THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1888. NUMBER 345.

LOOKING DEATH IN THE FACE.

Most Serious Battle Fighting Phil Was Ever Engaged In.

ONE CHANCE IN A THOUSAND.

He Passed a Desperate Saturday Night When Any Breath Might Prove His Last—Dropsical Symptoms the Worst.

General Sheridan's Condition.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.

The doctors say that General Sheridan is a model patient—docile, obedient, scrupulous, do as they tell him, courageous, confident and uncomplaining. A few days ago he was different. He has become used to the sensations about his heart and refuses to believe that the attacks were serious. He insisted upon having the newspapers and his mail and wanted to see everybody who called, although the doctors told him that anything which quickened his pulse must be avoided. But now he realizes fully his desperate situation and is fighting against death in the sick chamber with the same nerve he showed on the field of battle.

SHE TOLD HIM HE MIGHT NOT LIVE.

It was Mrs. Sheridan who told him of the peril in which he lies. The other night (Friday), when he had the second serious attack, the physicians had a consultation and decided that it was not only proper, but necessary, for Mrs. Sheridan to know exactly how the case stood, and in the presence of Surgeon General Moore, Dr. O'Reilly told her that another such attack as the general had just recovered from would in all probability prove fatal. She is a soldier's daughter, and she is a soldier's wife, and all her lifetime has been accustomed to the casualties and fatalities of military service. She turned very pale and caught hold of a chair to steady herself, thanked the doctors for their frankness, and said that she wished to be kept informed of any changes that might take place in the general's condition. It was only an instant that she flinched and since then she has been as much herself as she ever was, spending most of her time at the sick man's bedside, and only retiring for rest when the physicians have commanded it.

WHAT THE GENERAL SAYS.

When she told him, how she said it, and the reply he made none but the two know, but both of them have alluded to it in conversation with the doctors, and the general himself told them in a characteristic way that as he and Mrs. Sheridan were most interested in the result of his illness they must be informed of every change for the better or for the worse. Therefore the general is able to give his physicians much more assistance than he did formerly, and watches his own symptoms with the greatest attention. He has expressed no fear of death. He has uttered no remark to indicate whether he expected to live or die, but occasionally says something which indicates that he is exercising every atom of his mighty will to save himself if possible. And he always says "we," as if he was a king. He says "I think we are getting on first rate this morning," or "I think we won't have any more of those attacks." When the sun came up Sunday morning Dr. Yarrow was lying on a lounge. He arose, yawned, stretched himself and walking to the general's bedside, asked: "Well, how does Sunday morning find you?" "We're first rate," replied Sheridan, "There isn't any pain nor any discomfort, and that's a blessing, and now we've got to do our best and keep up our spirits and make the biggest fight we can."

KEEPING VERY QUIET.

To-day he has not asked for his newspapers, and they would not be given him if he had, nor has he called for his letters as he did yesterday. The doctors told him that it was better not to read or talk, and so he has lain almost silently all day with Mrs. Sheridan at his side, a silent sister of charity moving about the room when anything is required, and an army surgeon not more than a yard away. When the turns come on the general can feel them and always speaks, sometimes only with a gasp, however, and the doctor springs for his digitalis and hypodermic syringe. The digitalis is dissolved in brandy and if one injection does not restore the pulse another follows immediately. Dr. Mathews saved his life by acting promptly on Thursday, just as Dr. O'Reilly did on Monday, but when the attack came last night it happened that two of the physicians were in the room—Drs. Mathews and Byrne. As the heart did not respond to the treatment as readily as it has done formerly Drs. O'Reilly and Yarrow were at once sent for and it was several house before they were able to leave their patients' side. In fact, so desperate was the situation that all four of the surgeons remained at the house all night, two constantly awake, and the others within the sound of a voice. The treatment must be administered instantly or the valve of the heart will not close.

A DESPERATE NIGHT.

It was not until 3 o'clock this morning that the effect of the attack of 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon passed off. In the meantime the general sat in his chair hour after hour, gasping, and with the perspiration rolling down his face. His heart refused to perform its duty till it was forced to, and never was reluctant before. Occasionally he would speak, making a suggestion or addressing a remark to his wife, whom he tried to persuade to go to bed. He thanked the doctors and nurse for every little attention, and when he felt better he always announced the fact in a manner that gave them as well as himself encouragement. At any moment during the ten hours he might have drawn his last breath without the slightest surprise to the doctors, and from remarks that he made it was apparent that he knew he was looking death in the face, but at 3 o'clock he dropped into sleep, his pulse went down, his breath came easier, and he lay upon his right side as comfortable as he ever did. He slept just an hour, and awakening at 4 o'clock, asked for food for the first time since the attack of 5 o'clock the evening previous. A little milk was given him, which he drank with relish, and then dozed off again. From the nap he at once began to improve, and has been gaining strength all day, taking nourishment at regular intervals, talking cheerfully with Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors who have been with him, and received a brief visit from the children during the afternoon.

