IOWA REPUBLICANS MEET

Interests of Harrison Carefully Guarded in the County Conventions.

FAVORABLE INSTRUCTIONS GENERALLY

Sioux City's Delegation Will Be at Minneapolis to See That the State is Not Stampeded to Other Candidates—Other News.

LEMARS, Ia., March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention to elect delegates to the state convention at Des Moines was held today. Ringing resolutions endorsing the administration of Harrison were passed and the delegates were instructed to work for his renomination. A resolution in favor of the Gatch bill was lost by a close vote, as it was thought best not to precipitate a state issue into a national campaign.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention met today and selected thirty-seven delegates to the state convention. The convention adopted resolutions endorsing the administration of President Harrison and recommended the selection of J. S. Clarkson and Edgar E. Mack as delegates at large. An attempt was made to commit the convention to Blaine, but it was defeated by a close vote and no instructions were given. Hon. A. B. Cummins who is selected for temporary chairman of the state convention is not among the list of delegates. R. P. Clarkson, present editor of the Register, who advocates Blaine's nomination was also left off of the state delegation.

CRESTON, Ia., March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican county convention today was an enthusiastic gathering of 114 delegates. R. H. Hanna made an impromptu speech favoring the Gatch bill and was greeted with deafening applause. A resolution favoring the cutting down of the World's fair appropriation now pending in the legislature to $100,000 or less was defeated by a vote of two to one. Ten delegates were elected to the state convention. A resolution endorsing both Harrison and Blaine unanimously carried.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Sioux City Young Men's Republican club will refuse the invitation of the Des Moines club to go as one body to the Minneapolis convention. The Des Moines club has invited clubs all over the state to start from Des Moines. It is believed to be part of the scheme to stampede Iowa from Harrison. The Sioux City club will go by its own special train.

The republican county convention this afternoon selected nineteen delegates to the state convention to select delegates to the national convention. The delegates are uninstructed, but are for Harrison.

GLENWOOD, Ia., March 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At the republican county convention of Mills county, just held, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

The republicans of Mills county, in convention assembled, unanimously present to the republicans of the Ninth congressional district and through them to the republicans of Iowa the name of D. L. Heinsheimer as a republican and representative business man, who is in every way qualified to represent this district as one of the delegates to the national republican convention, and the delegation from this county to the state convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his election to that position.

The Mills county delegation will go to Des Moines and will labor heartily for Mr. Heinsheimer's interest. He is a man especially qualified for the position.

THIS PROBABLY ENDS IT.

Mitchell Writes Another Letter Concerning His Willingness to Fight.

TORONTO, Ont., March 12.—The following letter is published in today's world:

SPORTING EDITOR OF THE WORLD: I still stick to my original declaration. I will fight for the Olympic club's $25,000 and a $2,500 side bet. I will also post another $2,500 that I will be in the ring, this to be forfeited to Sullivan if I am not there. The reason I have refused all along to accept a $10,000 side bet was from any ordinary speculator's standpoint. Why should I wager this large sum at even money when I will likely secure better odds, perhaps 4 to 1 or 3 to 1. However, I hereby declare that I will have $10,000 at the ringside to wager at the then prevailing odds. If the market is even my $10,000 will be ready to go up against Sullivan's $10,000. I do not want one penny if I am defeated. I will be in New York the week of March 21, ready to meet Sullivan or his representatives. If the Boston man wants to show that he has not been engaged all along in a big bluff he or his representatives must then meet me to arrange for the match.

CHARLES MITCHELL.

Witness: JOHN F. HOLES.

Both Slavin and Mitchell stated that should Sullivan agree to fight in England they will agree to put up a wager of $50,000.

British Chess Masters' Score.

LONDON, March 12.—The sixth round of the National Masters tournament which was played today at the British chess club resulted as follows: Loman defeated Bird; Vanvliet defeated Mortimer; Lasker defeated Jasnogrodski; Mason defeated Rumbolt; Locock defeated Fenton. The game between Gossip and Lee was adjourned.

The score: Lasker, 5; Mason, 4½; Loman, 4; Vanvliet, 3½; Locock, 3½; Bird, 3; Fenton, 2½; Lee, 2½; Mortimer, 2; Rumbolt, 2; Jasnogrodski, 2; Gossip owes half-game.

Going at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., March 12.—The track today was in first-class condition. Another raid was made on the bookmakers, none of whom were arrested.

First race, five furlongs: Oregon won, Architect second, Ill Spent third. Time: 1:04¾.

Second race, five furlongs: Ofalece won, Elstrom second, Needmore third. Time: 1:03¾.

Third race, three furlongs: One won, Eiknight second, Helen third. Time: :37.

