PART ONE

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 288.

CLOSED UP ITS SHOP.

Nebraska's Legislature Stops the State's Law Making Machinery.

SCENES AT THE CLOSING SESSIONS.

Horseplay and Serio-Comic Elequence in the House and Senate.

LAST HOPE OF THE FARMER'S KILLED.

Shumway's Usury Bill, Sole Vestige of the Platform, Voted Down.

SENATE'S TRIBUTE TO TOM MAJORS.

He Gets a Handsome Gold Watch—Work of the Last Day—Extra Time Allowed All Employes.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The closing hours of a legislative session are usually marked by revelry and a general "hurrah, boys." The grinding out of bills has ceased some time before, and while the legislative body is waiting for them to be engrossed that the presiding officer may sign them in the presence of his organization, there are intervals in which no business can be transacted. Relieved of the responsibility that has rested on them for three months, the members indulge in bursts of boyish playfulness, and their capers always attract a big audience of spectators.

When the house convened at 8 o'clock tonight the gallery, lobbies and aisles were full of expectant onlookers. The floor was littered with discarded newspapers, abandoned bills and gay public documents. Waste baskets were being heaped with bill files, ink bottles and cuspidors to spend the remainder of their useful careers in ornamenting city offices and county farm houses.

Speaker Elder, conscious of his utter inability to manage the helm, put Church Howe in the chair, without even calling the house to order. The independents, who have not succeeded in enacting any of the important measures demanded by their platform have been hanging their last hope on the Shumway bill. They made one brief, spasmodic effort this afternoon to get it up, but were circumvented by the opposition with the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to take up a measure out of its regular order.

At the first opportunity tonight Shrader moved to go into committee of the whole to consider the usury bill, and after some filibustering it was carried. Ford, Brennan and Breen of Omaha voted with the independents, having promised to do so in return for the withdrawal of the independent opposition to the Omaha charter. A number of other members paid off similar debts in like manner, and Shrader's motion received 60 votes against 21 nays.

McKesson of Lancaster was called to the chair.

Cornish took the floor and began a long speech, apparently to kill time. There were numerous interruptions, to which he made witty retorts, sending the willing crowd into laughing spasms, and an intermittent fire of paper wads added to the prevailing hilarity.

At 9 o'clock the official timepiece was turned back two hours, and the assemblage, catching the subtle suggestion that Cornish had been talking all night, gave him a round of laughing raillery.

Dobson of Fillmore, the old man eloquent, took the floor and scared Cornish and his arguments in a flight of brilliant oratory, but the crowd was in no mood for eloquence, and when one of his denunciations was capped by Cramb with a fervent "amen," the assemblage indulged in another rollicking roar.

Watson pointed out several fatal defects and perpetrated clever witticisms on the opposition. Referring to the legislative manual, he said Ford was put down as a capitalist. "You," he said, turning to Ford, "are the only aristocrat among us." [Laughter.]

Ford—No, sir; I didn't write that.

Watson—If you are not a capitalist, what in God's name are you? [Laughter.]

Ford—I have been a working man all my life. [A general roar.]

Watson (turning to Dobson)—And here is another gentleman from England who is—

Dobson (interrupting and shouting excitedly amid a great hubbub)—I'm not ashamed of my nativity, and I'm as loyal an American as you.

Watson—It is always the pig under the gate that squeals. [Shouts of approval.]

Dobson—Yes I'm squealing for order.

Watson—Here are Johnny Bull and Paddy Mick telling us how to make laws for Americans. Here we have the music of the Irish harp and English unicorn mingling in this legislative hall.

Watson's remarks were evidently a bit of good natured raillery, which convulsed the auditors.

Ford, Dobson and Brennan sprang to their feet to make excited disclaimers, but they only helped the crowd to drown their remarks.

At 10:30 the bill was recommended for passage and Howe resumed the chair.

The conference committee on the general appropriation bill made its report, and it was adopted. The usury bill was then put on its passage.

It received 47 votes against 27 negative. This measure, falling four votes short of a constitutional majority, the independents' last hope of a usury bill went glimmering.

White, Oakley and Shrader were appointed a committee to notify the governor that the house was about to adjourn. Pending the report of a conference committee, the house passed Senator Starbuck's bill prohibiting the selling or giving of firearms to the Indians.

The committee reported that the governor had no communication to make, and brought his thanks for the courtesy shown him by the house.

Speaker Elder took the chair for a few minutes, but the crowd, bound on throwing papers and books and muzzling their neighbors with waste baskets, got away and Church Howe was again called to the chair to restore order. That gentleman scored a sergeant-at-arms for indulging in boy play and ordered him to quit or leave the hall. [Shouts of laughter.]