THE WORST SYMPTOM.

The worst symptom is the dropsical condition of the legs, and it not only does not subside, but continues to increase rapidly. It is about twice as bad to-night as it was Saturday morning, and professional men will understand the genuineness of that. In fact, there are no encouraging symptoms. The general is growing very much weaker. Every attack he has is more severe than the last, and requires longer to rally from. His pulse does not go down, and his respiration is extremely labored. There is only one chance in a thousand for his recovery—hardly that, but he and his surgeons are valiantly fighting for that one chance.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The result of the democratic caucus was very demoralizing. It was developed that nearly every man on the democratic side wanted some kind of an amendment made to the tariff bill, and will not be satisfied unless it is adopted. The caucus accepted a great many amendments which will be added to the bill, but others came in so thick and fast that an adjournment was taken in order to escape the entire destruction of the measure which the committee on ways and means have so carefully prepared.

NELSON SURPRISES THE REPUBLICANS.

The republican caucus was rather more harmonious and surprise was caused by the speech made by Mr. Knute Nelson of Minnesota, in which he advises the preparation of another bill by the republicans. It has been understood that Mr. Nelson would support the Mills bill from first to last, through thick and thin, and this announcement makes the republicans jubilant. It is believed that Mr. Nelson's action will carry Mr. Linde with him in support of the measure, which will leave Mr. Fitch of New York, the only republican on the other side of the line.

A SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATION.

Mr. Joe Manley, of Augusta, Me., has said it. He arrived in Washington last night, and makes no secret of the fact that he has come to consult other friends of Mr. Blaine with reference to a new boom. He says that Mr. Blaine has done all that can be expected of him in writing a letter declining a nomination, and that if the convention desires him to accept and make the campaign he will do so. "It's out of the power of Mr. Blaine," said Mr. Manley, "to withdraw his name from the contest, and I have information that he will remain passive, whatever is done."

PERRY S. HEATH.

Congressional Forecast.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The bills for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington territories are the special orders on the senate calendar for the coming week The Indian appropriation bill will probably be called up Monday or Tuesday and will consume a day or more; and the river and harbor bill, which will be reported to-morrow, may be called before the end of the week. The fisheries treaty remains a matter of dominant interest in the senate and promises to displace special orders and all other business except appropriation bills, until it is acted upon. The course of events, however, depends largely upon the action of the democrats in the caucus to be held to-morrow morning. They have the power to delay action indefinitely upon the motion to consider the treaty with open doors, which is the pending question, but actual filibustering, though so long threatened, has not yet begun. There are other matters of executive business of great importance before the senate or its committees, in respect to which the democrats desire early action. Among them is the nomination of Fuller, to be chief justice, and all these must probably be delayed as a consequence of any dilatory movements in connection with the motion to take up the treaty.

The house to-morrow will probably continue consideration of the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bills. The tariff bill will then be taken up for consideration, debate under the five-minute rule being in order. The republicans will doubtless pursue the caucus policy of opposing every paragraph of the bill by offering amendments and demanding votes upon them, so that the end of the week is not likely to show any material progress toward the final disposition of the bill.

The Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Pursuant to a call the house democrats assembled in caucus Saturday night to consider proposed amendments to the Mills bill. There was a large attendance. The caucus was presided over by McCreary of Kentucky. The members of the ways and means committe reported back quite a number of amendments which had been submitted since the last caucus with favorable recommendations and the caucus immediately proceeded to consider the report. The amendments were taken up in the order in which the items occurred in the bill. Up to a late hour the following items had been taken from the free list and restored to existing rates of duty: Glue, gelatine and all similar preparations, fish glue or isinglass, liquorice juice, nitrate of soda, bone black, ivory drop black and bone char, hatter's furs not on the skin, plaster of Paris when ground or calcined, plate glass of sizes larger than 24x60 inches. Marble, (rough), was made dutiable at 45 cents per cubic feet. It was on the free list of the bill and now pays the duty of 65 cents. Liquorice paste or rolls was raised from 4 cents (as in the bill) to 5 cents per pound. It was also resolved to fix the duty on slabs and billets of steel at $17 per ton (the existing rate) instead of at $11, as fixed by the bill. German looking glass plates and jute bags for grain were then placed on the free list, and the caucus adjourned till Monday next.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended May 26, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$566,767,067		7.2
Boston	80,379,107		6.6
Philadelphia	59,696,244	1.9	
Chicago	62,394,000	13.2	
St. Louis	14,995,770*		14.1
Cincinnati	9,361,650		11.4
San Francisco	12,728,032		17.0
Baltimore	10,276,280		17.2
Pittsburg	10,424,551	1.6	
Kansas City	7,903,639		3.0
New Orleans	6,696,000	11.8	
Louisville	5,279,578	5.8	
Providence	4,374,600	3.5	
Milwaukee	3,757,000		11.6
Omaha	3,092,085	18.7	
Minneapolis	3,400,000	1.7	
St. Paul	3,580,000		1.4
Detroit	4,169,473	27.4	
Cleveland	2,940,173		1.0
Denver	2,075,135		5.2
Columbus	1,838,421		10.3
Memphis	1,323,889	8.2	
Indianapolis	1,869,162		16.8
St. Joseph	1,180,271		2.3
Hartford	1,451,847		1.0
New Haven	1,131,771		2.4
Duluth	1,457,855		27.9
Peoria	1,242,792	16.8	
Springfield	1,115,143	27.0	
Worcester	926,382	14.7	
Portland	885,807	6.0	
Wichita	778,858		8.1
Norfolk	629,988	34.5	
Galveston	640,282		23.9
Lowell	521,295		6.6
Syracuse	543,661	7.0	
Grand Rapids	611,805	26.9	
*Topeka	400,000	2.9	
*Quincy	214,282		
Total	$889,614,028		5.2
Outside New York	325,846,961		1.5

*Not included in totals and partly approximated.

Heavy Storms in the West.

ELGIN, Ill., May 27.—The edge of a cyclone and hail storm struck Elgin this evening, breaking thousands of panes of glass, blowing down trees and doing much other damage. West of here it was much worse. Hail stones seven inches in circumference fell.

BELOIT, Kas., May 27.—A heavy rain last night, accompanied by a high wind, was the hardest ever seen here. Three small houses were blown down and a baby named Guill was killed in one of them. Its mother and a little girl were slightly injured. The city water works were injured and two or three business houses unroofed.

Duluth's Flour Shipments.

DULUTH, Minn., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The St. Paul & Duluth railroad is doing an immense business just now in the flour line alone, not to speak of the coal, wheat, ties, lumber and general merchandise which she handles. The receipts in Duluth for the past six days were 47,003 barrels and the shipments 51,145, the latter being divided as follows: Buffalo, 30,609; Sarnia, 10,997; Montreal, 5,746; Erie, 3,886. The number of barrels in store here last night was 142,259, as against 146,401 one week ago. The rate per day of shipments will be greatly increased as the season advances.

Louisiana Democrats.

BATON ROUGE, May 27.—The democratic state convention to elect delegates to the national convention at St. Louis met here yesterday. The usual democratic platform was adopted. Samuel D. McEnery, Charles Parlange, James Jeffries and Dudley Avery were chosen delegates-at-large. Electors-at-large: A. H. May and Frank P. Stubbs.

HEAVEN'S WINDOWS OPENED.

The Vicinity of Chadron Visited By a Water Spout.

RESEMBLED A HUGE CART WHEEL.

Bridges Swept away, Cattle Drowned and Five Miles of Track Inundated—Pine Ridge Indians Peaceful—State News.

Fell Like a Flood.

CHADRON, Neb., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was a water spout broke in northwestern Dawes county last night at 6 o'clock doing considerable damage. Five miles of track is submerged on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, and a number of bridges washed out. There has been no train from the north or west for twenty-four hours and it is hard to say when there will be one. It has rained hard since 4 o'clock last night without stopping and the counry is flooded. Farmers all along the White and Lone Tree rivers have had to abandon their houses and a number have been washed away. White river raised sixteen feet in forty minutes. The water came down almost in a solid wall. It is impossible to cross White river as all the highway bridges are washed out and it is feared great damage has been done further northwest, as the waterspout came from the northwest. One man, a farmer named Captain A. J. Sweet, lost sixteen head of cattle and five head of horses, the water coming in such a wall that it carried the live stock along with it. Mr. Sweet came across the river in a boat and reports that terrible damage has been done to other farmers, both in loss of live stock and crops. The rivers are still rising and it is raining hard. No loss of life has as yet been reported but it is feared that after a full report can be obtained, there will be.

