# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25. 1891. NUMBER 160.


## DESERTED BY HER FRIENDS.

Omaha Lost the Convention Through the Action of Some Western Delegates.

THEY IGNORED THEIR INSTRUCTIONS.

**Clarkson of Iowa, McBride of Utah and Hammill of Colorado Prove Recreant—Omaha Men Satisfied.**

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov.24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Omaha's committee of citizens, who have made a good fight for the location of the republican national nominating convention, nearly all left Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad at 4:30 this afternoon. Judge Thurston will go back to New York; Mr. Rosewater will remain a day or two longer here on business, and two or three others will scatter to the east, but about sixteen or eighteen of the committeemen will go directly to Omaha.

Minneapolis secured the prize because she went into the committee with the most votes from the start, and had what appeared to the east to be a geographical advantage. On the first ballot Omaha had the support of Kansas, Wyoming and Texas, but after the informal ballot Chairman Clarkson left the choice of his state and did not again vote for Omaha. Idaho finally came to Omaha. Strange as it may be, Judge McBride of Utah voted for Minneapolis against the wishes of his territory, which were for Omaha. Senator Carey of Wyoming stood by Omaha at all times, and rendered other material assistance.

**Surprised at Clarkson.**

This action of Mr. Clarkson in not supporting Omaha, after he had been instructed by his state to do so, was a source of surprise to the Nebraskans. It also amazed them to see Mr. Hammill of Colorado vote for another city than Omaha, when every republican of his state is in favor of Omaha. It is not at all probable that Colorado republicans will again vest in Mr. Hammill their wishes or trust to him any instruction, for he has no regard for them. Mr. McBride of Utah will also have a good time securing another trust from his people, after violating the one he represented before the convention here.

Omaha made a gallant fight for the convention in the section beyond the Mississippi. She used such good arguments for this on general grounds that they were applied for the benefit of Minneapolis. Omaha's committee regrets that it could not get the convention from local interests, but is greatly pleased that it helped to set the precedent for its section, which precedent must four years hence operate to the advantage of its first choice. It helped maintain a principle, and it is generally conceded that never again will the convention go to the east.

The moral influence of the convention at Minneapolis will be felt in Nebraska and her surrounding states. For these reasons the Omaha committee leaves here feeling that its work has not been in vain. It made a good fight and created a splendid impression. Omaha has made an impression here which will be felt throughout the country, and will well repay her citizens for their efforts. The committee was a good one.

**Purely Business Reasons.**

Business considerations were seriously weighed and had a potential influence in deciding the location of the national nominating convention. Colonel Conger, a member of the committee from Cincinnati, expressed the belief as early as Sunday that Minneapolis would win the fight. Colonel Conger is largely interested in the manufacture of iron and glass goods in Ohio and Indiana, and he stated that for fully six months he had been receiving letters from his customers in Minneapolis and St. Paul, urging him from business and personal reasons to support Minneapolis for the convention. In acknowledging the receipt of goods and making remittances he would be reminded by marginal notes that the Minneapolis and St. Paul buyers depended upon him to help them in the fight for the convention. Colonel Conger said that such arguments would turn almost any man in the direction of Minneapolis, and it [illegible] would have surely supported them if he had not been bound to stand by Cincinnati.

There were prominent men in New York and all sections of the New England and the central states who were interested in Minneapolis real estate, and Minneapolis and St. Paul commercial business, and they had been vigorously at work for many months trying to locate the convention where it would do them good in a business way. Then there have been prominent republicans, campaigners in that section from other states during the past year, and they saw and recognized the necessity of personal republican contact, such as the convention would give to the republicans where it is held.

One fact was illustrated in the selection of Minneapolis, and that is the great west, the section beyond the Missouri, will hereafter have control of politics in so far as locating the national conventions is concerned. There is general satisfaction over the selection of Minneapolis. The contest was spirited and lengthy, but it was conducted in good nature, and the best interests of the party were shown in every step.

There has never been so many good republican speeches delivered at any place in the same length of time. The speeches of the prominent men who presented the claims of the contesting cities would make a valuable campaign document if put together.

**Minneapolis' Position.**

Timothy Burns, who is a member of the Republican National league and represented Minnesota at the national committee meeting—fighting for Minneapolis—in talking today about the reported influences which located the convention at Minneapolis said:

"There was not the least twinge of Blaineism or Harrisonism or any other personal issue in the contest. We won because in the first place it was believed that the convention would do the northwest more good, politically, than any other section. And in the second, because the west and northwest stood together. No candidate will be shown favor or any undue advantage over another in Minneapolis, if, for no other reason, because it would ruin us for such favors in the future. We sought the convention largely because we wanted the advertisement it would give our city and country, and of course unless we do fairly and well by the convention, and please the great number of persons interested in the convention, it will do us no good in any way.