Fourth race, one mile: Xenophon won, Sir Rae second, Sir George II third. Time: 1:43½.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter, over five hurdles: Winslow won, Benefit second, Muihattan third. Time: 2:27¼.

Sixth race, six and a half furlong: Innovation won, J. S. Courtney second, Peralto third. Time: 1:22¾.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—Weather fair and pleasant, track good, but a trifle slow.

First race, selling, five and one-half furlongs: Forget won, Miss Francis second, Clinex III third. Time: 1:09.

Second race, six furlongs: Critic won, Ella second, Jennie Schwartz third. Time: 1:16.

Third race, selling, six furlongs: Modjeska won, Mean Enough second, J. T. third. Time: 1:16½.

Fourth race, handicap, seven furlongs: Pat Comey won, Eugenie second, Bonair third. Time: 1:30.

New Athletic Club.

The Young Men's Institute Athletic club was organized by the members of the Young Men's Institute last Sunday. Over 100 members were enrolled and the following officers were elected: President J. J. Byrne, treasurer, C. P. Dugdale; secretary, E. A. Smith; trustees, J. E. Powers, J. C. Swift, P. M. Deodys.

For some time past there has been felt in this direction the need of a good athletic club and the work has fallen into the hands of men who are able to make it a success.

The club starts with a flattering list of members, among whom are to be found some of the most proficient athletes of the west. Already the gymnasium is equipped in the latest style with all the more modern athletic apparatus, and the committee hopes to secure the ablest and most efficient instructors. Out-door grounds are secured and a good base ball team will be organized. In June the club will hold out-door games.

The intends joining the Western Association of Athletic Clubs so as to be in position to participate in some of the prominent events offered by the association. It is the intention of the directors to push the success of the club and lend all their energy toward effecting the prominence by making it the best athletic club in the west.

Results at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., March 12.—Weather clear. Track good.

First race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling: Torrento won, Lee I (the favorite) second, John Atkins third. Count-Me-In and France drawn. Time: 1:34.

Second race, three-eighths of a mile, 2-year-olds: Madeline (the favorite) won, Lisbon Maid second, Little third. Time: :40.

Third race, one mile, selling: Sloster won, Rose Howard (the favorite) second, Lotion third. Time: 1:57¼.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile: Umilta (the favorite) won, Algonquin second, Elyton third. Time: 1:31.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling: Umpire Kelly (the favorite) won, Austral second, Eddie M third. Time: 1:08¼.

Sixth race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling: Passmore won, Twilight, get., second, Village King (the favorite) third. Harzburg and Eugene Brodie drawn. Time: 1:35¼.

Olympians Feeling Poor.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The Olympic club will only offer a purse of $20,000 for a fight between Sullivan and Corbett. If they had the naming of the date they would make it $25,000, but they think September an unfavorable date and will therefore only offer $20,000. Both Sullivan and Corbett have been wired to this effect.

Corbett's Quiet Talk.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The sporting man of a morning paper opens his column thus: I met Jim Corbett in the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, yesterday and had quite a chat with him.

"Yes," said he, "I consider myself as good as matched with John L. Sullivan. I will cover his $2,500 in full next Tuesday, and I will then be fully prepared to sign articles to meet him. I understand he is perfectly willing to recognize my right to refuse to fight before the California Athletic club, and that is about the only thing that would prove an obstacle to our getting together.

"I don't think John did right," Corbett continued, "in stigmatizing me as 'bombastic.' I never challenged him specifically, and I have never spoken of him in a derogatory manner. I don't intend to do so now. This I will say, however, and that is unless I thought I could hold my own with him and do a little better, I would not permit my friends to put up $10,000 to back me. I sincerely hope and trust that when the match is made Sullivan will train fully and thoroughly under some good man, as I will, and that he will step into the ring in the very best possible condition. If I defeat him, which I hope and expect to do, I don't want either him or his friends to make excuses like 'Oh, if the big fellow had been in shape he would have won.' I want him to be John L. Sullivan at his very best. If I should fail to beat him I will only get the close that he has given many another good man. I don't want to brag, but I don't think that I will be beaten. I have gotten rid of the malaria and now, though I am far from being in condition, I am as strong again as I was when I fought Peter Jackson and I expect to be as fine as a fiddle when I toe the scratch with Sullivan. I will have hot weather to train in, and hot weather is what I am used to and love. I don't want to be vain glorious, but I think Sullivan and I will make a fight worth seeing. We are both of good Irish stock, and neither of us will quit while we can stand on our feet."

