompaniments. Rain, wind, influenza, wet and sunshine have alternated since Sunday, like the changing fortunes of "Le Brave General" on whom the eyes of Paris for days have been riveted. Boulanger weather is habitually uncertain. A timely downpour has more than once saved the government the trouble of putting down a serious Boulangist riot. The sun got the upper hand on Thursday, but the police were exceptionally tender to the crowds which escorted the general's showy turnout to and from the chamber of deputies, and the only people who came to grief in the commotion were Citizen Joffrin, the socialist, who was roughly handled by a mob in Rue Mont Matre, and a gentleman who was ducked in a fountain for refusing to shout "Vive Boulanger!"

The theatrical attitude assumed by the new deputy for Nord has made a disastrous impression among the republicans—those who, like Charles Laurent, the editor of Paris, had treated him with consideration, are now thoroughly alarmed and incensed by the way in which he seems posing as a social saviour. In a striking article last night, Laurent writes under the heading, "Mea Culpa:" "I plead guilty of not having known General Boulanger till to-day. I plead guilty of having been, as I fancied, patriotically reserved towards him. Yesterday I saw, heard and understood. I saw a man enter the salle des seances at the chamber—a man with a low forehead, a false look, a forced smile—who at a chosen moment took a high seat and exhibited himself to the whole assembly, especially the public in the galleries for whom he filled his seat. I have seen all this, heard and read all this, and I say one must be blind or an accomplice now not to understand the aim of this man who calls himself a patriot above all things."

The general was much excited when he read the Laurent article, and a duel was talked of, but he seems to have cooled down since, and there may, after all, be no blood spilt.

The Boulangists are not having it all their own way. The Paris students have raised the standard of revolt against the dictator, and shouts of "Vive Boulanger!" in Rue mont Matre are answered nightly by counter shouts of "Conspuese Boulanger!" Sometimes, as last night, the quartier latin makes incursions on the Boulangist district and a row results. A score of students had their heads broken in the last scuffle and they withdrew vowing vengeance.

Francisque Sarcey, who is fond of writing about La Cenealfire, has just had a scene in his own apartments. Some time ago he engaged a young man as private secretary, M. Debry. He had dramatic tastes, and with the assistance of Gondinet he had written an unsuccessful comedy for the Palaise Royal. His literary disappointment seems to have preyed upon his mind, and on Thursday night, after having left the critic's employ, he knocked at Sarcey's door at an unholy hour and implored him to protect him from his persecutors. His eyes were wild. At first Sarcey felt inclined to refuse. Fearing, however, the poor fellow might come to grief he gave him a room for the night, taking care to barricade his door with a sofa. Yesterday Debray threw himself out of the window in a fit of madness. When picked up he accused the critic of having attempted to kill him. Happily Sarcey's reputation for respectability saved him from arrest.

The dramatic critics have been busy this week. Tuesday we had the first night of a satiric play at the Chatteau d'Eau, entitled "Fil d'Siecle," by Messrs. Micard and Jouvenol, founded on recent Paris scandals, studded with transparent references to Grevy, Wilson, La Limouzin, Baron Seillure and Boulanger. In the denouement the chief character, a swindling financier, is strangled with his brother-in-law, who had been shut up in a lunatic asylum. There is an ironic Turk in the play whose mission seems to be to walk about the stage and let off epigrams at France and Frenchmen. All this modernity did not save "Fin de Siecle" from failure Thursday.

A bright little operatta by Real Pugno, entitled "Valet de Coner," was successfully produced at the Bouffes Librette by Ferrier and Clairville. It is too improper for analysis.

Henry E. Abbey, who arrived Monday, has left Paris on a tour of the continent. His especial mission and hurried departure from New York was to settle claims for damages for $10,000 brought against him by Koenig, of the Gymnaz, for securing Damala for an American tour. Damala's contract with Koenig was binding until the season of 1890, and in the event of Damala making an American tour under Abbey's management, Koenig demanded in addition $3,000 from Damola. The result is Abbey thinks the "game not worth the candle," and has released Damala, although the vacancy has not yet been filled. Decision is deferred until a telegram in reply can be received from Grau, who is in South America. The report here yesterday was that Damala had broken his engagement for America on account of his reconciliation with Sarah, who much wished him to remain here with her. To get at the truth of the matter, I saw Damala yesterday. In response to the question of what was the cause of the real trouble regarding the change in his affairs, he said: "I have not decided yet whether I am to go or not. We are waiting advice from Mr. Grau."

"Has your reconciliation with Sarah anything to do with the matter?"

"No, not exactly. Sarah did not want me to go to America, but the real cause is Koenig wants to make trouble, and of course Mr. Abbey does not care to be bothered with lawsuits. He can easily fill my place, so I shall remain here."

"What does Times Hading think of this change?"

