THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR,

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1891.

No Trace as Yet Discovered of the Washington County Murderer.

SLOAN STILL AT LIBERTY.

MAY HAVE STARTED FOR DEADWOOD.

Mrs. Baldwin Moarning the Loss of Her Seventh Husband, Relates the Family Troubles Leading to the Killing.

NICKERSON, Nob., Oct. 2 .- [Special Tele gram to THE HEE. |- The remains of Farmer Baldwin and his son John, who were murdered yesterday, were buried this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Fontanelle cemetery. The funeral took place from the late residence of the murdered men, the religious services be ing conducted by Rev. Mr. Bisbee of Fontanelle. There was a large attendance of neighboring farmers. The remains had been left all night in an uncared for condition and were so discolored that the members of the family were not permitted to view them. Jutes Baldwin, the surviving male member of the family, has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the murderer. Deputy Sheriff Mencke has telegraphed the governor to offer another re ward, and will also ask the commissioners of

Washington county to make an addition to the amount. It now appears that Mrs. Baldwin has been married seven times. The names of her former husbands were Bartholomew, Gillet, Sloap, Walters, Anderson and Wilson. Chil dren from these marriages are living in vari ous parts of the country. A sister of the widow, Mrs. Lydia Hamilton, has charge of Oak Chatham station on the Belt line,

in Omaha, One of Mrs, Baldwin's children, John L. Bartholomew, lives at Onawn, I.a., another, Charles Gillette, resides at Herman in this state, a third is the murderer, a fourth is Mrs. Mary Egglestou of Tokamah weose maiden name was May Walters, and another is Mrs. May Moyer of Fremont, whose maiden name was May Anderson. The whereabouts of children of other marriages is unknown.

Searching for Sloan.

Deputy Sheriff Mencke of Washington Deputy Sheriff Mencke of Washington county was unremitting today in his efforts to discover the murderer. He visited the score of the tragedy, talked with a number of farmers who had been patrolling the country and watching the corn fields during the night for the murderer. He encouraged them to remain vigiant and extend their watchfulness over as large an extend their watchfulness over as large an extent of country as possible. Among these watchers were a number of citizens of Arlington and vicinity, who immediately re turned to their township to maintain the

Mencke also visited Scribner and made close inquiries as regards the possible pass-ing through that town of the murderer. He

ing through that town of the murderer. He ascertained that nearly all the people there had been apprised of the murder and that some of them knew the murderer. Supervisor Neff, who yesides about ten miles from Nickerson, was an energetic aid to Deputy Sheriff Meycke, as were also Charles Treadway, Charles Carpenter, John Parker, D. E. Schultz, Henry Monke, J. Harton and Albert Jackson of Fontanelle and vicinity. Supervisor Neff visited Crowell to inquire into a story told by the murderer's mother to the effect that Sionn was about to mother to the effect that Sloan was about to establish himself in business at that place

gans. The truth is simply that M. Tontichoff objected to remain responsible for the administration of the department over which he had not effective control. He has been complaining for a long time that M. Stambouloff usurped his functions, and his patience was strained to the breaking point when he found imself forced to carry out judicial pro-

broke out anew and excitement tonight is nimost as great as when the bank first failed. The Huns and Slavs are wild over their

losses and tonight the late president was burned in effigy.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Resignation of the Bulgarian Minister of Justice Tendered.

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will print today the following from Vienna:

The resignation of Tontichoff, the Bulgarian

minister of justice, has been impending for

months, although when first announced it

was angrity denied by M. Stambouloff's or-

ceeding against a protege of the government at Phillipopolis. If M. Tontichoff should be the only minister to resign the crisis, although embarrassing to M. Stambouloff, may not become serious, but the affair may assume some very troublesome proportions if the ministers of war and finance should make common cause with M. Tontichoff.

The same journal will print the following story: A ministerial crisis has occurred owing to the resignation of M Tontichoff, the minister of justice. For some time a certain tension has existed between M. Tontichoff and the prime minister owing to dissatisfac-

tion felt by the former with the methods of the administration, sanctioned by M. Stembouloff and this was brought to a point by the events which occurred during the municipal election in eastern Roumelia three weeks ago, at which cortain members of what is known as the "Kalofer" party which is connected with M. Tontichoff, appear to have received rough treatment from the opponents and followers of the prime minister. M. Tontichoff, who complains that these difficulties have been raised against him, in fulfiliment of his duty, tendered his resignation to Prince Ferdinand yesterday

Later-The cabinet crisis has terminated, M. Grecoff, the foreign minister, having undertaken for the time the ministry of justice vacated by M. Tontichoff. M. Grecoff's professional experience as an advocate especially qualifies him for the post. He will continu to retain the portfolio of foreign affairs.

evening.

BARILLAS REPORTED DEFEATED. Guatemalan Troops Driven Back by

the Revolutionists.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 2 .- The revolution ists in Guatemala finally succeeded. Wednesday in drawing Barillas' army into a fight and the government troops were badly used up, retreating to Guatemala City, forty miles from the scene of the battle. There was great secret reloicing in the city when the news reach there of the defeat of the govern-ment troops. President Ezeta doclares that the Guatemalans are ripe for a plan of con-solidating all Central America into one republe and he will not lose the opportunity of bringing about this result.

Denial from Barrillas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.- The Guatemalan consul general here today received the following able fro.g President Barillas, dated Guate

English Liberals Demand That the House of Lords Be Abolished.

USELESS AND EXPENSIVE.

