THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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COUNTER

EW YORKERS PATCH A PEACE.

The Hostile Factions Said to Have United on Tracy.

THE LATEST CABINET SLATE.

This One Warranted Till To-Morrow — Other Dispatches Say the War is Still On in the Empire State.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.

New York continues to make a deadlock in the construction of Harrison's cabinet. The situation in respect to the Empire State has not changed during the past twenty-four hours, and if the slate given in the dispatches last night was duplicated now it would fit the situation as nearly as possible. General Harrison said this evening that he did not believe that the factions in New York would agree upon any one man; that if the state is given a place he himself at the last moment would have to make the selection upon his own responsibility and without the assistance of those who should extend him assistance. Both Platt and Miller are regarded as entirely without the pale of cabinet possibilities. The friends of one will not only not indorse the other, but they refuse to indorse as a body any other than their first choice. Messrs. Blaine, Windom, Noble, Proctor and Wanamaker, remain fixed and certain. Mr. Swift, of California is still a probability for the navy department, Senator Palmer for the agriculture, department, and the president-elect is trying to find a good man from New York to be his attorney general. If the New York people were able to agree upon anybody the cabinet could be completed almost instantly. But neither Mr. Swift nor Mr. Palmer will be fastened down. Neither of them will be tendered the positions to which they have been informally assigned until the New York controversy is settled, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospects of such a result. Senator J. Fassett, of New York, a member of the national committee, who is Mr. Platt's next friend, left Washington this morning for New York, and will report in person to his principal all that has occurred in Washington, and ask for further instructions, which he is expected to return with to-morrow morning. Until he comes back the relation of New York to the cabinet will remain in statum quo. It does not look as if Mr. Platt's friends desired anybody in the cabinet, now that they are convinced that he cannot have a place. He is represented here by the professional politicians of New York, Mr. Fassett, General Knapp, Clinton McDougal and others, who make politics a business, while the opposition to Mr. Platt appears in the person of such leading citizens as John F. Plummer, Colonel Legrand, P. Cannon, Colonel Vanrensellaer Crugar, Elihu Root, Everal Daniel Butterfield, William L. Strong, A. K. Whitney, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Watrons and Mr. P. James, all union league men. Mr. Elkins and Mr. Blaine have been thought to be for Mr. Platt, but an active and exhaustive search fails to disclose anything that has been done by either of them in his behalf. In fact the Platt men now hint that Elkins has betrayed them. Mr. Morton, the vice president elect, stands between the two factions, but a little nearer to Platt than to Miller, and General Harrison sends word through Mr. Morton that he could not appoint either Mr. Platt or Mr. Miller, or the candidate of any faction, and that unless the New York republicans could agree upon some man he would have to omit that state entirely from his cabinet. He desired them to submit to him the names of several gentlemen, not wishing to be tied down to one or two. While he did not say which position he would assign to New York, he suggested that the gentlemen whose names were to be submitted for his consideration be submitted with reference to their fitness for the navy department or the department of justice. The Miller men submit the names of Cornelius N. Bliss, the well known merchant of the wholesale firm of Bliss, Fabgian & Co., Mr. Elihu Root, one of the leading attorneys of New York; Judge Daniels, a member of the court of appeals, and Clarence A. Seward, the son of Lincoln's secretary of state, and formerly a law partner of Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Platt's friends submit only one name, that of William H. Seward, jr. But neither faction would indorse the names submitted by the other, and the contest finally narrowed down to Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, who is recommended by the Miller men for secretary of the navy, and Mr. W. H. Seward, who is recommended by the Platt men for the same position. General Harrison has intimated very plainly that he cannot appoint Mr. Seward, because that gentleman is a business associate of Mr. Platt and one of his most intimate friends. Therefore Seward's name is scratched off the list, and Fassett has gone to New York to receive instructions for future action. Mr. Bliss would make an excellent secretary of the navy. His business ability is unquestioned, and he stands as high as any merchant in New York. He is a man of great wealth and liberality, has a social disposition, and would if appointed entertain as elegantly during the next four years as Secretary Whitney has during the past. The Platt men will never indorse the Bliss appointment, but it is possible that General Harrison may nominate him anyhow. It is more probable, however, that New York will be passed over altogether, for it is believed that Mr. Platt, feeling himself certain of being appointed collector of the port of New York, will decline to recommend anybody, and would rather have New York omitted from the cabinet if he cannot go in himself. But, however the matter ends the New York republicans are in a mess and their situation is growing worse, instead of better every day.

LATER.