"So far as the call of the Minnesota delegation on Mr. Blaine today is concerned," continued Mr. Burns, "there is nothing significant about it. The delegation called upon President Harrison yesterday and intended to call upon Secretary Blaine then, but the latter could not receive us. We learned this morning that we would be received today, and we paid our respects to the secretary of state at the time we could be received."

*PREPARING FOR 1892.*

**Call for a National Convention Roll by the Republican Committee.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The national republican committee met this morning and issued the following call:

To the republican electors of the United States: In accordance with usage and the instructions of the republican national convention of 1888, a national republican convention of delegates, representative of the republican party, will be held at the city of Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president to be supported at the next national election and for the transaction of such other and further business as may be brought before it. The republican electors in the several states and territories, and the voters, without regard to past affiliations, who believe in republican principles and indorse the republican policy, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket. Each state will be entitled to four delegates at large, and for each representative in congress at large two delegates, and each congressional district, each territory and the District of Columbia to two delegates. The delegates at large shall be chosen by popular state conventions, called on not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. The congressional district delegates shall be chosen at conventions called by the congressional committee of each such district, in the same manner as the nomination for a representative in congress is made in said district. Provided, that in any congressional district where there is no republican congressional committee, owing to redistricting the state under the next congressional apportionment, the republican state committee shall appoint from the residents of such district a committee, for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates. The territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a delegate in congress is made. The delegates of the District of Columbia shall be chosen at a convention constituted as members elected in primary district assemblies, held under the call and direction of the republican central committee of the district of Columbia, which said committee shall be chosen one from each assembly district, to be designated by a joint call with not less than ten days' notice, signed by the member of the national committee for the District of Columbia, and the chairman of the republican central committee of said district.

An alternate delegate for each delegate in the national convention, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected.

All notices of contests must be filed with the national committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public.

Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the convention in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the national committee.

JAMES S. CLARKSON, Chairman.
JACOB SLOAT FASSETT, Secretary.

**Arranging for the Convention.**

An important step taken by the committee during the forenoon session was the reference to the executive committee, with full power to act, all of matters connected with the preparations for the next convention.

The executive committee decided to assume active direction of the matter itself and arrange for the hall, printing of tickets, appointment of the sergeant-at-arms and deputies, ushers and doorkeepers for the convention. It will also take charge of the preparation and publication of a stenographic report of the proceedings of the convention.

A conference was held immediately with some of the citizens' committee of Minneapolis and directions were given by the executive committee for the preparation, as soon as possible, of a diagram of the convention hall, showing the number and location of seats and other necessary details.

Mr. Channing of Colorado was elected by the executive committee as sergeant-at-arms of the next national convention.

The committee then called on President Harrison and Secretary Blaine and were photographed on the treasury steps.

At half past 2 o'clock this afternoon the national committee again assembled to discuss routine business, the only feature of public interest being the conflict between two elements of the republican party in Utah. After a short consideration of the matter the committee settled it by the adoption of the following resolution:

**Utah's Troubles.**

Resolved, That in the committee elected by the convention of delegates at Salt Lake City September 2, 1891, we recognize the republican territorial central committee of Utah.

Resolved, That we recommend to all the men of Utah whose ideas of national government and policy are in harmony with the national republican party that they now bury their local differences and unite to rescue their territory from the danger and dishonor of future democratic control.

Then followed a succinct statement from each member of the committee of the condition of the party in the various states and its needs and prospects. These were generally hopeful in tone and were received with enthusiasm by the committee, as well as by some of the members of the executive committee of the national republican league who were admitted to the hall to give aid in the party council.

Ex-Governor Pinchback of Louisiana, however, varied the sameness of the addresses somewhat by indulging in a fierce attack upon the white republicans of the south, whom he held to be responsible for the lack of vitality of the party in that section of the country, and whom he charged with suppression of the negro vote for fear of re-issues. He held that their pusillanimous policy had resulted in untold party losses, and maintained that a few vigorous contests and manifestations of their rightful power by the southern negroes would have a wholesome political effect and redeem the southern states from democracy.

It was announced that a meeting of the executive committee would be held within two or three weeks, upon a call from the chairman, to undertake the work preliminary to the convention, and at 7 o'clock the national committee adjourned sine die.

*WASHINGTON GOSSIP.*

**Mrs Russell Harrison Enroute to Omaha—Capital City Visitors.**

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.