"She is very much displeased, of course."

"Will you remain with the gymnaz?"

"No, I think not. I can pay over to Koenig 15,000 francs and then be free to do as I like."

"And what would you like?"

Damala colored and said, "I ought not to tell you that just now."

"You are going with Sarah?"

"Yes, if she does as I want her to. She is growing more calm now, and I want her to do as I say. Then I shall be happy and we will get on all right."

"I believe she is very fond of you, is she not?"

"She says she is and I hope so."

There was a wistful look in the eyes of La Tosca's husband as he said this, but it was with a certain air of determination.

"Will you and your wife go to housekeeping when she returns?"

Damala colored again, and said, "Whenever Sarah is willing we shall live here. I have no doubt we shall get on well together. She will keep her London and other engagements in the autumn, and I shall accompany her in her European tour. Then I shall go with her to America. Sarah has made a fortune but it has gone no one knows where. Hereafter she will have some one to care for her and look after her interests. She will not remain on the stage much longer," added Damala, the husband of La Tosca.

Levi Morton and family, E. M. Padelford, and Colonel James Mackaye sailed on the Champaign to-day. Baron Zelliere has postponed his departure.

Bits of Parisian News.

PARIS, April 21.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—The committee having in charge General Boulanger's political affairs have issued a statement that the general will remain a deputy for the department of Nord.

Count De Lesseps has written a letter to the chamber of deputies, urging the necessity of discussing, without delay, the proposed lottery loan to be issued by the Panama Canal company. A committee on the loan was appointed and charged to report in favor of the bill.

In the lobby of the chambers to-day a group of deputies charged the prefect of police with ill-treating persons who participated in demonstrations against General Boulanger, while showing leniency towards towards the general's supporters. The prefect denied the charge and asked leave to raise the question in the house.

M. Golbert, minister of foreign affairs, informed the chamber of deputies to-day that he had protested against England's proposed duty upon bottled wines. If the protest was disregarded, said M. Golbert, France would not be helpless. He could retaliate by withdrawing the "most favored nation treatment" extended to England.

Action Postponed.

PARIS, April 21.—In the senate to-day Premier Floquet, referring to the proposed revision of the constitution, said the majority of the committee elected by the chamber had agreed to postpone action. If it should be found necessary to change the relations of the church and state it would not be done with a view of attacking religious peace or liberty of conscience. If the cabinet should be obliged to propose a reform of the senate it would first ask the senate to deliberate on the proposals. He added that to struggle against existing dangers they must show that a free exercise of parliamentary institutions can give the satisfaction sought in a dictatorship.

There was a renewal of the conflicts between the students and Boulangerists to-night. The police charged on the rioters, and in the scuffle that ensued many persons were injured, some seriously.

THE ELKS AT SALT LAKE.

Lodge No. 85 Instituted Under the Most Favorable Auspices.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Salt Lake lodge No. 85, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was duly instituted to-day by delegates from Omaha. The visitors were met at Ogden by a reception committee consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Shelton, Wantland and Joe Young, who had awaiting a special provided with all the requirements for worthy Elks to browse upon. On arrival here they were quartered at the Continental and placed in charge of Brother Van Horne, who treated them in true Elk fashion.

The installing officers were John Francis, district deputy exalted ruler for the state of Nebraska, assisted by Brothers McClure, Beckel, Haynes, Gyger, Moynihan, Balch, Shull, Elmer Frank, Thomas Boyd and J. B. Southard, and under their mystic influence twenty-three Elks donned the horns.

In the afternoon the visitors were driven about the city to the different points of interest in the vicinity. A grand banquet at the Continental took place in the evening. It was one of the finest ever given west of the river and will long be remembered by those present. Twenty-one toasts were on the card and each was responded to in a fitting manner. The visitors are loud in their praise of the beautiful city and the manner in which Salt Lake lodge entertained them and are loth to leave for blizzard-pestered Omaha.

Valuable Steamer Aground.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai states the steamer San Pablo, of the Occidental and Oriental line, is aground near Turnabout island, one of the most dangerous places on the Chinese coast. All the passengers have been transferred to another steamer, and wreckers sent from Shanghai to assist the San Pablo. It is feared here she will be lost. The vessel is valued at $250,000 and the cargo $70,000.

MILN'S PERFIDY.

Betrays and Ruins the Innocent Child of a Friend.