While waiting for several bills to be returned for the presiding officer's signature, the speaker was called to his desk. Representative Watson presented him with an artificial arm, on behalf of the house. Representative McKesson presented him, for Mrs. Elder, a fine, handsomely framed crayon of the speaker. The recipient made a feeling acknowledgment and was warmly applauded.

Chief Clerk Eric Johnson and Acting Speaker Howe were remembered with complimentary resolutions.

Last Moments of the Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The house refused to sanction the increase of salary of the governor's private secretary, and the senate receded from its amendment to the appropriation bill made yesterday. The house also refused to concur in a number of amendments to the appropriation bill, for the support of state institutions, and the senate submitted amendments providing for deficiencies which were allowed.

A number of senators were missing from their seats, when the evening session began, and Senator Switzler moved a call of the house. The intention was to secure the presence of the absentees during the presentation of a beautiful gold watch to President Majors. The arraignment of the missing ones and the serio-comic method of excusing them, all kinds of parliamentary motions being made, afforded some entertainment to the members.

Senator Switzler then rose to a question of privilege, and in an eloquent speech, in which he referred to the dignified and able manner in which President Majors had presided over the senate, presented him with an elegant gold watch. The president was taken by surprise, and feelingly accepted the present and returned thanks to the donors.

At 11:55 p. m. President Majors appointed Senators Poynter, Shumway and Switzler a committee to wait on Governor Boyd to ascertain if he had any communication which he wished to send to the senate.

The committee returned later and said his excellency had nothing to communicate to the body.

On motion of Senator Day, Senator Wilson was allowed $75 for attorneys' fees in his election contest.

Governor Boyd Returned.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Boyd went to Omaha this afternoon but returned this evening, as it was thought he might be required because of the closing session of the legislature. The indefinite postponement of the representative and senatorial apportionment bill by the senate today, it is thought, will compel Governor Boyd to call a special session of the legislature to pass a bill on that subject. The call, however, will not be issued immediately.

Devastating the Senate Chamber.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—This morning the joint committee on final adjournment of the house and senate reported in favor of bringing the session to a close at 10 o'clock tonight. The report was adopted.

This report would have been made earlier, had it not been understood that the representative and senatorial apportionment bill was to be passed. This morning, however, it was discovered that the bill gave satisfaction to but few of the senators and accordingly the latter decided to kill it. This they did late. The body was then ready to go home.

Senators began to pack up the legislative files they have thumbed the past three months, and to clean out the desks which, perhaps, shall know them no more. Boxes were brought from the cellar, the attic and the stores in town and filled with circulars, letters, state publications and congressional documents which have accumulated during the session. Cuspidors, very fancy ones, too, by the way, were wrapped up carefully and deposited in paper nests as souvenirs of legislative expectations. The paper baskets which have been kicked and battered and, at times, sent flying through the air with truck of a lighter description and confided to committee clerks with instructions to see them safely on board the train. One of these baskets, containing four porcelain cuspidors, was obligingly bundled up by a distinguished gentleman who, this morning, returned home after having received a certain appointment. He had consented to act as porter for several legislators, though some people who saw him with his load thought he was providing for himself.

Photographs which, for the past week have made their appearance at intervals, today circulated most freely, the members exchanging them with warm expressions of friendship and hopes of again meeting one another this side of the grave.

The lobby was almost deserted, only a few of the workers making their appearance. These represented important interests, and feared that bills calculated to injure them might even at the last moment be rushed through the body.

This was a precaution which, however, was not justified. The members were tired and only too glad to get home.

There were only two absentees at the afternoon session, Messrs. Shea and Taylor. The former unfortunately has been absent nearly all the session, and his absence has been a source of regret to many of the members who felt that he could have been of a great deal of service had it not been for his unfortunate illness. The absence of the other senator was not greatly felt.

Presented to Employes.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The independents have been preaching economy for three months, but this morning made a handsome present to a number of their appointees. At the beginning of the session a list of clerks and employes of the enrolling and engrossing committee was agreed on, with the understanding that they should not go on duty until needed. This morning a committee made a recommendation that all the employes of this committee be allowed pay from the time they were sworn in, near the beginning of the session. A motion to table the report was offered by the independents, and after an hour's fight the generous donation to their appointees was confirmed by a vote of 42 to 38.

The committee also recommended the allowance of extra time to employes as follows, which was approved without opposition: Frank Ferguson, 23 days; Frenmer Cone, 19; J. E. Hoover, 9; Kate E. Moran, 19; H. C. Hecht, 8; Jennie Carothers, 9; P. W. Murry, 3; Mary Brady, 4; Myrtle Shrew, 11; Mrs. M. E. Olmsted, 4; James Calkings, 8; Lizzie M. Blair, 10; C. R. Raley, 10; Vida Melendy, 16; Jennie Shannahan, 8; C. H. Dech, 14; John H. Anderson, 5.

