

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Democrats Considering the Latest Republican Proposition.

IOWA'S POLITICAL SOMERSAULT.

A Reaction Against Prohibition and High Tariffs—Des Moines' Starch Factories Bought by the Trust—Miscellaneous.

Trying to Compromise.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The democratic caucus will consider tomorrow morning the latest proposition for ending the deadlock submitted by the republicans. The general opinion is that the democrats will not accept it, but many democrats are in favor of accepting some terms and it is probable that this proposition may be modified to suit them, otherwise the situation remains unchanged.

IOWA'S SOMERSAULT.

Prohibition and the Tariff the Principal Causes.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The deadlock in the lower house is still, though there are signs of a speedy termination. When the returns came in last fall the republicans were astonished not only by the election of a democratic governor, but still more when they learned that only fifty republicans had returned to the lower house, with an equal number of the opposition. Twenty counties in the state turned a complete political somersault, and took position in the democratic columns for the first time. Below will be found the causes for this remarkable political revolution, as revealed by the successful candidates themselves: Melberdine of Adams—Yes, my county two years ago gave Harrison 705 majority, but this year we refused to give him a majority ticket, and I ran ahead of my ticket and carried the county by sixteen votes. There were only two issues talked over, and that was the tariff and prohibition. I am a prohibitionist and I gained many republican votes for this reason. Then, the tariff is turning some, and I have secured a large number of commitment votes from personal friends.

Mitchell of Benton—Harrison's majority in Benton was 122, but Boone got 614 majority, and in one instant the county democrats worked hard and fought our battle on the tariff issue and on prohibition. We got the balance of the German vote this year and lots of others who see prohibition is a farce.

Smith of Boone—My county is naturally republican by seven or eight hundred, but there are several counties that produced the landside and brought me here. Among them a factional party fight, personal friendship, anti-prohibition and anti-republican for the prohibitory amendment, but an indisposed with the walkins of the prohibitory law, and am now ready to adopt a well considered tariff and prohibition amendment. Chamberlain of Buchanan—If prohibition is the issue the republicans are well on their feet. Why, in my own town of independence over one hundred republicans who voted for Harrison supported me on this one question. They are all ready to give up and enforce the law, and want it repealed.

Potter of Cherokee—My county has also been republican, and republicans elected me. I run out quite a number of saloons, and I turned over on account of prohibition. I am not a defender of saloons, I want you to understand, but my people all know I favor such license as will keep the law and enforce its temperance. A good many want the pharmacy law amended.

Arnold of Decatur—Our county is pretty close. Harrison only carried it by 250, with several union labor votes which went to me. I never patronize saloons, and prohibition would be a good thing if it was enforced. I received some votes on the tariff and some on account of prohibition, and some for personal reasons. My majority was only about 20.

Attle of Fayette—I believe high license, of course. The Germans up our way have a good deal of money, and they are a union party. Then the radical prohibitionists ran a ticket of their own and drew away some votes from my opponent and helped me.

Lund of Kosciusko—The voters in my county are getting their eyes opened. There were two issues, prohibition and the tariff. Both cut off the republicans, and gave Harrison 453 majority, but it will go democratic right along if things don't change.

Gibbell of Linn—Prohibition was the main cause of the landside in Linn. Why, don't you know, Harrison carried the county by a large majority, and we gave Boone 633 and elected everything. There was a change of almost 900 in Cedar Rapids alone, and 300 in Marion. We are going to perform a miracle, and we will give our best to repeal prohibition, but if we fail, I pity the republicans two years from now. There won't be any more of them. The democrats will be in a tight place in both counties they won't know where to put us. In my own little town of Walker there was a change of forty votes, all on account of prohibition.

Rae of Monona, who was elected by one vote—Well, I am no saloon bumper, but I honestly think that the tariff and prohibition regulate the whiskey business. The fight on Allison gained me votes and the low price of produce had something to do with it. My county is a good deal of republican, but I have a mass on my back now. I am independent in some things, but I am against the republicans on Allison, and I am in favor of prohibition, and they fought me hard, I tell you.

Smith of Wapello—You may say that prohibition turned Wapello county over to us, but I don't believe it. It was the tariff for governor, and they ran a union labor ticket which polled some 400 votes, but still we changed Harrison's majority of 151 to 643 for Boone. The tariff was the issue, and prohibition was a farce in Ottumwa, where I live, and the people are tired of it. This is a change, but I don't think it will last now when the returns come in and see where we are.

