PART ONE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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IRATE INDEPENDENTS

Some of the Leaders Greatly Worked Up Over the Turn in Affairs.

BULL HEADED OBSTINACY DID IT ALL

Too Anxious to Get Everything, the Populist Senators Will Get Nothing.

POST MORTEM OPINIONS BY EXPERTS

What Might Have Happened if Something Else Had Been Decided On.

JOHN H. POWERS STILL HAS HOPES

He Thinks the Mistake May Yet Be Patched Up—J. D. Calhoun Vigorously Expresses His Personal View—Other Events at the Capital.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Independent senators who steadfastly refused the terms offered them by the republican quartet are coming in for their full share of the criticism for the failure of the combination. So great has been the stress of this criticism that they have instructed several of their number to draw up a "manifesto" in which the members of the republican party will be informed of the motives which led them to neglect an opportunity to accomplish so much. Speaking of this manifesto an independent leader, but not a member of the senate, said this afternoon:

"I don't know just what the manifesto will contain. Neither do I know the manner in which the independent senators hope to excuse themselves to their constituents; but I do know that unless they tell the whole truth in regard to the matter I shall do it for them, and in a manner as widely public as possible."

The speaker was William H. Dech. He charges the failure of the republican-independent combination upon Senators Dysart and Stewart, with somewhat of vehemence in his manner, saying that they have proven false to the trust imposed in them by the people who elected them. Continuing, Mr. Dech said:

Work of Small Bores.

There are naturally in every party a certain number of little statesmen. These men care more for the little, petty spoils of office than they do for the interests of the people they represent. They would sacrifice the hope of legislation for the benefit of the people for the sake of capturing several clerkships and the chairmen of several committees. I would have favored an arrangement with the anti-monopoly republicans by which seventeen senators would have stood together on all matters of important legislation. Then the officers of the senate, the clerkships and even the committees could have been given to any party without injury to the ultimate success of legislation. Seventeen members are a majority of the senate. They can do anything they please. If a majority report of a committee does not suit, seventeen members of the senate can adopt the minority report, or they can reject both reports and refer the whole matter under consideration to a new and special committee appointed by themselves. They can take the appointment of all the committees out of the hands of the president of the senate. Seventeen members of the senate, standing together, are all-powerful. Then, what was there in the action of these petty statesmen in holding out for the mere sake of getting a few clerkships or a few offices? Their folly is inexcusable and they will find that it is upon them, and not upon the republicans, that the responsibility for their d—d foolishness will result."

John H. Powers Hopeful.

John H. Powers, who has been here all the week quietly shielding his senatorial boom from the chilling blizzard, expressed to THE BEE representative this afternoon his hope that the republicans and independents could and would yet get together. He is confident that something will occur between this time and Tuesday afternoon that will place an entirely different aspect upon the situation. He said today that the independents could have hoped for nothing from the democrats, even if the combination between them and the independents had been consummated; but he belived and still believes that the independents could have acted with the four republicans, who for a time held out from the republican caucus, and that a combination would have been the result, to the advantage of both parties.

The fact that the nestor of the independent party in Nebraska is still confident that some hope yet exists for great good to come out of the republican party is a pretty good indication that a man looks at matters differently when he is a candidate for United States senator than when he is simply running for governor. Mr. Powers believes that he might possibly be elected to the senate by a combination of republican and independent members, but he recognizes the fact that he will not have the ghost of a show in a combination between the democrats and independents.

Scored Another on Strickler.

The men who have taken the field against V. O. Strickler and who have asserted that they will read him out of the independent party or else go out themselves, took another fall out of the little Omaha attorney this afternoon.

It seems that when the contest against the republican state officials was instituted in the legislature two years ago, Strickler was so anxious to have a hand in the matter that he entered into a verbal agreement with the leaders of the party to conduct the contest entirely without recompense. He went at it and as every body knows the contest ended in wind. Time wore away and Strickler had grown to become one of the large and shining lights of the independent party. He grew so in stature, politically, of course, that he soon believed himself large dough to fill the chair of the Nebraska member of the independent national committee. He was recommended for that place by Dech, Pirtle and Wolf, and was finally secured in the position. Last summer the trio of independent leaders were a little rattled and a great deal surprised to receive a letter from Hon. Mr. Strickler, enclosing a bill of $800 for legal services in the famous contest of two years ago. It is needless to say that the bill has not been paid, and it will be added to the fuel that has already been heaped upon the fire that is to utterly consume V. O. Strickler.