The Omaha national convention delegates presented the name of Hon. John L. Webster to the president for the position of secretary of war, which is to become vacant by the resignation of Secretary of War Proctor, who is to take Senator Edmunds' place in the United States senate at the opening of the session. The president received the delegation cordially, but did not indicate whether he had reached a decision.

Secretary Noble today denied the application for review in the case of A. K. Baxter vs Henry Crilly of Chadron, Neb. The secretary held that as Baxter's application is to file a declarative statement only, such action on his part will not necessitate a cancellation of Crilly's homestead entry, but the same should be allowed to remain intact, subject to the right of Baxter to make final entry for the land upon showing compliance with the law. The application for review is not denied further than is indicated by the above explanation and modification. He also affirmed the decision of the commissioner, who reversed the decision of the local officers at Lincoln in the case of Abraham Escallman versus Joseph B. Overholzen. It was held that there is a conflict as to the number of trees planted and the findings that the bad faith on the part of the entryman was not shown and that the contestant had failed to sustain the allegations of the contest.

He also affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the case of S. F. Alexander versus A. B. Young of McCook county. The assistant secretary held that the evidence sustained the commissioner's decision as it was shown that Young's entry was cancelled for failure to cultivate the land according to law. The secretary affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in the case of John P. Hoel ex parte, denying his application for survey of lands in Rapid City, S. D., district. The secretary held that the government has no jurisdiction over such lands and therefore no power to dispose of them. The land in question contained several island lakes and ponds. Assistant Secretary Chandler has affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the case of Elizabeth Saul, holding for cancellation her homestead entry at Mitchell, S. D., for failure to comply with the requirements of the law as to residence.

Postmasters appointed today as follows: Iowa—Nahala E. Wilson, Earlham, Madison county; Quine R. Fowler, Erline, Appanoose county; Seymour West, Hinton, Plymouth county; William K. Elliott, Homer, Hamilton county; Charles M. Dodge, Massena, Cass county; Henry George, Musuaka, Pottawattamie county; C. L. McGovern, Pin Oak, Dubuque county.

Nebraska—Ella M. Etherton, Catharine, Chase county; John A. Shalling, Dwight, Butler county; Royal P. Drake, Humphrey, Platte county.

South Dakota—Quackenbrooke Admore, National, Revere county; L. O'Connor, Central City, Lawrence county; F. F. West, Minnesota, Butte county; O. Johnson, Pawnee, Aurora county. P. S. H.

## COURTING THE WORKINGMEN.

English Conservatives Find a Sudden Liking for Them.

LABOR CANDIDATES TO BE ENCOURAGED.

**They Also Take Up an Active Flirtation with the Farmers—Schemes to Beat the Gladstonians.**

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 24.—Delegates to the conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations met here today. A resolution looking toward the disestablishment of the church in Wales and redressing the inequalities in the representation of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland in parliament was adopted.

**In Favor of Woman Suffrage.**

Viscount Fielding, conservative candidate for the Rugby division of Warwickshire, offered, and the conference adopted, the following resolution:

That this conference is of the opinion that when the question of representation of the people is reopened by parliament, serious consideration should be given to the claims of women to be admitted to the franchise when otherwise entitled by ownership or occupation of land.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, the well known authoress and leader in woman's suffrage movement addressed the conference in support of Viscount Fielding's resolution. During the course of her remarks she said that the great Gladstonians had changed their attitude on this question, because they were afraid that the representation of women would powerfully reinforce the party of order.

Mr. N. S. Neale offered the following resolution:

That, in the opinion of this conference, the attitude of the conservative party toward bona fide labor candidates should be one of sympathy and encouragement.

After debate the word "unionist" was inserted before "labor," and as so amended was adopted.

Sir Albert Rollett, M. P. for the south division of Islington, member of the conservative council, submitted the following:

That the conference regards with the utmost satisfaction the improved social and industrial condition of Ireland under the present government, and cordially indorses the intention of the ministers to introduce at the next session bills for the extension of local government and also for the promotion of technical education in that part of the United Kingdom.

The marquis of Granby cut of debate by moving the previous question, and the motion was carried by a large majority. Here the passage of the previous question is tantamount to a rejection of the original motion by postponing the consideration of the subject whereto the previous question relates.

Sir Albert Rollett was not satisfied with this vote actually rejecting his resolution and demanded that another division be taken. This was done and again the resolution was heavily defeated.

**For a New Cabinet Officer.**

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. Ernest Spencer:

That considering the great importance of labor questions it is desirable that a labor department shall be formed by the government, to be presided over by a minister of the crown, to be termed the "labor minister."