Senate Bills Saved.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The last day of the legislative session generally finds quite a number of bills that have been amended, discussed and put through all the forms but the third reading and final vote. Usually the measures have been so thoroughly fought over in committee of the whole and the sentiment of the legislative body so well determined that there are few interesting incidents to vary the monotony of reading embryotic laws and the tediousness of calling the roll. The house had quite an accumulation of senate bills awaiting the impression of more legislative vitality, and a good share of the afternoon was spent in incubating the following statutory fledgings.

Eggleston's bill prohibiting the giving or selling of intoxicants to Indians; Switzler's bill to bring the saloons in the two mile limit around Omaha under the provisions of the saloon liquor law. (It passed with the emergency clause.) Moore's bill prescribing the form of tax receipts; Mattes' bill enabling Nebraska City to adopt a charter similar to that of South Omaha; Horn's bill requiring state and county treasurers to deposit public funds in designated banks, and turn the interest into their respective treasuries for the public benefit; the Omaha charter bill, with two amendments, one making the salary of the building inspector $2,000 and the other giving each of the three leading parties a member of the fire and police commission; the bill to enable the people of Lincoln to straighten Salt creek; Shea's warehouse bill.

Raised From the Dead.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Omaha charter went through the house by a vote of 80 to 2, Arnold and Dickerson voting in the negative. On Thursday the bill was indefinitely postponed, but its friends pulled it out of oblivion. Representatives Moan and Modle also did splendid work in its behalf by mollifying the angry independents, and Representative Brennan was a host in effectiveness.

The Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate met this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The following bills were passed: House rolls No. 7, providing for the permanent investment of the educational fund; No. 433, transferring $11,050 39 from the Saline stockyards fund to the general fund; No. 454, appropriating money for the payment of state officers.

Senator Switzler introduced a resolution to the effect that the senate adjourn tonight at 10 o'clock.

Senator Keiper thought it unwise to ad-

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SHOWS RICH IN GOLD.

Montgomery, Who Made the Big Strike in Death Valley, Satisfied.

EXPERTS SAY THERE WILL BE A CAMP.

Prospectors Are Flocking to the Scene and Locating Good Claims.

CHANCES FOR MORE PROSPECT WORK.

Famous Lost Breyfogle Mine is in the Belt, but Not Relocated.

PIONEERS FOUND A RICH MINE THERE.

They Suffered from Thirst and Heat and Had to Abandon the Riches Which Were Recently Rediscovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Recent mineral discoveries in that part of Nye county, Nevada, known as Death valley have aroused great excitement on the Pacific slope. As already fully described in THE BEE it is claimed that the famous Breyfogle mine, which was lost years ago, has been re-located. Whether it is this old legendary mine that has been struck again, or an entirely new find that has been made has provoked much discussion in mining circles. It will take some time evidently to settle the merits of the new discoveries, and the contradictory reports which appear from time to time are not calculated to help the matter. So far no investigation of the original statements has been made which would justify an opinion on the subject one way or the other, while the fact that the district includes the location of the celebrated lost mine known as the Breyfogle hightens public interest in the solution of the question involved.

EXPERTS INVESTIGATE.

A report which was circulated here that rich ore had been discovered in the Death valley country took several parties into the field. Some started out well equipped for an expedition through the district and a prolonged stay, while others simply made a flying trip of it, to take in the outlook at a glance and with as much speed as possible. The latter party has returned and made a report. Among the names mentioned are those of Callahan, until recently superintendent of the Diamond D mine of Nevada: Irwin, well known in connection with the Bodie camp, and Briden, an old-time superintendent of the Andes mine. These men made the trip in less than thirteen days, which, as it takes eight days to drive to the camp and return to Daggett, the near est railroad point, and thirty-six hours each way going and coming from this city, did not leave them many hours within which to prospect the new find so as to be able to report authoritatively on the subject. They are all reliable, clear-headed and thoroughly conscientious men, and as such, what they say must carry weight among mining men, who know them, if not personally, at least by reputation. Mr. Irwin said that the country had not yet been prospected sufficiently to enable any one to form any correct idea of the value of the discovery. The whole matter simmered down to a question of development work, with a good prospect to start upon. In conclusion Mr. Irwin remarked, "I have no doubt there will be a camp there."

WHAT THE DISCOVERER SAYS.