The cloud was plainly visible from here and it had the appearance of a rolling mass of black cloud revolving like a cart wheel or log, entirely different from a cyclone cloud. A man by the name of Anderson was in the extreme southern limit of the spout and he reports the water coming in a solid wall ten feet deep, carrying everything possible before it. Anderson barely escaped with his life. This particular section is noted for water spouts, this being the third one. The last one was three years ago and carried the entire railroad camp away, which was then building the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road.

Lightning's Funny Freak.

MEAD, Neb., May 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—During the rain storm here this afternoon the elements indulged in a pecular freak. The meat market of Anderson & Carlson was struck by lightning, coming in at the front of the building and going out through a back window, from whence it passed into the barn in the rear of the lot, quite a distance away, which it riddled considerably, and instantly killed a fine black stallion belonging to Lars Anderson. Quite a number of persons were in the meat market when the lightning struck it and all were badly shocked.

Heavy Rain at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Neb., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It has rained very hard here in the last two or three days, the ground is thoroughly soaked and old settlers say it is wetter than they have ever seen it before. Several families living in sod houses have had to abandon their homes and seek dryer and safer shelter. It is still raining, with no prospects of its stopping soon.

The Storm at Tilden.

TILDEN, Neb., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The heaviest rain for fifteen years has swollen the Elkhorn and flooded the country like a cloud burst. Roads and bridges are badly damaged and about half a mile of railroad track and bridge is washed out between here and Battle Creek. The passenger east backed to Oakdale and took the Albion branch to Scribner. It is still raining with a strong northeast wind.

Killed By Lightning.

COLUMBUS, Neb., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lightning struck a barn belonging to Charley Hote, in the eastern part of the city, during the severe storm last evening, burning the barn and killing a cow. The inmates of the house adjoining were prostrated by the shock.

Items From Ogallala.

OGALLALA, Neb., May 26.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—The sheriff to-day took possession of the furniture store of L. Worthington on several injunctions placed in his hands by creditors. The State Loan and Trust company of this place have also commenced proceedings on a foreclosure of a chattel mortgage of $1,499. Several Omaha jobbers a few days ago ran attachments on the stock of goods formerly owned by N. H. Wood & Co., and by them sold to the Keith County bank. In three cases tried yesterday in which the right to the possession of property was involved, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the bank and the court rendered judgment for a return of the property and for costs against the attaching creditors.

The prospect for an abundant crop of all kinds were never better in any country.

I. N. Flickinger, a prominent attorney of Council Bluffs, Ia., has been in town the past few days looking ofter his landed interests in this country.

A Mr. Hefferman from Toronto, Canada, is opening up a large general store and it will be open for business in a few days.

J. Lamey of Springfield, Mo., is here arranging to open up a first class dry goods store.

Eastern men with capital are coming in on every train looking for business openings and investments in lands. Real estate dealers are happy and every one is feeling cheerful.

The News at David City.

DAVID CITY, Neb., May 26.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—The city council of David City, at their meeting on the 24th inst., changed the boundary line of the First ward so as to take in the half block upon which was situated the new hotel property of the David City Improvement association, which herctofore was in the Second ward. The First ward being under the control of a majority for licensing saloons, and the Second ward having a decided majority against it, made it impossible to establish a saloon on the premises. Hence the move on the part of the city fathers, whose vote stood 4 to 2.

The Central Nebraska National bank of David City is now doing business on a paid up capital of $100,000. This bank began business in the fall of 1887 on a capital of $50,000 and found it necessary to increase their capital to double the amount to meet their fast increasing business. They have one of the best arranged and equipped offices for banking in the state, and the institution has the confidence and good will of the people generally. Martin Gould, formerly of Omaha, and a man of long experience and acknowledged ability in banking, is its cashier, and William M. Bunting, one of the oldest settlers of that vicinity, its president.

District Court at Ord.

ORD, Neb., May 25.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—District court convened here last Tuesday, the 22d inst. Judge B. F. Tiffany and numerous other lawyers arrived in Ord Monday night and Tuesday morning work was commenced on the remains of a long docket left over from the March term, this being only an adjourned term. On Tuesday the case of the State vs Henry C. Wolfe, charged with the crime of adultery, was called. The state examined twenty-two witnesses and the defense examined eighteen. The case was closely contested and the evidence conflicting. County Attorney Clements and Senator Robbins, both of Ord, represented the state, and ex-Senator Paul, of St. Paul, and Judge Westover and E. M. Coffin, of Ord, represented the defense. A verdict of not guilty was returned and the defendant discharged.

A Scheme of the Squaw Men.