Later developments to-night seem to show that the New York factions have agreed upon a man.

It was stated to-night by Senator Hiscock that the New York men had agreed to unite upon Mr. Tracy, the noted lawyer, and that he was on his way to this city. Mr. Arkell, the proprietor of Judge, the cartoon paper, has given out similar information, and it is pretty generally understood around the hotel lobbies that Tracy will be the man. As far as I can learn, certain members of the two New York factions suggested Mr. Tracy to General Harrison, and knowing him by reputation, the president-elect thought favorably of the suggestion. He authorized a telegram to be sent to Mr. Tracy asking him to come to Washington, and will interview him to-morrow. Whether the navy department will be tendered Tracy or not is impossible to say, but it is not unlikely.

It is said to-night that W. H. H. Miller will be attorney general, and the Californians are satisfied that Mr. Swift cannot be a member of the cabinet, nor do they expect the appointment of any man from the coast, and Miller is said to be only a probability in case General Harrison fails to find a better man for that place. Miller is standing as a sort of fifth wheel, to be put in position in case the cart breaks down.

TO-NIGHT'S SLATE.

The cabinet slate to-night stands:

James G. Blaine, of Maine, secretary of state.

William Windom, of Minnesota, secretary of the treasury.

John W. Noble, of Missouri, secretary of the interior.

John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, postmaster general.

Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, secretary of war.

W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana, attorney general.

Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, secretary of agriculture.

Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, secretary of the navy.

ANOTHER POSSIBILITY.

While Palmer appears to be the most likely selection for the agricultural department, General Harrison has been considering the names of several other gentlemen in that connection, who have not been mentioned heretofore, among others James Wilson, of Iowa, familiarly known as "Tama Jim," who was a member of congress for several terms, chairman of the committee on agriculture in the house, and not only a highly cultivated and broad minded statesman, but a practical agriculturalist. Upon his retirement from congress he took up farming as a business and is still engaged in it in Iowa. He has also been considering the claims of a Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, not John A. Bingham, the ex-congressman and ex-minister to Japan, but a wealthy farmer of that state, whose name was suggested to him by personal friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Paddock to-day proposed an amendment to the general deficiency bill covering the claims of various Nebraskans for losses by Indian depredations, and which have been certified by the interior department to congress for payment, the total amount involved aggregating $30,000.

Official announcement is made here to-day that the secretary of the navy has signed a contract with J. N. H. Patrick, of Omaha, for the construction of three automatic torpedoes carrying 400 pounds of dynamite, the contract price being $55,000. The first will will be ready within five months. Mr. Patrick sails to-morrow for France, where he expects to conclude a contract for twenty torpedoes with the French government.

The advance guards of Nebraskans are expected to arrive in the city to-night. Very few have so far put in an appearance. An Omaha party consisting of Messrs. Luther Drake, Milton Barlow and Charles B. Saunders have engaged rooms at the Riggs, and are expected to-morrow morning.

Representative Dorsey to-day conferred with the conference committee on the bill in which provisions are made for improvements of Forts Niobrara and Robinson, and secured a concurrence in the Paddock amendments appropriating $30,000 each for those forts.

Colonel Wilson, of Lincoln, and Major Porter, of Dakota, are among the late arrivals.

C. Whitman, W. J. Conners and C. R. Jennings, of Omaha, arrived in the city this morning to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and will remain in the city about one week.

ARMY ORDERS.

By order of the secretary of war Private Joseph Green, Troop I, Ninth cavalry, now with his troop, is discharged the service of the United States.

Private Samuel Coons, Company H, Seventeenth infantry, now with his company, is also discharged. PERRY S. HEATH.

SHE FOOLED FRED ONCE.

But He Took Good Care That it Should Never Happen Again.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—F. G. Vivian has been granted a divorce from his wife. He met her at a ball at Davenport, Ia., in 1882, she giving the name of Marie Kessel. A month later they were married. Subsequently she told him she had been previously married and had two children. He sent for the children and located in Omaha, where he worked at night on the newspapers. His wife's conduct was at once suspicious, and he finally came to Alexandria and bought an interest in the Post. Last October Mrs. Vivian started for Lincoln, Neb., to visit a sister, taking along some envelopes and paper with the Post's card printed thereon. On arriving at Minneapolis she wrote her sister that she would be with her in a week's time; that "George" (the first husband) was liberated from the penitentiary at Fort Madison, Ia., and was awaiting her in Omaha, and that she wanted to spend a week with him before going to her sister. In the meantime it was necessary that "Fred" should think she had gone right through to Lincoln, as she intended returning to him at Alexandria after she had had her "fun." "And dear sister Annie," she wrote, "please drop the letter I have enclosed, directed to Fred, in the office at Lincoln, and then he will be satisfied that I am there all right."