Combine Covers Everything.

The republican-democratic combination in the senate has smashed a choice assortment of senatorial booms and several deluded statesmen are now on their way to Washington where they will pick up the threads of long neglected matters and blow the dust from the bills they have already introduced and only more go through the motions of serving the people of Nebraska.

Congressmen McKeighan, Bryan and Kem are in it no longer. They recognize the fact and have accepted the situation with as much complacency as they can muster under the present dismal circumstances. It seems to be the general understanding here that the democrat-republican combine extends to the end of the state house, and that the new deal embraces both branches of the legislature. Some independents affect to believe that they are in control of the house with the democrats, but the men are in the minority and their views are nourished by other less sanguine members. Some of the independents take a dismal view of the situation and assert that all hope of favorable railroad legislation has gone glimmering.

Colonel Calhoun's Comment.

Nothing more severe has been said concerning the coalition in the senate than the strictures passed upon Messrs. Babcock, Mattes and North by J. D. Calhoun, the veteran editor of the Lincoln Herald, the only straight-out democratic newspaper of any prominence in the state. In an editorial appearing in his paper issued today he says:

Disgust and infamy are now complete. The political bastards and dastards called democrats elected to the senate as such by democratic votes, Mattes, Babcock and North, aided, abetted, encouraged and guided by J. Sterling Morton, who sought and received the democratic nomination for governor last fall as a republican capper and panderer, have united with the republicans to organize the senate. They have betrayed the party to ruin, and have abandoned every principle and pretense to manhood and honor. Words are vain; wrath is impotent; shame and humiliation are the shroud of Nebraska's democracy. For the future—but there is no future—let us hope and pray there may be a hereafter.

Clarke Says They're Solid.

Senator Clarke of Douglas remained in the city until this afternoon, owing to a sudden and severe illness that confined him to his bed all of yesterday afternoon. He was able to leave for home this evening, and before going said that a wrong impression seemed to prevail as to the present status of the senatorial situation and the effect of the arrangement entered into between the "big four" and their brother senators. He said that the original program would be carried out in so far as it related to the appointment of committees, independent of the dictation of the corporate ring. He declared that the four were just as firmly wedded to their original plan as at the start, and that if it became necessary they would still vote with the independents in the matter of completing the organization of the senate. There is such a possibility of a disruption in the ranks of the independents in that body, he said, that steps would be taken to haul up with a round turn any of the members of that party who might desire and endeavor to sell out to the corporations. He expressed confidence in his ability to induce one or two other republican senators to sign the compact within a very short time, and thus be insured against possible defeat by the defection of one or two of the independents. He stated most positively that the four had not lost their grip, and scouted the idea that there was any possible loophole through which the monopoly crowd could prevent the complete organization of the senate along the anti-monopoly line desired by the four republican senators.

Veterans of the Hours.

The following members of the house are union veterans of the war of the rebellion and many of them bear ugly scars received in hot engagements. Accompanying is the name of their company and regiment: E. B. Hinds of Gage county, company M First Iowa volunteer cavalry; W. M. Gifford of Pawnee county, company G Eighty-ninth Indiana volunteer infantry; J. M. Brockman of Richardson county, company C First Nebraska batillion cavalry and Fifth Iowa cavalry; Edward McVey of Clay county, company E Fourth Iowa cavalry; T. S. Goss of Wayne county, company H Sixth Massachusetts infantry; J. B. Farnsworth of Keya Paha county, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry; S. M. Elder of Clay county, company H One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois infantry; J. M. Dimmick of Franklin county, company G, Sixteenth Illinois infantry; J. M. Wardlaw of Gage county, bandsman, Twentieth Illinois infantry; H. J. Merrick of Gage county, company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania infantry; P. H. James of Gage county, company I, Twenty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer infantry; George Cross of Jefferson county, company H, First Wisconsin heavy artillery; D. J. Brown of Seward county, company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer infantry; Nathan Johnson of York county, company D, Forty-ninth New York Volunteer infantry; W. A. McCutcheon of Boone county, company K, Twenty-first Iowa infantry; Samuel Fulton of Harlan county, company I, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer infantry; A. Dickerson of Sherman county, company G, Second Nebraska cavalry; E. Krick of Kearney county, company H, Ninety-first, and company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers; A. Lockner of Douglas county, company H, Twenty-first New York cavalry; W. J. Irwin of Nance county, company H, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer infantry; C. D. Caspar of Butler county, First Delaware cavalry and company B, Twenty-second United States; P. H. Barry of Greeley county, company E, Sixty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and company D, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts volunteer infantry, (lost right arm at Antietam); J. H. Kyner of Douglas county, company F, Forty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, (lost right leg at Shiloh); Church Howe of Nemaha county, captain Sixth and Fifteenth Massachusetts infantry, and on Major General Sedgwick's staff; C. R. Keckley of York county, company E, Twente-second Iowa infantry; Jens Jensen of Fillmore county, company B, First Wisconsin heavy artillery; J. S. Dew of Johnson county, company D, Eighty-fifth Illinois infantry.