CHADRON, Neb., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There has been serious apprehensions of an Indian outbreak among settlers along and near Pine Ridge agency. The reason of this is a supposed resolution passed at the pow wow recently reported by THE BEE to the effect that the Indians, rather than give up the land, would fight. To give more weight to this, numerous squaw men have made it their business to circulate these reports, with a view of scaring settlers and helping their cause. A few settlers, numbering about forty, to-day moved into Oelrichs, a small town in southern Dakota, and then sent men to Pine Ridge to ascertain the truth of this and they returned with the assurance that there was nothing in it. It was a concocted scheme by interested squaw men.

Loup City Republicans.

LOUP CITY, Neb., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large number of leading republicans met at the court house Thursday evening and organized a republican club with F. Bacon president, W. R. Nemor secretary, and adopted the constitution of the Republican State league.

Awarded Damages.

NELIGH, Neb., May 25.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—In the case of Margaret Crimm for damages for loss of timber from fire started by an engine of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, the jury returned a verdict for $2,750.35 for the plaintiff. The company offered $2,500 to settle. The verdict is satisfactory to the public.

HIS SON IN THE CASE.

Charges Made by an Under-Sheriff Against Montana's Governor.

HELENA, Mont., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Under-Sheriff Thomas Farrell, of Jackson county, Wyoming, who was recently in Montana with a requisition for Charley Brown, charged by the Wyoming authorities with larceny, makes a statement which contains some severe strictures upon Governor Leslie, of Montana. The latter is charged with using his official influence and knowledge to prevent the capture of that notorious prisoner wanted by the authorities of Wyoming. Farrell also asserts that the governor sought to shield Brown because of the fact that his son was acting as attorney in the requisition case. Farrell claims that for some reason the governor seemed disinclined to honor his requisition papers, and kept him waiting in Helena for more than a month. Three requisitions were sent for by the sheriff before the governor would honor the papers. When finally honored Farrell started for his man, who was at Great Falls. Arriving at Sun River Crossing, where Brown's headquarters were, he found that the game had flown. Farrell says that when Brown was first arrested he hired as his counsel the son of Governor Leslie. So confident was the latter of winning his case that he made a bargain with Brown that if he cleared him he was to receive $100; otherwise not a cent would be charged. Farrell also asserts that Attorney Leslie made his boast that the requisition papers would not be issued by the governor. At Sun River Farrell says he discovered that a telephone message had arrived four hours ahead of him, dated Helena, addressed to Devine, which stated that "the warrant had been issued," and signed "L." This put Brown on his guard, and he rode away. Farrell alleges that the telegram was sent by Governor Leslie himself. Governor Leslie says that Brown did have a civil suit some time ago in Cascade county, and the governor's son was his lawyer in that case and that the governor knew it, but he never heard until yesterday that his son had anything to do with the defense or the management of Brown's case, on account of which the warrant was issued upon requisition. The papers accompanying the first two requisitions were not sufficient under the law to justify the governor in issuing the warrant for the arrest and transportation asked for, and hence the refusal complained of. It is not true, the governor says, that he telegraphed Devine at Sun River, or anywhere else; nor did he telegraph any one, or write to any one, with a view in any way to interfere with the arrest of Brown.

WISCONSIN'S BUTCHERY.

A Horror Not Surpassed in the Record of Crimes.

VIROQUA, Wis., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Further particulars of the quadruplex murder in Vernon county serve but to increase its horrors. It is now known that the motive was to secure $1,400 which Mrs. Drake was to receive from an estate in Pennsylvania, and which, it was commonly reported, had already passed into her hands. Reuben Drake was probably the most prosperous farmer in the neighborhood, but he lived in a small house of three rooms—sitting room, bed-room and kitchen. The old people were living alone, but the two grandchildren from an adjoining county had come that day to visit them. Witnesses first on the scene describe it as a veritable slaughter pen. The body of Mrs. Drake lay near the door with a bullet hole through each breast. She had evidently gone to the door to open it in response to a knock and been shot from the threshold. Her husband lay in the center of the room on his face, with one bullet hole through the right eye and brain and another through the body near the breast. In the bedroom was a most fearful sight. On one bed lay the two children. The girl lay in front on one side as if sleeping. The head was nearly severed from the body by one powerful knife stroke. The boy had struggled all over the bed. His throat was partially cut and his heart penetrated by a terrible knife stab. Blood was spattered all over the room, on the floor, walls and bedding. Bullets show the weapon was a 32-calibre revolver and the knife tells its own story. It is the universal opinion that the deed was done by some one in the neighborhood who was acquainted with the circumstances of the family. People of this vicinity would make short work of the murderer if in their hands.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following pensions were granted Nebraskans yesterday: Original invalid—Isaac N. Blackburn, Harmony; Frederick Cox, Ainsworth. Increase—Joseph Odren, Knoxville. Mexican survivors—Ransom Doney, Beatrice.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—Theodore Stone, Liberty; Joseph Warner, Cedar Falls; John J. Pryor, Wapello; Gregor Englot, Corwith; Byron B. Martin, Malcom; William Smith, Mapleton; Hiram Ozg, Fredericksburg; Henry O. Harrow, Garwin; James P. Campbell, Carbon. Increase—Han Erickson, Lineville; Alanson P. Cronk, Cambridge; Chester W. Bingham, Waverly; George P. White, Bristow; Henry Nichols, Washington. Reissue—George W. Kinney, Nevada. Mexican survivors—George Pemberton, Davenport; Benjamin Tellerback, Ainsworth.