It so happened that her sister had left Lincoln and the letter was returned as per printed directions on the envelope to Alexandria, thus giving her crookedness completely away. She rejoined her convict husband, but he deserted her. Then she wrote to Vivian, asking him to forgive her, and promising to be true, but he didn't choose to be fooled a second time and carried his divorce suit to a successful issue.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

John M. Thurston Unanimously Elected President.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—At the convention of the national league of republican clubs this morning the committee on credentials reported that twenty-two states, one territory and the District of Columbia were represented in the convention by 147 delegates.

After the resolutions had been disposed of the roll of states was called for the purpose of hearing the reports of the various state leagues. The reports showed the growth of the league and the result of organized work in the last campaign. Some reports were received with cheers, especially those showing the work done in the doubtful states. Vice-presicents of the national league, selected by their respective state leagues, were named, among them being H. M. Washburn, of Illinois; G. B. Pray, of Iowa; B. D. Slaughter, of Nebraska; Alex Hughes, of North Dakota, and R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

The convention then proceeded to the election of president of the league. President Foster, of New York, placed in nomination John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who was speedily declared the unanimous choice of the league.

The rules were suspended to allow the unanimous re-election of Secretary Humphrey and Treasurer Lounsbery.

The executive committee was instructed to revise the constitution in such respects as it may deem necessary, and present the revision at the next annual convention, which it was decided should be held in Nashville.

A DAKOTA WHEAT FAMINE.

Not Enough of the Cereal for Seeding Purposes.

ABERDEEN, Dak., March 1.—The territorial statistician says that there is not enough wheat in Dakota for seed and bread. There are now about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in the territory, in farmers' hands and in elevators, and it will require 11,000,000 bushels to seed and bread this territory. This will make a shortage of 3,000,000 in round numbers of the necessary amount to tide over the farmer until the next crop. While central and south Dakota have from 50 to 60 per cent of the 1888 wheat crop on hand, the northern and northwestern counties have but from 3 to 10 per cent of the crop. Wheat in the central and southern counties weighed from 48 to 62 pounds per bushel, while in the "frosted belt," or northern counties, it weighed from 32 to 42 pounds. The shortage of wheat in the territory was attributed to drouth in central and south Dakota, and early frosts in north Dakota.

The Spies-VanZandt Marriage.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The marriage by proxy of Nina VanZandt to the late anarchist, August Spies, the legality of which has been a question of some doubt in many legal minds, received to-day an implication of legality, at least, by the action of the house judiciary committee in deciding to favorably report Getman's bill prohibiting such marriages and declaring them illegal.

Old Enough to Know Better.

DAYTON, O., March 1.—The discovery was made this morning that two veterans from the National Soldiers' home were asphyxiated at the Union hotel. Two soldiers, John Cranston, Twenty-ninth Illinois volunteers, and Charles Lanni, Company G, Thirteenth United States infantry, had been drinking. They went to bed and blew out the gas, and this morning Lanni was found dead. Cranston is dying.

IGNORES THE WHISKY RATE.

A Serious Omission in the New Iowa Schedule.

PERKINS BUYS A RAILROAD.

The Farmers of the State Organizing Against the Twine Binding Trust—A Grain Elevator Burned.

The Whisky Rates Ignored.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Attention is being called to the fact that the railroad commissioners, under their latest schedule of rates, have made no provision for the transportation of liquor of any kind. There is no classification to cover shipments of alcohol, whisky or beer for any purposes. The agent of the Western Freight association has written to the commissioners asking how this happens. In their reply now made public, they say that since the prohibitory law forbids the manufacture of liquors within the state, all shipments of liquors must necessarily be from without the state, and so governed by inter state rates outside of their jurisdiction. This conclusion is regarded as a very hasty one, for the pharmacy commissioners point out the fact that alcohol is a legitimate article of commerce for certain uses even in Iowa, and has to be carried by cars at times. Also that when one pharmacist has a legal permit to sell liquors to another pharmacist, he has to make shipments within the state, which are legal and should receive attention. As it now is, the railroads can make their own rate and charge what they please for transporting liquors through this oversight of the commissioners.

Becoming Too Binding.

