# THEY ARE ONE NOW

Demo-Pops Organize the Senate by Electing Their Joint Caucus Candidates.

NO HITCH IN CARRYING OUT THE PLANS

Everything Moved Off Very Nicely After the Start Was Once Made.

ECONOMY ABANDONED FOR THE TIME

Resolution Looking to a Reduction in Forces Ruthlessly Laid on the Table.

NOT YET READY FOR INAUGURATION

Plans Laid to Bring About Another Deadlock in the Joint Session Today-What the Senate and House Did Yesterday.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The senate at last has been organized, but it may be that the canvass of the returns is no nearer on that account, as with the settlement of one difficulty another has arisen, and there is more than a possibility that the convening of the two houses in the morning will develop another dead-

A simple little change in the rules governing the joint sessions is the cause, and it may be that it will be settled in the morning without any trouble, but the attitude of the senate regarding it just at the time of the adjournment this afternoon did not indicate that the situation was altogether satisfactory to the members of that body. The change is one providing that the speaker of the house shall preside over the joint deliberations, instead of the president of the senate, as has heretofore been the case. The house adopted the report of the conference committee on this point, but tonight it is currently reported that the senate promptly laid the report on the table. And there you are.

Either the senate must adopt the report or the house reconsider its action or there will be another deadlock as a matter of course. for it will be impossible for a joint session to be held under the conflicting rules that would otherwise govern the actions of the two houses. What will be done scanonly be conjectured, as there are conflicting reports as to the attitude of the members of

### the opposing forces to-night. Nothing in It.

It is asserted that the democratic senators will not consent to the change, which will be relinquishing their last grasp on monopoly legislation into the hands of the independents, now secured to them by the possession of the president of the senate. It is claimed on the other hand that the democrats have nothing to lose except by refusing to carry out the deal, as they have given the independents practically everything and are now at their mercy. The lieutenant governor could do them no good as the presiding officer of the joint convention, as all there is for speaker is the individual designated as the one to open and publish the returns to the convention.

It is stated that the terms of the deal by which the democrats assisted the independents in organizing the senate are practically the same on which the house was organized; that is the independents have it all and th democrats must pick up such crumbs as fall from the populists table. The democrats receive nothing of any importance in the way of the employes of the senate and it is stated that the make-up of the committees. will be along the same line as is to be followed in the house, the democrats to be given the chairmanship of certain committees while even on these committees thus presided over the independents will see to it that

they have a majority of members. Frouble Over Committees.

It is stated that the populists will insist on a majority of members on every committee presided over by a democrat and will give the democrats nothing more than what is virtually empty honor. There are a great many who don't believe this. They insist that the stock yards senator and his everpresent prompters, McShane and Paxton, would never consent to a deal of this kind unless their interests at South Omaha were looked after. They are certain that it can mean nothing less than that the committee on miscellaneous corporations, which would include the stock yards, will be given into the hands of the mnopolists, either by way of making Babcock chairman and giving him enough corporation associates to constitute a majority, or by putting a majority of pliant tools of both democrats and republicans there to override the wishes of a radical independent who might be made chairman as a blind. In the latter case the corporations would probably be compelled to face

Animus of the Deal. It is given out that the instructions for this latest deal on the organization of the senate came from Washington, and that pressure was brought to bear on the local democratic leaders, who had heretofore been opposing a plan to induce them to lead their assistance to a demo-populist combination. is stated that the sole hope for the democrats by this deal is to secure the possible election of a democrat to the United States senate, having incurred the favor and good will of the populists by conceding practically everything by way of the organization of both houses to them. It is further stated that the democratic big guns in the east have not only counseled and approved of the deal, but have also authorized the local representatives to hold out offers of federal patronage in return for independent support

the dangers of red-hot immority reports.

## in the senatorial fight. DIVIDED THE SPOILS.

Independents and Democrats Fill All the Scuate Offices.

Lincoln, Nob., Jan. 11. [Special Telegram to The Bee.]—It was 10:30 when Lifeutenant Governor Majors called the senate to order. After roll call, which found every member in his seat, it was Chaplain Gearhardt's turn to offer prayer. The reading of the journal proceeded without interruption, and when completed was approved with one slight

Senator Correll then called up the resolution offered by him last Thursday.

Senator North raised the point of order that no business could be transacted pending the election of a permanent secretary. The chair decided the point of order not

well taken and the resolution was read as Besolved, That the officers and employes of

the senate shall consist of a president, secretary and assistant secretary, sergeant-atems, doorkeeper, enrolling clerk, engressing clerk, chapiain and such other officers and employes, not to exceed sixty-six in number, as may be deemed necessary for the proper transaction of business according to the provisions of chapter 80, session laws of 1880.