By Mr. J. J. Harris, secretary of trades' congress committee:

That this conference desires to express its thanks to Lord Salisbury's ministry for appointing so large a number of workingmen as factory inspectors—but at the same time hopes that the government may see its way to appoint women inspectors for employments in which their own sex are engaged.

The movement among the conservatives, which resulted in a decision by the Birmingham conference today against the government continuing to maintain Irish legislation as the principal feature of its policy has been previously described. The main object of the movement is to apply to England the principles of the Irish land purchase act. By the adoption of such a measure the English laborer would be enabled to acquire small plots of land at a low figure and through simple methods. The state would also assist farmers to become owners of land, after the lapse of a certain number of years, without their paying more than the customary rents. This, in brief, is an outline of the new policy that the conservatives now propose to adopt.

Party clamor for what the conservative press now call a great agricultural relief bill becomes daily more vehement.

The Standing and Globe and leading tory journals generally throughout the country concur in expressing the opinion that the last session of the present parliament ought not to be devoted to Ireland.

Sir Albert Bollin appealed in the Birmingham conference against moving the previous question to his resolution on Irish legislation, chiefly on the ground that the government had pledged themselves to introduce an Irish local government bill, and that the ministers over and over again had committed themselves to the measure.

The Globe, while admitting that the cabinet is pledged in this respect, suggests that the government simultaneously promote a British land purchase bill and an Irish local government bill. It says that such action would checkmate the Gladstonians, who would not dare oppose the former bill for fear of the resentment of small farmer and agricultural laborers, and that if the liberals hotly obstructed the Irish local government, that bill could be dropped, while the British land purchase bill could be proceeded with, although parliament's life was prolonged until the summer of 1892.

*SALISBURY TALKS.*

**He Maps Out the Course to Be Pursued by the Conservatives.**

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Nov. 24.—Masonic hall was crowded this evening. Lord Salisbury and party coming from the conservative club's banquet were received with great enthusiasm on entering the hall. Bouquets were presented to the ladies.

After thanking the audience for the warm reception Lord Salisbury spoke on the political topics of the day:

Home rule in the hands of the Gladstonians [said Lord Salisbury] appears to me like a nasty medicine in capsules of celatine for the electors. While I cannot admit that it is our duty to ignore the gigantic issue before us, I am also anxious to disclaim any intention to abstain from English and Scotch legislation because we are threatened by Irish agitation. I am in favor of rating ground landlords, provided the reform be executed with fairness and not made the occasion for gratifying class antipathy. Mr. Morley's complaint about land not being titled is rather exacting. The non-tillage is due to the withdrawal of the protection under which the land formerly grew wheat. That is the price you pay for the advantages of free trade. Nowhere in the world will you find corn grow without protection in the fifty-second degree of latitude. It is absurd to imagine it possible to correct the defect without abandoning the great policy to which we are attached. The "one man vote" idea really means the overthrow of the representation system. It is a perfectly judicious system to adopt at reasonable intervals, but there is no need that every parliament should be occupied with it. If it is dealt with now, it must diminish the representation of Ireland, and the "fringes" of Great Britian in favor of the centers of population and intelligence. I shall not object to such a process, but I am unable to admit the necessity of parish councils, or that the object of representative institutions is to amuse the electors. If they want amusing, I recommend the circus. Admitting the common interests in these matters, I cannot ignore the fact that the general election will turn upon the question of union; and it is as a unionist pure and simple we appeal to your suffrages. [Cheers.]

**Will Fight at Every Step.**

I am not going to emulate the Gladstonian policy of trying to pass the home rule bill on the sly. In the improbable event that Mr. Gladstone will be victorious, we shall fight at every step in the house of commons and with the certainty that the battle will not be fruitless. Some personsy sathat the home rule bill did not exist. That is uncharitable. I believe two existed—one for the Irish and the other for the English supporters. [Laughter.] Only one will be producable in the house of commons and the result will be the secession of supporters, endangering its passage. Supposing the bill passed. Well, beyond that I speak nervously, because I observe my mentioning of the house of lords disturbs Mr. Gladstone's temper. [Laughter.] Yet his menaces imply a confusion of thought. Mr. Gladstone's menaces are unworthy of his great position, because it is contemptible to menace without the power to execute his menaces. When Mr. Gladstone is able to present a home rule bill to the electors and bring a decisive majority in favor of the bill and nothing but the bill, I don't think he will have much trouble with the house of lords; but while he tires to steal the unwilling assent of the electors by concealing the real provisions of his bill, the the lords will be justified in insisting that the justice of the country shall be exact in its provisions. He cannot menace the house of lords with a revolution, and cannot have his revolution in limited liability.

