PART ONE. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PAGES 1 TO 8

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 225.

CABLE'S VIGOROUS LANGUAGE.

He Says Somebody Will Have to Pay for the Bridge Delay.

HIS OPINION OF DILLON'S OPINION.

President Miller Calls Judge Dundy's Decision a Straddle—He Proposes to Go Before Some Other Judge—Only Equitable Rates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—I called upon President Miller of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at the company's headquarters here today and asked him what effect the decision of Judge Dundy in the Union Pacific injunction suit would have, if any, and what course his company proposed to pursue.

"I call the decision a straddle," said Mr. Miller. "It certainly will not pass for a decision. We don't propose to have our contract side-tracked in that way. We intend to take the case into another court, either before Judge Caldwell or Justice Brewer.

"We are bound to have a square decision on our rights under the contract."

"Suppose the decision goes against you, then what?"

"We feel confident of winning the case, but in any event, we are bound to get into Omaha."

"Does not Judge Dundy intimate that you are entitled to cross the Union Pacific bridge on equitable terms?"

"I don't know just what the judge does mean. The reports of his decision are not very clear. If we could have obtained equitable rates we would have been over long ago. They asked us $900 a month for the privilege of taking a single train daily into the old trap which they called a depot. That would be over $10,000 a year for one train. No road could stand that."

"Have you a duplicate of the plans of the new union depot at Omaha? It is reported that the building now in course of construction is smaller than the original plans called for?"

"We have no duplicate," said Mr. Miller, "and I am not informed whether they have made any change."

"Is the Milwaukee taking any interest in the proposed East Omaha bridge?"

"No. We expect to enforce our contract with the Union Pacific, but if we fail, we will use any bridge that affords us proper facilities. The people of Omaha must see to it that the charter for the new bridge does not fall into the hands of parties who are interested in the old bridge and might want to block the way to the construction of any competing bridge."

"How about the Nebraska Central bridge? Do you know whether the parties who held the charter for it have sold out?"

"I don't believe they have. One of the parties, Mr. Dumont, asked us to negotiate with them when this trouble with the Union Pacific commenced, but we wanted to enforce our contract and could not entertain the proposition."

President Cable was found at his headquarters in the Rock Island depot and asked whether he had read the report of the decision of Judge Dundy. Mr. Cable said: "Yes, it's just about what we expected. It's no decision at all. The judge simply avoids the point at issue by striking at technicalities."

"You have a case of your own?" "Yes, and we intend to press it to a decision, either before Judge Caldwell or Judge Brewer, in the United States circuit court."

"What do the people of Omaha say to this?"

"Will they allow the city to be bottled up with only one or two outlets to the west?"

"The people of Omaha appear to be very much interested," I replied. "You probably know that they have brought injunction suits to prevent the delivery of the bonds they voted to the Union depot company and the delivery of the deed to the depot grounds. They are also encouraging the building of a competing bridge at East Omaha."

"Isn't that bridge rather high up the river?" said Mr. Cable.

"As I understand it," I replied, "the west end of the bridge will be in the city limits.

"Well," said Mr. Cable, "I presume that the parties who are to put up the money will not build the bridge unless they know that some railroad can use it."

Recurring to the contract with the Union Pacific, Mr. Cable said:

"We were importuned by Sidney Dillon and General Dodge to enter into this arrangement for the benefit of both the Rock Island and the Union Pacific. We were to use part of their track between Omaha and Beatrice and they were to use part of our track. Now one man, Jay Gould, comes in and wants to abrogate the contract in the interest of his Missouri Pacific. He bolsters himself up with the opinion of Judge Dillon, which didn't cost him anything, because Dillon is his solicitor, hired by the year. They say now that they will compromise with us. But if the contract is illegal the compromise is illegal. We insist on their living up to their agreements. They are playing for delay when they know that delay is damaging us, but we will make somebody pay for it. We feel sure of being sustained by the courts, notwithstanding the opinion of Judge Dillon."

"When the union depot question was up in Omaha," continued Mr. Cable, "we were importuned to write letters and send telegrams of assurance to citizens of Omaha that arrangements were perfected and contracts signed, sealed and delivered for the Rock Island to come into Omaha and occupy the union depot jointly with the Union Pacific, B. & M. and other roads. These letters and telegrams were published to your people before they voted bonds to the depot company. We expect to live up to our part of the contract. They may delay us, but in the end we shall compel them to do what they agreed to."