What Jimmy Wakely Says.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Jimmy Wakely, John L. Sullivan's backer, smiled when he was told this afternoon about Mitchell's and Slavin's joint offer through the World. "I don't pay any more attention to what Mitchell says," he remarked, "than I would to a bootblack. Our money is already up and let him cover it. I would sooner have a match with Mitchell than Corbett, but I would like to have Mitchell take the thing out of Corbett's hands. Not that I think it would be easier but because we want to quiet Mitchell once and forever. He won't fight, though, you may rest assured. He is in his own country now, or rather an annex of it, Canada, and his scheme is to advertise the combination.

"We won't accept any such offer as those two talkers make, because they don't mean business; we are willing that Mitchell should put up the money on the installment plan, but he has to have the full amount posted, bet and all, before they meet in the ring."

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS POOR.

Dr. George L. Miller Makes Some Observations on the Approaching Campaign.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"I do not think Mr. Cleveland's nomination among the possibilities and should the democrats of the country over-ride New York's wishes and put Cleveland on the ticket his defeat is inevitable," said Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha at the Auditorium today. Dr. Miller is a politician of long experience and wide observation. For years he was a member of the democratic national committee. He helped elect S. J. Tilden in 1876 and would have been in Mr. Tilden's cabinet had the "sage of Gramercy Park" been allowed to take his seat. He was understood to have had a promise of the postmaster general's portfolio in the Cleveland cabinet, but it seems that ante-election agreements are not always ratified by post inauguration actions.

"New York will be in the coming election as she has been in the past—the pivotal state—which the democrats must carry in order to win," continued Dr. Miller. "We must have the south, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut or we are whipped. The hope that the democrats can carry any of the western states on a national issue is moonshine. I have been hearing the same story, 'We're going to carry Nebraska,' for twenty-five years. I do not think we have yet made enough converts to warrant us in indulging a hope of carrying any state heretofore safely republican. All things are possible with God and tariff reform, but I am not looking for miracles in the next election.

"We cannot win with a western man. Boies is good enough for second place, but he could not carry his own state if named. President Palmer's nomination would mean defeat beyond all doubt. Gray, Campbell, Vilas, none of them are available. I am opposed to this free silver lunacy. We had the same trouble with the greenback craze in 1876 when we had to save the party from being committed to the issue of an unredeemable paper currency that was advocated because it would be plentiful and cheap."

Regarding the democratic plans, Dr. Miller said he would not be surprised if the party policy in alliance states would be to allow the third party to win, thus throwing the election into the house.

DISCUSSED IN NEW YORK.

Bishop Worthington's Many Eastern Friends Interested in His Approaching Ma

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Right Rev. George Worthington, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Nebraska, is in the habit of making frequent visits to the east and he has many friends in this city. When the news was brought to them that the bishop had announced his intention of entering the bonds of matrimony, they greeted it with expressions of surprise. The bishop, though only 44 years old, was supposed to be a confirmed bachelor. The announcement stated simply that he was engaged to a Miss Milton. A brother bishop, who arrived from the west last night, said: "I have heard reports recently that Bishop Worthington has decided to take the step and I have no doubt the news is true. The young woman's name, I believe, is Amelia Milton. I know little about her, except that she was residing in Boston last year, and has been there for some years with her mother, who was an invalid. The mother died not long ago, and I don't know whether Miss Milton is still at Boston or not. She ways always very liberal in her contributions to the church, and I understand she has considerable means. She is not especially young; about the right age, I should say, to make the bishop a good mate."

RESULT OF A BLACK HILLS' DEAL.

Prominent South Dakota Capitalists Transfer Their Litigation to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Samuel Fish, of Deadwood, S. D., swore out a capias in the circuit court for the arrest of Stephen J. Moulton, from whom he is demanding $4,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. In 1889 Fish and Moulton were partners in what was known as the Greenwood 120 stamp mill, in Lawrence county, South Dakota. A fire destroyed the mill, except the valuable machinery and iron, and in pursuance to an understanding between the parties the iron was sold to the Homestake Mining company. Fish received $6,517 out of which he gave Moulton $900, claiming that the latter was not entitled to any more money. Last month Fish came to Chicago with his wife and child and Moulton followed him and swore out a warrant before Justice Gleason on a charge of larceny and being a fugitive from justice. The case was tried and Fish was discharged and he now asks satisfaction. Judge Baker held Moulton to bail in $25,000.

RIOT OF RUSSIAN LUXURY

Life of the Wealthy in the Dominions of the Czar.

EXTREMES OF POVERTY AND AFFLUENCE

Fortunes Worn in Furs—How the Houses Are Furnished and the Rigors of Winter Softened—A Specimen Russian Dinner.