Resolved, That no officer or employe of this senate, except the clerks occupied in the compilation of the journal, be allowed or paid for more days service than the time actually served by each officer or employe, nor more than the actual number of days of the session of the senate.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the state auditor and that he be requested to act in accordance therewith in drawing warrants on the treasury in payment of the salaries of the officers and the employes of the senate.

Darner of Dawson moved to lay Correll's

Darner of Dawson moved to lay Correll's motion on the table. On this question the yeas and mays were demanded, and the motion to lay on the table was adopted by an

affirmative vote of cirhteen senators Adopted This One.

Pope of Saline offered the following resoutions and moved their adoption:

Whereas. In the present senate of Nebraska there are fourieen republicans, fourteen independents and five democrats; and Whereas. No party has a sufficient number to organize the senate and proceed with the business that is necessary to be disposed of; and

Whereas. The state officers elected have not been sworn in; and Whereas. A useless expense is being forced upon the state by the unnecessary delay in the organization of the senate; therefore be it Resolved. That this senate be organized without further delay upon a basis of equality, allowing to the independent party an equal number of elective and appointive officers and employes of the senate, and to the democratic party a number in proportion to their representation in the senate, and that in the appointment of standing committees a committee be appointed to select such committees, to be composed of three republicans, three independents, and one democrat, to be selected by the respective political parties, and that in all of said standing committees of the senate there be an equal representation of independents and republicans, and that in all of said standing the proposition of independents and republicans, and that the ordered number be given to the democrats, and being substantially the proposition made by the republican members of the senate to the independent of the session. Whereas. The state officers elected have not

During the reading of the resolutions. Senator North raised the point that the resolutions did not pertain to the business before the house, but the chair instructed the scoretary to continue the reading.

Stewart of Sioux moved to lay the motion to adopt on the table and the motion was carried, the democrats voting solidly with the thirteen independents.

### Then They Whacked Up.

The senate then proceeded to the election of a permanent speaker. The democrats voted with the independents and H. A. Edwards received is votes and F. P. Wilson 13. The tormer was declared elected and within thirty seconds he had swung himself in the secretary's chair. At the same instant C. H. Pirtle hurried through the aisle and took his place behind the reading desk. Pirtle called the roll on the election of first assistant secretary and was himself called down by the chair, who informed both the gentlemen that until the senate was permanently organized the temporary secretary would retain his place.

The election of remaining officers of the

senate then proceeded without interruption, the democrats and independents voting gether. The following is the list select First assistant secretary, George R. Doughty, democrat; second assistant secretary, B. S. Littlefield, independent; chaplain, J. M. Snyder, independent; sergeant-at-arms, S. S. Alley, democrat; first assistant sergeant-at-arms. Keene Lud-

den, independent; second assistant sergeant-at-arms, R. L. Rossiter, democrat; engross-ing clerk, J. H. Dundas, independent; en-rolling clerk, F. R. Morrissey, democrat; doorkeeper, A. Wanmer, independent; postmaster, W. A. J. Raum, independent; ustodian of cloak room, D. J. Cronti pendent; assistant doorkeeper, S. W.

At this point Everett offered a resolution providing that no further officers and other employes be elected without a two-thirds vote of the senate. The resolution was not adopted, the democrats and independents voting in favor of letting down the bars so as

to admit the entire herd.

Senator Smith introduced a resolution, which was adopted providing that a commit-tee consisting of Senators Darner, Dale and Thompson be appointed to confer with a like committee from the house in regard to the adoption of rules governing the joint concentions of the two houses.

The division of spoils was then resumed, the results being as follows: Bookkeeper, T. J. Keligher, independent assistant postmaster, J. Steinhart, democrat; mail carrier, F. M. Johnson, independent; assistant custodian of the cloak room, J. A. Butler, independent; custodian of the senate, J. C. Garnith, democrat; janitor, H. Kessler, independent; messenger clerk, J. T. Sherman, democrat; clerk of committee of the whole, J. G. P. Hildebrand, democrat. On motion of Smith the senate at 12:30 took a recess until 2 o'clock.

# Doing Minor Business.

At 2:40 this afternoon the senate recon vened. After roll call McCarty of Howard offered a resolution, the intent and purpose of which was that a committee of two be ap-pointed to wait on the secretary of state and request him to administer the oath of office to the officers elect of the senate. The res-olution was adopted, the officers and em-ployes ranged in line before the secretary's desk, and when the secretary of state appeared they took the oath and entered upon the discharge of their doties.

Senator Darner, from the committee on rules for joint convention, recommended the adoption of the old rules, with the exception rule 15, which was amended to read

Whenever there shall be a joint convention of the two houses the proceedings at length shall be entered upon the journals of both houses. The speaker shall preside and the chief clerk of the house shall keep the records, assisted by the secretary of the senate.