This is a total of twenty-seven out of a possible 100, or 27 per cent, which is probably as good a showing of popular recognition of the old soldier as can be shown by any legislative body in the country. Of this number sixteen are republicans, ten independents and one is a democrat.

Humbert's Generosity.

ROME, Jan. 7.—A decree of general amnesty will be issued in April on the occasion of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margharita. Among the beneficiaries of the decree will be Italians in the United States who have failed to render required military service in Italy. They will thus be enabled to revisit Italy at any time without fear of arrest.

Gave a False Certificate of Death.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Dr. Robert Graham was today committed for trial on the charge of having given a false certificate of the death of Matilda Clover.

ANXIOUSLY WAITING

All Europe is Interested in the Fate of the German Army Bill.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE COMMON PEOPLE

Caprivi's Threat to Enforce Three Years' Service Viewed With Alarm.

PRICE OF THE CLERICAL PARTY'S SUPPORT

It Will Demand That the Jesuits be Again Recalled to Germany.

SERIOUS FALLING OFF IN BUSINESS

Storekeepers in the Various Cities Complain of the Prevailing Dullness—A Scheme to Disinfect Germany's Water Courses—News From Fatherland.

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BERLIN, Jan. 7.—When the holiday season came to an end public attention, which had been somewhat distracted from it by political affairs, was turned to the army bill.

No measure of recent years affects so closely the home life of the Germans and, therefore, it is very natural that they should feel the deepest interest in the bill now before the Reichstag for adoption or rejection. The common people have personal interest in the bill, for should the Reichstag reject it and Chancellor von Caprivi carry out his threat to insist upon the full three years' service in the army it would mean much to the young men who are the main, and in many cases, the sole support of sisters and widowed mothers.

The Reichstag will resume its sittings on Tuesday. The committee of the house, to which was referred the army bill, will meet on Wednesday. Chancellor von Caprivi has requested the president of the committee to ask the members to expedite their deliberations in order to reach the final decision of the Reichstag, for which, he said, not Germany alone, but all of Europe, waits with anxiety.

Caprivi Makes an Explanation.

According to the belief entertained in official circles, the chancellor has completed a statement giving the private reason for the government's demand for an increase in the number of the army effectives. This reason, it is said, is that an increase is indispensable, not only in the present bill, but in any army measure that might be proposed.

The chancellor having nothing more to tell, the committee ought to report promptly, but the members representing the center or clerical party remain in a state of indecision expecting the chancellor to offer an inducement that will suffice to excuse their surrender when they are called upon to face their constituents. The clerical papers hint that the negotiations will turn upon the recall of the Jesuits to Germany as the price of the party's support. None of those within the inner political circle believe that the chancellor has committed himself on the question. In his private dealings with the leaders of the several parties the chancellor is displaying much tact, and his course of action is such as to elicit the admiration of even his adversaries.

Nothing is now heard of the chancellor's retirement from office. His position with the emperor is stronger than ever, and his development of personal resources, kindness and audacity staggers his opponents, who are becoming weak under the apprehension that the bill will be passed without a single concession of importance being made by the government.

Emperor William's Threat.