In an interview with George Montgomery, the original discoverer of the mineral which is attracting so much attention, he said: "I left San Andreas, Calaveras county, Cal., last September on a prospecting tour through the Death valley district, taking with me a complete outfit with a packtrain and twenty-four animals. I entered Nevada south of the Carson and struck off towards Walker lake. After leaving Hawthorne I left the railroad at Soda springs and moved west until I struck the Firebug mountains. Here I began prospecting, and took in the whole country with poor success until I reached Timber mountains, as they are known by the people there. Sometimes they are called the Charleston mountains. Here I went through a strip of country fifty miles east and west and 150 miles in length, north and south. In the northward trip I found little worth mentioning, and did not meet with anything to locate until January 9.

"I found some good croppings five miles west of north end of Charleston mountains, from which I got some coarse gold. A nugget was broken from the quartz at one point, which was worth from $5 to $6. The next day I broke out some more rock and took out about $40 in coarse gold. I then located the mine. For some days after I prospected in the neighborhood and found some silver ore, assays from which, made by Falkenau in San Francisco ran 111.80 ounces to the ton. That was a fair average of the ore as I took it out at that time, contemplating shipping it for reduction. The whole camp was then moved to Grapevine spring on the west side of the mountain, and systematic prospecting was carried on for some time in the surrounding country. As a result I made several other locations, one of which was silver and the rest gold-bearing veins.

PROSPECTORS IN LUCK.

"Before leaving the camp I directed others to veins and they located on them. From some of these I have since heard that they opened out well in coarse gold. The Yount Brothers made one of the locations, and I had a letter last week in which they said that they had just taken out $25 in one shot. I have not made any attempt to boom this district since my arrival and I do not wish to be held responsible by men who start out expecting to find gold hanging on greasewood. I am satisfied myself in respect to the district; I have located property to suit myself and propose to solve the question of its value to my own satisfaction. It is quite true that the camp is still only a prospect and that it will take time and money to open it up. But at the same time it is what will be very generally admitted a very good prospect."

In conclusion Montgomery remarked that it was unintentional on his part that so much publicity had been given the matter. Anyone who wished information on the subject from him always got it without any attempt at exaggeration. The mines, he claims, are in the same belt as the old Breyfogle mine, but he does not flatter himself that he has been fortunate enough to locate the long lost bonanza. Other experts who started to investigate the district are now on their way to the camp and a number of surveyors have left Daggett. Men in charge of the expedition are well known and competent Nevada miners, fully equipped for a prolonged stay in the camp.

NUSBAUMER'S OLD MINE.

Concerning the recent discovery of what is believed to be the celebrated Breyfogle, it would appear altogether probable that this is the same mine that was discovered over forty years ago by Louis Nusbaumer, now deceased, an old and respected citizen of Alameda county, and for years a resident of the Livermore valley, says the Chronicle.

In the spring of 1849 Nusbaumer left New Jersey bound for the coast. When he reached Salt Lake the train of prairie schooners was 120 in number. Their progress was necessarily slow, and Nusbaumer and six other adventuresome young men determined to push on to the coast. One of the party, named Smith, declared that he had made the journey before by a short southern route, and offered to lead them to the promised land. They abandoned the wagons and, driving some cattle with them, commenced their fatal journey across the alkali plains. It turned out that either Smith's story was false or he had forgotten his bearings, for they soon lost their way and did not follow any definite trail. Their cattle died for want of water, and then their horses were also left to bleach their bones upon the arid, burning, sandy plains of Utah and Nevada.

Abandoning everything but their guns the men struggled on to their inevitable doom. Finding a spring only at rare intervals, and being unable to carry any quanity of water, and not daring to stop, they were soon in a terrible condition from thirst and lack of nourishment. One by one the weaker of the little band dropped to the ground never to arise again, and were left to their fate.

In his lifetime M. Nusbaumer often related with great feeling the pathetic and heart-rendering incidents of his awful journey. When a man fell he knew it was for the last time, and those who thus perished met their end like men. Once one of the party, being unable to arise, was left to die, he declaring he could not go another step. A few miles beyond the others came to a spring. Filling his canteen, Nusbaumer hastened back to his fallen comrade. But he was dead, and the ground around him was torn up in his agonizing struggles.

GOLD DAZZLED THEIR EYES.

At last all had succumbed to their hardships but Nusbaumer and one companion. While wandering about Death valley scarcely knowing or caring where they were going, and borne along by their remarkable vitality and pluck, they discovered a phenomenally rich gold mine. It was a ledge, Nusbaumer has stated, from which the gold in the outcroppings of rich quartz glistened brightly in the sun, and it was the shining metal that first caught their weary eyes.

They broke off some rich specimens with their knives and continued their journey over the valley, subsequently coming to a spring in the western hills about thirty miles from where they had found the gold. They here rested and eventually struck the Williams ranch and beheld the first human face besides those of their ill-fated companions since they had left the train. In due time they reached their destination, but Nusbaumer and his brave comrade never made an attempt to find the mine in the search for which so many have since lost their lives. They took what bearings they could, the principal point of location being the little spring in the hills whose cool, refreshing water had saved their lives.