The report of the committee was adopted. Stewart of Sioux offered a resolution to the effect that the secretary of state be requested to furnish for the use of the senate all necessary supplies upon requisition of the secretary of the senate. Adopted. On motion of Senator Darner the same old ommittee to confer with a like committee

from the house to fix the time for meeting in joint convention to canvass the vote on stat. officers was revived and instructed to do its Campbell of Nance moved that the follow ing senators be appointed on the commmittee on committees and employes: Darner, Dale, Stewart, Mullen, North, Babecek, Thomsen, Moore of Lancaster moved to amend by adding to the committee the names of Sena-

tors Pope, Graham and Hahn. The amend Everett of Burt then undertook to amend by striking out the words "and employes." He stated in support of his amendment that the senate had already established the precedent of electing its employes. His amend-ment went the way of its predecessor and the committee as named in the resolution

The senate then took a recess for lifteen

After recess Senator Bobcock moved appointment of a committee of three to notify the house that the senate was fully organ-ized and ready for business. The chairman appointed as such committee Senators Bab

ock, Scott and Dysart.

McCarty of Howard moved that the secretary of the somate be authorized to employ a typewriter (machine or lady not specified) and one messenger. The motion was em-

and one messenger. The motion was emphatically voted down.

Stewart of Sioux offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of Senators Gray. Thomsen, Lobeck, Young and Everett to invite and receive bids for supplies to be furnished the secretary of state for the use of the senate.

Senator Tefft could see no necessity for the resolution. The secretary of state in nurse. The secretary of state, in pursu

ance of his duty, had already purchased all necessary supplies. He objected to the reso-CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

Librarian Dwight of the State Department Charged with Gross Favoritism.

CONDUCT BEING INVESTIGATED

Prominent Literary and Newspaper Men Denied Access to Public Documents, While a Little Clique Examines the Historical Papers at Will.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The house committee on library becan an inquiry today, under which it will report whether or not the charges made against Henry Cabot Dodge and Mr. Henry Adams, relative to their alleged monopoly of the documents in library of the state department, shall be investigated. The members of the committee present were Chairman Amos Cummings and Mr. Charles O'Neil.

General Boynton recounted, how, as the representative of Mr. William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, he had tried through various administrations to have certain state papers copied, but without success. This attempt, General Boynton said, began in the Garfield administration, extended through those of Arthur. Cleveland and Harrison, and every attempt made met with utter failure. General Boynton said that during all this time he had the hearty co-operation of the secretaries of state and their assistants under all administrations and the chief clerks and other officials, but when the office of the librarian was reached every effort was balked, and that, too, despite the fact that he was armed with the written and verbal orders of superior officers. Mr. Smith was writing a history of Governor St. Clair and the northwestern territories, and a criticism on Sparks' life of Washington, and wanted the papers comed for use in these works. After getting a written order for permission to copy such papers as he desired General Boynton said he took it to Librarian Dwight, who informed him that the order could not be complied with, and that after Assistant Secretary Porter had issued it and gave Mr. Dwight personal instructions that the order was to be obeyed, he was unable to do any-thing by reason of the obstructions put in his way by Dwight.

# Who the Favorites Were.

General Boynton told the committee that he discovered that Mr. Lodge and Mr. Adams were having not only access to these papers, but that they were being copied for papers, but that they were being copied for them under the supervision of Mr. Dwight, and related in detail how he came to make this discovery. Another thing that showed a ring in the library was the fact that immediately after Mr. Smith had applied for permission to copy the papers and said why he wanted them, a notice was published in New York papers by Mr. Adams, that he was preparing a history identically the same as that on which Mr. Smith was working.

The complaint and the fact upon which the charges were made was that there was, a

charges were made was that there was, a discrimination shown in the matter of per-mitting access to these papers, and that while all sorts of obstacles were thrown in while all sorts of obstacles were thrown in the way of some people, every facility was afforded those who possessed the favor of the librarian. General Boynton cited as further instances of this, the cases of Mr. M. D. Conway and Mr. Dunn, the Indiana librarian, who was unable to get access to the papers, even through the assistance of Senator McDonald, although repeated efforts

were made with that end in view.

Mr. H. L. West of the Washington Post stated that it was a matter of common com ment about the State department that Mr. Wellington Ford, former statistican of the department, was now at work copying these papers, and that not being able to copy them fast enough, he was using a camera and photographing them for the publishing firm he

represented. The committee will probably summon rs. Smith, Dann, Conway and Dwight

# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

In the Senate Mr. Blackburn Pays a Touch ing Tribute to the Late Senator Kenna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.-The flags of the capitol floating at half mast and a black draped chair and desk in the senate cham ber were the outward signs of the sad event announced this morning—the death of Senater Kenna. The senate assembled in gloom and sorrow. In his opening prayer Chaplain Butler alluded to Mr. Kenna's death in these

"We come humbly and earnestly into Thy presence, oh God, as we stand in the pres ence of the shadow of death. We thank Thee for the useful life that has gone out We bless Thee for the peace and quiet of that end. We bring before Thee the home bereft. Do Thou sustain and comfort and sanctify it. Oh! that the influence of God may dwell in the midst of their great dark-

Immediately after the reading of the jour-nal Mr. Blackburn arose, and, in sorrowful ones, announced the melancholy tidings.