MASON CITY, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To oppose the binding twine trust, which has compelled the farmers and adjoining states for the past two years to pay an exorbitant price for binding twine, the latter are quietly organized to resist the corner and the unjust demands of the combination. The price of twine has increased within four years from 12 to 18 cents per pound, at which figures it has been sold the last two years, and agents have been notified by the manufacturers that the price for the coming season will be 20 cents. To obviate paying this high price leading farmers are going among their fellows soliciting signatures to a pledge that none of them will use twine the next harvest if the high price is maintained, but will stack their grain without binding. The pledges are being extensively signed and the farmers appear determined to compel the trust to yield by a universal boycott.

Knock Down Arguments.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Des Moines courts of justice were the scenes of lively times today. In the district court, while his honor had stepped from the room, ex-Attorney General Baker and Mr. Walter McHenry, late democratic candidate for secretary of state, got into a wrangle over certain evidence that had been given in a suit they were trying. Hot words were not sufficient for the angry lawyers, and General Baker grabbed a chair and swung it over his head and McHenry seized a big iron ink stand just as the bailiff and one of the jurors rushed in and separated them.

Over in Justice Trippie's court Constable Hamilton and Lee Foley became involved in a dispute over the seizure of some liquor, which led to blows. Hamilton was hit, when revolvers were drawn and a bloody time was expected, but the court managed to interfere and prevent a tragedy.

A Keosauqua Sensation.

KEOSAUQUA, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The sensation of the week was the trial of J. C. Clapper on a charge of embezzlement brought against him by the Singer Sewing Machine company, for whom he has acted as agent. The jury came in yesterday with a verdict of guilty, reporting a shortage of $110. Under the laws of Iowa the act is a penitentiary offense. Judge Leggett will pronounce sentence on Monday. Clapper has a wife, who resides in Monroe, Jasper county, and he has been in this city and vicinity in the sewing machine business for about a year, during which time he has attempted to pass himself off as a single man. He has been dissipating, and the shortage for which he will be sentenced to the penitentiary is due to drinking.

It May Be Revised.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Commissioner Dey said to-day that there was no foundation for the published statements that the railroad commissioner had decided to make no changes in their schedule. He was free to say for one that he thought it ought to be revised in several points, and he thought the commissioners knew much more about the subject now than they did when they prepared their schedule. At the same time he didn't know out that so long as Judge Brewer's injunction stood they would have no right to change or alter the rates in any way.

Tracked In the Snow.

SEYMOUR, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Last night the clothing house of M. A. Holshouser was entered by two tramps, who cut out a pane of glass in the back window, and, reaching through, unfastened the catch and raised the window. Night Watchman Elliott came around just as they were leaving and snapped his revolver in their faces, but it refused to work. Going to the hotel and summoning assistance, he returned and gave chase to the thieves, the newly fallen snow enabling him to follow them up readily. They were overtaken at Numa, eight miles east of here, and brought back to town this morning. At the preliminary trial they waived examination and were sent to jail in default of bail of $600. They gave their names as George Anderson and John Morgan.

An Elevator Burned.

CARROLL, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hoelker & Koenig's grain elevator at Halbur, eight miles south of here, burned yesterday morning. The fire started from sawdust and hay packed around steam pipes to prevent freezing. Over 8,000 bushels of grain were burned. The firm estimate their loss at $7,500, with $2,000 insurance. They will rebuild.

Mangled Beyond Recognition.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles Taylor, aged twenty-eight years, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was killed today at Dixon, this county. Six cars passed over the body, mangling it beyond recognition.

Burglaries at Anamosa.

ANAMOSA, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Burglars last night went into A. H. Sherman's harness shop and secured over $300 worth of goods. There is no clue to the thieves. This is the sixth burglary in Anamosa inside of six months.

Becomes a Raving Maniac.

CRESTON, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Aspermier, who was burned last night by gasoline, died at 11 to-night. Her husband has become a raving maniac.

Shot Through the Head.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The body of Eugene MacKillip, a farmer, was found to-day in a ravine about fifteen miles north of here. There was a bullet hole in the skull. The coroner's jury has not rendered a verdict, but it is supposed that MacKillip's death is connected with a feud among squatters, which has caused much violence in that locality.

A Railroad Sold.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 1.—The Keokuk & Northwestern railway, extending from Mount Pleasant, Ia., to this city, was sold to-day at public tale. C. E. Perkins was the purchaser. The price paid was $734,346. The road is about forty miles long.

PIGOTT COMMITS SUICIDE.

A Pistol Ball Puts an End to His Disgraceful Career.