The Territory Divided.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The commissioners of the Western Traffic association today made a lengthy report to President Miller of the advisory board. It divides the territory as follows: The western freight division, under Commissioner Midgley, includes Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, the peninsula of Michigan, Illinois, west of the Illinois Central and the Vandalia; Missouri, north of the St. Louis & San Francisco; the Dakotas, east of Missouri and the business between Kansas City and these points. The business between the points on the Missouri river belongs in the trans-Missouri division. The southwestern railway and steamship division, under Commissioner Fulthorn, includes all territory south of the western traffic and a line between Minco, I. T., and Fort Smith, and all business to or from the Southern Pacific, Mexico or the Rio Grande crossing. The transcontinental division, under Commissioner Vining, includes all territory west of the meridian of Garrison, on the Utah Northern road, the Central Pacific and the eastern line of Nevada. The trans-Missouri territory, under Commissioner Smith, includes all the territory left out in the above on and west of the Missouri river. It is recommended the names of divisions be changed respectively to Lake, Gulf, Trans-Missouri and Transcontinental. The board recommends when the Western Passenger association dissolves that the western passenger division have the same boundaries as western freight and that Commissioner Vining have charge of the trans-Missouri passenger traffic. There is likely to be an objection to this by the Northwestern. No move has yet been made to dissolve the old association.

Northern Pacific Behind the Scheme.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 31.—The stockholders of the Duluth, Pierre & Black Hills road re-elected officers today and decided to complete the grade from Faulkner to Pierre as soon as the weather will permit. The Northern Pacific is believed to be behind the scheme.

A Utah Road.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A company has been incorporated to build a railroad from Provo to Eureka with $1,000,000 capital.

Duluth, Red Wing & Southern.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 31.—The officials of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern road start next Monday for Dubuque, where a meeting of citizens will be held to take action on building the line through that city. Other points, the most important of which is Sioux City, will also be visited.

BLOODY WEST VIRGINIA WAR.

Mountaineers Resist a Sheriff's Posse and a Fatal Battle Ensues.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 31.—What promises to be a serious mountain war began Wednesday night in Doddridge county. A man named Perkins of Ruling's mills was arrested charged with seduction. A mob, headed by Mose Smith, attacked the officers and liberated the prisoner. The officers secured a warrant for the ringleaders, summoned a large posse, and returning to the mountain house in which the leaders had taken refuge, surrounded it and their surrender was demanded. On being refused, the posse opened fire and fatally shot Smith and his son-in-law, Cotterell. The fire was returned, killing Chief Deputy Goskins. Smith's son, a boy thirteen years old, attacked Deputy Ramsay, cutting him severely. Smith was finally captured and taken prisoner, but Perkins was not taken.

Fifteen warrants were issued for the parties connected with the riot and the sheriff, accompanied by a large posse, has left to endeavor to execute them. It is reported that the mountaineers are gathering to resist the officers. All are heavily armed and a bloody time is anticipated.

PARISIAN PARAGRAPHS.

Bartholdi Will Have Nothing at the Chicago World's Fair.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—M. Bartholdi, in an interview today, warmly endorsed the "art students' fund" plan proposed by Mr. John Armstrong Chandler, the husband of Amelie Rives, the Virginia authoress, in order to give financial aid to deserving American students who may wish to pursue their studies in Paris. As the plan is understood here, Mr. Chandler purposes to raise a sufficient sum of money to guarantee a five years' course of study abroad, $850 or $900 a year, being considered sufficient for this purpose in each case. M. Bartholdi said that the scheme was an excellent one and that it would do much to elevate the artistic level in the United States. He added that if the scheme contemplates the sojourn of artists anywhere in Europe their sojourn should be in Paris and not in Italy. Paris, M. Bartholdi claims, is the art center of the world, and here in the future should be the American prix de Paris. The American students are sure of a hearty welcome in Paris.

Referring to the delay in constructing the buildings for the world's fair in Chicago, M. Bartholdi said that the time before the opening of the fair was so short that he had abandoned his intention to offer an exhibit. An artist, he said, cannot work under pressure. There is much that is really injurious in the progress of fine arts in the United States, in the favorite American passion to do things quickly. A great international fair should grow slowly and carefully if it is to be a grand artistic success. To the rapidity with which the preparations for the exhibition of 1893 must be made must be credited the weakest side of the undertaking, namely the danger of being crude. M. Bartholdi is at present giving the finishing touches upon a group, heroic in size, which is to be presented by Mr. Joseph Pultizer, proprietor of the New York World to the city of Paris The group represents Washington and La-Fayette grasping hands, General LaFayette holding in his disengaged hand the entwined banners of France and of the United States. The group will be cast in bronze and will be erected on a site to be hereafter selected. The site, it is thought, will be either in the open place behind the new opera house or on the Place des Etats Unis.