President: It has never fallen to the lot of man to deliver a sadder message than that which I now bear to the senate. Because of the absence from his seat of Mr. Faulkner, a senator from West Virginia, the painful duty devolves upon me to announce to this body that John E. Kenna, late a senator from that state, died in this city in the early hours of this morning, after a long and lingering illness during which the fatal malady, of which he was the victim, made steady and relentless progress. The end came about 3 o'clock this morning. Surrounded by his wife and family, he ceased to live and the soul of the great senator passed beyond the soil of the great senator passed beyond the veil and made its cutry into the realm of the unknown world. In the fact of this fresh and mighty sorrow the tongue falls or refuses to speak that which swells up in the heart. Measured by years he was one of the youngest senators in this chamber—not yet 45 years of age—but measured by the accom-plishments of his life he ranked with the octogeniarian. Whether as soldier or as octogeniarian. Whether as soldier or as citizen, as husband, father or friend, he had rounded out a life, and leaves behind a ecord to challenge the approval of man-cind. Measured as a lawyer or a lawmaker he left his impress upon the generation to which he belonged. He has engraven in ineffacable characters on the history of his country his achievements here and in the other branch of the national legislature. Kindly as a woman, unselfish to a fault. brave and unflinching in the discharge of every duty. It has never been my good fortune to come in contact with a nature more lovable, more exaited than was that of our dead comrade. I will not, Mr. President, trust myself to speak of him now; some day in the early future, the senate, in obedience to its appropriate and honored custom will set apart a day when tributes will be paid by those who know him and loved him, to his nemory. Till then I will content myself with asking the present consideration of the resolutions which I send to the desk."

The resolutions were adopted. They express the great sorrow with which the senate has heard of the death of Mr. Kenna; provide for a committee of seven senators to take measures for superiotending the funeral which is to take place in the senate chamber tomorrow at 1 o'clock, and to accompany the remains to Mr. Kenna's late home in West Virginia, and direct that invitations to attend the funeral be sent to the house of representatives, the president and members of his cabinet, the major general commanding the army and the senior admiral of the navy, the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court and the

diplomatic corps.

The committee was appointed and then as

CHARY WITH HIS FAVORS a further mark of respect, the senate

In the House. Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—No business except the reception of the banking committee's majority and minority reports on the repeal of the Sherman act was done in the

house today Senator Kenna's death was announced and Senator Kenna's death was announced and the house adjourned. In his prayer the chaplain referred feelingly to the sad event. Mr. Cate, from Arkansas, from the com-mittee on banking and currency reported the silver purchase repeal bill and it was placed on the calendar. Resolutions were received from the senate

announcing the death of Senator Kenna and inviting the house to attend the funeral services to be held in the senate chamber at p. in. temorrow. On motion of Mr. Long from Texas the

senate amendment was agreed to, to the house bill extending the time within which the deep water harbor at Padre island Texas, may be begun.

Mr. Wilsou, from Virginia, rose and am d intense silence paid a brief, impressive and eloquent tribute to the deceased statesman. Senator Kenna, he said, received the warmest approval of his constituents and the hearty applause of the country, carned by the length and distinction of his service. He had filled a long and honorable career had filled a long and honorable career.
Judged by the years of his life, he had
scarcely reached the meridian of his days
and had but entered on the tableland where
his rare powers would give their richest and
most abundant fruit. Mr. Wilson offered
resolutions expressive of the sorrow with
which the house had heard of the death of
Sentary Kenna according the invitation of Senator Kenna, accepting the invitation of the senate to attend the funeral ceremonics and providing for a committee of ten members of the house to join the senate in mak ing proper arrangements. The resolutions were adopted, the committee appointed, and,

### as a mark of respect, the house adjourned. OPPOSED TO SUNDAY OPENING.

Arguments Made Against Refore the House

World's Fair Committee. Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.-The Sunday pening hearing was resumed today by the special committee of the house on World's fair. Eliot F. Shepard, Rev. Dr. Ramsdel of Washington, Rev. Dr. Joseph Conk of Boston, Rev. Dr. Fernly of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Brooks of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Crafts of Pittsburg, Dr. Hunter of the Christian Endeavor society and Rev. Dr. Hamlin of Washington earnestly opposed Sunday opening.