**Gladstone's Mistakes.**

If he imagines that the people of this country will allow him to set up a revolution, to deliver the streets into the hands of a mob and to expose to all the hazards of a revolution the vast commercial and industrial interests built upon a long period of peace, he mistakes, as he has often done before, the real feeling of his countrymen. If we failed in the house of lords we should still fight to persuade the electors of the mistakes they had committed. Great Britain's vast commercial and political supremacy depends upon the dominion she exercises in many lands in various parts of the globe. If you cut off these great possessions England, unable to feed a third of her population, will be unable to maintain in anything but the direst misery the vast multitudes that inhabit her soil. You would tell the world that you are so weak that Ireland would be wrenched from you by sheer agitation. Do you not think that other dependencies would take the lesson on learning the feebleness of the master with whom they have to deal? It is one of the curses of these controversies that we cannot discuss in full detail this momentous consideration. But this question I commend to every man, whatever his position, who desires to preserve his country and his fellow men from the greatest national calamity that ever befell a great country. [Cheers.]

Turning to Ireland, Lord Salisbury said:

In that country two great influences were prominent—blackthorns and priests. [Laughter.] Nothing in modern history equalled the influence of Archbishop Croke and Archbishop Welsh in the recent history of Ireland. They had turned the whole of the vast organization which seemed to encompass and bribe the English government, clear away from the man whose hand had swayed it with the ease with which a man could turn up a boat by leading the rudder. Now ecclesiastical domination in political affairs is not peculiar to any religious belief. It is a parasite which eats the vitality of all. I may frankly admit that the established churches, being under considerable control, are less liable to it than any other, and that is one great argument in favor of church establishment.

**The Red Above the Green.**

After remarking that he believed the Irish archbishops were defying the pope, he dilated up the results of giving every institution in Ireland into their hands, and said:

It will be only by rebellion that the Irish Protestants will defy such power. I do not dispute Mr. Gladstone's opinion that they are powerful enough to overbear tyranny. It will be a terrible resort and will cause innumbered scenes of cruelty and massacre, and a revival of the terrible religious wars with which Ireland has already too much suffered. We shall be bound to interfere to reconquer the country and the long, dreary roll of seven centuries will recommence.

Mr. Morley talks of the Irish spectre standing in parliament and taking the majority by the throat. He may be assured if he has his way the spectre will be as lively as ever, only his garments will be orange and not green.

Mr. Gladstone demanded that if we would not recognize the justice of his claim we at least should recognize that it was inevitable. With the greatest respect, I fling the adjective back in his face. The inevitable is on my side, not on his. The course of the world's destiny is with us, not with him. We are moving with the stream; he is battling hopelessly against it [loud cheers]. He hustanced Spain, Germany, Italy and the United states as proving the tendency to consolidate territory and consolidate authority. Do you imagine by spreading subtle lures to hoodwink the agricultural laborer that the steady course of the earth, designed by providence, shall turn back. We are certain it is not so; we are certain that the coming elections will decide in our favor. We shall exhibit the same tenacity, or more than our opponents exhibited, confident of seeking the goal we must infallibly attain, and strong in the faith that we shall pursue what we believe to be the path of empire and justice, prosperity and peace.

His lordship then resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

*REFUSED A CONTINUANCE.*

**Dr. Graves Will Have to Stand Trial for the Murder of Mrs. Barnaby.**

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 24.—The second division of the district court was packed to suffocation this morning when Judge Rising took his seat upon the bench to render his decision on the motion of Dr. T. Thacher Graves for a continuance of ninety days in the case wherein he is charged with poisoning Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence. The court, in rendering its decision, reviewed the motion of the defense in detail and at the conclusion said: "So I must come to the conclusion that upon the question of law and upon the question of fact the grounds of the motion are not well taken, and the motion must be denied."

At these words Dr. Graves trembled, turned pale and looked appealingly at his attorneys, but receiving no hope from them, he, with a sigh of resignation, accepted the unpleasant fact that the trial for his life must go on. His attorney, Judge Furman, immediately took an exception to the decision and the court then announced that the work of securing a jury would begin tomorrow morning.

The crime for which Dr. Graves is now on trial took place in this city last April, but the history leading up to it dates back for a number of years. Mrs. Barnaby was the wife of J. H. Barnaby, a wealthy merchant of Providence, R. I., who secured a divorce from his wife, leaving her with a fortune of $100,000 and an annual income of $2,500. Dr. Graves was her intimate friend and financial adviser on a salary of $5,000 a year. Mrs. Barnaby was a general traveler and spent a great portion of each summer at the residence of Edward Bennett at Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y. Last spring while there she and Dr. Graves had a misunderstanding, Mrs. Barnaby immediately starting west and eventually arriving in this city, where she visited the Worrells. On April 3, six days before she arrived here, a package came to her address which contained a bottle of liquor labeled "Fine old whiskey; from your friend in the woods." On the night of the 13th, after a drive, she and Mrs. Worrell drank the contents of the bottle and both were immediately taken ill and Mrs. Barnaby, after suffering the most terrible agony, died. Mrs. Worrell recovered at the end of a few days' illness.