The opposition papers are trying to raise a popular storm over the emperor's recent use of the phrase, "I will crush those who oppose me." The Fresinnige press assumes that the words meant that the emperor intends to override the vote of the Reichstag should it be hostile to the army bill by a resort to the application of article 59 of the German constitution, by which every able-bodied man may be compelled to serve in the army, and article 63, which enables the emperor to fix the strength of the army. The powers of the Reichstag over the military budget are not clearly determined.

Bismarck in 1866, went to war first and got the Prussian Diet to vote an indemnity afterwards. Now through the Hamburger Nacht Richten, Bismarck assails the emperor and Chancellor von Caprivi as intending violations of the constitution. He warns the members of the Reichstag to defy the personal will of the emperor, calls upon them to vindicate the rights of parliament, and cautions the government against the unconstitutional practices which endanger the unity of the empire.

The official organs deny that the emperor used the language as attributed to him by the opposition. They suggest that, if the language was used at all, it was directed at military personages who are unfriendly to the bill.

It is probable that the emperor used the threat generally, if he used it at all, not designing to attack the privileges of the Reichstag or any particular office. The war office is taking action anticipatory to the passage of the bill, ordering new arrangements in the recruit divisions throughout Germany.

Enormous Decrease in Business.

The proprietors of the leading stores in Berlin concur in their statements that the holiday season just passed showed an enormous decrease (40 per cent) in business at that period of the year. It is stated that depression prevails everywhere in the empire. Reports from Frankfort and Kiel agree that the marked decline in trade in 1892 can be attributed to the bad harvest of 1889, the cholera epidemic and the growth of competition without a concurrent expansion of unfavorable tariffs.

The strike of the miners is expected to collapse next week, owing to the lack of both popular and trade support. Appeals abroad for aid have met with no response. Thousands of strikers and their families are in a starving condition, and this fact tends greatly to weaken the backbone of the strike. This strike will be but another instance of the futility of miners' associations, without means, attempting to fight the combined capital of the mine owners.

A German savant proposes to disinfect the Elbe and other rivers by means of electricity. He claims that an electric current passing through the water will cause a chemical change that will kill cholera and other germs. He says that sewers can be disinfected in a similar manner.

Horse Meat as Food.

An exhibition of horse meat and the food stuffs derived therefrom will open here in March. The butchers and dealers in sausages are organizing a boycott against the sellers of horse meat.

The Jewish community of Berlin having finally decided against sending a petition to the emperor for protection against the outrages perpetrated upon them, a number of malcontents have resigned various offices held by them.

Princess Matilda of Saxony, a niece of the king, is dangerously ill with smallpox.

The Reichsanzeiger, referring to the recent article in the Voerwarts, in which it was said that many men prominent in public life had been beneficiaries of the Guelph fund, says that the government had supposed that the receipts considered last spring concluded the whole affair. Deception and forgeries, the Reichsanzeiger says, continues, are evident from the fact that when any draft was made on the fund for secret political purposes the only vouchers were receipts signed by the chancellor or an official he designated for the purposes. These vouchers were burned after the accounts had been made up. No form of the receipts mentioned by the Voerwarts ever existed.

Some Inside History.

The Reichsanzeiger's statement regarding the so-called Guelph fund revelations is the subject of much comment. The statement is accompanied by a mass of correspondence. This correspondence gives an interesting history of the circumstances concerned with the alleged receipts furnished by the Voerwarts. A secret paper from Minister Von Bulow, written in April of 1892, describes visits and correspondence had with Captain Miller, a Wurtemburg army officer on half pay who, it is alleged, has had the receipts in his possession, and a gentleman named Lunge, a son of a Zurich professor who is a naturalized citizen of Great Britain and a correspondent of English, American and German papers. Minister von Bulow, in the report referred to, says that Lunge had a good reputation and, according to Captain Miller, had been induced to divulge the matter because he considered that the Duke of Cumberland had been unjustly treated.

Captain Miller alleged that he obtained the receipts from a mysterious Berlin personage who supposed that Captain Miller, having been dismissed from the army for insubordination, would be willing to expose the affair in revenge. Captain Miller, however, assured Minister von Bulow that he had no desire for revenge and therefore proposed to burn the receipts in order to prevent their falling into dangerous hands. Lunge, also, was willing to have them destroyed, since the agreement between the Prussian government and the duke of Cumberland had explained his motive in desiring an overture.