GLADSTONE'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION. Lospon, Oct. 2 .- New York Heraid Caple-Special to Tun Beg. |- The Times

Words of Encouragement Spoken and Bright Hopes for the Future Held Out to England's People by Her Grand Old Man,

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 2.-At today's session of the liberal congress resolutions' were adopted condemning the registration laws, one to the effect that the condition of the rural population was such as to require immediate attention on the part of parliament and lookng to other reforms in behalf of farmers; reaffirming declarations of the council of the National Liberal federation in favor of 'amending or ending the House of Lords;" declaring in favor of local option, regarding public house regulations; advocating thorough reform of land laws and disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland.

The resolution favoring abolishing the iouse of lords was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who, with Sir Henry Fowler, made speeches favoring such action. The resolution and speeches elicited much enthusiasm. The convention then took a recess for lunch.

Over 4,000 people were packed in the Type dide theatre tonight to hear Mr. Gladstone. The stage was occupied by members of the nouse of commons, officials of liberal associations, etc., while the auditorium was crowded with delegates and other influential members of the party. Two hours before the proceedegs opened every inch of standing room was taken. The appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone was the signal for a prolonged ovation. The audience rose and gave round after round of rapturous cheers. Mr. Gladstone, obviously delighted with the warmth of his reception, bowed again and again in response to the fervia enthusiasm of the audience. The cheoring continued so long and so load that the chairman, Mr. Spencer Walson, was finally compelled to make a mute appeal for silence. When quiet was restored Dr. Spencer Watson moved and Mr. Burt seconded a resolution expressing affecion for and undiminished confidence in Mr.

The resolution was carried with renewed

acclaination : Mr. Gladstone Talks. When the cheering subsided Mr. Gladstone rose to speak. He expressed profound

when the cheering subsided Mr. Gladstone arose to speak. He expressed profound gratitude for the reception accorded him. He met them [he said] in part as clitzens of Newcastle, but more particularly as repre-sentatives of that liberal sentiment which he believed dominated powerfully and effect-ually the mind of the country at large. Look-ing back to 1886, they saw what was believed-to be a crushing defeat. But during the years that had since elapsed the horizon had bright-ened. There were many precursors of certain victory, and that victory they knew could not be far distant. [Cheers] In making a survey of the public situation. He feared that the arrears would grow in pro-portion as the life of the tory government was prolonged. Whatever zeal the liberals might have they needed much patience before the arrears could be overtaken. Among the sev-oral subjects, whose claim to public attention he admitted of, he cited the question of the shortening of the period of parliament. It was only to say that the liberal party was for it and would propose it at the earliest oppor-tanity that could justly and wisely be chosen. [Cheers.] [Cheers.] If he spoke of a readjustment of taxation, and especially between the various kinds of property, he would dismiss a subject abound-ing in complex details by referring to speeches and votes already given as an assurance that when its turn came the subject would have practical and decisive attention. Next, re-ferring to national conomy, Mr. Gladstone said that much had been said about the late conversion of the national debt. All the sav-ing thereon and more, he decinred, had ni-ready been absorbed and effaced from the public accounts, not only by enormous inready been assorbed and endeed from the public accounts, not only by enormous in-reases in the charges for supply and neces-sary civil rates of the country, but also by an enormous increase in the naval and military expenditures. And still the relentless appe-tile of those bringing about the obt had not been satisfied. [Hear!]

STILL LIVES IN NEBRASKA.

near, indeed, a burning question, that is if in an evil moment the peers be tempted to lis-ien to the counsel surreptitiously given by Lord Salisbury when he contemptated the possibility—his mind is open to that ex-tent linaghterl—of a liberal victory at all would not be over even if the neares of commons should pass the home rule bill; that all would not be over even if the neares of the general election, and reminded them that all would not be over even if the neares of commons should pass the home rule bill; that they might still rely—I am quoting his short works on the play of other parts of the con-stitution. There is but one other part of the constitution that could possibly perform such a prank as to interpose itself between the de-liberate judgment of the matom and the in-corporation of the judgment in the form of a faw—and that is the house of lords. They tried that game in Bill throughout the pro-was they had to undergo a most painful publication, as they only succeeded in delay-ing the mensure a year, and they themselves destroyed whatever confilence the people then bad in them. I myse f. at Bis in conflict with the house of lords. We had a great but the post her repeal of the paper duties, one of the most difficult and most important ques-tions in the whole free trade controversy. You know what the consequences have been in the establishment of a free press, which has done more han any other single avise to educate the country, and to which we mainly owe the vast extension of the fran-blas which has enabled us to multiply ten fold those who take part in the elections. I hop and believe that the lords will not scept the deplorable suggestion of the premier. But should they be seduced, they will themselves you from this platform will not tell you is remote, but they will tell you that it is all have proceedence over every other ques-tion because then upon that alone will depend is remote, but they will tell you that it is all have proceedence over every other ques-tion because then upon tha the question whether the country is self-gov-erning or whether there is a power, not upon or behind the throng but batween the throng and the people, able to stor the action of the constitutional machine which has now been perfected or brought nearer to perfection by

the labors, struggles, zeal and wisdom of many generations

One Man One Vote,

In regard to registration reform, Mr. Glad-The regard to recisivation reform, sir, of ad-stone admitted that there was much to be said in favor of giving it a forward place on the liberal platform. This portion of the liberal work could not be perfected without the adoption of the principle of one man one vote. The reform of the lodger franchise which now worked against the laboring man was also much needed. Like the sharpening of a razor before shaving, a little time thus pent would not be lost.