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MADRID, March 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—An Englishman answering in every respect the description of Pigott, shot himself at half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon at the hotel Des Ambassadores here at the moment of his being arrested by the police. It is understood that an order for his arrest was given in consequence of a telegram received from the foreign office at London. The individual in question arrived here by an express train from Paris yesterday morning, his only baggage being a small hand bag. He is described as being from fifty-five to sixty years old, with a bald head and long beard, almost white, and also as being conspicuous by wearing an eye glass. This afternoon he visited the museum of pictures, accompanied by a hotel interpreter, and returned to the hotel shortly after 5 o'clock. Immediately afterwards a police agent presented himself. The man arrested asked to be allowed to get his hat, and, on entering an alcove of the apartment, fired a revolver into his mouth, dying instantly.

The name given by him at the hotel was Roland Ponsonby. Yesterday, soon after his arrival in Madrid, he sent a telegram to London, and this doubtless led to his discovery by the English government.

Later news from Madrid states that there is now no longer any doubt of the identity of the prisoner who committed suicide on being arrested at the Hotel Embassadores yesterday evening. Official confirmation has been received of the fact that the arrested man was Richard Pigott. The seizure was effected by the Spanish authorities at the request of the English embassy, who had received telegraphic instructions from the foreign office. The head of the wretched man has been horribly disfigured by the shot, and the doctor says that death must have been instantaneous. Suspicion was first attracted to his movements by the interpreter of the hotel, who noticed that he appeared restless and very uneasy about receiving news from his friends, after sending off a telegram. The Herald correspondent called at Scotland Yard at 4:30 this morning, but no official notification had been received there up to that time.

PATRICK EGAN.

His Views on the Probable Course of the Parnell Trial.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Patrick Egan, who who was in the city to-day on his way to Washington, had his attention called to the published statement of Dr. McCahey, of Philadelphia, impeaching the accuracy of the London cablegram to the Associated press on the day of the exposure of Pigott's falsity. The statement of Dr. McCahey was to the effect that Egan and Sullivan did not make the exposure; that Father Dorney did not carry papers to London, but that they were taken over by a Mr. Robertson. Mr. Egan declared the McCahey statement altogether wrong, and corrborated the story given in the Associated press cablegram of February 25. Mr Egan gave a reporter some interesting gossip on the character of Pigott and his methods of raising money, etc. When asked if he believed that Pigott originated the scheme, or was hired to do it, Mr. Egan said:

"I believe he concocted the whole plot alone, but I also believe he sold the Times people goods they wanted to buy. The Times did not expect to get into the sort of hearing which is now on. The supposition was that Parnell would bring a libel suit in the ordinary way. Then he would have had to go on the stand and swear that he never wrote the letters published. The Times would have been enabled to put expert after expert on the stand to swear that the writing was that of Parnell. In the face of this an English jury would never have taken Parnell's word, and would have given a verdict against him."

"What will be the probable course of the trial now?"

"I don't know, but I do know that if the Times chooses to continue the fight we have two or three more surprises in store. Of their character I am not now at liberty to speak."

Mr. Egan thinks that the effect of the collapse on English politics will be tremendous, and that if an appeal is taken to the country within the next six months Gladstone will go in overwhelmingly. He does not know whether or not an attempt will be made to force the appeal to the country, but understands that Gladstone favors waiting, as he believes that the cause is steadily gaining.

Exonerates the Contractors.

DULUTH, Minn., March 1.—D. E. Roberts, of Ashland, Wis., appointed by Secretary Vilas, and J. F. Allen, of the Indian bureau at Washington, appointed by Commissioner Oberly, to make an investigation into the troubles at the La Ponte reservation, returned here to-day from their trip to the Fond du Lac reservation. They made a thorough investigation concerning the timber. What their reports are, of course, could not be learned, but from casual observations and outside testimony it is surmised that they will be rather favorable to the contracters. Allen said he found the scales all right, and from other sources it was learned that the scaling by which the contractors' record was made was rather over thanunder the real amount. This would make the contractors' reports of logs cut—about eleven million feet—correct, and shows that the charge that 40,000,000 feet had been removed from the reservation was a gross exaggeration. It was said that if any fault was found at all it would not be with the contractors.

Fairchild is Sarcastic.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Secretary Fairchild has sent a letter to Chairman Mills in answer to his request for further information as to the general effect the senate substitute for the house tariff bill would have upon the customs revenue. After charging that in spite of its declarations in favor of specific rates the senate bill has in many instances increased the high ad valorem rates, the secretary says:

"If, therefore, it shall be the policy of the government to continue and to aggravate, as is proposed, this merciless system of customs taxation, it would be better, I think, that barbarism be made complete by the adoption of specific rates, than that the present carnival of fraud and deceit shall continue."