Morrison of Iowa—We have lots of Germans in Tama and prohibition has brought them over to us and no mistake. When you take away a man's glass of beer you are sure to get a new one. The tariff and prohibition are a few but not nearly so many as prohibition.

Jewell of Winneshiek—I believe Harrison did get over five hundred majority in this county last fall, but our county is full of Bohemians and Norwegians and they don't like prohibition. Of course I hesitated around some, but I am in favor of prohibition, but the republicans never have elected a republican yet to the legislature. The senator was beaten in his own county on that year.

Clarke of Woodbury—Sioux City wants to boom and don't like to be hampered by prohibition. The republicans have been crawling over ever since. We gave Cleveland 88 over Harrison, but last year our county went wild and threw a majority up over a thousand. If the republicans stand with prohibition again this session and congress fails to modify the tariff our majority will grow still larger, and that is not all. The whole northwestern part of the state is coming in line with us on these questions and two years from now we will have both the house and the senate in republican hands.

These members, as will be seen, all come from sections where, for some reason or other, the democratic gains in the last election were very heavy. The republicans in the legislature were undoubtedly disgraced with these returns, and the democratic tide is stamped to the democratic view of things as given above.

well as the manufacturers by keeping it in a prosperous condition in Iowa.

A Novel Point.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The attorney general has decided to begin suit against several railroads to determine a novel point under the Iowa railroad law. It is to find out whether or not the railroads can be compelled to answer to a writ of mandamus. The governor may think of public interest. Last fall he requested the commissions to find out several things which the railroads had not been accustomed to do. He wanted them to tell the salaries they paid to their general officers, the number of attorneys they employed, and what they were paid, the names and positions, addresses of all the stockholders, the number of mileage bonds they issued, etc. Most of the roads flatly refused to furnish the information, and the attorney general has been prosecuted. He has now instructed the attorney general to bring suit to compel them to do so, and the papers have been presented and suits will be begun against the Rock Island, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Missouri & St. Louis at once.

Gottlieb by a Starch Trust.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The starch factories at this place have been sold to a syndicate that has bought with one exception all the starch factories in the country. The Gilbert starch works, the larger of the two, is sold for \$300,000. The Stieper starch works sells for \$120,000. It is understood that the purchasers are backed by English capital and the factories will be run by a syndicate of trusts. It is probable that one, and possibly both of the factories here will be closed, and the new owners will employ only 400,000 annually, or employ over one hundred hands. It has been owned heretofore chiefly by Buffalo parties. The Stieper factory is owned by the Stieper family, and the Gilbert factory is owned by the Stieper family and employs fifty hands.

Fell Under the Wheels.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—James Estamer, aged twenty, of OMAHA, Ia., while attempting to board a train at Beverly today fell under the wheels and received injuries which will prove fatal. He was brought to this city and is now in the hospital, and everything possible is being done for him. He cannot survive.

Broom Factory Burned.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The Des Moines broom factory, a small but growing institution, was burned this morning. One or two adjacent buildings were also destroyed, loss from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

He Gives His Views Regarding the Blair Education Bill.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Senator Washburn was in the city today for a few hours on his way home from Washington to Minneapolis. In conversation with a reporter he discussed various proposed pieces of legislation. Asked what the senate will do with the Blair bill he said: "Well, if they are like I am, it won't pass. The principle is bad. It gives national funds to the states to be spent under state control; that is a bad principle; it creates a possible corruption fund, and it is chiefly for the benefit of a few states. The Blair bill is a piece of legislation that is simply asked to take care of its own education, and it ought to be left to do it." The senator did not think there would be any such made of Speaker Rogers' recent railing in the house. "The one unfortunate thing about his action," said he, "is that it came on an important case. If it had come on a less important case, it would not have been made public. The amusing feature of it was, however, that four candidates started post-haste after the supposed withdrawal of the Blair bill, and in a few hours had either appeared before the governor in person or by proxy, requesting to be appointed as successor to the judge. The Blair bill is a piece of legislation that is simply asked to take care of its own education, and it ought to be left to do it."