Mr. Parnell's prolongation of the Irish imbroglio is keeping Mr. John Munroe, the American banker of Paris, in hot water. Mr. Munroe is continually being questioned in connection with the Irish funds in his bank. He says:

"The money is being deposited in the names of individuals. I am supposed to know nothing of the political bearings of the question involved. This is my invariable reply."

Kossuth's physician and former secretary reports that the patriot is in the best of health and that although eighty-nine years old, Kossuth works at his desk eight hours daily and finishes the day with a game of billiards, which he plays with a steady hand and generally wins. Kossuth is about to issue the fourth volume of his memoirs, covering the period of the Polish rising in 1864. He has prepared four further volumes, but prefers that they should not be published during his lifetime. There is no doubt that Kossuth is in rather straightened circumstances, as he lost all his small capital by investing in a building company in Naples.

It is stated that Miss Eames has contracted with Augustus Harris to appear during the coming season at the Covent Garden theater, London. Miss Eames will appear in "Romeo and Juliet," "Faust," "Lohengrin" and "Carmen." She will make her debut in April.

Henri Doniol has issued the fourth volume of his "Relations of France and the United States During the American Revolution," and he announces that the fifth volume will complete the work. The volume just published contains numerous state papers now published for the first time.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

A Band of Indians from Pine Ridge Going to See the Great Father.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Another delegation of Indians leaves here tonight for Washington under charge of T. W. Blackburn, chief of the division on education of the Indian department, to pay their respects to the great father. The delegation consists of Chiefs John Grass and Whitebird and three young men, American Horse, jr., Turning Hawk and Three Stars. The rumor that this delegation is going to demand the reason why General Miles and soldiers were not required to surrender their arms to the Indians is without foundation. This errand is altogether peaceful. They are educated and civilized Indians, some of them occupying positions of trust and honor amongst the whites, and they propose to furnish to the authorities at Washington practical illustration of what the Indian may become under favorable conditions. All of them speak English quite well and are credited with being shrewd business men. The contrast between these and the delegation of hostiles that recently left here will be sufficiently marked to cause much comment.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair, with cold wave.

For Nebraska—Fair; colder, except in extreme northwest portion; stationary temperature; northerly winds.

For Iowa—Snows; clearing in western portion; colder; northwesterly winds; severe cold wave.

For South Dakota—Light local snows; northerly winds; colder in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion; warmer Monday.

Returned to Work.

GLASGOW, Jan. 31.—The strikers have returned to work on the Caledonian railroad.

RETIREMENT OF WALDERSEE.

Repeated Differences with the Emperor and Chancellor Caused it.

COULD NOT AGREE ON ARMY QUESTIONS.

The Visit of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to the Czar Not at All Relished by the Semi-Official Press.

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BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The causes of Waldersee's retirement as the chief of the general staff are reported differences with the emperor and chancellor on army questions. His adhesion to the sect of ex-Court Chaplain Stoecker has irritated the emperor greatly also.

Count von Waldersee desired to command an army corps. The emperor in the meantime has given him only the chair of the Order of Hohenzollern. His successor as chief of staff will probably be General von Haeseler, who has the highest reputation as a strategist. General Von Albedyll will retire from the command of the Eighth army corps on April 1, after he celebrates the jubilee of his entrance into the army. Baron Meersheidt will also retire from the command of the guards and will be placed upon the superannuated list.

Minister Mayback has tendered his resignation.

The emperor's restless nature, spells of irritability and uncertain moods are due to physical causes, which make him a difficult master to serve. The court physicians have strongly advised him to desist in the use of tobacco. The emperor persists in smoking lots of cigars daily.

Drs. Hand, Guttman and Erlich inform the medical society that an examination of the blood of twenty-eight different patients disproves the theory that Koch's lymph causes the formation of tubercule bacilli in the blood, no bacilli being discovered.

The semi-official press makes bitter criticisms and suggestions regarding the visit of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand to the czar. Bismarck's organ asserts that the Austrian government aims at approachment with Russia to the prejudice of Germany. The newspapers generally accuse Bismarck of trying to create mistrust of the triple alliance in order to produce an international crisis, whereupon he would again lift himself to the position of dictator.

Count Herbert Bismarck is in Rome visiting Crispi. It is surmised that he is acting as agent for his father in his projects to maintain personal relations with leading statesmen concerned in the triple alliance. The publication to a great extent of the address by the rector of the mechanical academy, advocating the holding of a world's exposition in Berlin in 1896 has created the belief that the emperor favors the project.

Kentucky Alliance President Deposed

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—S. B. Erwin, president of the Kentucky farmers' alliance, was today deposed and T. T. Gardner, vice president, put in his place. The change was owing to Erwin's warning in the alliance paper, of which he is editor, to farmers to keep away from the growers' tobacco warehouse, of which ex-Senator Williams is president. The alliance has been supporting this warehouse in opposition to the warehouse of the combine. Erwin's place was taken by E. K. Shultz.