Nusbaumer kept a diary of the events of his struggle for life, and it is thought still to be in the possession of the family. He was a small, compactly built, wiry man, of great energy and mental and physical force and of indomitable perseverance and pluck.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Events That Interest and Amuse People at the French Capital.

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PARIS, April 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A spectacle of Easter is the boisterous demand for spring toilets. It is a day for flowers. However, the boulevards are fortified on both sides with a bank of glorious spring blossom flowers, kiosques, resplendent shop windows that so many dream of, floral loveliness of of countless designs and unique as well as beautiful. Among them are palanquins, birds of gorgeous plumage, gondolas, terraces and wheelbarrows.

On Tuesday Paris was treated to snow storm, which was not well received.

Fifteen hundred canvasses have been accepted by the hanging committee of the the Champs Elysees salon horseshoe, which opened Tuesday. Vicomte de Cornegon's Plaisance took the first prize of 1,500 francs. The second prize of 1,000 francs was won by M. Robin's Brenda. on Wednesday the first prize was won by Vicomte de Lays and M. Dupuys Macaron and the second prize was won by M. Clausats Puvre. The receipts for the day were 24,000 francs.

The English court tennis champion, Saunders, won two sets, eight to five and eight to six, from the clever French players this week. The Frenchmen were entirely outclassed.

Lord Lytton, the British ambassador, and Lady Lytton gave a largely attended dinner to Mme. Melba early in the week.

Mapleson is making desperate efforts to secure Melba for an American tour. He has offered her £30,000 for two seasons. She may be considering the offer but has not yet accepted it.

Minister Reid gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Henry Ridgeway and Ellen Munroe, who are to be married April 13. At the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. George Monroe, Ellen Monroe, Marian Monroe, Mrs. Ridgeway, Henry Ridgeway, Comte and Comtesse de Gandy, Miss Willing, Vicomtesse de Courvel, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, M. Degiers, Comte Jacques de Pourtales, Mr. Thorne, Mr. A. Cordie Steohn and Mr. Sands. There was no reception afterwards, but a few friends came in who had been unable to accept the invitation to dinner. Among them were Austin Lee and Comte and Comtesse de Alsoree. Johannes Wolffe, the well known violinist, played several pieces and there was singing by Mlle. de Nogueries.

Two great French families are shortly to be united in marriage, the banns having been published of Comte Aymora de Mealay, son of Comte Raymond de Nicadly, and Mlle. de La Forest Darmaille, daughter of Comte Henry Darmaille, a sub-lieutenant of light infantry serving in Africa.

Vicomte de Pomereu and Mlle. de Clermont Tonnerre were married in the church of St. Thomas in Daquin, Faubourg, St. Germain, Thursday. Among the witnesses of the ceremony were Dowager Marquise de Clermont Tonnere, Marquise de Pomereu, Marquise Daligre, Prince and Princess Henri de Brogie, Revel Duchesse de Daudeauville, Marquise de McMahon, Marquise de Gramont, Marquis and Marquise De Moraemart, Baron and Baroness D'Hunolsteen, Vicomte and Vicomtesse D'Hunolsteen, General and Baronne de Gools, Marquise de Galiffet, Marquis and Marquise De Montesnard, Marquis de Marcieu, General and Comtesse Dhuesme, Marquis and Marquise De Monspoy, Marquise De Chanaleille and Comte and Comtesse Henri de Beaufore.

Dr. Gosset, who has been experimenting with the Brown-Sequard elixir, says: "I do not cure anything, but I give the sick the means of getting well, beginning with strength, sleep and appetite." Dr. Gosset has made 6,000 injections on patients suffering from hereditary tuberculosis. One is said to have been receiving treatment for six months and has gained thirty-three pounds.

At the Monaca regatta on Tuesday the prizes of 1,500 and 1,000 crowns were won respectively by the English yachts Deerhound and Blue Rock.

The battle of flowers at Cannes Thursday was a brilliant spectacle. The weather was delightful and the crowds were large. The floral display was magnificent.

Sentenced for Wife Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 4.—David E. Davis, the old man who murdered his aged wife last fall, was sentenced today to one year's confinement in the penitentiary, at the end of which time, if the governor signs the warrant, he is to be hanged.

General Booth Critically Ill.

LONDON, April 3.—Salvation Army General Booth is critically ill.

PARNELL AND DILKE.

The One's Offense Condemned and the Other's Condoned.

DOMESTIC PURITY FOR IRELAND.

Certificate of Good Moral Character for England's Candidate.