The pithy epigram "if you scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar," has taken such a deep hold upon the popular mind, says the Philadelphia Press, that the real society of the upper classes in the empire of the Czar is but little understood. There is a general impression that the state that the nobility keeps is barbaric and widely different from that of the rest of the European continent, and it is to correct this notion that an observant traveler has set down these pen pictures of the country as he has seen it.

The Venetian women, he says, never go but save in a gondola; the Russian only in a carriage. Scarcely are they willing to walk a few steps along the Newsky Prospekt. Their bonnets and their fashions in dress come from Paris. Of the elegance of their figures it is impossible to judge, for ample pelisses of black satin, or some woolen material with large plaids, wrap them from head to heel. Coquetry gives way to considerations of climate. A carriage is not considered as an object of luxury, but of prime necessity. Small tradesmen, clerks with moderate salaries, economize in every way and stint themselves in order to keep a careta, droschky or sledge. To go on foot is a kind of disgrace.

A fashionable droschky, such as the young swells use, is a small open carriage with four wheels, those of the rear not larger than the front wheels of a victoria, those of the front apparently copied from a wheelbarrow. Four circular springs support the body of the carriage, which has two seats, the one for the coachman and the other for the master.

ENFORCED FLIRTATION.

This latter seat is round, and in elegant droschkys admits but a single person, in others there is room for two, but so narrow that you are obliged to pass your arm around your companion, lady or gentleman. There is nothing prettier, more dainty, lighter than this frail equipage which you could pick up and carry under your arm. It seems to have come from Queen Mab's own carriage-makers. I have said nothing of the coachman. The stouter he is the higher wages he can command; if he is thin when he enters your service, and presently should grow fat, he will require increase of pay.

Provision against the cold is of course a necessity of the climate, and here is a hint as to the way to keep Jack Frost on the outside. The traveler's bedroom was hermatically closed, between one sash and the other was placed a layer of sand, in which were little paper horns filled with salt, designed to absorb moisture and prevent the accumulation of silvery foliage. Copper mouths, like the openings of a letter box, were also in readiness to blow hot air blasts. There are no outside shutters. One narrow movable pane serves to admit fresh air, but its use is disagreeable and even dangerous, so great is the difference in temperature without and within.

A RUSSIAN ANTE-ROOM.

There is also something peculiar in the appearance of a Russian ante-room. Pelisses, lined with sable or Siberian blue fox, hang from the rack with their limp sleeves and straight heavy folds vaguely suggesting the human figure and the inevitable overshoes beneath them simulate feet. These overcoats are made of the finest cloth and have collars of beaver costing from 100 to 300 rubles. An overcoat worth 1,000 rubles is not unusual. A northern proverb might well be "Tell me what furs you wear and I will tell you how much you are worth."

Flowers are the Russian's luxury. The houses overflow with them; flowers receive you at the door and go with you up the stairway. Irish ivies festoon the balusters, jardinieres adorn the landings on every floor. In the embrasure of the windows bananas spread out their broad silken leaves; talipot palms, magnolias, camellias growing like trees mingle their blossoms with the gilded volutes of the cornices; orchids hover like butterflies around lamp shades of crystal, porcelain and curiously wrought terra cotta.

And all the floral splendor thrives as in a hot house. In truth every Russian apartment is a hot house. In the street you are at the pole. Within doors you might believe yourself at the tropics. In regard to furniture, it is much like our own, only larger, more ample, as becomes the size of the rooms, which are large. But one thing completely Russian is the boudoir of delicate and costly wood, carved in open work like the sticks of a fan, which occupies the corner of the drawing room, festooned with the rarest of climbing plants—furnished with divans when the mistress of the house, isolating herself from the crowds of visitors while yet remaining with them, may receive three or four guests of special distinction.

Sometimes it is of tinted glass covered engravings etched with gluoric acid and mounted in panels of gilded copper. Nor is it rare to see a huge white bear suitably stuffed and arranged, offering to visitors a commodious seat, and sometimes little black cubs serve as footstools or ottomans. The sleeping rooms do not present the same luxury and elegance. The idea of making a sanctuary of one's bedroom never occurs to them, their ancient customs of the tent seem to have followed them into the very heart of civilized life.

A RUSSIAN DINNER.

A Russian dinner is thus described: Before sitting down at the table the guests approach a small gueridon on which is set out caviare, bits of salted herring, anchovies, cheese, olives, slices of bologna sausage, Hamburg smoked beef and other relishes to be eaten with biscuit in order to stimulate the appetite. This lunch is taken standing and accompanied by absinthe, Madeira, Dantzic brandy, cognac, and cumien, a kind of anisette. At table by the side of the white bread is served a slice of the blackest rye bread. The Russians are also very fond of salted cucumbers.