Dominion Parliament Will Dissolve.

VICTORIA, B. C. Jan. 31.—A special dispatch from Ottawa says: It seems a settled fact that the dissolution of the Dominion parliament will take place immediately. The government will probably go before the people on a trade policy.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS REVOLT.

An Insurrection at the Oporto Garrison Suppressed.

OPORTO, Jan. 31.—Three regiments of infantry, comprising a portion of the garrison, openly revolted today. The remainder of the garrison, including the municipal guard, remains loyal. The object of the mutineers is to establish a republic. The rebels and loyalists are at last accounts fighting in the streets and it is said many are killed on both sides. Citizens are barricading their houses. Troops are being sent from various points to this city.

4 p. m.—The revolt has been suppressed and order restored. Shortly after the beginning of the revolt the insurgent troops and a porion of the fiscal guards seized the city hall and proposed to there and then declare a republic. A strong body of loyal troops laid siege to the building and after bombardment a spirited charge settled the insurgents. The loss on both sides so far as known was slight. The insurgents will be tried by court-martial and in all probability the ringleaders will be shot.

Oporto this evening is a city of rejoicing. Storekeepers have thrown down the barricades from their windows and doors and everybody is congratulating everybody else that the insurgent outbreak was not as serious as expected.

Insurgents to the number of 400 assembled at 4 o'clock this morning and with much cheering paraded the principal streets. They made an attempt to seize the prefecture of police and central telegraph office. The plan, however, was frustrated by the municipal guard, when the civilians supporting the rebels dispersed. The latter then proceeded to the Hotel dei Ville, fortifying the structure to the best of their ability, but, lacking ammunition, speedily submitted in response to artillery bombardment. Six or seven officers of inferior grades took part in the revolt, which was of a distinctly republican character. The civilian leader in the revolt was a lawyer named Alvos Veiga.

Veiga formed the republican directors, consisting of Senor Frerton, a judge of the high court; Soures, a retired general officer and Prof. Silva. None of these persons were present, however, when the town hall was captured.

Three soldiers and four civilians, including a woman, were killed during the fighting and thirty-six soldiers and ten civilians wounded.

Under direction of the authorities the offices and printing rooms of all republican journals were raided and all documents found in the places was seized. Every person found on the premises were taken into custody and the buildings placed under charge of the military. All the banks and commercial houses in the city closed their doors.

Largest Casting Ever Made.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 31.—Engineer-in-Chief Melville and Lieutenants McElwell and Perry of the United States navy witnessed the pouring of a 75,000-pound casting for the manufacture of government armor and plates at the Bethlehem company's ordnance works this afternoon. The casting is the largest ever made. The officials were delighted with the success of the operation.

Investigating Pennsylvania's Horror.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—A state legislative committee visited and thoroughly examined the Monmouth mines today. They learned that an unexpected fall of slate liberated the pocket gas or fire damp. The committee will closely investigate the use of open lamps where gas is known to exist.

Cable Accident in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—A cable train on the long and steep incline to the union depot broke loose this evening and shot down the grade at frightful speed, the brakes failing to work. The grip car jumped the track at the bottom of the incline and the coach behind it smashed it to splinters. Gripman Bostry was seriously injured. The passengers escaped with bruises and cuts.

FIRE INSURANCE FAILURE.

The Consolidated Mutual of Chicago Forced to the Wall.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Consolidated mutual fire insurance company of this city assigned today. On its face the failure appears to be a very bad one, as the schedule of assets shows but $13,295, while the liabilities are $100,000. The officers of the company and its attorney claim that the collapse is due almost solely to what they term the arbitrary and unwarranted rulings of State Auditor C. W. Pavey, who they say has determined to drive the "mutuals" out of existence. The company was organized eighteen months ago, succeeding the Consolidated fire insurance company, and since its organization has done a big business, it is asserted.

TWO GREAT MEN MEET.

Grover and David Actually Smile and Bow to Each Other.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—At a dinner given tonight at the Manhattan club by Senator William L. Brown to the governors of the club and a few others, ex-President Grover Cleveland and Governor David B. Hill met each other. The centennial banquet at the Metropolitan two years ago was the last occasion pon which they met. Ex-President Cleveland arrived at 7 o'clock and moved about among the guests, shaking hands and conversing in a pleasant manner. The guests were already seated when Governor Hill was announced. As he entered the room everyone arose and applauded. The governor advanced to his seat, bowed to Senator Brown, and then, looking directly at Cleveland, smiled and bowed to that gentleman, who returned the salute, and then, with a bow to the rest present, the governor sat down, as did the rest present. No embarrassment or ill-feeling was apparent. Dinner and general conversation were then resumed.