L. Coffin, ex-railway commissioner of Iowa, and now president of the Iowa Sabbath Reform association, said that the farmers of lowa were against Sunday opening, as was the Railway Trainmen's association and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A committee of twenty-five representing the American Sabbath union and other organ-izations interested in preventing the repeal of the World's fair Sunday closing law, catled at the white house today. They were received by President Harrison in the east room and were introduced individually by Colonel Shepard of the Mail and Express. Colonel Shepard also made a formal address to the president, reciting the purpose for which the committee was laboring. Rev. C H. Ramsdell of Washington read a memorial addressed to the president, invoking his aid in securing the object sought. To this the president responded that it would be manifestly improper for him to discuss the mat-ter, in view of the fact that it was now before congress for action.

Dispute the Gold Men. The report of the minerity of the house banking and currency formulttee on the bill to repeal the Sherman silver bullion purchase act, was made to the house by Representative Townsend of Colorado. It is an argument in opposition to the bill, which it is charged, is intended to be a final step toward and account of the bill of the bull of the charged of the colorador of the bull of the bu ward an absolute gold standard in the United States and to suppress every effort at report that to secure the support of the national banks the bill allows them gratuitously to increase their present circulation about \$15,000,000 and also gives them a bonus on their present circulation of \$675,000 per year by reducing the circulation tax. If would seem from the course of the majority of the committee that it was following the dictates of a master, that he had issued his orders and that it was swift to obey. The report charges that the house rules were dis-regarded by the committee in reporting the bill, which properly fell within the jurisdiction of the coinage committee. The report attacks the statement of facts given by the majority as the ground for its action, and predicts that the repeal policy will pro-duce widespread rain. Figures are quoted to disprove the statement that the country is drifting to a silver basis, and the drain of gold is attributed to European losses in South America and to the Russian loan. The silver purchases have not affected the matter and to get American gold. Europe has been

# paying a premium.

Needs of the Pension Office. Commissioner Raum of the pension bureau appeared today before the subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations, which is preparing the pension appropriation bill. The original estimate for 1894 made by the commissioner was \$165,000,000. A subsequent estimate a few days later placed the amount required at \$172,000,000. He was asked as to the reason for the increase, and explained the former figures by saying he had presumed the new administration would not do as much work as his had done, but admitted if it did allow as many pensions \$172,-

000,000 would be needed. The secretary of the navy has awarded the contracts for the cruiser Brooklyn and the battleship Iowa to the Cramps of Phila

The naval review at New York next spring, following the rendezyous at Hamp-ton Roads, Ya., will not take place unless congress makes an additional provision for its proper celebration. This is what the secretary of the treasury today told a committee of citizens from Tidewater, Va., who came to Washington to urge an appropria tion of \$300,000 for carrying out the objects

of the rendezyous and review.

He claims the celebration will be a failure if it is attempted on the small sum of money already appropriated for the purpose, far only six nations have accepted the vitation of the United States to participate in the review, but unless the desired appro-priation is made, the secretary thinks it would be better to withdraw all such invita-

# Losing Interest in the Case.

Sidney, Ia., Jan 11.—[Special to The Bee.]—All interest in the celebrated Mawhor poisoning case seems to have subsided, save conjectures regarding the statewhere his brother died in a similar manner to his numerous wives. The supervisors of this county took no action loaking toward exhuming the body of Anna Lamb Mawhor, who was buried near Hiverton.

At Bremen-Arrived-Saale, from New At Genoa-Arrived-Fulda, from New

Southampton-Arrived-Lahn, from ew York for Bremen. At Queenstown—Arrived—Lord Clover, om Philadelphia for Liverpool. At Boston - Arrived - Georgian, from Liverpool.

They Cannot Agree in Montana. HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11 -- On the first joint ballot for United States senator today the vote stood: Saunders, republican. 33: Clark. democrat, 15; Hauser, democrat, 11; Dixon, democrat, 8; Maginnis, democrat, 1; Mulvi-

hill, populist, 2. Behrer, populist, voted for

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Medies Read Papers. Papers were read at the meeting of the Omana Medical society at the Mercer, Tuesday evening by Dr. S. K. Spalding, "Preu-monia;" Dr. W. F. Milroy, "Symphsictomy," and Dr. H. L. Hewetson, "Diphtheria Etholog,"

# WERE GREEDY FOR LUCRE

How Dishonest French Journals Bled the Panama Canal Company.

THEY BLACKMAILED ON A GRAND SCALE

Large Sums Paid for the Suppression of Bad and the Publication of Good News Royalists Again Active-Further Cabinet Chang s.