Elected Officers.

DEADWOOD, Dak., May 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The reduction works company held their election to-day and selected as a board of directors Harris Franklin, William Adams, Ben Barr, G. C. Hickok, Seth Bullock, C. A. Carpenter and J. K. P. Miller. Work will commence on Monday morning on the grading at the site selected below this city on Deadwood gulch.

A DISCIPLE OF MONARCHY.

General de Charette Addresses the Corporation of Armorers.

THE WRATH OF THE ROYALISTS.

Boulanger and Republicanism Both Denounced and the Saviour of France Declared to Be a King.

Vive le Roi.

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PARIS, May 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The smouldering wrath with which the old-fashioned royalists regard the policy of the monarchist deputies who have been courting with Boulangism lately, found vent to-day in a stirring speech delivered at the Arc St. Etienne by General de Charette, speaking to the corporation of armorers, who are about to present a rifle to the young Duc d'Orleans, the zouave hero. Said the gentleman: "I will not make a speech. I will be content with a familiar talk, going straight to the point and telling you what I, a soldier, take to be the truth about our affairs. All ideals seem in confusion at present; all ideas of morality, right and justice. We have waited long but now or never is the time to act. In his three manifestos or declarations the Comte de Paris has shown us with all the dignity of his royal word, the dangers of the situation, the means of escaping them and the marvellous programme of monarchy. I will not impeach the republic; it will do so itself. The republic is nothing but a party cut to pieces, incapable of ever reuniting. The anguished country sees itself surrounded by moral disorder and national peril. It demands a savior. How strange is the sight we witness. We see politicians uniting under pretense of public concentration yet excluding an important faction of the republican party. These take their stand on a programme which cannot but be the starting point of social disorganization and civil war.

"On the other side we find the individual at the head of another portion of the republican party striving to force himself on the nation as the representative of authority. Nothing justifies his claim—least of all some of his recent acts. He poses as the enemy of the parliamentary system yet he solicits the suffrages of France to get access to the very parliament which he accuses of incapacity and impotence. He takes his stand on the revision already demanded by the royalists. What constitution does he offer? None. All is mystery. He is the logical, unconscious outcome of the revolutionary spirit. He is a negation. Yesterday he was a soldier who had won his spurs. What is he now and what will he become to-morrow?

But let the republicans fight their own quarrels. As for monarchy it holds its own against all enemies, aye, and despite even friends as imprudent as your humble servant, because it rests on honesty, liberty, authority. Because the scandals of yesterday bid me fear the scandals of to-morrow; because it will give us the right to educate our children as we please; because I wish a strong defender for our social and political liberties; because I wish fruitful allies for our country and because to realize all these good objects I desire authority. Monarchic right is the result of accord between king and people. We must confirm the ancient fact which sealed the union. The monarchy has lost none of its rights. It has only lost possession of them. This possession must be recovered by an act which will be a legal, not a created right. This is the distinction between ourselves and the plebiscitary party. I am not in favor of the theory of the abyss, nor do I approve of choosing the greater evil that good may come. I do not believe France is lost. Far from it. I hold she has never been nearer her political and moral resurrection, for never yet has she so felt the need of honesty and authority and say of her what men will she is still Catholic. And now I will end where perhaps I should begin. You my friends are of that noble Corporation of Armorers which at all times has virtually formed a part of the national army. Was it not you armed the knights of old and now furnish weapons to our soldiers for the defense of the fatherland? These are noble titles indeed. You have been faithful to your traditions. I am one of those who have deprived tqemselves of sleep to help the execution of the magnificent work of art destined for the dauphin of France. I have the high honor of knowing the young prince. Sad indeed is it for a child of France that he must be compelled to learn the trade of arms in a foreign land, but the child of France must before all else be a soldier. You are to offer him this splendid weapon. I claim the honor of presenting you to the king. That will be my reward after this glorious day, and now let us boldly raise our banner. Let us pass from words to deeds. Let us use all means in our power to affirm the monarchy. Let us be disciplined and obey our chiefs. Once again I tell you if I did not firmly believe monarchy could alone save France I would not speak as I do. None of us would hesitate to sacrifice his life to give back to his country the great blessings of peace, honesty, liberty and authority and when the hour strikes I shall march in the front ranks. You will understand that I, who have had the honor of fighting for the pope and France, cannot separate the two causes. First, then, let me drink the healths of Leo XIII., king and pontiff, of M. le Comte de Paris and of the dauphin. Next, friends, let me drink your healths, or, better still, let us all drink together to France."