THE CHILIAN REBELLION.

Negotiations for Peace Said to Be in Progress.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 31.—War news continues to come from Chili, but the information seems to emanate in the main from sources favorable to the insurgents and unfavorable to the Chilian government. President Balmaceda is now said to have announced his willingness to negotiate for terms of peace with the rebels, who seem to be victorious on all sides. One of the stipulations insisted upon by the president, if the negotiations are to proceed, is that Valparaiso is not to be blockaded while the parleying continues. The rebels, it is added, insist that the president must resign. Some compromise favorable to the interests of European merchants and financiers is looked forward to, according to the latest advices.

Further advices from Chili are to the effect that after several skirmishes the government troops succeeded in recapturing Pisagua. It is also learned that the insurgents occupied Taltal.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK.

An Accommodation Dashes Into a Suburban Train.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A serious accident occurred at Thirty-first street and Stewart avenue this morning. A C. & E. & Eastern Illinois suburban train was blocked at Thirty-first street by a freight train and while laying there a Chicago & Erie accommodation came up at a high rate of speed and, not noticing the Eastern Illinois in the dense fog, dashed into the rear coach. A terrible panic prevailed for a while.

R. G. Adena, a young man from Roseland, was killed.

Frank Rosenbaum, engineer of the accommodation, and John Zeigler, a passenger in the suburban, were fatally injured.

Lizzie Steinmetz, L. C. Wynes, J. M. White, Mrs. E. G. Williams, J. H. Hubbard and V. Manner were seriously but not fatally hurt.

There appears to have been no attempt on the part of the Eastern Illinois trainmen to look for danger in the rear while they were delayed.

CRISPI WILL RESIGN.

The Spirit Tax Bill Rejected in the Italian Deputies.

ROME, Jan. 31.—In the debate in the chamber today on spirit taxes Prime Minister rispi urged that the taxes proposed by the government were imperatively necessary to prevent Italy falling again to the servile condition she was in as regards foreign power in 1874. The conservative members of the chamber who were in office in 1874 protested in an uprorious manner and the present minister of public works left the treasury bench. The bill was rejected by a large majority and Crispi announced that he would resign.

It is doubtful if he will be able to reconstruct the cabinet.

A large number of members spoke on the bill. Signor Martini offered to vote for the measure if the government would guarantee a reduction of the expenditures in Africa.

Signor Imbriani and Signor Nicoreta expressed themselves as uncompromisingly opposed to the bill.

Signor Dirudini said he would support the measure, although he doubted the efficiency of the government's financial measures. In his opinion larger economies ought to be made in respect to the army and navy.

Signor Luzzati in reply stated that the budget committee would try to effect further economies and he hoped the chamber would co-operate with the government.

Premier Crispi at this point asked for a clear vote, such as was due to an honest man who remained at his post at all risks. In the present position of affairs, he said, the issue must be found. The adoption of the bill would find an echo at home and abroad and would show whether Italy desired a strong government or a government in a chronic state of doubts and uncertainties! Here another storm of protests arose.

Signor Luzzatti, the budget committee's reporter, declared that after the premier's words, which were an insult to those he formerly most respected and to the men who had always faithfully served their country, he should vote against the government.

Amid excitement and applause from the right Signor Luzzatti then withdrew from the committee bench.

Premier Crispi tried to explain that he had no desire to give offence to any one, least of all to disparage the late Signor Minghetti.

Signor Villa moved to proceed to the order of the day and the government accepted the motion. The division on the motion resulted in its rejection by a vote of 186 to 123.

Intense excitement prevails in political circles. Premier Crispi tonight went to the quirinial to place his resignation in the hands of King Humbert. The king declined to accept it until he had further considered the matter.

Expert Burglars.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This evening while J. F. Schmitt of Braddock's, some eight miles from here, was at supper burglars entered the cellar of his jewelry store, bored through the floor and in fifteen minutes gathered up $4,000 worth of diamonds. They were evidently experts, as they took only solid ware and escaped without leaving a clue.

South Carolina Bank Suspension.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31.—The private bank of R. D. Fraser of Georgetown, S. C., suspended payment today.

The Death Roll

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Maria Chattcway, formerly custodian of Shakespeare's birthplace, is dead.

SHELVED FOR THIS SESSION.

The Closure Resolution and Elections Bill Will Not Be Resurrected.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR ALDRICH.

The Amended Omaha Bridge Bill Passed by the Senate and Conferees Appointed to Act with the House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.

"No further effort will be made to take up the the closure resolution or the elections bill. Both may be considered permanently out of the way of the senate. I believe the country understands that we are defeated by eight republicans, who refuse to be bound by caucus ties or party pledges."