Pants, Jan. 11.—The Panama canal trials were resumed this morning. M. Fontain was examined by the president of the court. He said he was placed in charge of the company's relations with the press shortly after the company had been formed, and held the position until 1885, when the exactions of the press became so great that he gave up the job. He paid in the aggregate for the publication and suppression of news 60,000,000 francs

Baron Cottu was then examined and said hat he only had to do with the mechanical

work in connection with the canal. There is a strong feeling in the Chamber of Deputies as well as among the general public that M. Ribot has not yet sufficiently purged the ministry of those who, whether innocent or guilty, have been under suspicion in connection with the Panama scandal. The public demand is strongly for a thorough investigation without any ham-pering influences, and for a ministry free from the breath of scandal.

### Royalists Scheming.

If M Ribot fails to explain to the satisfaction of the Chamber the reasons for the changes which have been made in the ministry the royalists will interpellate him on the subject. The royalists party in the Chamber of Deputies came to this decision at a meeting held last evening. They will also take occasion to ask why the reconstruction of the ministry was not more

The royalists have shown greatly increased activity within the past twenty-four hours and the authorities appear to be in posses-sion of some new and important information as to their design. There has been consider able telegraphing between Madrid and the ministry of foreign affairs, and while the object of these communications is kept secret enough is known to make it certain that the French legation in Spain is keeping a most careful watch on royalist interests be-yond the Pyrennes, and that an equally careful watch is being maintained on royalist

plotting in Paris. The announcement that General Saussier is to remain on the active list as military governor of Paris, after passing the age of retirement, is construed as an indication that the government means to be prepared for any emergency. General Saussier is considered the most reliable man in the army and would be invaluable in the event of public disturbance, and would crush disorder at any cost. There is no doubt that the assurance of General Saussier's continuance in command has had a dampening el fect upon those who would like to see the capital thrown into a panie, while it has had

an encouraging influence upon the supporters of constituted authority.

The Debats today congratulates M. Ribet on breaking the bonds which have attached the ministry to the radicals, and advises M. Ribet to break other bonds which are not

conducive to good administration.

The moderate republican organs accept the new ministry with good will, while the radicals are dissatisfied and urge an appeal to the country. The monarchists assert that the new cabinet is powerless to dominate

Will Reconstruct the Cabinet. In deference to the overwhelming public demand for further reconstruction o ministry, M. Ribot has had a lengthy versation with Admiral Gervais, chief of the department of marine and of the colonies in regard to accepting the ministry of marine and of the colonies, in place of M. Bordeau.
Admiral Gervais declined the ministry of marine and colonies left vacant by the retire ment of M. Bordeau. His ostensible reason is that he prefers to devote himself to his present naval duties, as thereby he can bet serve the interests of France

At the cabinet council today, after a dis ussion of Admiral Gervais' declination it marine and attach them to the department of commerce under M. Siegfried. The marine portfolio will be offered at once probably to another high naval officer. cabinet council decided to give any explana-tion which deputies might request

The commission of inquiry appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to examine into the Panama scandal held a meeting today and heard the testimony of the members of the lottery loan commission. The evidence went to show beyond any resonable doubt that M. Sans-Leroy was to a great extent if not completely, guilty of the charges hav ing been made against him.

M. de Ramet moved that the committee hear the evidence of M. Arton and Mr. de la

Piese, the liquidator of the Societe Etudes This motion was agreed to, Mm. Jolibois and Pelletan moved that the committee inquire into the contracts. lecture that 77,000,000 francs had virtually stolen, and light on the subject

### vas necessary. This motion was also agreed to.

M. Eiffel on the Stand. M. Eiffel, the contractor, was next examined. His testimony was of a most sensational character. M. Eiffel admitted that he had accepted checks for 12,000,000 francs, ostensibly drawn to pay for machinery, while he had actually expended only 1,000,

000 frames for that purpose. Responding to further questions, M. Eiffe aid that he had given 2,000,000 francs to M Hebrard to secure the contracts with the company, 2,000,000 francs to a certain other contractor for the same purpose, and 2,000,000 francs to Baron de Reinach in order to secure the latter's influence in his favor with the government. Presiding Judge Perivier

"What did you do with the 6,000,000 received by you for taking to pieces and ship-ping to the isthmus and there reconstructing the machinery which as a matter of fact was never even supplied in this country."
"I kept that sum," replied M. Eiffel, tamely. "because it formed part of my renumera-

"But your contract provided that you were to receive thirty per cent, to be paid to you within thirty days of the date of scuding the orders. Now you took 2,875,000 france from one firm as a precentage, though the order was never executed. Do you think this sum belonged to you?"

"It was not my fault that the order was not delivered. I myself have often paid on contracts which were never executed. Be-sides, this contingency was contemplated by the general condition of the transaction."