During dinner after great draughts of such bordeaux and champagne as is found nowhere but in Russia, they take porter and ale and especially Kivas, a kind of local beer made of crusts of black bread fermented which one must learn to like and which, to strangers, scarcely seem worthy of the magnificent goblets of Bohemian glass or chiseled silver in which foams its brown liquor.

As vegetables are for the most part raised under glass in this country their maturity has no special date marked by the seasons. The asparagus knows no winter. It is large, tender, succulent and perfectly white. I have eaten strawberries, too, in January, which have vainly striven to grow red amid their green leaves in a flower pot.

The great endeavor at St. Petersburg is to have fresh oysters. They come from so great a distance that in summer the heat often spoils them and in winter they are in danger of being frozen. They have often been sold at a double price. They tell of a Mujik who had become very rich, who, in return for a barrel of oysters furnished to his master in a season of their greatest scarcity received his liberty for which he had before offered enormous sums—50,000 to 100,000 rubles it is said.

At dessert there is always a basket of fruit; oranges, pineapples, grapes, apples and pears are arranged in elegant pyramids. At the table a servant in black coat, with white neck tie and gloves, irreproachable in costume as an English diplomat, stands gravely behind your chair. If you look closely at the man you will see that his skin is yellow, his eyes narrow and drawn up at the outer angles, his nose flat, his cheek bones prominent and his lips thick. He is probably a Mongol Tartar from the confines of China.

The table service as a whole—porcelain, crystal, silver—leaves nothing to be desired, but has about it nothing that is peculiar save only charming little platinum spoons, ornamented with niello-work in gold wherewith one tastes the dainties of the dessert, the tea and the coffee.

WOMEN'S DRESS.

The costumes of a Russian woman of rank at a court ball are thus set down: The dress is of point d' Ang leterre and two or three tunics worn outside are worth more than a daimatic of gold or silver. The bouquets on the lace skirt are fastened with clusters of diamonds, this velvet ribbon has for its buckle a jewel which might have been taken from the crown of a czar.

What could be more simple than this gown, silk and tulle, and a few pearls in the hair, a net-work or two or three strings twisted among the braids. But the pearls are worth 100,000 rubies, never fisher brought up rounder or of purer color from the depths of the ocean.

The Grand theater is entered through two or three vestibules with glazed doors to keep the biting cold from rushing into the audience room which is kept a temperature of about 80°. No gentlemen are admitted without the inevitable black coat, white tie and light gloves, unless he wear a uniform of some sort. The women are in evening dress with bare arms.

The object which strikes your attention first is the imperial box, which is in the center of the house. Its height cuts through two rows of boxes, enormous gilded stairs loaded with carving, support velvet curtains held back by heavy gold cords and surmounted by a gigantic escutcheon, bearing the arms of Russia.

The curtain represents the Peterhof, with its arcades and porticos. There are neither galleries nor balconies. At the Italian opera the opera and ballets are not performed the same evening. They are two distinct performances and each has its day.

SHOT HIM FIVE TIMES.

Murder Ends a Quarrel Between Two Former Friends.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 12.—H. J. Palmer, formerly manager of the Senator James G. Fair's Yolo county ranch, shot and killed Charles Phleger today. Phleger was seated at a table reading when Palmer, who had been drinking for some days, entered the saloon. Seeing Phleger he pulled out his pistol, and, without warning, fired five shots into him. He snapped the pistol for a sixth shot, but the chamber slipped.

For some time Palmer has been denouncing Phleger because of matters growing out of embezzlement cases brought by Senator Fair against Palmer in connection with the management of the Yolo ranch. Palmer and Phleger owned a ranch at the time when Palmer became superintendent of Fair's ranch. In many criminal suits and finally in a civil suit instituted by Fair against Palmer, who, Fair claimed, had appropriated more than $50,000 of the ranch's revenue, Phleger was a witness for the prosecution. Judge Calling gave a heavy judgment against Palmer, but a compromise was agreed upon, Fair taking Palmer's interest in the ranch owned by the latter in conjunction with Phleger.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

Discovery Which will Revolutionize the Manufacture of Binding Twine.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—J. C. Best, who lives a few miles south of this city, thinks he has solved the binding twine problem for the American farmers. Mr Best proposes to use as a substitute for manilla and sisal fiber in the manufacture of twine the fiber of the yucca plant, or "Spanish bayonet," as it is called in New Mexico. A Kansas name fyr it is "bear grass," so called on account of the great strength of its fiber.