The above is what Senator Aldrich said to your correspondent this afternoon. Mr. Aldrich, as chairman of the committee on rules, has charge of the closure resolution, and is therefore keeper of the elections bill, for without the one the other cannot be voted upon. Senator Aldrich continued: "When I returned from Rhode Island tonight I thought of making another effort to call up the closure resolution and then the elections bill for the express purpose of placing the republicans in opposition squarely upon record, but I find there is no necessity of that, as it is thought there could be no good come of such a step and there would be a waste of time. It may be contended by some of the capricious eight that they did not vote against closure or the elections bill, but they did. They voted in first instance to lay aside the elections bill when they knew it could not be taken up again. They voted squarely to lay aside the closure resolution when they knew it meant the measure's death. What is more, they refuse to say now that they will vote at any time to take up either of these propositions. They are therefore against both of them just the same as if they had voted no when the closure resolution and the elections bill were before the senate for final adoption."

The eight senators referred to are Messrs. Jones and Stewart, both of Nevada, Walcott and Teller of Colorado, Washburn of Minnesota, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Ingalls of Kansas and Stanford of California.

"What effect will the defeat of the elections bill have upon the republican party?" repeated the senator in answer to the question. "It has already had the effect of creating a great deal of feeling. I have never seen so much feeling among republicans in Rhode Island, and I learn it is the same throughout the country. They are stirred up and are determined to have an organization which will win next year without the aid of those who betrayed their party's interests. The feeling against the republicans who cast their strength in opposition to closure and the elections bill is intense. As party men the eight have been tabooed. It is rough on them, but one of the saving features of the party. It is becoming well understood that the earnest republicans in the senate did all they could to pass a bill which would guarantee pure elections or as nearly pure as is possible, and it is becoming understood that the efforts made were aborted by men who were elected to the senate by republicans from republican states to act in the capacity of republicans. Neither the party nor the majority of republicans in the senate can be held responsible for the false actions of its individual members."

Early this forenoon Senator Aldrich, after consultation with Senators Hoar, Spooner and other staunch friends of the elections bill, went over on the democratic side of the chamber and assured Messrs. Gorman, Carlisle and other leaders of the democratic wing of the senate that the closure resolution and elections bill would rest where they are—on the vice president's table—and no attempt would be made to take them up for any purpose. Messrs. Gorman and Carlisle immediately proceeded to the house and conveyed this news to the democratic leaders of that body and advised them not to longer offer any opposition to legislation. They encountered a few southern democrats like Mr. Mills who, while pleased to learn of the new conditions in the senate, objected to yielding the opportunities of forcing an extra session of congress. The southern candidates for the speakership fear that delay in organizing the next house will ruin their campaign, as a doubt is arising in the minds of northern democrats whether it will be advisable to take any man from the south to preside over a house which will be in session during the next presidential campaign

As to the prospects for an extra session of congress, Senator Aldrich said in the conversation quoted above: "There is not the slightest probability of an extra session. We are further advanced with the appropriation bills than usual and can easily finish them all before March 4. Only a failure to pass the appropriation bills could induce an extra session. No, the republicans do not fear the worst from an extra session. On the contrary they would fare the best. It would place the democrats on the defensive. Having provoked an extra session they would have to warrant it and defend their action and non-action."

THE OMAHA BRIDGE BILL.

Senator Manderson called up the Omaha bridge bill this morning with the amendments as agreed upon by the senate committee on commerce. During the progress of the reading of the bill Senator Manderson suggested that a date later than July 1, 1893, should be fixed for the completion of the bridge. He was antagonized by Senator Paddock upon this proposition, who said that that date would be nearly two and a half years from the date of the passage of the bill and that he had seen statements on the part of the projectors of the enterprise indicating their readiness to commence the construction of the bridge immediately on the passage of the bill, and that it would be finished much earlier than the date named. Senator Manderson then assented, but later indicated that he thought the time was short. Senator Paddock again said that he considered two and one-half years ample time and that his idea was to so limit the time for the commencement and completion of the bridge that it will be a bridge to be constructed and not a bridge to be speculated upon. Senator Manderson said that as congress would very manifestly extend the time if the bridge was partly constructed by July 1, 1893, he cared nothing about the matter and was willing to let it go as it stood. The bill was then reported as amended and the amendments concurred in and a committee of conference appointed to meet a similar committee from the house.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S AFFLICTION.