The final second second

to the claims of a labor candidate. If we have more labor candidates certain conse-quences follow. Thus the necessary expenses of elections should not be drawn from the pockets of the candidates, but should be charged upon the rate payers as a public function. The cause justly appertains to the public purse. Their labor members cannot be fined for conferring the boon of the r services upon the public. The constituencies must bear the cost of their residence in London. Nothing can be clearer than the title of such members to receive such aid from the public treasury as will enable them to discharge the task imposed upon them for the public benefit."

Touching next the question of rural population and country councils, Mr. Gladstone snid:

It is among the indispensible duties of the liberal party when in power to establish dis-tricts and partsh councils, to bring self-gov-ernment to the door of the labor ng man throughout the country, and, I boldly add, to mpulsory lavis

M. V. Gannon of Omaha Elected President of the Irish National League.

PATRIOTIC DELEGATES IN ERIN'S CAUSE.

Soul-Stirring Resolutions Adopted-The American Branch is Now an Independent Body-Incidents of the Convention.

CHICAGO, III., Oct. 2 .- M. V. Gannon of Omaha tonight succeeded John Fitzgerald as president of the Irish National League of America.

struggle, adopted an attitude of absolute independence for the organization from any of the factions in Ireland or their auxilliary bodies.

by acclamation and William Lyman of New

An exciting and enthusiastic yet thoroughly businesslike session marked the close of the convention. When the committees appointed yesterday were finally ready to report the proceedings followed each other in

W. J. Gleason of Cleveland, chairman of the committee on constitution, submitted a

body in Ireland, thus divesting the American body from subjection to control or responsibility by the diverse organizations at present existing in Ireland. The plan was adopted without question and the salaries of the president, secretary and treasurer to be

In the language of our distinguished fel-low efficient, ex. President Cleveland-lan up-roarious outburst of applause and haughter interrupted Judge Donnelly. With some embarrassment he proceeded |-it is a coudi-tion, not a theory that confronts us. In Ire-land-" McGuirk of Iowa demanded on a chosen were fixed at \$1,000 per year. Owing to the inability of the delegates to point of order that Judge Donnelly first read the minority report, but the convention al-lowed the Wisconsin delegate to continue to explain. He wished the convention to recogome to an understanding on the question whether the Irish National League of America should, as an organization, formally ize a governing party in Ireland. repudiate and condemn Parnell, no session of "Assumptions of neutrality are well enough," he said, "but deceive no one. They should boldly and manfully meet the issue the convention was held until I o'clock this afternoon.

Disclosures by Secretary Sutton.

One peculiar disclosure was made by Secretary Sutton. It is to the effect that during October, 1888, Parneil, finding himself bound by an agreement to turn over to his lawyers the full amount of the Times deing, signed by himself. Sharon of 10wa and O'Bryne of Georgia: We, the minority of your committee on res-olutions, while heartily approving the major-ity report, so far as it goes, ber leaverto sub-mit the following amendment to be inserted therein as a resolution, and move its adop-tion: fense fund, begged of President Fitzgerald, through J. J. O'Kelly, that while pushing collections to the fund it would be ratained in America. "The wishes of Parnell were complied with," says the report, "and very soon there was a howl from a handful of factionists, who energetically, in behalf of the London Times, made a statement that Rev. Dr. O'Reilly was retaining money for improper purposes."

Resolved. That as American citizens and firm believers in the principles on which our government is founded, we can recognize the claim of no person to the chairmanship of the Irish parliamentary party which is not founded on consent and approval of the ma-jority of that party, and we instruct that of-ficers of this league recognize the chairman chosen by the majority of the Irish parlia-mentary party. 'The climax of Sutton's document is a letter dated "House of Commons, London, May 21, 1890," from John Dillon to President Fitz-Everybody saw a battle royal was immi-nent between Justin McCarthy on the one hand and the bulk of the delegates who favgerald, marked "strictly confidential," saying, "Parcell suggests that the executive should address all communications to him (Parcell), recognizing the difficulties created and and the bills of the delegates who fav-ored independence, reinforced by those who were still for upholding Parnell. At this interesting juncture, Corkery of Chicago slipped in a suggestion that, as it was claimed the Donnelly production was not a by American party complications and advis-ing that he (Parnell) should take steps to reconstruct the present organization in such a manner as would allow the various branches to communicate direct with Dublin. If the minority but a supplementary resolution, the thing to do was to adopt the platform first and then vote on the supplement. This executive can see their way to act upon the suggestion Parnell authorizes me to say in reply to any communication from them that

NUMBER 107.

country for the support of the evicted tenants on the plan of campaign, to release the same and distribute it as originally intended by the subserviews, and we piedge ourselves that until this request is co-solved not to countribu-those who have withly legitimate beneficiario Tith. We hereby ro-or ganization for the put restfort the performanc-taid proper and we humt and proper and that our mild efforts may resu-the firsh people the hand in them, and a government that has blessing our britted efforts may resu-the the humdel among the matches of the performance of the proper inters of the performance of the proper is he planted personnel to main the solution of the performance of the performance in the planted of the performance of country for the support of the evicted tenants JAY GOULD "ALL BROKE UP." He Goes Into Hysterics Because Sage Opposes His Motion.

WISARD'S SON RESENTS THE ATTACK.