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With a Grand Jury Indictment hanging over the head of the mayor, Francis Armstrong, for misappropriation of the city revenues and a like noise around the neck of the sheriff, with the Mormon church property, including street railway franchises, in the hands of a receiver, to be wound up under the law passed by the federal congress, and with a Mormon legislature and a Gentile governor holding an absolute veto, and the church holding an absolute veto—loyal to their church—the condition of the governments of Utah, state, county and municipal, has a hard road to travel before adjusting themselves to the new order of things.

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With a Grand Jury Indictment hanging over the head of the mayor, Francis Armstrong, for misappropriation of the city revenues and a like noise around the neck of the sheriff, with the Mormon church property, including street railway franchises, in the hands of a receiver, to be wound up under the law passed by the federal congress, and with a Mormon legislature and a Gentile governor holding an absolute veto, and the church holding an absolute veto—loyal to their church—the condition of the governments of Utah, state, county and municipal, has a hard road to travel before adjusting themselves to the new order of things.

SENATOR WASHBURN.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Senator Washburn was in the city today for a few hours on his way home from Washington to Minneapolis. In conversation with a reporter he discussed various proposed pieces of legislation. Asked what the senate will do with the Blair bill he said: "Well, if they are like I am, it won't pass. The principle is bad. It gives national funds to the states to be spent under state control; that is a bad principle; it creates a possible corruption fund, and it is chiefly for the benefit of a few states. The Blair bill is a piece of legislation that is simply asked to take care of its own education, and it ought to be left to do it." The senator did not think there would be any such made of Speaker Rogers' recent railing in the house. "The one unfortunate thing about his action," said he, "is that it came on an important case. If it had come on a less important case, it would not have been made public. The amusing feature of it was, however, that four candidates started post-haste after the supposed withdrawal of the Blair bill, and in a few hours had either appeared before the governor in person or by proxy, requesting to be appointed as successor to the judge. The Blair bill is a piece of legislation that is simply asked to take care of its own education, and it ought to be left to do it."

THE LITTLE NARROW GAUGE.

The little narrow gauge railroad known as the Kosciusko & Northwestern is still the subject of much discussion. The road is to be sold several times, but would not command a price that was regarded as all fair. It seems now that Judge Love rejected the last bid made for the road, and the court has appointed General Gilchrist, tried to buy it. In doing so he made some remarks that have been commented on by the public. He said that the abandonment of the road and the taking up of the track. He disclaims any such intention, however, and has made a public statement to the effect that he had no intention of the committee on rates to call it up as early as possible and ask the house to take the matter up. He said that the project may be reached within two or three days. While many features of the rates are objectionable to the democrats it is the probable that opposition will be manifested otherwise than by speeches and adverse votes on the subject. It is probable that the committee will take hold of it and keep it from being abandoned by some such plan of purchase. The committee on rates is now making a report, and it is probable that it will be ready to take hold of it and keep it from being abandoned by some such plan of purchase.

ALL SORTS OF PERSECUTIONS.

The legislature is no respecter of persons in the matter of devotion. It invites clergyman to preach in the churches, and it prays for it. It has had for chaplain men preachers, women preachers, negro preachers, and an Indian preacher. The legislature is no respecter of persons in the matter of devotion. It invites clergyman to preach in the churches, and it prays for it. It has had for chaplain men preachers, women preachers, negro preachers, and an Indian preacher. The legislature is no respecter of persons in the matter of devotion. It invites clergyman to preach in the churches, and it prays for it. It has had for chaplain men preachers, women preachers, negro preachers, and an Indian preacher.

THEY FEAR TARIFF REDUCTION.

A combined effort is being made by the lined oil manufacturers of Iowa to prevent any change in the tariff on flux seed. The manufacturers of flux seed in Iowa are not an oil mill in the state, now there are eight, representing an investment of over \$2,000,000. They furnish employment and support to several hundred families, and they furnish a market for 3,000,000 bushels of flux seed annually. The flux seed command a better price than wheat on an average, and is a very profitable crop for the farmer. Before the oil mills were started there were but a few thousand bushels of flux seed raised in the state. Now the yield amounts to several million bushels. The lined oil manufacturers will request the house of congress to stand by this growing industry, and keep its farmers as

GOVERNMENT PRINTERS KICK.

Disatisfied With a Civil Service Regulation.