PROVING A GLADSTONIAN NIGHTMARE.

Influence of the Catholic Clergy in the Irish Elections.

M'CARTHYITES ARE HIGHLY JUBILANT.

The Sligo Election a Fatal Blow for the Deposed Leader—Gladstone in Much Better Spirits.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, April 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Sir Charles Dilke is beginning to weigh like a nightmare on the Gladstonian leader. Having shattered the Irish alliance in defense of domestic purity, now are they to give a certificate of good moral character to the Dilke family and the rest of the harem? Dilke has retried his own case in a private court and brought in unanimously a verdict of not guilty. This is in every way pleasanter than going into the witness box on a regular trial and submitting to cross examination. Dilke declined that ordeal, but his pamphlet has now been sent to every member of parliament alleging his complete innocence. Again the question arises, what will Gladstone do, having ordered Parnell into retirement for an offense far less gross, will the good old man receive Dilke with open arms? It is understood that he has been sounded on the subject and came to the conclusion not to interfere in any way with Dilke's candidature for parliament. He holds that he has no right to dictate to the constituency a choice of member, but will not consent to resume any relations with Dilke, regarding his pamphlet as no answer to the verdict of the sworn jury approved by Justice Hanner. Most of Dilke's parliamentary friends look upon his attempt to force his way back with disapproval. The house of commons is not puritanical but will not stand the presence of a man practically convicted of a grave offense in a court of law. I remember Dilke's efforts to hold his ground in the parliament of 1885. He came every day but was cut dead by his fellow members. When he took his seat a place soon cleared on each side, and in the division, lobbies and smoking rooms he stood an isolated figure. At last he had to give up and so it would be again.

Meanwhile Parnell is being mashed by the Catholic clergy, and the Sligo election was a fatal blow. The boast of the anti-Parnellites that he cannot carry a single seat in all Ireland seems likely to be justified by events. The priests have got him in their power and mean to crush him.

During the remainder of the present parliament Parnell may worry and annoy his former followers but his teeth are broken. The McCarthyites are highly jubilant today and Gladstone is in much better spirits.

Much interest is being shown in the attempts of Horatio Bottomby to get elected to parliament in spite of his dubious record in connection with various public companies which turned out disastrously for the unlucky shareholders. One of Bottomby's schemes was to buy up a lot of rotten Anglo-American continental papers at rubbish prices, palm them off upon British greenhorns for £90,000, and with £10,000 of working capital, he then calculated that Galignani's Messenger, already moribund, could earn interest on the entire sum. The scheme utterly collapsed, the company is in the hands of a receiver, wretched Galignani chocked into debts, and the shareholders are furious, but Bottomby, with the spoils in his pocket, coolly offers himself for parliament. A formidable attack has been opened upon him from several quarters, from which the plaintive moans of Galignani are not likely to deliver him at present.

English dupes have had enough of kept newspapers. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Parnell Gradually Losing Ground.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, April 4.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Parnell is nursing a black eye which he got at Sligo. It hurts worse than the mud thrown at Kilkenney. The impression is gaining ground fast among his adherents that Parnell's party will soon be a thing of the past. He failed to give the Irish priests credit for enough pluck and persistence.

The English press takes an important view of the Italian-American question, but Englishmen generally are outspoken in favor of the United States.

William Mercer of Gainsborough writes as follows to the Herald: "As an Englishman I am unwilling to interfere in a dispute that doubtless all Americans will be disposed to arraign in a loyal, serious and just manner, but my quality of Britain cannot prevent me from saying that at last, after years the Italian government deserves to be paid in its own coin, and to be summarily told that its own action in a case where it has refused all redress has prejudiced fatally its subjects, and, like curses are proverbially said to do, it has come home now to roost. The English and American press, the house of commons and the Italian court of justice all strove in vain from November 4, 1889, till now to obtain an apology and redress and compensation for the outrage of thumbscrewing and false imprisonment I suffered at the hands of the Italian police near Castellamare, Naples. Not a sign of regret did the Italian government, its people or press make during the long and weary struggle I then embarked in. The Italian government informed the English government that 'the police were severely punished,' and later when the claim for indemnity was put forward they said that they had been acquitted and no claim would lie in law. Finally the Italian minister of foreign affairs declared in the Italian parliament house that they were never tried at all. Such men are your present dealers in international justice."

Lord Granville who died March 31 and whose body was taken to Stone Cody for interment, was a very different man from his father. The latter was first wearied of his title. He was the greatest plunger of his time. He would sit for twenty-four hours at whist or any other game in which chance or skill were the features. He lost £13,000 at one sitting at whist. His son never touched cards. The passion may or may not show in the third generation.