SOME YACHT TALK.

The London Field Discourses on the New York Club's Course.

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LONDON, May 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Field to-day contains a long editorial on the New York yacht club course, which says. It is an attribute of human nature for man to love his offspring, but this phenomenal infatuation of the New York yacht club for a crude piece of attorney's work which goes by the name of a new deed of gift, exceeds philoprogenitive instincts. Seriously, we do not see how any club with proper sense or self respect could accept the extraordinary proposal. The committee may be right or wrong in their contention that the new conditions are fair and sportsmanlike, and they no doubt are sincere in asking a foreign club to adopt them in case of winning the cup, but how could a club which has condemned these conditions in the most uncompromising manner, covenant to adopt them after winning the cup under rules which it declares much less onerous. Possibly the committee of the New York club did not realize that their proposition suggests barefaced cupidity on the part of the challengers. It is natural that the committee should desire to show they honestly believe in the fairness of the new conditions, but they have adopted a very awkward method of doing it. After all we do not see how a club could be bound by any such agreement as is proposed, and in fact, as we have many times contended we believe that the club will ultimately have to revert to the conditions of the original deed of gift, which is the only legal instrument attached to the cup. But the time has arrived when we shall have to consider the conditions under which center boards may be admitted into our yachts. The case is settled so far as the clubs are concerned, and we may say yachtsmen generally. As the clubs which polled their members found the feeling strongly in favor of admitting the board, there can be no ignoring the fact that good judges think there ought to be some safe guard against any tampering with the depth or displacement of centre boards.

We foreshadowed the method of doing this some months ago, based on one of the rules used in France for appropriating the register tonnage and width, and we do not allude to the girth rule. How this safeguard can be employed without unduly hampering designers, we have not yet had time to work out, but we are still of the opinion that a safeguard of some kind should be provided. Beyond this there is the suggestion of Messrs. Watson and Fife, that provision should be made against weighing centre boards. As we said some time since this will be a difficult matter to handle. For instance, in small vessels iron plate is the best thing to have, and so it might be in large vessels if means could be provided for working it and no difficulty should arise in drawing the line at the size of craft which may have iron plate and which may not. There is no doubt that so far as the loss in the construction goes, a stronger job could be made if the drop plate were in two parts and if the trunk did not extend above the cabin floor. However these are matters for naval architects to deal with when they design vessels with center plates. We mentioned the girth rule just now, and that reminds us that the rule has produced one very successful Mersey open sailing boat with more than a foot counter in her keel—that is the elevation of her keel is something like that of the Bombay boat. We probably do not yet know to what extent this lacing in girth can be carried, and we may very likely ere long see the Mersey boat drawn in like a fashionable waist until it pretty nearly divides its form in halves.

Irish Meetings Yesterday.

DUBLIN, May 27.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—John Dillon, speaking at Vildare to-day denounced the bishops who support the papal rescript regarding Ireland. He said the nationalist party was not afraid of any bishop's threats, nor of any mandate from the vatican, and it was not going to abandon the plan of campaign or boycotting, with which weapons it had fought the battle until now.

Mr. Healy, in a speech at Waterford, twitted the pope with making his own plan of campaign when the Sardinians grabbed his territory and with boycotting Victor Emanuel.

Mr. William O'Brien addressed a large meeting at Limerick. He uttered bitter invectives against Bishop O'Dwyer, saying the threats contained in the bishop's manifesto with reference to the rescript were the rashest and most unjust ever made. The bishop, O'Brien said, left Limerick yesterday after supplying copies of his manifesto to every orange newspaper, and he did not send a copy to the mayor, to whom the manifesto was nominally addressed, and who discovered it in the journals. Mr. O'Brien declared that there never was anything falser than Bishop O'Dwyer's assertion that the nationalists were agitating against the pope. The audience, which was greatly excited, uttered groans for Bishop O'Dwyer.