CHICAGO, April 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-day's developments in the divorce case of Mrs. George C. Miln against her husband show that the case is one of the most disgraceful ever heard in the Chicago courts. Mrs. Miln herself is in no way responsible for the dark side of the proceedings. Deserted by her husband and left utterly without means she has, if appearances can be relied on, merely availed herself of the only honest chance to secure a living for herself and little ones, and at the same time sever the marital tie that bound her. When Mr. Miln began to attain a certain prominence as a dramatic star, he was on terms with a wealthy family of this city, one of the members of which was a young girl of more than average intelligence and beauty. This girl, unfortunately, was stage struck. Her parents did their best to wean her from her hobby and failing, sought the counsel and advice of Mr. Miln, as that of a person well fitted to guide them in such a delicate matter. The situation was discussed thoroughly, and, so it is alleged, on the suggestion of Miln, the young girl was placed in his care and became a member of his company in order that she might not only have the benefit of good dramatic instruction but the oversight of one who would be a father and protection to her. It was not long before an intimacy grew up between the actor and his ward that not only amazed but disgusted the respectable members of the company. Time went on, and finally the father of the girl became aware of the manner in which his daughter had been betrayed and his first impulse was to use the horsewhip on the man who had outraged his confidence and hospitality. Seeing that such a course would bring disgrace to the girl, as well as the man himself, the father, finding it impossible to break off the attachment, consented to be governed by her advice. This, it is said, was to pay Mrs. Miln a good round sum of money as an inducement for her to apply for a divorce, and also to become surety for the payment of such alimony as the court might award. The divorce granted, Miln and the girl could be married and the disgrace in a measure be attoned for.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

A General Convention Held in New York City—Cleveland Endorsed.

NEW YORK, April 21.—At the convention of democratic clubs here to-day from all parts of the country a committee was appointed to draft a plan of organization of a national league of democratic clubs. Among the members of the committee is Charles Ogden, of Omaha. The afternoon meeting was occupied with the discussion of the report of the committee on organization and the vote upon a place for the holding of the convention of the national organization.

A general committee consisting of one representative from each club in the conference fixed upon July 4, as the date for a national convention of the league.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the president's recent message; endorsing civil service laws and President Cleveland's interpretation thereof: declaring that trusts and like monopolies should be prohibited by stringent laws and that agricultural public lands be reserved to actual settlers, citizens of the United States for settlement under the homestead laws.

The final vote stood 10 for Baltimore and 9 for Chicago as the place for holding the convention. Among the resolutions adopted was one endorsing the Mills tariff bill, and another authorizing the executive committee to appoint a committee to appear before the committee on resolutions at the St. Louis democratic national convention. This action is, however, left to the discretion of the executive committee. The time for holding the convention was not definitely fixed.

A Demand Unheeded.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—There is a good deal of comment being made upon the action of the president and the secretary of the treasury in regard to the question of buying bonds and reducing the national debt from the surplus in the treasury. Last summer, it will be remembered, there was a general demand made by the country that the accumulating surplus should be applied to the extinguishment of the national debt, by purchasing bonds in the open market and canceling them. All parts of the country made the demand, and public men on the forum followed it up. Secretary Fairchild held, and was endorsed in his position by the president, that there was no law authorizing him to do this. When congress convened there was talk about the passage of a resolution making this action mandatory under the law of 1882. Still the administration was immovable, and declared that it had no authority to act. The reason it did not act was because it did not want the surplus reduced, as it would impair the chances of the passage of the tariff bill.

The president called attention of congress in his message last December to the accumulation in the treasury, and pointed out the necessity of such action as would take the hordes millions out of bond and put them in circulation. He proposed to do this by a reduction of the tariff. Congress did not look at the thing as he did and the senate passed a bill which came from the house, but tacked on an amendment which provided that for every dollar of paper money taken in for redemption at the treasury a silver dollar should be put out. The administration is very much opposed to silver, and this amendment was highly distasteful to it. It preferred the defeat of the bill rather than to enforce the silver provision. At the dictation of the administration a resolution was pushed through the house, the other day, under the suspension of the rules, declaring that there was authority under the law of 1882, for the purchase of the bonds, and the extinguishment of the debt, just as the secretary of the treasury and the president had declared there was not, but as the members and the people had contended that there was. The republicans are smiling over the predicament the administration has found itself in, and the elegant manner in which it has had to eat crow.

The Star Route Service.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[Special to the BEE.]—Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott has instituted some very unpopular custums in connection with making public the names of the successful bidders for star route mail contracts. The advertisements gave him a good deal of latitude, permitting him to make known the awards of contracts between the first and the twenty-fifth of the month, but for some reason that is known only to him, he steadily refuses to advise the bidders until the maximum limit of time has expired, whether they were successful in their bids. Hundreds of bidders in all parts of the country have large forces of men and horses on hands and at their expense, waiting the announcement of the awards, and yet Knott refuses to give them the information, and refuses to make any explanation of it. Telegrams and letters have been coming in to men in congress for a week or two, asking who were the successful bidders on routes named. Senators and representatives have appealed in vain for the information, and have pointed out to the second assistant postmaster general that since contracts have been awarded and no one can be harmed by the publicity of the fact, justice to the contractors demands the information. If this condition of affairs had ever existed under republican rule it would be pointed out as suspicious. It was the custom when the republicans had charge of the postoffice department to notify contractors as soon as awards were made that they had secured them, and successful bidders were not kept in suspense for weeks, causing great expense and inconvenience.