The physicians declared that the women suffered from arsenical poisoning and detectives were set at work.

The Worrells were beneficiaries in Mrs. Barnaby's will to the extent of $10,000 and Dr. Graves for $25,000. Suspicion was cast upon the Worrells, but no action was ever taken. The writing upon the package resembled that of Dr. Graves and he was indicted for murder and released on $30,000 bonds. Dr. Graves has many friends here who protest his innocence. They say he could have no object in desiring Mrs. Barnaby's death as he was receiving a good salary, and if he wanted her fortune he could have taken it, as he had absolute control of it. His enemies declare that he had other reasons for wishing the woman out of the way. This question, however, will be decided in the course of two or three weeks.

*FOULLY MURDERED.*

**Assassins Blow the Top of an Old Man's Head Off.**

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 24.—The body of David J. Attberry was found late yesterday afternoon in the road near his home, five miles east of Moawequa. The top of his head had been blown off with a shot gun. He was a well known farmer, about 70 years old. Who murdered him or why the crime was committed is a mystery. He was not quarrelsome and had no enemies. He was a widower with five grown children. The neighbors say he was preparing to marry a widow of the neighborhood and this has caused trouble in both families.

## WHY FONSECA QUIT HIS JOB.

He Was Persuaded to Resign by the Army and Navy Combined.

RIO SHELLED AS A GENTLE REMINDER.

**For Fear the Dictator Would Forget the Navy Fired on the Town—One of Balmaceda's Ministers Shot.**

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

RIO JANERIO, Brazil (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 24.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The city is still enthusiastic over the resignation of Dictator da Fonseca, and the succession to the presidency of Floriano Peixotto. Fonseca had no other alternative than to quit his office. He is very ill. He was allowed by his own fleet and troops just twenty-four hours in which to make up his mind. To quicken his decision the squadron fired on the city and partially destroyed a church in calle Candelaria. At 10 a. m. Fonseca had decided what to do. He promptly resigned and as I cabled you Peixotto stepped into his shoes.

Fonseca as soon as he had retired from office issued a manifesto. In it, as I cabled, he said that his main object was to avoid bloodshed. Without doubt his first impulse was to refuse the army's and navy's demands, but when he saw the strength and bearing of the forces opposed to him he concluded to yield.

Baron Lucena, who has been a warm partisan of Fonseca, received his resignation. The new president will re-assemble congress as soon as possible. Every one here seems satisfied with the change. The military is maintaining order. It does not have much trouble in doing so.

The banks will resume at once. The navy, in laying its demands before Fonseca, had as spokesmen Captain Garma and ex-Minister of the Navy Wandenkalk.

**Insurgents Will Disband.**

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 24.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The insurgents in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, under command of General Ossorio, were marching toward the south, with the intention of invading the adjoining state of Santa Catalina and thence upon Rio Janeiro, when the news of Fonseca's abdication reached Ossorio. He had just arrived on the frontier of the two states.

The river squadron, notwithstanding the overtures from the revolters, has maintained its neutrality.

Latest advices from Rio Grande do Sul say that there is general and great rejoicing over the dictator's retirement. It is believed that the insurrection will now speedily come to an end, and that navigation of the bar of the river will be promptly re-established.

*IT WAS AN EASY VICTORY.*

**Brazilian Troops Make But a Show of Resistance When Attacked.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Senator Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, today received a cablegram, dated yesterday, from the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, confirming the press dispatches announcing the resignation of President Fonseca of Brazil and the assumption of the office by Vice President Peixotto. Minister Mendonca has heretofore been of the opinion that dissatisfaction with President Fonseca's policy was only local in its character, and was confined to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, but when the peaceful district of Rio de Janeiro revolted it showed, he says, that this dissatisfaction was becoming national. The only course, therefore, left to the president was to resign, and in doing this he acted very patriotically. The minister received the news with pleasure, for he thinks it means the conciliation of all the dissatisfied parties and the complete restoration of harmony throughout the country. It was especially gratifying to him to know that everything done had been accomplished without the shedding of blood.

**In Rio Grande do Sul.**

The revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, the minister thinks, will abate as soon as the people hear of Fonseca's resignation. The new president, Mr. Mendonca believes, will convene the congress dissolved by the late president.