# Eiffel Quaited.

"I consider such a transaction void," re-plied Judge Perivier severely, "since it was the result of an error, to call it nothing. The prosecutor general will tell you more about his tomorrow and at subsequent sittings of M. Elffel quarted under the ordeal and the audience rose from their seats to get a better view of the manner in which he took the

M. Florey, the government accountant who recently examined the books of the canal company, was called to testify upon the conclusion of M. Eiffel's examination. He stated that M. Eiffel had been paid 60,650,000 francs on his own contract. that he made a profit of 30,300,000 francs on it. At this point the court adjourned.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennistt.)
Paints, Jan 11.— New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-- United

### colony were present. The feature of the occasion was the dancing of Loic Fuller, who executed not only her celebrated serpentine dance but also her new dance, entitled "The Star Spangled Banner," in which her cos-

# MADE A POOR SHOWING.

tume reproduces the American flag. She

was greately applauded and encorce.

## Cottu, Fontaine and Eiffel on the Stand Help Themselves Little.

[Copprighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARTS, Jan. 11.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- The hearing of the Panama trial was continued today. The publie, who expected a "Cottu" incident, was disappointed. The president, the public prosecutor and Cottu evidently sought to say the least possible, and succeeded. The president put a few questions to Cottu, who replied by short sentences. He stated, to the general astonishment of his bearers, that he had never been cognizant of the arrangements for publicity. Thereupon his examination terminated.

It is probable that there was a reason for preventing Cottu from saying all he knew. The sitting was opened with the examination of Fontaine, who assumed an air of innocence, and said he had simply executed the orders of de Lesseps without asking the reason for them. Nevertheless he gave a curious explanation of the relations of the press with the Panama company. He stated that in each paper three persons were paid. Firstly, the former of the financial portion; secondly, the editor-in-chief, and thirdly, the writer of articles relating to the company. He May Get Off.

M. Fentaine expressed his full confidence in the Panama canal and his entire devotion to de Lesseps. It would seem as if he may be the only prisoner who has a chance of acquittal.

Finally came the sorry hero of the day, M. liffel, who defended his cause badly, giving clumsy explanations. He was harshly treated by the president. From the figures furnished by Eiffel it would appear that he gained from 25,009,000 frames to 33,000,000 francs. He was obliged to admit having given 1,700,000 francs to Mr. Hellerard for a promise of participation in the contract, 2,000,000 francs to Baron de Reinach and 3,000,000 frames to a firm of contractors for work which was never executed. It further appeared that Eiffel received 12,000,000 francs for machines which cost 1,200,000, and 6,000,060 francs for the putting up and taking down of machinery which never existed. He received 20 per cent upon the supervision of the works. He defended himself painfully, speaking of figures, but without any warmth

The examination of the witnesses commenced with M. Flory, the expert, who gave out a perfect rain of figures. Tomorrow the examination of the other experts will be continued. JACQUES ST. CERE.

## GERMANY'S PANAMA. Great Things Threatened in the Guelph

Fund Matter by the Democrats. Copurighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett 1 Benlin, Jan. 11 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. ]-During the past few days I have occupied myself in try-

ing to find out what there is behind the scenes as regards the Guelob scandals. The results are both curious and interesting. Scandalous pillaging of the Guelph funds there has been, but all traces of such have been carefully obliterated. elph scandals there are, but the Vorwaert did not get hold of them. The real scandals are grounds upon which false ones have been built. There are two persons who could divulge the real scandals. They are B and C. B. in his own interests, won't. He probably has destroyed them. Chas already submitted his proofs to Queen Victoria, and was strongly advised by her majesty to keep

quiet and do nothing to irritate the kaiser. C holds them still. I saw Liebnecht, deputy editor of the Vor waerts, and asked him whether he would give me a list of the names he was reported to be about to publish. His reply was:

"Come to the Vorwaerts office this evening In the evening I found Liebnecht again at

the rendezvous. "We are not going to publish names tomorrow," he said. "Quite so," said I, "but you do intend pub-

### lishing them at all?" "Yes, when the time comes." Trusts in His Proofs.

This seemed to rouse the social democratic leader. "Yes," he said, "we believe the documents we have are genuine. They are not the

"Do you believe your documents are genu

originals, but fac similes. I have no doubt but that those in the movement have got hundreds of others." "Will you. like Andreaux and de la Haye

have a parliamentary commission?" "About a parliamentary commission I can not say. We are going to hold a consultation on the subject. We shall shortly publish the names of some of the most promi-

nent men implicated." "Anyone in particular?" "You can say I consider Bismarck to be in it up to nere," and Liebnecht placed his

right hand across his neck. This ended the interview. I left the deputy with a feeling that facts and proofs were wanting. I had an interview with an intimate friend of Dr. Windthorst, who is conversant with all the secrets of the center.