There's to be another queen's cup given by the queen. However, her majesty has been pleased to signify her intentions to give to the Royal Cinque ports yacht club, which the Duke of Connaught is commodore, the cup to be competed for at the annual yacht regatta at Dover in June.

The Kaiser's Mental Condition.

LONDON, April 4.—[Special Cable to THE BEE.]—The kaiser had a long interview with Von Caprivi yesterday. The kaiser's actions are causing renewed comment as to his mental condition. The general opinion in Berlin, cautiously worded, is that he is a little off his mental balance, but not dangerously so. An English physician who has been traveling in Germany has found the same opinion everywhere, and from Paris comes the significant statement by a French journalist that the incipient insanity of George III. caused the American revolution, and perhaps history is about to repeat itself in his descendant.

The Radicals Hopeful.

LONDON, April 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. Henry Labouchere at a private meeting in London of the radical candidates for members for parliament today declared that the outlook was hopeful. Mr. Parnell, he said, had been beaten in two elections and had sneaked out of his challenge to Mr. Healy, in which he proposed that they should both resign their seats in parliament and come before the people for re-election, in the meanest and most contemptible manner.

"Mr. Parnell," said Mr. Labouchere, "will not gain more than six seats in parliament, giving at least seventy to the nationalists who support Gladstone."

Mr. Labouchere was sanguine that England had not lost a vote through Parnell. The only danger was in the counties where the 'squire and parson drove the laborers to the polls like sheep.

Miners' International Congress.

LONDON, April 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The trouble in the miners' international congress at Paris is similar to that which displayed itself at the Berlin conference. The English representatives, whose constituency is comparatively well paid and inclined to be conservative, are brought in contact with people who identify the cause of miners and laborers generally with extreme socialism, and whose methods and suggestions are not such as Englishmen care to approve for the reason that English miners long ago passed the stage where such methods and suggestions are possible. The English delegates are determined not to be bound in advance to follow the dictates of the socialistic majority, when such dictates may involve antagonism to constituted authority. They prefer the English to the continental way of agitation and they are resolved besides not to enter into any arrangement that will withhold from British mining industries their due proportion of influence and representation. The latest advices indicate that, for these reasons principally, the conference may fail to effect a universal combination of miners.

Cruelties in Madagascar.

LONDON, April 4.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—On top of the account of the recent horrible massacre by the Hova governors of Nossive, Madagascar, comes another story illustrating the ferocity of those people, who are nominally under French protection. It appears that Rannisilofo, Governor of Mahanoro, had an unfortunate native tortered in the most horrible manner because he refused to obey him. The victim was bound to a pole and in that position paraded through the village for two whole days. When freed from the pole he was placed in a sort of coffin, hollowed from the trunk of a tree, and covered with a plank in which there was nothing but a small hole of about three inches for the victim's mouth and nose. The unfortunate native was kept screwed down in this coffin not less than two months and actually lived during that time. He was fed through the aperture, his relatives being permitted to give him food. At length upon the payment of 100 plasters the governor allowed the man to be released. In addition to these brutalities, Hovas are everywhere aggressive against the French, and Europeans are not safe even at the port of Tamatave. The question whether France will enforce its claim of authority over the island is becoming an important one to other nations that have commercial interests in Madagascar.

A Quiet Funeral.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 4.—A special funeral train bearing the bodies of seven victims of the Morehead shooting arrived here at 3:20. The public square was not spacious enough to hold the crowds of people. The procession moved at 4 o'clock, headed by two bands. There were fully 8,000 people at the depot, but scarcely half this number went to the cemetery, and a large majority of those that did follow the remains were Poles, Slavs and Hungarians. American flags were conspicuous and a number of delegates carried banners. The workmen nearly all wore badges and crape. Fathers Lambing and Schmeigle conducted the funeral services according to the rites of the Catholic church, and Father Schmeigle delivered an address in the Polish language, commending his countrymen to return peaceably to their homes, commit no breach of the law and abstain from intoxicants and shun saloons. Rev. Lambury made a brief address in English to the same effect. There was not the least disturbance and everything passed off in a manner creditable to the workmen.

After the funeral a mass meeting was held at Everson. The speeches were conservative in tone, but the men were encouraged to remain steadfast.

The responsibility of the Morewood shooting, Vice President Penna said, was on the shoulders of the guards and the coke companies.

The town is quiet tonight and the large crowds have gone to their homes.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; slightly warmer.

For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota—Fair; warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

The Statement Branded as False.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 4.—A gentleman high in Irish national league ranks, who is authorized to speak for President Fitzgerald, stated today that the statement said to have been made by Dr. O'Reilly of St. Louis, intimating that Fitzgerald had called the council of the Irish national leage together for the purpose of endorsing Parnell, is false. The league by its constitution and resolutions of its conventions has heretofore been pledged to assist Parnell and colleagues. At present a divided opinion exists and it is a matter of such grave responsibility that Fitzgerald felt it his duty to place it before the council of the league and secure for it the consideration it deserves.