**Pampered With the Telegrams.**

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Recent telegrams from the British minister in Brazil having been altered in transmission, the British foreign office protested against the liberties taken by the Brazilian authorities. This protest had the desired effect and telegrams now come through without change. The British minister telegraphed today that Marshal da Fonseca's readiness to abdicate was due to the fact that he is critically ill.

An official telegram has been received in this city from the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs stating that Marshal Fonseca has resigned the dictatorship and that he has been succeeded by Senor Floriano Peixotto, the vice chief of the provisional government.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 24.—Except Para, which remains silent, all the provinces concur in the dismissal of da Fonseca. Congress will probably ignore the recent events. A new cabinet has been formed as follows: Senor Alves, finance; Senor Faria, husbandry; Senor Pereira, justice; Senor Oliveira, war; Senor Mellen, marine; Senor Paliets, foreign affairs.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 24.—The news of the abdication of Fonseca was received in Rio Grande do Sul with general satisfaction, and has put an end to the revolutionary movement in that state. The obstructions placed in the Rio Grande have been removed and the river reopened to commerce. The insurgent troops are disbanding.

*SHOT WHILE ESCAPING.*

**One of Balmaceda's Ministers Killed by a Picket in the Andes.**

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 24.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Francisco C. Concha, one of Balmaceda's ministers of justice, was shot today by the government pickets in the Cordilleras pass, while he was endeavoring to escape into the Argentine Republic. Senor Concha applied to United States Minister Egan two weeks ago for an asylum in the American legation. His application was refused on the ground that the list of the refugees in the legation had been furnished to our government and Chili, and the minister did not feel justified in adding to the number of refugees under the American flag. Thereupon the unfortunate man made the attempt to escape from Chili, with the above result.

Alfred Delano, treasurer of the junta, has filed a balance sheet of the congressional navy and army expenses, and also the money used in buying transports inclusive of everything. The amount in round numbers is $15,000,000. Of this amount Dona Juana Edwards donated $825,000.

**Western Patents.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of patents granted is reported [illegible] THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Augustus C. Barber, Fremont, Neb., oil stove; William R. Bruner, assignor of one-half to Henshaw & Sickles, Elra[illegible], harness buckle; Mathew F. Connett, [illegible] Bluff, Ark., assignor to F. C. Connett, [illegible]enport, Ia., fabric turfing implement; [illegible] William Crable, Percy, Ia., portable crib f[illegible]eeding cattle and hogs; John M. Fallis, [illegible]nola, Ia., potatoe digger; John H. Hans[illegible] Oakland, Neb., harrow; Herbert R. [illegible]we, Howe, Neb., colter and wheel b[illegible]g; Albert E. Manchester and J. C. [illegible]er, Dubuque, Ia., car brake adjuster; Hobart C. Middlebrooke, Rock Rapids, Ia., banjo and finger board for stringed instruments; Cyrus A. Peterson, Stratton, Neb., shearing roll for cutting blanks for fence posts; Lindley F. Preston, Des Moines, Ia., pillow sham holder; Judson D. Van Buren, Sioux City, Ia., corn harvester.

*BYNUM OUT OF THE RACE.*

**Indiana's Congressman Withdraws in Favor of Mills for Speaker.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Bynum of Indiana has come out in a card withdrawing from the speakership race. He says he does not know how the Indiana delegation will vote, but says he will vote for Mills and urges all other democrats to do so because Mills represents tariff reform more prominently than any other congressman. In his card Bynum says: "I never pressed my candidacy and consented only to the use of my name until it became evident that the contest was narrowed down to between Mills and Crisp. In Indiana there is no boss rule. Every representative votes and speaks for himself. As for myself, I shall heartily support Mills. While many of the candidates are strong tariff reformers, none so prominently represents the position of the party on this question as Mills. He is known to the people as a prominent figure in the house on this question, and his defeat would in a great measure be accepted as an abandonment of the issue. The tariff is the issue upon which we must win in 1892 and there should be no semblance of wavering or halting at this critical period. Unless the party stands firmly and aggressively in favor of this issue, the farmers of the northwest, who gave us such sweeping victories in 1890, will become discouraged and may abandon hope of success through the organization of our party."

*COAL IN ALASKA.*

**Mines to be Worked for the San Francisco Market.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—Colonel Lucas and E. W. Worster, who have just returned from Niza island, Alaska, report that on the northwestern portion of this island, the principal one in the Shumagin group, about 900 miles west of Sitka, valuable coal mines are located. During the past four years owners and parties interested have been doing some good work prospecting and developing, and are now satisfied that they have a good thing. Besides supplying the local demand, measures are on foot to place this coal in a large way on the San Francisco market next year.