Received an Anonymous Letter.

At the same time Minister von Bulow received an anonymous letter declaring that Lunge was the author of a coming pamphlet on the "reptile fund," and adding that Lunge possessed fac similes of receipts and the whole affair was a swindle.

The next document he received was from Herr Jordan, secretary of the German legation at Berne, described a visit to Captain Miller's house. Herr Jordan says that in the presence of Lunge, Captain Miller showed him an alleged receipt for 10,000 thalers, the signature being cut out and sealed in a portfolio alleged to contain other signatures. In the course of the conversation Captain Miller announced his intention to burn the lot, but Herr Jordan, having been instructed not to be a witness to any burning, turned his back on the fire and kept it in that position until they were burned.

On April 13 Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, secretary of the imperial foreign department, asked Minister von Bulow to break the relations with Miller and Lunge. Later, in reply to a telegram from Minister von Bulow, the foreign secretary peremtorily repeated the order.

On May 25 Count von Munster reported to the foreign office in Berlin that an attempt was being made to find a publisher in Paris for the Guelph fund pamphlet. The foreign office in reply sent to Paris an account of the Berne negotiations and expressed the opinion that the attempt was a blackmailing scheme of the worst kind.

RELIEVED HIS MIND.

Charles de Lesseps Makes a Full Confession to the Government.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—There is now no doubt but that Charles de Lesseps has told the government everything he knows, and it is said when he completed the statement he expressed himself as greatly relieved and said he felt for years he had been bearing a burden of suspicion which ought to attach to others. The single desire of his father and himself had been to bring the Panama canal enterprise to a successful termination, but blackmailers had taken them by the throats and the company had been compelled to buy support and aid which, in the interest of the good name of France and for the benefit of the thousand French investors, ought to have been given freely and as a matter of public duty. He hoped the people of France would place the responsibility where it belonged. Fanta followed de Lesseps' example and made a full confession.

Mention has been made heretofore of the fact that Dr. Cornelius Herz, one of the men implicated in the Panama scandal, has procured from the legation here an American passport. The true story of the manner in which the passport was secured is somewhat interesting. Herz went to the American legation and asked for one, but when it was refused passed the matter off by saying that he wanted one only for his wife, and she being a native American this was readily granted.

MM. Baldgaut, Blondin, Fontaine, Cottu and Charles de Lesseps were examined simultaneously by Magistrate Franqueville today. The confrontation of the men led to vehement altercations, the terms of which could be heard outside the court room. The magistrate afterward held a conference with the procureur general.

M. Loubet, minister of the interior, has informed his colleagues that in view of the disturbance at the anti-Semitic meeting at the Tivoli hall last night a long disused law applying to such meetings will henceforward be rigorously enforced.

Supports the Army Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Cologne Gazette, in an article supporting the army bill, publishes comparative statistics showing that Germany occupies the lowest position as regards taxation, and the most favorable position as regards the public debt, of all the countries of Europe. "It is a mistake," says the Gazette, "to assume that Germany has reached the limit of her tax-bearing capacity."

Russia's New Minister.

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PARIS, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Prince Cantacagne, the new Russian minister to Washington, is now in Paris and will sail for New York on February 2.

IN FOR MORE PLAY

Queen Victoria is Making a Decided Change in Her Way of Living.

SHE IS INCLINED TO BE MORE SOCIAL

Osborne House the Scene of Several Delightful Old-Fashioned Entertainments.

ROYAL ACTORS IN TABLEAUX VIVANTS

Duke of Connaught and Princess Beatrice Head the List of August Performers.

ALL THE NEIGHBORS WERE ASKED IN

Genuine Old-Time English Hospitality Shown by the Queen for the First Time Since the Death of the Prince-Consort.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There can be no doubt that Queen Victoria is making a change in her habits, which many of her loyal subjects look upon with great interest, mingled perhaps with surprise. She is relaxing to no slight degree the privacy in which she has lived, and is entering into social festivities, which for many years have been banished from court. It is very likely she is doing this more for the sake of others than to please herself. She may feel that the younger members of her family ought to have a little amusement occassionally, and that while they live with her they cannot get it without her permission. There is Princess Beatrice, who is always with the queen, and whose children are there quite as much. The Duke of Connaught's children are also a good deal with their grandmother. Altogether there are a good many young folks about, so that the queen may naturally have felt it was in some sense her duty to modify the austere seclusion in which she has lived since the death of the prince consort.