Weather Indications.

For Iowa and Nebraska—Threatening weather, with light rains, followed by colder fair weather, fresh to brisk winds, becoming northwesterly.

ARNOLD'S AILMENT.

How He Battled For Life For Twenty-Five Years.

A LESSON OF HOPE AND WARNING

For the Large Number Who Suffer From Heart Disease.

MUCH CARE MUST BE TAKEN.

But Limitations and Restrictions Must Be Recognized.

WANT OF VIGILANCE FATAL.

The Family of the Dead Poet an Instance of Hereditary Predisposition to Disease of Particular Structures.

A Medical Dissertation.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, April 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—To-day's British Medical Journal says: "The life and death of Mr. Arnold have a lesson of hope and warning for a large number who suffer from heart dicase. Twenty five years ago he consulted Dr. (now Sir Andrew) Clark, and was told he had valvular disease of the heart, but was advised if he exercised care it need not interfere with his career for many years. He rigidly adhered to the recommendations as to regime and exertion given to him, and it is interesting and encouraging for patients having heart disease to recall that nearly all his serious work in criticism, education and theology was done within the last twenty-five years. It is such a life-striking proof that heart disease, even of the type generally accounted serious—for Mr. Arnold had disease of the neutral and aortic valves—need not interfere with the labors or enjoyment of a successful career, provided only the limitations and moderate restrictions to which the individual must submit are frankly recognized. Emboldened by impunity patients are disposed to believe that the precautions have been unnecessary, and relax their vigilance at the very time when the approach of old age renders all liable to weakness of the heart. The Arnold family are a remarkable instance of family predisposition to a disease of particular structures. The father of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, he himself, and now his son, have all succumbed to chronic heart disease."

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the house the contest for consideration between the special order, the homestead bill and the river and harbor bill resulted in the house going into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

An amendment appropriating $250,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Philadelphia was adopted.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, speaking of a verbal amendment, regretted that he could not give his approval to the bill. It made appropriations for rivers and harbors which it would test the geographical knowledge of any gentleman to locate. The Forty-seventh congress had passed a river and harbor bill of $18,000,000, and the democrats had gone into the next canvass and painted on their banners, "Down with the republican party," because it had passed this "enormous" bill. The verdict of the people had been against this appropriation. With this piece of history in his memory he did not propose to vote for a bill which went beyond that which had been condemned by the popular verdict in 1882.

Without further action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Committee Reports.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Breckenridge copyright bill was to-day favorably reported to the house from the judiciary committee.

The Dunn free ship bill, as reported to the house to-day by the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, is identical with the bill reported to the last congress with the exception of of amendments limiting the business of foreign built vessels admitted to American registry to foreign trade and expressly prohibiting them from engaging in the coastwise trade of the United States. The majority report is also similar to that which accompanied the bill when it was reported during the last congress with the addition of the statement that to longer retain in force the superannuated, so-called protection to our merchant marine and ship building interests of the country which have produced the present disastrous and humiliating conditions, would seem to be worse than ordinary folly and would be "protection run mad."

The minority report signed by Messrs. Dingley, Farquahar, Hopkins, Felton, Cummings and Clark, says the bill originates in a remarkable manner, and asserts that not a single person or association having connection with the interests touched upon by the bill has by personal appeal or petition asked for the enactment of the bill into a law. The minority says the result of its enactment would be most disastrous and would entirely kill the ship building of this country besides inflicting other damage, and doubt whether foreign vessels could be kept out of the coast trade after getting the American register.

A Washington Statue For France.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In reply to a letter from prominent ladies interested in the promotion of a plan to present a statue of General Washington to the French republic, and asking his endorsement and attendance at a benefit performance toward that object, the president has written a letter stating that the project has his hearty commendation. He and Mrs. Cleveland will with much pleasure attend the presentation which is to be given in Washington on the 28th inst., and both express the utmost interest in the success of the plan.

The Hearing Postponed.

LONDON, April 21.—The hearing of the petition for the liquidation of the affairs of the American exchange in Europe has been again postponed on a petition by the attorney for the English stockholders, whose clients wished an opportunity to communicate with the American shareholders with a view to the reconstruction of the company.

Defrauded His Ward of $83,000.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Robert W. Pechin, jr., was to-day placed under $5,000 bonds for trial on a charge of the embezzlement of $83,000 belonging to the children of his uncle, Robert B. Pechin, who, when he died some years ago, appointed Pechin trustee for his children. Speculating in stocks was the cause of his trouble.