Doesn't Care to Hang.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Indian known as Plenty Horse, who murdered Captain Casey at Pine Ridge, is here today in charge of a deputy United States marshal enroute for Sioux Falls for trial next week. He declares that he will never be hanged, but if convicted, will make away with himself in spite of the vigilance of the officers.

Tug Swamped and Three Drowned

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The tug Tempest was swamped by a heavy sea and went to the bottom of Lake Erie this afternoon. Howard Loomis and William Hughes, firemen, and Harry Hershey, raftsman, were in the engine room and were drowned. Captain John Murray and another man escaped.

KEARNEY SENSATION.

Progress of the Black Hills Bond Injunction Case.

END OF AN INTERESTING CHAPTER.

Evidence That Is Startling to Both Sides of the Subject.

AFFIDAVIT WITNESSES IN TROUBLE.

Men Who Testify for the Money There Is In It.

ARRESTS ON CHARGES OF PERJURY.

The Object of Jay Gould's Western Trip—The Missouri Pacific and the Sugar Tariff Trouble.

KEARNEY, Neb., April 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first chapter of the Kearney & Black Hills injunction trial ended rather suddenly this afternoon when Judge Hammer announced in an intensely interesting part of the trial that court would be adjourned until next Friday.

J. H. Hamilton, vice president of the Kearney & Black Hills railway, testified that the road has a traffic agreement with the Union Pacific and that the Union Pacific stockholders now hold stock in the Kearney & Black Hills road. They never attempted to conceal these facts—neither before nor after the bond election. A vigorous cross examination did not move the witness. Others testified substantiating as foregoing.

This afternoon W. C. Tillson, cashier of Kearney National bank, who was charged yesterday by five witnesses that he bought their votes for $2 a piece on election day, gave some important evidence sustaining the merits of the issue. Touching the bribery which he was charged with, he said that the first knowledge he had of the alleged bribery was several weeks ago when Joseph Patterson came into his office and stated that he had made an affidavit in Green & Hostetter's office to the effect that he (Tillson) had paid him $2 on the day of the bond election for his vote, that the affidavit was false and for $1,000 he would swear to the truth at the trial, and that he would induce others who made similar affidavits to do likewise; also, that he signed the affidavit for the money that was in it, and that he was soliciting for affidavits and had about finished his job for the other crowd. This evidence was corroborated by Norris Brown of the law firm of Brown & Brown, in whose presence this same Patterson reiterated the foregoing statement. Cross-examination did not shake the witnesses.

The last witness examined was G. T. Rowdybush who had played the part of an amateur detective in the employ of attorneys for the defense. He exploded a bomb and the wildest excitement prevailed. He swore that he fell into the hands of Patterson and was taken to the office of Greene & Hostetler where an affidavit was prepared by Mr. Greene and that Mr. Greene located the place where he met W. C. Tillson on election day and received the $2 bribe, and that Greene gave him an order of $5 on the First National bank for the affidavit. On cross-examination by Mr. Greene the witness swore positively that he (Mr. Greene) did suggest the place of meeting in the affidavit and that Mr. Greene lied if he denied it.

The taking of testimony stopped here amid the wildest applause from the audience, and court was adjourned until next Friday, when the case will be continued. As soon as possible Mr. Greene swore out a complaint against Roddybush and had him arrested on the charge of perjury. The prisoner gave bond for appearance at the trial and was set at liberty.

The five affidavit witnesses indicted by the grand jury for perjury are still in jail with gloomy hopes for their deliverence unless they intimate a sequel.

It is conceded that the whole case is a bank fight.

Gould's Western Trip.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—In connection with Gould's visit to the west an afternoon paper has the following: "The object of Gould's visit to St. Louis at the present time is in furtherance of the proposed great southwestern and southern combination of railroads, including the roads known as the Gould system, the Texas line owned and controlled by Huntington, or rather what is known as the Huntington syndicate, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe on the east side of the Mississippi the Richmond & Danville and perhaps others. The proposed scheme is the formation of a company with sufficient capital to cover a reasonable capitalization of the whole, amounting to some forty thousand miles of railroad, extending across the continent, with their main stems running through the south and southwest and many feeders reaching out in every direction through a vast country made tributary to the main lines.

The Sugar Tariff Matter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Traffic Manager Leeds of the Missouri Pacific railroad returned from New York today, where he went to attend a joint rate conference. While in New York Jay Gould, General Manager Clark and Mr. Leeds held a conference, at which, among other matters, the alleged cutting of sugar tariffs