Has a Cheerful Nature.

The queen, herself, moreover, is not of that morose, brooding disposition, which many people attribute to her. She is naturally of a cheerful temperament. No one has a more thorough enjoyment of lively or amusing conversation. That was always said to be one of the reasons why she first took so strong a personal liking to Disraeli, who told her lively stories of what was going on in society, and related them with that dryness and gravity which everybody found irresistible. She can be serious enough upon proper occasion, as most people who have to transact business with her find out, but she can also unbend. Then she is known to be one of the most charming women in the world, as well she may be, considering the enormous range of her knowledge and experience and the vigor of her intellectual faculties.

The operatic and dramatic performances given before her last year indicated her desire to bring herself more in contact with the world, but the most striking occurrence has been her sanction of tableaux vivants, which Princess Beatrice has been the prime means of getting up at Osborne during the last ten days at which place the queen has hitherto avoided anything approaching social entertainments. It is associated with her heaviest bereavements. Seldom, indeed, have strangers entered her household until the Christmas and New Year celebrations were all over. This is the first year in which she has made any signal departure from her custom.

Made a Decided Hit.

The performances which have taken place at Osborne were not given merely for the benefit of her own family, but strangers were invited, some of them entirely unknown, except by positions or names, to her majesty.

Wednesday last, for instance, a goodly number of the residents of the Isle of Wight were honored with invitations, and I dare say some of them will never cease to talk of the wonderful tableaux vivants, in which the chief parts were played by the duke of Connaught, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and their children. What a sight for these heavy respectable provincials to see Arthur, duke of Connaught, playing King Alfred in the neatherd's hut, being roundly scolded for allowing the cakes to get burned. Descriptions of these wondrous things will keep many an Isle of Wight home quite fashionable for at least twelve months to come.

Then naval officers who happened to be near at hand were bidden to the show. It cannot, therefore, be said that the queen is selfish in her enjoyments. She treated her neighbors with true old English hospitality, just as the prince of Wales treats his at Sandringham. There was a very bounteous supper spread in the dining room, and it is needless to say that all the arrangements were of the most perfect kind. As for the actual performances, a lady who was present informs me they could not have been more beautifully rendered even if the actors and actresses had been taken from the real stage. The duke of Connaught and Princess Beatrice won especially loud praises, the queen applauding just as heartily as any.

She Can Help the Players.

Now that the ice is fairly broken, it is hoped the queen may do a little more to encourage the regular drama, which stands sorely in need of a lift from some quarter or other. I have never heard of theatrical business doing so badly as it is now. Even Irving found it expedient to reduce the number of his stalls and assign more space to the pit, which is always crowded, but then there is a great difference between paying a half-crown and a half-guinea for your seat. To expect the queen, in her 74th year, to go to the London theaters again would be unreasonable. But when a play is acted before her, great people are seized with an eager desire to see it, who otherwise would have felt no interest. In that way the queen may materially help the poor players, who just now, are very poor indeed, and many fervently hope she will do it.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN'S UNEMPLOYED.

Chief Secretary Morley Considering a Plan to Care for Them.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had a long interview with Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. Their object was to urge upon Mr. Morley the purchase by the government of tracts of grazing land in Connaught as a solution of the question of caring for the unemployed in Dublin. They urged that these tracts of land should be divided into small farms and then rented to tenants at fair prices.

Mr. Morley promised that he would give the plan close consideration.

Spoke Kindly of the Irish.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—John Morcley, chief secretary of Ireland, made a speech tonight that is noteworthy on account of its breathing friendliness for the people of Ireland. In the course of his remarks he said that the government was persuaded that migration was preferable to emigration and that the government would do its best to meet the wishes of the Irish, but he feared that it would be impossible to do anything in the matter during the coming session of parliament.

Acquitted of All Blame.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Vice Admiral Fairfax, lord commissioner of the admiralty and commander of the Mediterrenean squadron, has been acquitted of the charge of neglect of duty in connection with the stranding of the British warship Howe, at Ferrell, Spain, on November 2. It was shown that the cause of the stranding was the defective character of the charts supplied to the navy.