Business Troubles.

BOSTON, March 1.—The assignment is announced of Henry Gould & Co., dye stuffs, of this city. The liabilities are estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

DETROIT, March 1.—George Morelly, wholesale lumber dealer, has made an assignment. The liabilities, it is said, will be considerably less than $100,000, and the assets will inventory about $70,000. The assignment was precipitated by the recent failure of M. W. Dwight & Co.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Duties and Privileges of an Irish Constable Explained.

BRIGHTER DAYS FOR IRELAND

Gladstone Predicts an Early Realization of the Fondest Hopes and Desires of Her Oppressed People.

Home Rule is Near.

LONDON, March 1.—In the commons this afternoon Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, said that Constable Preston had twice visited a prisoner named Tracy at the instance of Soames, solicitor of the Times.

Harcourt asked whether it was in accordance with the prison rules that Soames should send an agent to a prisoner.

Matthews replied that Tracy was entitled to receive a visit once a week.

Harcourt—Are friends' visits construed to mean visits from an Irish constable acting under an order from the Times.

Matthews—An Irish constable has a right to visit any prisoner.

Balfour said he failed to see in the constable's visit to Tracy the gross impropriety Sir William Harcourt seemed to see.

W. H. Smith denied that the government had placed Irish constables at the disposal of the Times. Brunner (liberal) asked Smith whether the libelous publication entitled "Parnellism and Crime" was not still exposed for sale on his (Smith's) book stalls. This question was followed by a great uproar. When order had been restored, Smith said: "I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the house and appeal to the members, whatever their difference of opinion, whether such questions ought to be addressed me."

Gladstone then resumed debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech. He held that there were three main issues raised in the amendment under discussion. The house was called upon entirely to disclaim the present administration of Irish government. It was asserted that to this system was due the aversion of the people to Great Britain, and finally the house was asked to adopt measures of conciliation. They owed an apology to the people of Ireland for allowing the great question of domestic government of their country to remain uninitroduced in the present parliament. Chamberlain told them that measures for the local government for Ireland must not be indefinitely postponed. That meant that in some future parliament possibly the gentlemen calling themselves liberal-unionists might incline to look up to an Irish government. It was said that the present government of Ireland would have been remarkably successful but for the difficulties placed in the way in connection with the land question. Who placed them there? Why, Chamberlain, Hartington and other friends. They created the land difficulty, and when the effects of the prevailing distress became patent they obstinately refused to deal with them. This refusal was followed by the plan of campaign. There were many cases in which the law makers were more responsible than the law breakers, and this was one of them. [Cheers.] The government continued to declare their anxiety to settle the land question, yet with a large majority behind them Chamberlain had appealed to him to propound a scheme for a settlement of the question. The responsibility for the delay in coming to a settlement must rest on the majority in power. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."] The refusal to produce a measure would tend to still farther expose the utter hollowness of the conservative assurances in regard to Ireland, and the real determination of the majority to do nothing to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people.

Gladstone proceeded to show, from the results of the elections, that the opinion of the country was turning to home rule. He next contested the assertion that the improving condition of ireland was due to the administration of the government, and expressing surprise that the increase in the agricultural values was put to the credit of the government. Referring to the Parnellite prisoners, he denounced the degrading hardships and personal indignities they suffered. He denied that the treatment of political prisoners under the liberal government was similar. Balfour's plea that the treatment of prisoners could not be altered without alteration of the rules beyond his power was ludicrous. The plain truth was that the present treatment of prisoners was part of a system of extreme repression.

Gladstone proceeded to give a glowing account of the progress of Ireland under Drummond from 1835 to 1840, contrasting it with the Balfour regime. He declared that the breach between the people and the government was now widening, and that the confidence of the people in the law and the administration of law was impared and almost gone. [Cheers.] In conclusion, Gladstone said:

"To continue a state of things under which so many representatives of this house are placed under the ban of proscription is impossible. You may deprive of its grace and freedom the act you are asked to do, but avert it you cannot. [Prolonged cheers.] To prevent the consummation of it is utterly beyond your power. It seems to approach at an accelerated rate, but, come slower or quicker, it is surely coming, and many of you who have opposed it must already see in her writing on the wall the signs of your coming doom." [Cheers.]

Goshen denied that the government desired a delay in the extension of local government in Ireland. What right, he asked, had Gladstone to presume that it would not deal with the present parliament? When the time was opportune the government would be ready to grapple with the difficulties. He was hopeful of better success than that which attended Gladstone's proposals.