Few presidents have ever been called upon to bear so many deep afflictions as has President Harrison. The death of Mrs. Scott Lord, the sister of Mrs. Harrison, occurred in the executive mansion but a few months since. Three deaths followed in quick succession in the household or immediate family of Secretary Blaine. To President Harrison was assigned the sad duty of assisting Secretary Tracy in the great bereavement which befel the secretary of the navy when his residence burned and took the lives of his wife and daughter. The president was almost constantly at the side of Secretary Tracy for several days and finally cared for him at his own fireside at the executive mansion. To the president it came the duty to convey to Mrs. Windom at the table of Postmaster General Wanamaker the almost tragic death of the secretary of the treasury. In all of these ordeals President Harrison has evinced a tender affection more like that of a father for a son than that of a ruler of the nation for an official advisor. He has been tender in his love for those in affliction and has been so attentively affectionate that he has won the love of Washington. Surely the hand of death has dwelt heavily upon him, but as surely has it without complaint, but with admirable devotion responded with the best gifts nature has bestowed. President Harrison has never been open or ostentatious in any of these trying ordeals, but has been so modest so far as the public is concerned that few outside the immediate families visited by affliction knew at the time his acts of devotion. He has shown a touch of affection in the death of Secretary Windom and a depth of sorrow not seen in a public officer since the days of Lincoln.

FOR NEBRASKA DROUTH SUFFERERS.

Mr. Dorsey accompanied the new Nebraska delegation to congress before the sub-committee of the house committee on agriculture this morning, where they participated in an argument in favor of an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the relief of the drouth sufferers in Nebraska and those who have sustained losses on account of the Sioux outbreak. The argument put forth by Messrs. Bryan, McKeighan and Kem, as anticipated in THE BEE'S dispatches, was that inasmuch as the government had received from the sufferers over $4,000,000 since they settled upon the public domain, it should be willing to assist them in losses for which they were not accountable. The sub-committee was unable to determine whether it had jurisdiction of the subject, and there will be another hearing by the sub-committee on Monday. It is believed that the subject will be transferred to the committee on appropriations.

Not alone is Nebraska's credit to suffer from the representations being made here by the committee asking an appropriation for drouth sufferers, but the action of the legislature is having its effect in the east.

A PERSONAL PRIVILEGE DEFINED.

Mr. Bland of Missouri has notified his friends that he will rise in the house next week and under the guarantee of a personal privilege move to discharge the committee on coinage, weights and measures from further consideration of the free coinage bill and bring it before the house for immediate action.

Speaker Reed began this afternoon to prepare an opinion declaring the motion out of order. The speaker says a member of the house has the privileges which the constitution and the rules of the house guarantee to him as a member of the house. He then has the privileges of a member of a committee. It would be necessary, he says, to show that the privilges of membership of the house or of committee were being infringed upon or interfered with in some way in order to make a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a measure a privileged motion. Speaker Reed contends further that if he should rule in order such a motion it would lead to interminable trouble and confusion without limit; that every man who was not satisfied with the time taken by a committee for consideration of a pension, bridge or any other bill could rise in his seat at any time and ask the discharge of the committee from further consideration.

Just what turn Mr. Bland will take in meeting the argument he does not know, but he is already advised that his motion will be overruled and as to the grounds upon which it will be overruled. He will in any event take an appeal from the decision of the chair. The appeal may be sustained. There are a number of republican members who are pinued at the speaker, and it is expected that they will give evidence of their feeling by voting against the decision. The republicans at present have a majority of nineteen in the house, but owing to the absence of some members without pairs it will be necessary for thirteen republicans to vote for the appeal and against the ruling to give the democrats success even though that side of the house votes solidly against the ruling. It is believed by Mr. Bland that there will be a number of free coinage republicans who will feel obliged to vote against the ruling in the interest of the bill to be taken into consideration, and that no democrat will vote to sustain the speaker even though opposed to free coinage.

The contest will be lively if not exciting, and its outcome is considered doubtful, although the republicans generally are confident that the ruling of the speaker will be sustained. The speaker is handicapped by having nearly a hundred men on his side who will retire from congress on March 4 and who are therefore not so easily bound by caucus action or party obligation as those who expect to continue in public life.

IOWA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Postmasters were appointed for Iowa today as follows: Green Valley, Decatur county, J. E. Adams, vice J. A. Edwards, resigned; White Cloud, Miles county, L. Dixon, vice M. Pace, resigned. PERRY S. HEATH.

THE DEAD SECRETARY.

Social Events Postponed—A Temporary Successor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The president has recalled the invitations to the army and navy reception next Tuesday, to Mrs. Harrison's reception on the 7th prox., and the public reception on the 10th prox. It is understood that other dates for these events will be announced hereafter.

The president today conferred with Attorney General Miller and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton in regard to his powers under the statute in making a temporary provision for the vacancy. The conclusion was reached that in case of death the head of the department next in rank or official station could act for a period of ten days from the time of death and no longer.