Mr. Best has experimented with the yucca plant for several years, and he has progressed so far that he has invented a machine that will satisfactorily separate the fiber. Driven by a four-horse power engine, it will separate 4,000 pounds of clean fiber in ten hours, which can be manufactured into binding twine much more cheaply than manilla or sisal fiber, while at the same time making a twine that is quite as good. Mr. Best says the manufacture of his twine will bring the trust to more reasonable terms.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

Labor Organizations Advocating the Passage of a Bill for That Purpose.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12.—The Junior Order of United American Mechanics which has been advocating the passage by congress of a bill restricting immigration, has been much encouraged by a letter received here from Representative W. A. Stone of Allegheny, stating that he believes the bill would become a law. The bill provides that all immigrants must be mentally, morally and physically sound to be admitted to this country. The bill is special effort of the junior Order of United American Mechanics and the order has done excellent work to secure its passage. It has already secured the signature of over 200,000 persons to a petition for the passage of the bill, and the work is still going on.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and many other labor organizations are circulating petitions requesting the passage of the bill.

TURNED UP AGAIN.

Rev. S. B. Warner Who Mysteriously Disappeared Found in St. Louis.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—After many days of anxiety on the part of his friends and many conjectures as to the reason of his continued absence, Rev. S. B. Warner, was found in St. Louis yesterday by his brother, Rev. H. E. Warner. The latter went to St. Louis on Tuesday to look for his missing brother. At first his search was unavailing and after hunting all over the city for him, decided to advertise. The missing clergyman made his appearance yesterday morning at the hotel where his brother was living. His condition was such as to demonstrate the truth of the theory that temporary mental disturbance had led to his sudden disappearance and it is not likely that he will be able to return home for a few days.

Investigating the Coal Trust.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The senate committee which is inquiring into the coal trust continued its work today. President McLeod of the Philadelphia & Port Reading railroad was the first witness called. His road, he said, had entered into a contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road and Lehigh Valley road. The combination, the witness thought, could not control the price of coal and he thought they had not power to raise the price. The combination, he said, affect the price at some points. The object of the combine was not to raise the price, but to equalize it throughout the country. Mr. McLeod stated that consolidation would decrease rates on freight and give quicker transportation.

[FROM YESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.]

IT IS AGITATING ALL ENGLAND

Bering Sea Questions Being Seriously Discussed by All Classes.

SALISBURY'S COURSE IS NOT APPROVED

War with the United States Not Wanted—Canada Blamed for Some of the Trouble—English Political News—Notes and Gossip.

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LONDON, March 11.—Lord Salisbury's delay in arranging for a renewal of the modus vivendi in the Behring sea matter has been a matter for private consideration by the leaders of the opposition, resulting in a decision not to move in the matter until the policy of the government appears more definite. The foreign office is unusually dilatory in the production of papers in the case.

Mr. J. W. Lowther, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, denies that the most recent details of the negotiations have reached the foreign office, but as anxiety for an early settlement becomes heightened by every day's cable dispatches, a postponement of the government's explanation will not be accorded beyond the end of next week.

Sentiment Against Salisbury.

The motive for Lord Sailsbury's conduct is well known in official circles, and is found in the promptings of Sir Charles Tupper, who has been advising the government to show fight against a renewal of the modus vivendi on the ground that it is not fair to Canada, as it will lock up capital now invested in sealers. Apart from the extreme tory organs the opinion of the country is dead against Lord Salisbury for risking a quarrel with the United States for the sake of the small capital invested in fish boats.

The difficulty causes no excitement among the ministerialists, who rely upon Lord Salisbury's prudence, nor is a serious rupture with the United States thought possible on either side of the house. Lord Salisbury's final acceptance of the modus vivendi is held to be inevitable. What stirs the opposition is the needless discustion of a comparatively trival matter tending to excite irritation in America.

With reference to that other trouble, Canada's infraction of the treaty of 1817, forbidding warships on the lakes beyond a limited reservation, colonial office advices divest the action of the Dominion government of the importance which the cable dispatches attribute to the matter. According to these advices only one Canadian vessel has been built, designed for lighthouse service, but now destined to watch for smugglers on the lower St. Lawrence.

Afraid of Public Opinion.

A potent factor guiding Lord Salisbury's policy to harmony with the Washington government is the fact that on the eve of the general election it is impossible to risk incurring popular anger by allowing the arbitration to collapse at a moment when it appears to be on the verge of success.

Since Mr. Cremier's motion in favor of a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States was indefinitely postponed, under the pressure of the government business, a report has circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons that Lord Salisbury has received private assurance that the American government will negotiate such a treaty. The liberals accept the report as true, and if the session lasts beyond Easter Mr Cremier will renew the motion, which is certain to be carried. In the event of earlier dissolution the resolution will be brought up as early as possible after the assembling of the new Parliament.