Parnell, upon rising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, all the members of the opposition, including Gladstone, rising and waving their hats. Parnell said that he desired to offer words of sympathy to his colleagues and friends who had suffered by the principles adopted by the chief secretary for Ireland. He (Parnell) believed that they would be richly rewarded in the near future by attaining the object they had at heart. Balfour tried to degrade them, but they were not degraded, either in their opinion or in the opinion of their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Balfour in the rise of agricultural prices, and but for an exceptional law Ireland would, he believed, be tranquil. The government was responsible for and must stand or fall by the results of that law. He would not stop to discuss the conspiracy which had assisted the ministers on every night of second reading to steal away the liberties of Ireland. He thought less of the suffering of O'Brien, Carew and Redmond than of the sufferings of the humbler men in their ranks, because the authorities did not kill O'Brien or torture Carew. But men like Mandeville might be done to death in carrying out their system. [Renewed cheers.] Expressing confidence that Englishmen would soon recognize the possibility of home rule for Ireland, he said he only asked that they should deal with the question as an open one, and consider how far they could consider home rule with safety to their great interests. He was convinced that Irishmen, knowing that the people of England and Scotland and Wales had for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of the question, would steadily resist any incitement to disorder and hold fast to the true way pointed out to them in 1885 by Gladstone. [Prolonged cheers].

On leaving the commons Dr. Tanner was surrounded by a crowd of radicals and nationals and escorted to the Palace hotel. The party was followed by a crowd of reporters and others. At the hotel Tanner made a speech in which he eulogized Gladstone. He was enthusiastically cheered. Tanner was subsequently arrested in the smoking room of the hotel and taken to Scotland yard.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Dakota: Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the house, on motion of Mr. Allen, of Michigan, the senate bill was passed increasing to $150,000 the limit of cost of the public building at Winona, Minn.

The joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada, introduced by Mr. Hitt of Illinois, was reported unanimously from the committee on foreign affairs and passed. The resolution provides that whenever it shall be duly certified to the president that the government of Canada has declared a decree to establish a commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes to be collected and like import duties to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations, with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the government of Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of the receipts, in commercial union; and said commissioners shall report to the president, who shall lay the report before congress.

The senate amendment was non-concurred in to the house bill to punish dealers or pretended dealers in counterfeit money for using the United States mails.

The senate amendments were concurred in to the house bill authorizing the Gulf & Chicago Air line railroad company to construct bridges over navigable waters.

The senate bill was passed granting the right of way through the White Earth Indian reservation, Minnesota, to the Duluth & Winnepeg railroad company.

On motion of Mr. Gifford of Dakota the senate bill was passed granting a right of way to the Forest City & Watertown railroad company through the Sioux Indian reservation.

Mr. Holmes of Iowa called up the Des Moines river land bill, with the president's veto message thereon.

Mr. Crisp, in the interest of the California contested election case, raised a question of consideration.

The house determined—yeas 136, nays 113—to consider the vetoed bill, but its consideration was suspended to allow Mr. Holman of Indiana to present the conference report on the bill for the disposal of certain public lands of the United States under the provisions of the homestead law, which was agreed to.

The Des Moines river land bill was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. Holmes urged the passage of the bill, the president's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill sought only to allow the sellers to go into court and inquire whether the Des Moines Navigation company had complied with the terms of the grant.

Mr. White of New York said that the agreement that the bill was intended only to quiet titles was specious. The measure was a legislative decree defying the decisions of the United States supreme court for the past twenty years. It would have been easier for Cleveland to have fallen in accord with the popular voice and have signed the bill, but the man had shown that he had a conscience about his business. All honor to a man who dared to refuse to do a popular act because he knew it was wrong.

Messrs. Wheeler of Alabama and Parker of New York opposed the bill.

Mr. Gear of Iowa said that the settlers had gone on the lands in good faith. They had gone on in their young manhood, and today, in their old age, they were liable to be evicted under the decision of the court, gained, in his judgment, by a clear case of collusion. He did not criticise the president for having vetoed the bill, but from his investigation of the message he had concluded that the grounds stated by the president did not warrant him in interposing his will as a part of the legislative branch of the government.