A dozen other Parnellites spoke at various places. About 20,000 persons attended the Limerick meeting. The better class of the citizens and most of the local clergymen were absent.

London Press on the Rescript.

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LONDON, May 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Daily News devotes a whole column to a pretty full report of the Esmonde meeting, and digesting all the reports of the speeches by the Irish members in Ireland yesterday. They show close rhetoric towards the pope but not against Bishop O'Dwyer on whom William O'Brien was very bitter. The bishop of Cork to-day warned his congregation pointedly against being drawn into the use of words disrespectful to the holy father.

The Times, in the course of a dispatch from Rome, says: Arch bishop Walsh left Rome last night. He had a final audience with the pope, in which he was assured there was no intention of taking part in political matters, but that the decree will have to be obeyed by all good catholics. While the vatican will not make conformity needlessly difficult, it will not modify the decree in the least or release the bishops from their obligations, and, indeed, in high quarters displeasure has been expressed that they had not before published the decree. In high ecclesiastical circles it is felt that the bishops committed a serious error in neglecting to publish it before the politicians had taken it up. Arch bishop Walsh has expressed his determination to endeavor to stop meetings on the subject and bring about submission and tranquility. So there is high authority for saying that in the two matters pronounced against the vatican will be inflexible.

A Welcome Heir.

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BERLIN, May 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Countess Henckelvea Donnersmarck gave birth at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to a great, strapping male child. The count is in an ecstacy of delight, for although fifty-eight years old and twice married, this is his debut as a father. This is at last the long hoped for heir to his vast property in France and Silesia, which would otherwise revert to a distant branch of the family. To-day, as a token of joy, the count presented the happy mother with a diamond necklace worth a half million marks.

Osman Digma's Camp Burned.

LONDON, May 27.—The report comes from Egypt that Osman Digma's camp has been burned by incendiaries in order to compel him to retreat. Two thousand of his followers are said to have perished.

The Emperor's Condition.

BERLIN, May 27.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The emperor passed a fair night. He remained in bed until noon. Owing to the chilly weather he did not go into the park to-day.

Dom Pedro's Condition.

BERLIN, May 27.—The emperor of Brazil had a good night but does not gain in strength. The physicians fear the worst on account of the patient's weakness.

DRUGGISTS WON'T DEAL IN IT.

Stringent Pharmacy Law Cuts Off Their Whisky Trade.

IN THE COURTS OVER A CALF.

California Struck Iowans Returning in Droves—Des Moines Street Railway Troubles—The Pardoning Power.

Won't Sell Liquor Any More.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The iron-clad pharmacy law is having the effect, which perhaps its authors did not intend, of driving reputable druggists out of the business of selling liquors at all. Its provisions are so stringent, and its responsibilities so great, that druggists who want to respect the law feel that they cannot afford to incur the risk of selling liquor for the slight profit to be made. Petitions have been circulated in this city, obtaining the signatures of nearly all the reputable druggists, declaring that they will not take out new permits when their old ones have expired. Under the iron-clad provisions of this law druggists are exposed to great risks through the unintentional negligence of a clerk or other employe, they are put to great inconvenience in securing permits, and are put under heavy bonds to obey the law. They feel that it is too much of a burden for the little profit there may be in the business, and in so many places throughout the state they are refusing to take out any permits whatever and declare that as soon as the present ones expire they will not sell liquor for any purpose whatever.

There is a historic case now on trial in the district court at Waterloo. It is known as the great Iowa calf case. It was commenced in 1874 and has been in the courts ever since, with no prospects of an immediate settlement now before it. It has been tried once in Benton county, once in Vinton county, twice in Black Hawk county, where it is now pending for the fifth trial. It has been two or three times in the supreme court, and has bankrupted the parties who originally commenced the suit and were then wealthy farmers. The whole amount in controversy in the beginning was but a few dollars, but the stubborness of the litigants, and the bitter feeling that has been aroused, has kept the case in court and made it one of the celebrated cases in litigation.

Iowa emigrants to California are coming home with their feathers drooping and with a general disappointed expression on their faces. During the last year or two a great many Iowa people were taken with the California fever and sold their property in this state, expecting to make fabulous fortunes in the west. But they have found the boom greatly exaggerated and discovered that they have been making fools of themselves, and as fast as they were able a great many of them have been coming back to Iowa. Week before last eighty-nine persons who had gone from West Branch, in Cedar county, returned in a body. They were a few of the disenchanted people who had all they wanted of life in California. A newspaper of West Branch tells how the people who st