IRREGULARITIES CHARGED.

Pine Ridge Agency Officials Accused by Dr. Eastman with Peculiar Conduct.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—Dr. Eastman, the agency physician of Pine Ridge, whose discharge and removal from the agency, Captain Brown, the acting agent, demanded because he had sent east disquieting reports of its affairs, was in the city today and told in detail his side of the controversy.

Shortly after the Pine Ridge war had subsided, the Indians who had remained friendly during the fracas filed claims with the government for depredations committed by the hostiles. These claims aggregated $200,000, but were cut down one-half and a special act of congress was passed appropriating $100,000 in settlement of the claims. Last May Special Agent Cameron was sent out by the department to disburse the money to the Indians at the rate of 50 per cent of individual claims. Three days before the time set the Indians began to come into the agency. A post trader named Finley was on intimate relations with G. P. Comer, chief clerk of the agency and Special Agent Cooper.

"A day or two before the disbursing," says Dr. Eastman, "Finley had in his possession the pay roll or sheets containing the names of all Indians to whom money was coming, together with the amounts which each was to be paid. Guided by this list the trader gave the Indians credit up to the limit of the roll and such as exhausted the amount by purchase of goods were on distribution day given receipted bills instead of currency.

The distribution as described by Dr. Eastman was very peculiar. A railing was fixed close to the wall permitting the Indians to pass through in single file. They were crowded up against each other like steers in a branding pen and finally thus came to a place where there was a clerk and two witnesses, a pay roll and a pen and ink.

Some of the Indians Objected.

The name of each Indian was taken as he passed the wicket, and then the clerk had him thrust out his hand and touch the pen, the witnesses standing by to see that it was legal. One of these witnesses was a Mr. Black, brother-in-law of Special Agent Cooper, and the other was a Mr. Hyde, a brother-in-law of Captain Brown. The special agent sat at a desk twenty feet away, and as each Indian came along paid him what was supposedly due him by the list. Many of the Indians were unable to distinguish the denominations of the bills, and in such cases the agent would flutter the bill in the air and ask the witnesses if this was not a ten or that a five dollar bill. The answer was invariably affirmative.

But when the Indians got outside and began to compare notes and consult those who knew the currency they found, Dr. Eastman claims, that some had been paid only one-fifth of their allowed claims, and others fractions less than one-half. These were such as had not already traded out their allowance. Great dissatisfaction developed later and Dr. Eastman acted as a clerk to write out the complaints of some Indians to the department.

Special Agent J. H. Cisne was sent out to investigate, but Dr. Eastman claims that the investigation was a farce, only one Indian being asked questions touching the real point, and the special agent at once attaching himself to Captain Brown. The report has not been published.

Dr. Eastman's charges so far are more matters of inference than direct. But he does not make charges about the purchase of beef in the reservation and supplies which are of a serious character, but rest on assertion, although he claims the proof can be forthcoming.

IN THE INTEREST OF EDUCATION.

Rev. Conway, of Hill College, Will Visit Oxford, England, for Pointers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—Rev. Dr. John W. Conway, editor of the Northwestern Chronicle, the Catholic newspaper which has led in support of Archbishop Ireland's Faribault school plan and also strongly opposed Cahensiyism, left tonight for Oxford, England, where he will make a special study of the system in vogue in the Oxford colleges. He goes in the interest of the Catholic college which is soon to be opened here, which has been richly endowed by President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad, and the faculty of the new institution will be one of the chief matters for his attention. It is generally understood that Archbishop Ireland intends to make the Hill academy the leading Catholic educational institution of the United States, next to the Catholic university at Washington, whose scope is somewhat broader.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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NO LIGHT IS SEEN

Murky Clouds Still Darkly Obscure the Sky of French Politics.

EVERY TURN BRINGS FRESH TROUBLE

More Arrests Hinted At, But No Further Action in That Direction.

M. BAIHUT'S MANNER OF HANDLING REPORTS

For a Bribe He Falsified Documents Turned in by His Subordinates.

PRESIDENT CARNOT MAY YET RESIGN

When Parliament Resumes its Session There Is Apt to Be Some Very Lively Scenes—Small Danger of a Popular Uprising.