Russell Taken to Task Savagely for Thus Disturbing the Mental Equi-

librium of the Big Stock Operator.

to make it a model allong the to the target the earth. Sixth We extend our heartfelt sympathy to our president. John II, Fitzgerald of Linco a, and our first vice president. Hon, Patrick Martin of Baltimore, in their illness, and earassily hope for their speedy recovery. No cause has ever had braver, truer and more to, and Irishmen will, we trust, ever remem-ber to gratitude their great services to their country. New Yong, Oct. 2,-There was a story rife in Wall street that Jay Gouid had been stricken with apoplexy. Undoubtedly the story had its foundation in a very remarkaseventh. We call the attention of America bie incident which occurred at the meeting Seventh. We call the attention of America to the cause of American citizens suffering penal horrors in British dangeous because of evidence plainly manufactured and the fact they dared to express themselves in favor of a free Ireland, and we ask our representatives in congressite press the matter upon the at-tention of the State department. We tender our sincere thanks to all the executive officers of our organization, partic-darly President John Autgerald, Treasurer Rev. Charles O'Reilly and Secretary John P. Sutton, for their able, untiring and brilliant services to our movement. of Missouri Pacific directors, the facts of which have just leaked out from several gentlemen who were present. The question of passing the quarterly dividend came up and on motion of Mr. Gould, who made a long

statement as to the condition of the company it was formally decided to declare no dividend of the current quarter. Then Russell Sage had an inning, and to the surprise of every one and to Mr. Gould's

utter consternation, he moved to reconsider the action of the board.

Mr. Gould was evidently under a very 60 veremental strain and had shown mis extreme nervousness in the earlier proceedings. When Mr. Sage made his motion he attempted to oppose it, but suddenly became ghastly pale and saus back in his chair, it is said, in a fit of nervous prostration. Then he be-came hysterical and wept and laughed alternately. At first all efforts to quiet him were unavailing. The directors were almost panie stricken, and the condition of Mr. Gould shocked them beyond measure. The physician who now constantly attends Mr. Gould was called in, and after a time he overcame the nervous excitement of the patient and Mr. Gould left the board.

Gould left the board. After his father went out it is said Mr. George Gould took Mr. Sage to task very savagely for thus distorbing his parent's equilibrium and the old gentleman became quite rattled under the castigation which he received for his unfortunate break.

"received for his unfortunate break, Inquiry at the office of Jay Gould this morning elicited the information that be had sent word that he was "feeling first rate." The fact that George Gould left for fox shooting in the Catskills indicates that his father's health is good and his condition is not considered serious by his family. Edwin Gould and his orother Howard were seen in their father's office today at moon. Both said their father's office today at noon. Both said that Gouid was as well as he had been in months, and that the newspaper reports of his illness were unfounded. New Yous, Oct. 2.—Renewed confirmation

of the story printed last evening, to the effect that Jay Gould is broken down physically and that his health is in an extremely critical condition, has, according to an evening paper, been received today. Mr. Gould was not at his office today and

it is learned that under the advice of his physician, Dr. Munn, he did not leave his howe at Tarrytown.

Any forther strain upon his weakened hervous forces would, in all probability, be followed quickly by disastrous consequences the physicians think, and he cannot be per-mitted in his present condition of health to

Attempt any mental or physical exertion. A reporter who visited Mr. Gonid's resi-dence at irvington this morning was refused all information regarding the actual condition of the rich man. It was said that he had given strict orders to allow no one to be adseemed exactly what the McCarthylics did not want, but it was their own argument

The incident of the Missouri Pacific direc-

When Mr. Gould stood up to oppose the

when AI, Gould stood up to oppose the prososition made by Russell Sage to re-ionsider the action of the board in passing the quarterly dividend and to declare a div-dend of at least 1% per cent, his voice was

feeble and he made a great effort to steady it. Almost as soon as he began to speak, how-over, it was noticed that a sudden change

ame over his race. He hesitated and tried to offect himself, but his utterances were almost

ompletely, he sank back lato his chair and owed his head upon the table, covering his

For a moment he seemed to have fainted away and his friends rushed to his side.

When he raised his face from the table it

worried lately, and have passed through an ordeal so far beyond my strength that I am physically unable to say anything more in

Restoratives were employed and soon Mr. fould was able to leave the room. This epi-

sode brought the meeting to an abrupt close. After his father had gone out, however, George Gould, who was very much worked

p over the opposition offered by Mr. Sage to he plan proposed, called the deacon to ac-

ount very savagely. It is said that the

young man used the strongest language and in referring to Mr. Sage's interference, which and precipitated the attack, he characterized

Santa Fe influence Not Used.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 2 .- President Jeffery of

the Rio Grande road, while speaking to an

Associated press representative in reference

to the report sent from Chicago to the effect

that he was appointed through Santa Fe in-

Rock island's Deficit.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 2 .- The annual report

word Man-

im as an "economical, miseraly old

The Herald says:

rotest against this dividend."

face with his hands.

The convention, notwithstanding a spirited

Secretary John P. Sutton was re-elected York unanimously chosen treasurer.

rapid succession.

plan which made no mention of the parent

behind him there a horse a Mr. Noff made personal inquiries of all the business men in the town and several of the neighboring farmers. But none of those questioned knew anything about the young man, neither had they seen him in that or any other vicinity.