Mr. Payson of Illinois sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegram which has been published in the papers, stating that seven hundred evictions are threatened in three counties of Iowa. He spoke, he said, in behalf of men whose property was being taken from them by legislative robbery. Who spoke for the millionaires, for the men holding the navigation company's title? They had paid attorneys, and the lobbyists of the navigation company had been heard around this hall ever since the pendency of this legislation. The gentleman from Alabama (Wheeler) had said that so far as he knew he had never been a lobbyist against the bill. The gentlemen knew, and he (Payson) knew, that ex-members of congress, with the money of the navigation company in their pockets, came on the floor to stifle legislation, and had conferred with gentlemen at this session to his (Payson's) knowledge. If the gentleman wanted him to name who had been violating their privileges it would afford him pleasure to name them here and now.

Mr. Parker—Does the gentleman include me in anything he has said?

Mr. Payson—I said ex-members of congress. I use the word advisedly. Neither directly nor indirectly do I refer to the gentleman from New York. I refer to the ex-members who come here as attorneys for the navigation company, and the very bill which the gentleman from Alabama says should have passed was drafted by an ex-member of congress and presented to him, as I know and as he knows that I know.

Mr. Wheeler—You say he gave me that bill?

Mr. Payson—Egbert Viele wrote that bill and gave it to you. He told me, and you told me. Do you deny that you know Viele, formerly a member of the house, and now attorney for the navigation company?

The house refused to pass the bill over the president's veto—yeas 147, nays 103, not the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Rankall was immediately on his feet with a motion to dispense with private business so as to pave the way partially to consideration of the Cowles bill, and Mr. Mills, in his antagonism to that measure, called up, as a question of privilege, the president's veto on the private pension bill. Both of these gentlemen were sidetracked, however, by Mr. Enloe with the conference report on the bill to punish dealers or pretended dealers in counterfeit money for using the United States mails. Pending a vote on the report the house took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of private pension bills.

The house, at the evening session, passed thirty-five private pension bills and adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the senate today Mr. Jones of Nevada reported back a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the committee on public buildings and grounds to continue investigation of the supervising architect of the treasury.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the committee on mines and mining to continue during the called session the inquiry as to the cutting of timber on public lands for domestic purposes.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on contingent expenses, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the committee on improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries to continue its investigation during recess.

All the pension bills on the calendar (52), were passed. Among them is one giving a pension of $50 per month, instead of $100, as in the bill, to the widow of General Hand.

The house amendmen to the senate bill to increase the appropriation for a public building at Winona, Minn., was concurred in.

Mr. Blair moved to take up his joint resolution proposing a liquor prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Riddleberger moved to proceed to executive session. The motion was agreed to. When the doors were reopened the senate took a recess until 8 p. m.

New Lodge of Pythians.

NELIGH, Neb., March 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A lodge of Knights of Pythias was instituted here yesterday. It started out with twenty-eight members.

MRS. ALDRICH BOUND OVER.

Neimeyer, Accused of Being an Accessory, Discharged.

A LINCOLN PASTOR IN TROUBLE.

Rev. Minehart, of the Grace M. E. Church, Charged With Heresy and Harshness—Lowe Acquitted.

Mrs. Aldrich Held.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nearly the entire day was taken by argument of the counsel in the Aldrich poisoning case on the preliminary examination before Judge Fleming. Mrs Aldrich was bound over under $5,000 bonds. Neimeyer, accused of being an accessory, was discharged.

Pastor Minehart to Be Tried.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Grace Methodist church trouble is growing apace. It is given out to-day that specific charges have been made out against Pastor Minehart, and that they are now in the hands of Presiding Elder Miller, and will be acted upon in a few days. It is probable that the church trial will be on the sensational order. It is understood that the charges, as preferred, accuse Minehart with teaching doctrines from the pulpit not in conformity with the doctrines of the church; that he has been in the habit of treating members of his charge in a harsh and disrespectful manner, not only in a social way, but in his use of language from the pulpit. The charges will be presented to Minehart next Sunday by the presiding elder, who holds the regular quarterly meeting at the church at that time. It is also said that the accused will be given two weeks to secure counsel, prepare his answer and get ready for the trial.

Stock and Corn Showing.

NEHAWKA, Neb., March 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The number of fat cattle that will be shipped from this point will be from 1,000 to 1,200 head. There are now in fattening pens about 4,000 head of hogs that will find a market during the spring and summer months. There is some hog cholera. Among our principal feeders are Hon. Lawson Sheldon, Isaac Pollard, J. E. Banning, J. M. Stone, I. N. Applegate, Oste Brothers, Lou Todd and G. W. Harshman. Last year's corn crop averaged about forty bushels per acre, and is worth 18 cents; white, 19 cents. There will be about 400 cars of corn shipped from here during the year. None is being marketed now, as farmers are holding for a higher price.

An Exciting Runaway.

DAVID CIT