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PARIS, Jan. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Once more I am compelled to commence my dispatch by saying that the state of affairs is not satisfactory, and, as the public says the same thing, it is obvious that the political situation is none of the brightest. But two days separates us from the resumption of the sitting of the Chamber and the commencement of the Panama trial, and the situation remains the same. We have not yet reached the end of the mud-stirring and nobody knows when we shall. Every day brings some fresh proof of irresolution and illegality in the political world.

At the present moment the names of five or six well known deputies are mentioned as being about to be arrested, but the arrests are not made. Nobody desires them, but it is really shameful to draw up a list of the suspected, as in 1793. The arrest of ex-Minister Baihut alone appears certain.

Baihut Changed the Report.

Up to the present M. Baihut is accused of having received 500,000 francs for falsifying the report of Engineer Rousseau, who was sent to Panama in 1886. This report concluded that the termination of the canal was impossible. M. Baihut, then minister of public works, changed the sense of the report and M. Rousseau did not dare to protest against the action of his chief.

The accusation of M. Baihut has led to the discovery of quite a series of the same nature. M. Baihut is said to have attempted to corrupt a number of senators and deputies, and administrative employes, and in fact played in 1886 the same role as did Baron de Reinach in 1888.

What gives a more dramatic character to this case is that M. Baihut was informed against by M. Armengand, the municipal councillor, whose wife he had gone away with. Armengand had known all the facts for a long time but only waited a favorable moment to avenge himself by denouncing the ex-minister.

Significant Symptoms.

The very sorry anti-Semitic meeting held last night was the first time since the commencement of the Panama scandal that there have been disturbances in the streets. They were not very important, as only about 1,500 persons were promenading the boulevards, shouting, "Down with the Jews!" and only some 300 went to the front of Rothschilds' house shouting, "Death to the robbers," but the symptoms are curious and may lead to the fear of more serious trouble on Tuesday upon the reassembling of Parliament. There is, however, no danger of a revolution or of serious trouble for the people are not armed. There is a possibility of a little clashing in the streets.

Every precaution has been taken. The troops will be confined to their barracks.

Carnot May Resign.

If the sitting of the Chamber becomes too stormy the resignation of the ministry will be the certain consequence, when the resignation of President Carnot would not be slow to follow. It is probable then that General Saussier would be named president of the republic. He is very strict and would know how to maintain order in the streets.

General Saussier is a moderate republican, who has always held aloof from political strife. It would be possible to arrive to a concentraction in favor of his name, which would prevent the accession to power of any particular coteric. In the meantime Germany is preparing new military laws, while poor France is forging with her own hands the arms with which serve to be used against her.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

BOASTED OF HIS CRIME.

Miss E. O. Ayres' Murderer Visits Sacramento and Tells the Story of His Terrible Deed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 7.—The preliminary examination of Engineer George Jeffries on the charge of the murder of Miss E. O. Ayres, the Brighton telegraph operator, was continued today until Wednesday next. The Bee publishes further particulars of the tragedy today and states that the crime was committed by a Swede ranch hand between midnight and 2 o'clock on the morning of December 29. Miss Ayres was surprised by the entrance of the Swede and was able to utter a cry, when she was dealt a heavy blow in the mouth which prostrated her to the floor and knocked out several of her teeth. The Swede, with a blunt instrument, smashed her skull and silenced her voice forever. A slow match was then lighted and it was not long before the station was in flames. Whether any money was secured from the house, or from some person for the perpetration of the crime, is not absolutely known, but it is known that the Swede came into Sacramento the morning of the murder and with his pockets full of money and proceeded to make a tour of down town resorts. He, after consuming a quantity of liquor, spoke boastingly of his terrible deed.

As soon as the facts of the tragedy became known, Constable Swift set out at once to Brighton and to the ranch where the Swede had worked, but the latter had left the place. It is stated that he announced to one of his associate, whom he met in Sacramento, that he was well supplied with money and intended leaving town as soon as he could.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

At Kinsale—Passed—Michigan, from Boston for Liverpool.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Pennard, from New York; Illinois and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Bovic, from New York.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Weimar, from Bremen.

At Boston—Arrived—Missouri, from London.

At Lizard—Sighted—Waesland, from New York for Antwerp.

At New York—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from Havre.