A meeting of the Minnesota senators and representatives and citizens of Minnesota residing in Washington was held today, at which appropriate action respecting the death of Secretary William Windom was taken. Highly eulogistic resolutions were adopted and providing that the delegation in congress and citizens of Minnesota resident or sojourning in Washington will in a body attend the funeral.

By direction of the postmaster general all postmasters are authorized to close their post-offices as far as practicable on Monday next between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., during the funeral services of the late Secretary Windom.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions were granted today to the following Nebraskans: Original invalid—Samuel H. Williamson, Humboldt; Harvey Dexter, Fremont. Increase—James B. McCormick.

Iowa: Original—Edwin B. Fuller, Clear Lake; John A. Buchanan, Clarinda; John A. Frederickson, Audubon; David W. Humpstreet, Clear Lake; John Conwell, East Des Moines; Lewis M. Bennett, Boone; John Beyer, Waverly; William R. Driskell, Randolph; Henry Wilson, Rock Valley; Nicholas Finegan, Afton; William H. W. Wax, Imogene; William B. Wambole, Eagle Grove. Increase—John Pringey, Cumberland; Leonard W. Chase, Forest City; Joseph E. McCormick, Colmar; William B. Cowan, Wankon; Dennis Hesley, Manson. Reissue—Christopher Brock, Waverly; John C. Bell, Columbus Junction; Thomas Wells, Clermont; Harvey L. Booth, Albion. Original widows, etc.—Milton, father of Christopher B. Crow, Gray; Catherine, widow of Peter H. Myers, Pippey; Catherine, widow of James L. Berryhill, Marion; Laura, widow of James W. Stone, Correctionville. Mexican war—Anna B., widow of John Wildberger, Hamburg.

South Dakota: Increase—Francis Meyers, Miller. Original widows, etc.—Helena, widow of Benjamin F. Brown, Crow Lake; Emma J., widow of Oxley Upsal, Canton.

Windom's Last Official Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The last official business transacted by Secretary Windom was the selection of the site for the public building at Aurora, Ill., on an island in the Fox river between East and West Aurora.

Two More Ballots at Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 31.—Two more senatorial ballots were taken today. The only development was a large independent vote for Hardin, who received 41 votes. It is now believed that the independents and democrats cannot unite. The republicans are trying tonight to unite on a man. Melville leads

A BANQUET TO THE GENERAL

The Chicago Coaching Club Honors Its Indian Fighting Member.

SILVER POOL OWENBY IS ARRESTED.

He Tells Why He Was Keeping Shady—His Fear of Newspaper Reporters—President Palmer is Impatient.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An elaborate reception and banquet was tendered General Miles at the Palmer house tonight. At 8:30 General Miles' staff and the reception committee waited on the general at his office in the Pullman building and escorted him to the carriage in waiting. The reception committee was composed of Mayor D. C. Creiger, Jesse Spalding, W. P. Nixon and Joseph Medill. In carriages were General Fitzsimons and staff, Colonel Corbin, Colonel Hoyle, General Morgan, General Bingham, Captain McCauley, Captain Kerr, Colonel Crofton, Captain Suggins, Captain Maus and Colonel Baldwin.

The banquet was given under the auspices of the Coaching club of which General Miles is a member. Members of every profession were present and the reception was attended with military display and pomp. General Miles and his staff, General Fitzsimons and his staff and all the army officers were in full dress uniform.

OWENBY ARRESTED.

"Silver Pool" J. A. Owenby was arrested this morning by Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Forsythe and left this evening for the capital. The arrest was made at Owenby's apartments in the Beaurivage, where, under the name of Williams, he has for the last week been staying. His assuming another name was not, he says, to avoid arrest so much as reporters, to whom he has by his counsel, Governor Foraker, been instructed not to talk. Forsythe arrived on an early train and called on Owenby before the latter was out of bed. As if expecting resistance, Forsythe had two assistants with him, but Owenby professed entire willingness to go with Forsythe, who then touched his prisoner to make the service formal and withdrew. Owenby wired Correspondent Stevens to learn when the committee would hear him and received the reply that no time had been set but that the committee seemed in no way disposed to crowd him.

PRESIDENT PALMER'S IMPATIENCE.

Thomas W. Palmer, president of the world's exposition, is in the city and his presence has more than ordinary significance. Palmer is here to find out where the hitch is in the building progress of the world's fair. He is tired of hearing so much talk and seeing so little work, and can not understand why there is not more activity displayed in the way of getting some of the buildings for the fair in place.

"I am not a fault-finder," he said this morning, "nor am I disposed to do anything that will cause a discussion that will lead to controversy, but I have no hesitancy in saying that there is not enough actual labor being done