Stung Into Activity.

Stung into activity by the progressives' capture of the London county council, the moderates have hurriedly called a meeting of delegates of 130 temperate defense societies and have agreed on a plan of co-operation to oppose progressive projects within and without Parliament. The progressive leaders will postpone their attack on the landlords until the new Parliament meets, when bills for the taxation of ground rents and tabulation of city corporation monopolies will be promoted. A section of the council proposes a levy on the total value of ground rents that will realize an annual revenue of £4,000,000 with which the council may revel in socialist reforms.

The prospect of the appointment of a successor to the late Cardinal Manning has led to a discussion in Masonic circles on the recognition of the British by the Catholic church. In a letter Sir Charles Dilke contends that the time is opportune for Catholic authorities in England and the colonies to discriminate between the Free Masons, with their harmless symbolic rights, practically benefit societies, and secret societies under the ban of the vatican. Sir Charles' name will not recommend the proposal to the Catholic clergy, but the fact of the recognition of religion in the English lodges, the absence of political bias and the fact that thousands of English clergymen are Masons, may induce the vatican to modify its antagonism.

Mrs. Osborne's Pitiful Condition.

Mrs. Osborne, after her sentence yesterday, developed hysteric-catalepsy so seriously that her condition last night was critical and her husband was permitted to visit her. Friends hope to obtain a medical certificate to the effect that prolonged imprisonment is certain to cause the death of Mrs. Osborne. The birth of her child is expected in June.

Lord Salisbury was granted an audience by the queen at Windsor today—the last audience prior to her departure for Hyeres.

The king and queen of Italy will visit Hyeres during the season.

The ex-empress Eugenie, who was presented with a villa and gardens at Cape Martin by the duchess of Aosta, has asked President Carnot to assent to her permanent residence there. The cabinet d' Elysee declined to grant formal assent as that would be against the law, but President Carnot has intimated that in spite of this decision the government is not likely to interfere with the ex-empress.

The prince and princess of Wales have taken with them to the Reveira the trained nurses who attended Prince George to wait on Princess Maud, who is threatened with a lung disorder.

Consul General New will go to America in May in order to attend the republican national convention.

Parisian Small Talk.

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PARIS, March 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The marquis of Dufferin, the new British ammbassador, and his family arrived last evening (Friday).

M. and Mme. Munckacsy gave a reception last evening in honor of E. Ondericek, the celebrated Hungarian victimest. The pleasure of the occasion was somewhat marred by the arrival of an anonymous letter just as they were sitting down to dinner, threatening that the house would be blown up by dynamite during the reception. The police were sent for and examined the house from garret to cellar without finding anything suspicious, and the evening passed without the threat being fulfilled.

In the lobbies of the Chamber today the rumor ran that M. Clemenceau, the radical deputy so often spoken of for the ministry, and who in the recent ministerial crisis was mentioned for a portfolio, had been divorced. It seems that Mme. Clemenceau has obtained a decree against her husband. For a long time M. Clemenceau has been considered to be "rather gay." Mme. Clemenceau caves for America today.

Off for Oklahoma.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ark., March 11.—About 4:10 p. m. 106 negroes passed through this place, walking, with two wagons loaded with bedding and supplies bound for Oklahoma. It is the understanding there will be between 800 and 1,000 leave this country in a few days for Oklahoma.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11.—About 500 negroes arrived here today from Jefferson county and the lower portions of this county, who expected to leave here tomorrow for Oklahoma. They are completely destitute and without money.

Cannot Trust Their Partners.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 11.—David G. Jans, administrator of the estate of Edward T. Baker, demanded today a court investigation of the affairs of the San Juan Mining and Milling company, owning $500,000 worth of property in Gilpin county, Colorado. Mr. Baker owned, or held in trust for relatives, about one fourth of the company's capital stock. In the bill of complaint filed today in the supreme court the administrator says several of the stockholders are conspiring to cheat the minority and an injunction is asked against a proposed sale of the mine.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

Rumors Concerning Boundary Disputes in the Dakotas Without Foundation.

YANKTON, S. D., March 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—C. H. Bates of this city, the civil engineer who has the contract for extending the 7th standard parallel from the west boundary of Minnesota to the east boundary of Montana, thereby to fix the boundary between the two states of North and South Dakota, says that the rumor to the effect that there is likely to be trouble between the two states because of the direction of the line through Roberts county to South Dakota is without any foundation in fact. The originator of that rumor has simply confounded the 46th parallel of latitude with the 7th standard parallel in his own mind and imagines that the 46th is the 7th standard. The 7th standard enters Roberts county from Minnesota six miles or one township south of the north line of Roberts county, which is marked by the 46th parallel, and the continuing of the standard cuts out a tier of townships of Roberts county on the north and makes North Dakota a present of them. This is all there is in the rumor and no trouble is possible. The line has already been fixed through Roberts county and great granite slabs one mile apart mark the 7th standard's course.