Stoan's Traveling Outfit, When Sloan went to the Baldwin homstead, he drove thither with a double team o grays and a new buggy. It was an unusual rig for a man of his standing to ride in and a rig for a deal of aurprise was expressed when he announced that the outfit belonged to him-self. When asked what he had paid for it, he said that he had traded a number of things, among them a couple of heavy horses which he had brought from the Black Hills. Notwithstanding this declaration some of his relatives believe the outfit had been stolen and, before long, the victim of the robbery would make himself heard. The team and buggy have been taken possession of by Deputy Sheriff Mencke and placed in charge of a reliable farmer residing in the vicinity of the murder. The Ben correspondent this morning

called on Mrs. Baldwin. Her hysteria of last night had worn away and she was able to converse in a connected manner She said that her son had visited her resi-dence the night before the killing and that her husband had ordered him to leave the place, because he claimed whenever any of her people were around they always occasioned trouble. She also claimed that her son was about to leave the house and had packed up his goods, when old man Baldwin entered the sitting-room in which the murderer and his mother had been engaged in conversation.

His Mother's Story.

The mother says that her son told Baldwin that if he and his (the son's) mother were living at Blair they would get along a great deal better. Old man Baldwin said that he didn't thank

him for his advice and repeated the injune tion to have him leave the house. The youns man said he would leave immediately. Several more unfriendly exchanges o

soveral more unifiedury exchanges of views took place between the father and stepson. At this time the former was standing near the door between the front and doing room when the young man rushed toward him. The latter's mother thought he intended only to strike the old man and cried out:

"Oh, Arthur, don't!

Old man Baldwin then went out into the ning room and was followed by young The mother also followed, and as she Sloan reached the door she saw her stepson, husband and son "altogether in a bunch," and then she heard the shots. One of them struck her and "then she dodged." She was sure her son had not intended to use his gun when he first advanced toward the murdered man. Sloan, she says, has been a horder and ader. He has lived in the west, and more trader. recently at Deadwood, toward which place he has already directed his steps. possible for him yesterday morning to have taken the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley train for the huls. If he did that he is already out of reach for some time. Shoriff's posses are watching around Hooper, Crowell, Arlington and Blair. At last accounts, no trace had been obtained of the murderer.

CLEARFIELD BANK FAILURE.

President Dill in Jall-A Receiver

to Be Appointed. CLEANFIELD, Pa., Oct. 2 .- W. H. Dill president of the suspended First National bank of this place, and John B. McGrath, cashier of the private bank at Houlzdale, who were arrested last night on a charge of embezelement, gave ball this morning. Dill was at once rearrested on a warrant sworn out by the National bank examiner and held in \$25,000 bail. The report that Dill made an assignment is incorrect, but judgments, aggregating \$30,000, have been entered against

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 2 .- Lacey, com troller of the currency, received a telegram from Bank Examiner Miller, recommending that the First National bank of Clearfield, Pa, be placed in the hands of a receiver. Pa, be placed in the hands of a receiver. The comptroller says that he will appoint a recoiver.

President Dill of the defunct Houtzdale and Clearfield banks was arrested again to-night on a warrant charging him with em-bearing \$55,000. He has not yet been able to secure ball. When the news spread that Dill was arrested the trouble with depositors

mala, October 1: "Absolute peace reigns in all Guatemala. Deny all runnors of revoluion which are false and malicious."

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Clearing, colder Saturday; fair, slightly warmer Sunday. For Missouri-Generally fair, excep showers in the west; stationary temperature

except cooler in northwestern portion; south easterly winds. For Iowa-Showers; cooler; variable vinds.

For the Dakotas-Fair Saturday and Sun day; warmer Saturday night; westerly winds.

For Nebraska-Fair Saturday; cooler outheast; warmer Saturday night in south west; variable winds; fair Sunday. For Kansas-Fair Saturday howers in east; colder variable winds, For Colorado-Fair Saturday and Sunday

older variable winds.

Illinois Mortgage Debt. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2 .- The census office today issued a bulletin on Illinois real estate mortgage debt, which shows that the debt in force January 1, 1890, was \$384,299, 260, of which 43.01 per cent was on acre tracts and 56,00 per cent on village and city lots. The debt of Cook county was \$191,519,209, o which \$14,065,305 was on acres, and \$177,452, 904 on lots. The debt of seven other prin and on lots. The debt of seven other principal counties was as follows: Kane, \$5,515,508; LaSalle, \$5,000,488; McLean, \$5,370,309;
 Peoria, \$5,988,973; St. Clair, \$5,134,309; Sangamon, \$5,551,540; Will, \$5,465,917.
 Cook county's debt is 49.84 per cent of the seven sev

ntire state and the debt of eight counties is 60.06 per cont of the total. Fifteen counties in which are included the preceding eight have \$262,921,002, or 68.23 per cent of the state's total debt. The debt of Chicago is shown to be \$24,373,170 inger than the farm debt of Kansas, \$42,700,564 larger than that of Iowa, and \$112,068,830 larger than the en-tire mortgage debt of Alabama and Tennes-The per capita debt of Illinois is \$100

that of Kansas \$165 and of lowa \$104.

Now it's Hold Your Corn

CHICAGO, III., Oct. 2.-The Morning News says a rough draft of the article advising the farmers of the country to hold their corn for higher prices has been made and it is expected to appear in full in the next issue of the Farmers' Voice. It advises the saie o only so much of the crop as is actually nee essary for home consumption until the for eign demand starts. On the rise then sel only so much as is necessary to supply that demand, and again lock up the cribs till

prices go up again. Disastrous Fire at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 2 .- The most disastrous fire that has visited this city for years proke out last night in a planing mil on Taylor's wharf, near the Cunard wharves It spread rapidly, and by 2 o'clock this morn-ing the whole block from John Cronin's on the south to the north side of Hamilton's

wharf on the north, almost adjoining the Cuuard warves, was destroyed. said :

Parachute Performer Injured.