A tramway has been built, connecting the tunnel with a 350-ton coal bunker at tide water. Two wharves and dwelling houses have been erected and there is considerable rolling stock on the ground. By tunneling and backstopping the coal is easily and cheaply mined. It is virtually inexhaustible in extent, and it is asserted that cargo lots can be delivered in San Francisco at $4 per ton. An analysis shows it to be somewhat superior to Seattle coal, but being of lignitic formation, as are all Pacific coast coals, it carries a large percentage of moisture.

*GOVERNOR HOVEY.*

**Arrangements for Funeral—Telegram from the President.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—At 10 o'clock this morning the remains of Governor Hovey were removed from the Dennison house to the state house. The body remained in state until 2 p. m., when memorial services, conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic, were commenced in the chamber of the house of representatives.

At 8 a. m. tomorrow the funeral train will leave this city, arriving at Mount Vernon at 7 p. m. The funeral will take place Thursday. At noon today Chief Justice Elliott administered the oath of office to Lieutenant Governor Chase, and he became governor of the state.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The president was informed of the death of Governor Hovey of Indiana by a telegram from M. G. McLain of Indianapolis. The president sent the following telegram today:

The news of the death of Governor Hovey, which your message conveyed, fills my heart with sorrow. He served his country with rare devotion and distinction in high civil and military offices, and he will be sincerely mourned as a brave comrade and generous friend by all who knew him. Please convey to his family my sympathy and my regret that I will not be able to leave Washington to attend the funeral services.

*WEATHER FORECAST.*

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Nov. 24.

The storm area in the northeast is passing off, and another, which will be preceded by warmer weather, is appearing in the extreme northwest.

Light snow flurries occurred in Western Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota. Fair, warmer weather prevails west of the Missouri river. In the upper Mississippi valley and the upper lake region the weather continues cold. Moorehead, Minn., reported 6° last evening, at the same time that Assiniboine in Montana reported 42° and Helena 44°.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Warmer, fair weather, west to south winds today. Warmer continued fair weather on Thanksgiving day.

For Missouri—Fair weather, slightly warmer in north; stationary temperature in southern portions; warmer and fair Thursday.

For Kansas—Generally fair weather; variable winds, slightly warmer and probably fair Thursday.

For Iowa and Minnesota—Slightly warmer and generally fair weather; winds shifting to southwest; warmer Thursday.

For Nebraska—Fair weather; southwest winds and slightly warmer; warmer Thursday.

For the Dakotas—Cloudless and light showers or flurries of snow, except fair weather in the extreme east of North Dakota; winds southerly, becoming warmer.

For Colorado—Fair weather; fair and warmer Thursday.

*SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.*

**Rescue of the Captain and Crew of the Schooner Gildersleve.**

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 24.—The steamship Almadine, from Brunswick, Ga., to Liverpool, has arrived here with Captain E. W. Hill and the crew of the schooner M. E. Gildersleve, which foundered off the coast of Georgia last Wednesday. Captain Hill had his wife and three children on the schooner with him and they were all rescued and brought here. The Gildersleve sailed from Savannah for Wilmington, N. C., on the 17th inst., loaded with rice. That night she encountered a severe gale and lost all her canvas except the foresail. The next day, while scudding before the wind, the vessel sprang a leak. Signals of distress were put up and the party was rescued by the steamer Almadine which was bound here for coal.

**Steamer Arrivals.**

At Boston—Lake Superior, from Liverpool.

At London—Sighted—Vaandam and Rugia, from New York.

At Rotterdan—Chicago, from Baltimore.

At Moville—Circassia, from New York.

At Crookhaven—Passed—Teutonic, from New York for Liverpool.

At Lizard—Passed—Spree, from New York for Bremen.

## HE FINED THE ARCHBISHOP.

Judge of the French Court of Appeals Deals Severely With a Prelate.

CHURCH AND STATE ARE NOT DIVORCED.

**At Least the Former Cannot Criticise the Latter Ad Lib.—Death of Owen Meredith From Heart Failure.**

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PARIS, Nov. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A highly characteristic event took place today. Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, archbishop of Aix, came before the court of appeals in Paris on the charge of having written an insulting letter to M. Fallieres, minister of justice and public worship. The proceedings are characteristic, because they prove that, unfortunately, the religious struggle between the church and state, that was believed to have been finished, has not yet come to an end. A republican government, however, ought to know that such a conflict does not accord with the sentiment of France.

The crime committed by the archbishop was not a serious one. Last month some pilgrims who had gone to Rome were accused of having written in the register at the Pantheon over the tomb of Victor Emanuel: "Vive le pape roi" ("Hurrah for the pope