Celebrated Case on Trial.

RAPID CITY, S. D., March 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The trial of the Williams divorce case commenced this morning, an application for a continuance, on the ground that owing to illness Mrs. Williams was unable to be present, being denied by Judge Fuller. The court room was crowded by persons seeking the sensational, and they were not disappointed, the testimony given being of such a character that most of it could not be printed. Rochester, N. Y., is well represented by attorneys and a number of witnesses. The evidence of Mr. Williams, who took the stand, shows that a Catholic servant girl named O'Malley gained complete control of his wife and turned her against him on religious grounds. He claims that for months he was compelled to make his own bed and he had no home comforts.

Miss Boyd, one of the witnesses, appeared for the first time at the afternoon session. She is a decidedly pretty blonde and showed a perfect self-possession. It is understood she will go upon the stand to explain her relations with Williams. The testimony offered was principally that of servants at the Earl house where Miss Boyd boarded. The detailswere quite salacious.

Accused of Killing an Indian.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Deputy United States Marshal Bartlett today brought from Rosebud Indian agency Jack Whipple, a cattleman charged with the murder of an Indian called Lives-on-His-Mother-in-Law. The crime was committed December 29, 1891, when Whipple is alleged to have beaten and kicked the Indian to death. The prisoner, who is a squaw man and the father of four or five half-breed children, was arraigned before a United States commissioner, who postponed the examination until March 25.

Liberality of a Chicago Citizen.

YANKTON, S. D., March 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A wealthy Chicagoan whose name is withheld has proposed to build for Yankton a college, located in this city, a science hall and chapel to cost $50,000 provided the college will lift its present indebtedness of $45,000 and secure an endowment of $100,000. The college management has determined to make a regular western rustle for the prize.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Chilians Still Badgering Consul McCreery—Indian Outbreak in Bolivia.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), March 11.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The newspapers, La Union, El Patria and El Mercurio, comment in severe terms on what they term "the alleged endeavor of United States Consul McCreery in making a fuss about the Carlsen case." La Union alleges that the action was taken for the purpose of affecting exchange and insinuates that Mr. McCreery is engaged in transactions which would be affected by such action. El Mercurio, in commenting upon the correspondence in the Baltimore affair, asks how Mr. McCreery could inform Mr. Blaine of the details of the affair, when at the time of the affair he was enroute to Iquiqui to look after the interests of Juan McKenna in the mines there, and did not return to Valparaiso until ten days after the affair.

It is said that other changes are expected in President Montt's cabinet.

As an instance refuting the statement that the Chilians do not desire friendly relations with the United States, Mr. Parkman, representing American hardware and other houses, has sold goods to the value of $100,000 in San Diego and Concepcion within the past month.

Bolivian Indians Still Rampant.

LA PAZ, Bolivia (via Galveston, Tex.), March 11.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The insurgent Indians, after experiencing defeat at the hands of General Gonzalez, retired and have now been re-enforced by the natives from the Grande Chaco district and the country along the Brazilian frontier. Five thousand Indians are now threatening the town of Panabamba, and the frontier province of Tauga. The government is sending forward troops as rapidly as possible to drive the Indians away and relieve the threatened points.

Keep Out of Politics.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), March 11.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The president of the republic has issued strict orders to all government officials not to interfere in the approaching congressional elections.

LEFT HIS HOME.

Mysterious Disappearance of a St. Paul Methodist Minister.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11.—Through a search begun here today it was learned that Rev. S. D. Warner, of the Oxford Methodist Episcopal church of St. Paul, Minn., has mysteriously disappeared. His brother, H. E. Warner, of the First Methodist church of Colorado Springs, Colo., is here prosecuting the search and has learned that the missing man was in St. Louis as late as Saturday last. Rev. S. D. Warner left his home at St. Paul last week, Thursday, to go to Red Wing, Minn., to lecture. Since that time he has not been seen, though traces have been found.

Rev. H. E. Warner was summoned to St. Paul by a telegram sent by his brother the day he disappeared. Arriving there he learned that Mrs. Warner knew nothing of his expected arrival, but was much alarmed by her husband's disappearance. The search was begun and the missing man traced to St. Louis via Chicago. Here he had sent a telegram countermanding the one sent his Colorado br