LENOX, Ia., Oct. 2 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE [- Prof. Jones was quite seriously injured in making a parachute jump from a baloon today. The parachute only opened about twenty feet from the ground. The professor was unconscious for several minules.

French Harvest Estimates.

Panus, Oct. 2,- An official estimate of the vield of the French harvest for 1891, is as follows: Wheat, 81,889,000 hetolitres, (hec-tolitre 2% bushels); mixed grain, 3,637,000 hectolitres; rye, 21,152,000 hectolitres.

Heavy Snow in Montana. Rep Lopos, Mont., Oct. 2 .- It has been snowing and drifting incessantly for the past forty-eight hours, and now there are three feet of snow on a level. Business is practically at a standstill.

Steamer Arrivals.

At Hamburg, Normania, from New Yerk, At Loudon, the Queen, from York.

England's Foreign Policy.

England's Foreign Policy. He should like to have spoken on the gov-ernment's foreign policy which had any de-cisive results, but the policy of the present administration had been well algh the in-verse and reverse of that of Lori Beacons-field. Just as the liberals had endeavored to make the works of the Beaconsfield adminis-tration difficult, because they thought it was doing it, so had they strived to make the work of the present administration, in its for-eign policy, easy, because they thought that as far as their information went its spirit had undergone a heneficial change. The appeals to reason and pride were no longer sent broad-cast over the country. A kinder, juster and more general spirit had dictated at least the departmental position of the Salisbury cabepartmental position of the Salisbury cab-

departmental position of the Salisbury cab-inet. I shall indeed rejoics if, before the day comes for the present administration to give up the ghost-laughter and cheers -it will be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an effort to relieve us of the burdensome and embarrassing. Accupation of Expit, which, so long as it lasts, must be a cause of weakness. It is a source of embarrassment we owe en-thely to engagements contracted by a former tory government and which. I fear, the pres-ent foreign policy hand to its liberal suc-cessors to deat with [Cheers.] Looking at the multitude of other topics Looking at the multitude of other topics

alling for notice Mr. Gladstone said he al-nest re-echoed the wish of the father of poets, for ten mouths and ten tongues where with to speak. [Laughter.]

Discussion of Temperance,

Discussion of Temperance. He must speak a word of congratulation and hope in regard to the temperance question. Although the parliamentary proceeding on the subject in 1800 were negative and not af-firmative although they appeared to consist, substantially, only in the rejection of a bad plan and not in the adoption of a good one, yet they had this effect—they disposed of all the time of the monstrous and enormous claims for the compensation of politicans which the present government acknowledged. If upon the foundation of the bill been possible to make the claims, they would have proved an impenetrable fort against every attempt to deal effectually with the drink traffic. There were some positive re-sults also. In various parts of the country new life and a more equitable border spirit and been infused into licensing boards. "Those approaching my period of life," said Mr. Gladstone, "may not witness it but many of you will see a borough and effective re-form of the laws connecting the traffic in al-cohol with acknowledgment of the right of lo-cal populations to settle the question whether within their borders public houses shall exist." [Cheers.] Touching the Welch and Scotch church

Touching the Welch and Scotch church lisestablishment questions, Mr. Gladstone

I, a resident of Wales and a Scotch repr-I, a resident of Wales and a Scotch repre-sentative, shall not embroil myself in a piti-less controversy. I shall simply assure Scot-land and Wales that they have the unanimous support of the liberals. [Hear, hear,] It does not depend upon those conducting liberal af-fairs in parliament whither Scotch or Weich disestablishment takes precedent. Each has able, resolute and active champions, who have no intention of waiting. It would be wrong if they consented to wait until home rule had become a law or until, in the due order of suc-cession on the liberal programme, their turn came. If the Scotch gain procedence their gain will help the Weich. If the Wolch pre-cede, their victory will help the Scotch. [Cheers.]

Abolition of Hereditary Peers.

Mr. Gladstone then took up the question of Mr. Gladstone then took up the question of the abolition of hereditary peers. He said: 1 desire to pass lightly over the diment nuestion of the house of fords (prolonged encering). Owing to the priority of the claims of the other subjects this question at present is rather in the shade. Well, I should not be avrry if it would remain in the shade still longer, provided the extra lease thus gained were gained by its wisdom, forbearance and moderation in dealing with public sentiment, But if the question is remote, a mode exists whereby it may be made approximately very whereby it may be made approximately very

o acquire land in order to place the rural opulation in nearer relations, to use and ob ain profit from the land they have so lon-illed for the benefit of others, but for them elves almost in vain. [Cheers.]

Hours of Labor.

Hours of Labor. Coming to the difficult questions lately raised in regard to the hours of labor. I view with satisfaction and sympathy, and with the livelest preasure, the large reduction in the amount of toil exacted, which my fellow elit-zens have achieved in the last twenty years. I wish well to all further reductions that it may be possible to achieve without violation of the rights of any man. [Cheers.] I wish in a qualified manner to see progress in such changes in the lot of labors. [Cheers.] Before assenting to the principle of a com-pulsory law binding laborers to reduce labor to a certain number of hours daily. I am gind to be assured and to see a demonstration that those who now receive for long hours low wages are to receive at least in fail those wages for shorter hours. [Hear, hear.] As to the compulsory feature of the plan,

As to the compulsory feature of the plan, Mr. Gladstone said:

Mr. Gladstone said: I give no absolute judgment upon the ques-tion. It has not yet by the bulk of the coun-try been sufficiently examined. I recommend much circumspection, much careful examina-tion before proceeding with steps which may prove irretrievable; therefore it ought not to be prematurely adopted. [Cheers.]

Concerning the Irish question the speaker said :

Our opponents say that the government de-serves well of the country, for they are going to introduce a local government bill for Ire-iand and their policy in Ireland has been successful. I am glad that they promise to introduce the bill, but it is defined repeat-ance. For this six-year parliament and the government have piedged themselves not to adopt coercion, and not to use British credit to purchase irish fands, also to introduce local government. They have spent five years in breaking two of these piedges and now in articulo mortis they seek to redeem the re-maining piedge. But such is the elementy of the liberal party, I am sure their resolution will be welcomed with open arms. I must admit, however, that the reason to rejoice is that the local government must assist Ireland to obtain national rights. Our opponents say that the government de

England's Conduct Toward Ireland. The government's bill will not be a real af-firmation of the principal of equal rights. It han idle tale-that cflocal government with-out control of the police. We can afford to await the bill with perfect calmness. You may depend that as we have done in the past, we shall endeavor to resist and erase what is bad and extend and develop what is good and make it subservient to the purposes of a sound

and enlightened government. In combatting the assertion that the government of Ireland had been a success, Mr Gladstone reminded his hearers at length that what the government called crime in Ireland was an agrarian combination to se-cure the tenants' undeterminate, but often very real rights. No doubt these combinations sometimes developed real crimes but the government had not waited for the de-velopment of crime. Instead they had interfered with private liberty in a manner that would not be tolerated a moment in this country.

I eved with prevarence of a moment in this country.
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[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

he will write, thanking them for their great services to the Irish cause, strongly disap-proving of the attacks that have been made upon them, and stating that, having in quired into the charges made egainst the executive of the league, he is satisfied they are utteriy without foundation."

John Fitzgerald's Reply.

President Fitzgerald replying, said: "The members of the executive could not concea their astonishment at the tenor of the communication to them," adding, "we cannot but dissent from the supposition that Ameri-can politics have in any way interfered with, or complicated the administration of the league. The record shows, that while members of the executive were of different political affiliations, they were unanimous in their resolve to prevent any such interfer-ence with the government of the league. As to the undesirability of the central organiza-tion in America, that is a question which pertains exclusively to your jurisdiction. Regarding the proposition of addressing all letters to Parnell, recognizing the difficulties created by American political compilcations and advising him to take steps to reconstruct the organization in such a manner as would allow the various branches to commu-nicate with Dublin, is one which the executive cannot conform to. We are not now, nor have we ever been unmindful of the fact, that we took our offices under pledges to conduct the league as a body auxiliary to the national party in Ireland, and, as such, we have always been guided by their advice and direction; we do not propose at this late date to adopt a different policy; but we are or seeking a certificate of character from any-

conformity with Parnell's expressed desires.' **Contest Over the Platform**

one for having acted in every instance in

The contest over the platform developed into an open split of the committee and at 2 p. m. Sharon of Iowa, Donnelly of Wiscon-sin, O'Byrne of Georgia, were framing a minority report against neutrality toward Parnell.

The majority report, it was understood, prior to its presentation in convention, men-tioned neither Parnall nor McCarthy, but demanded a firm and united front on the part of the people of Ireland. A hubbub was raised by Dennis Ryan of

St. Louis objecting to the clause in the con-stitution virtually making one of the objects of the league the boycotting in America of importations of the goods of the English manufacturers. He thought such action looked like taking a hand in American politics, but the convention failed to see the connection and clamorously yeiled for Ryan to sit down, while it declared itself unmistakably for the boycott. The real light of the day occurred when the report of the committee on platform was read by Chai, man Gannon. During the reading the con vention was attentive, through repeatedly breaking into cheers. The platform was as follows: The Platform.

The Platform. First. The Irish National League of Amer-ica in convention assembled at Chickgo on October 2. 189. Itestifies its devotion to the flag of the union and the unquenchable love of its members for the laws and institutions of our glorions country, recomizing as we gladly and proudly do, that our primary allegiances is due to that flag and then those institutions. We affirm that our overmastering desire is to see extended to our mother land the benefits accruing from equal laws such as have blessed America and made ner the hone of suffering mankind and the toolei for nations struggiling for free institutions. Me regret the conditions now ex-isting in Freinad and attribute their possibil-ity to an unfortunate tendency toward bero worship and one mandomination, which we hope to see obliterated from the public life of Ireind. — Third. We have no desire, nor do we deem it when he cuessions now so unbannelly separat-

Therman II. Third, We have no desire, nor do we deem it this necessary or patriotic to pass judgment in you there there is no source to pass judgment is now source passible to pass judgment is the opial of the opial opia

not want, but it was their own argumen and they submitted as gracefully as the could, while the platform was adopted with a hurrah.

The Minority Report.

Before a motion for the adoption of the

platform could be made Judge Donnelly of Wisconsin arese and announced that there

mittee. He proceeded to argue that the minority did not disagree with anything in

the majority report except that it did not go

and declare that in Ireland, as elsewhere, the

majority should rule." Lyman of New York called upon the chair

to cut short a long speech and order the reading of the minority report. The conven-tion was visibly growing impatient, and Judge Donnelly proceeded to read the follow-ing, signed by himself, Sharon of Iowa and O'Braya of Vicenza.

Resolved. That as American citizens and

"In the language of our distinguished fel-

was a minority report from the platform com

Shelved the Dissenting Report.

Like a flash now came a motion to lay the McCarthvite report on the table. The motion was not debatable and, to the chagrin of the judge and his supporters, was declared car-ried viva voce. They rallied promptly, how over, Sharon of Iowa demanding a call of tates Kelly of Wisconsin impetuously called

apon the convention to put itself on record "in favor of somebody or something, sometors' meeting last Wednesday afternoon was the talk of Wali street this morning. The account given yesterday of Mr. Gouid's proswhere or somehow," but he was shut off by a point of order. Sharon of Iowa and Sweeny of Ohio had ration on that occasion was fully corrob-orated by several of those who had been pres-

similar unpleasant experiences, and a cham-plon parliamentary puzzle of motions and amendments ensued, the apparent object

Brady of Chicago allayed the fast rising irritation with a brief yet eloquent appeal, though opposed to the amendment, that the convention, in the interest of fair play, per-mit a roli call. Delegate Joyce, a Chicagoan, wanted the convention to understand that the roll call would indicate whether or not the convention proposed to endorse as leader Justin McCarthy

incoherent. Then he seemed to recognize his own inability to make himself understood and to say what he wanted to, and, giving up Confusion reigned for a moment, but depre catory looks and gestures on all sides some what quieted the hotter heads, and inter-est centered in the polling of each of the states, particularly Illinois. Chairman Corkery of that delegation declared the result unanimous for placing the McCarthvite resc lution on the table. This was questioned an Father Foley of Iowa excitedly shouted for a was seen that his eyes were filled with tears and he seemed completely prostrated. In a broken voice ne said: "Gentlemen, you must excuse me. I have been so harrassed and recount and wanted to know how many dele gates there were from lilinois. Much cheer ing followed when a rising vote of the lilinoi

delegation showed : Yeas, 153; navs, 5 Father Foley jumped to his feet and wildly shaking a roll of paper at the illinois men announced the vote of Iowa: Yeas, 2; navs, passionately adding, "and they represent fore money, toe, than all the men from 111

ols. Wisconsin voted 7 yeas 11 nays, but in the great majority of states, the bulk of the bal-lots were against endorsing McCarthy, New York particularly voting 45 solid yeas. The total vote was 418 yeas to 34 nays, effectually shelving the minority report. Secretary Sutton, who had distributed his

sonsational report among the delegates, was given leave to omit the reading, owing to its ength, The convention, however, adopted the report.

The Horald says: Jay Gould paid a visit to the Weschester county fair at White Plains yestorday. He was driven over from Irvington in a plain buckboard riz. Nobody came with him ex-cept the coachman. He occupied a seat in one of the boxes of the grand stand for an hour or more and appeared to be trying hard, but with poor success to get in-terested in the trotting. His face was pale and his eyes were dull. He looked like a man very weary and tired of some-thing. It may be that he felt some panze of envy when he tooked around upon the throng of ruddy checked, healthy country folies who were keenly enjoying the trotting and every-thing else that went on and did not care a continental whether stocks roke or felt. Lots of farmers gathered opposite the grand stand and toos good long looks at him and felt that they were getting something that in Itself was worth a great deat nore than the price of admission. Chairman James W. Smythe of Rhode Is land apnounced that the examination of the treasurer's books by the financial committee showed that the league's accounts were satisfactory and correct with a balance on hand of \$1,085.

Election of Officers.

Then came the election of officers, John P. Sutton and O'Neil Ryan were named as candidates for president in addition to M. V. Gannon, but each withdrew and Gannon was elected by acclamation. President Gannon, in accepting, said no

man had ever occupied the office but had been subjected to villification, abuse and contumely. He did not expect to escape the

"I do expect," he said, "to conduct the office fairly, henorably and honestly," He announced that under the new consti-tution he appointed as secretary "as pure,

as true and a brave a son of Ireland as eve ved, John P. ved, John P. Sutton." Mr. Sutton acknowledged that it had been

his ambition to be president of the league, but that he had cheerfully given way to the first mention of the name of Gannon.

Patrick Boyle of Toronto, Canada, was hosen first vice president; M. D. Gallagher f New York, second vice president; E. J.

fugnce, said: "I wish to deny tue statement fugnce, said: "I wish to deny tue statement that has been published that I was appointed by Mr. Manvol in the interests of the Santa F. There's not one word of truth in it. It is true that Mr. Man-vol and myself have been personal friends for over twenty-five years, but he was not consulted in the matter of my appointment and is perhaps not aware of it even now. He

and is perhaps not aware of it even now. He was not conferred with at all in regard to my entering the service of the Denver & Rio Grande. This matter has rested entirely with Chairman Coppell and the board of di-rectors and they have taken action very recently and with reference only to the inter-ests of the company and Colorado."

000.

of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific rail-

way was filed toasy. The act income is \$1.818,000; dividend, \$1,846,000; daficis, \$20, -

was met by the reporter this morning. positively declined to talk about Mr. Gould's health. Mr. Gould went out for a drive in the morning accompanied only by his ceachman. Those who saw him as he passed along the grive from the entrace of his grounds say that he looked very worn and feeble and his features were pale and drawn. That he is a That he is a very sick man there is no doubt, says the vening paper quoted, and in is generally be-leved that he will be obliged to give up his usiness activities at any rate for the pret-