He said: "My opinion is the list which the Vorwaerts holds is false and manufactured. to attempt, under a political seal, a huge blackmailing scheme, but I am perfectly aware that there are authentic papers, which were stolen or put away by a dishonest employe, who cheated the viril-ance out of his chief. Bismarck, and who procured for certain personages precious material with which to strike to the heart the author of these great scandals. Be as-sured we have not heard the last of this matter, and a big scandal will grow out of

M. Laur Innocent of Wrong Doing Pauls, Jan. 11 -The statement recently published that the house of the Boulangist deputy, M. Laur, had been searched by the police in connection with the Panama inquiry, and that incriminating documents had been found, proves to have been entirely without foundation. It can be stated upon authority of the prefect of the police that no such search was ever made, and that no documents in any way compromising to M. Laur, or showing that he had any councition whatever with the Panama affair, are known or supposed to be in existence. M. Laur is at present in America. The members of his family deay that his residence has been seached, and in this they are corroborated by the police authorities.

### Affairs in Honolutu. HONOLULU, Jan. 4. - Contrary to the general expectation the queen has signed the appro-

printion bill and returned it to the legislature. The attention of the house is now taken up with the discussion of the bill to authorize a national loan by which the min-States Minister and Mrs. Coolidge gave a reception this afternoon at their residence in Avenue Marceau. Some 300 of the American their residence in the following of the first and it is now believed that the opposition to the present ministry is ended.

# PUZZLING THE PHYSICIANS

Remarkable Features of James G. Blaine's Extended Illness.

# HIS STOMACH IN A DEATHLIKE TRANCE

Disease Troubling the Great Statesman Entirely New to the Medical Profession -How the Patient Approaches Death Only to Survive.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Mr. Blaine's condition shows no decided change. He has lost no strength within the last twenty-four hours. Dr. Johnston, as he came away from the house at 10 o'clock tonight, said: "Mr. Blaine has passed an uneventful day. It is not my intention to return to his bedside

tonight unless called." Mr. Blaine's condition showed improvement all through the day-so much so that Mrs. Blaine found time to herself to answer some sympathetic notes of friends. In none of them did she hold out hope of recovery, yet she gave the encouraging symptoms as enough in themselves to reward the patient vigils of the family. She stated that Mr. Blaine's mind was entirely clear.

The doctors made their usual morning and afternoon visits, remaining only a brief time and telling the reporters that there were no changes for the worse in the patient's condition. It was learned today that both the attending and consulting physicians have reached the conclusion that Mr. Blaine is not suffering from Bright's disease or kindred kidney trouble. This conclusion is said to be based on a recent analysis in which the ex-amination of Drs. Johnston and Hyatt was found to agree with that made independ-

# Some Mysterious Features.

A perfectly healthy condition was shown, and this result has been borne out by other analyses. A mouth ago in the first statement issued by the attending physicians the cautious observation was made that traces of local organic disease had been recently discovered, Everybody supposed that this must mean kidney disease, but fuller observation carried through a longer period demonstrates the dectors were right in declining to draw conclusions until they had had the chance to verify the supposed dis-

covery.
The failure to find evidences of Bright's The failure to find evidences of Bright's discuse does not lessen the mystery about the malady which has made such fearful ravages on Mr Blaine's vitality, nor does it lessen the medical opinion that his ultimate recovery is hopeless. A report was published in New York today that according to a Washington physician Mr. Blaine is suffering from a rare and curious malady, a sort of aggravated indigestion, which is yet by no means so simple and explainable a sickness as indigestion. Like so many other Americans who have worked hard and have eaten irregularly, Mr. Blaine has long suffered from indigestion. As soon as these attacks became serious he As soon as these attacks became serious he put himself upon careful diet and in every way tried to restore his stomach to its nor-

# Beginning of the Trouble.

But several years ago a curious and un-accountable thing happened. After Mr. Blaine had eaten an ordinary meal his stomach without premonition suddenly stopped work. The muscles which continually expand and contract a healthy stomach ceased to operate. The glands which secrete the juices which aid the process of digestion

ased to secrete His stomach did not act feebly as is the case in ordinary indigestion. not act at all. The doctors tried all assist ants to digestion, but the stomach refused to respond. It was taking a rest indeed, so far as they knew at the time, it had forever

After a while when Mr. Blaine was near death, the stomach without warning resumed its normal functions. The physicians were as much puzzled by this as they had were as much puzzled by this as they had been by the stopping. They enjoined upon Mr. Blaine great care in his diet and went away. The stomach working, as if nothing had happened, ceased to trouble him. Several months passed says the Washington physician, and Mr. Blaine had no more trouble. He relaxed his caution a little, but as he committed no positive sin arminst his directive committed no positive sin arminst his directive committed and positive sin arminst his directive. tive sin against his digestive organs he was free from any pangs. Then, just as it had stopped in the former instance, so it stopped again. Mr. Blaine had put his meal into a lifeless sack, which had no more ability to digest than the stomach of a corpse. Again the physicians came, and again they questioned him closely as to what he had caten,

# but he had caten nothing which would in any way injure his stomach.

Nature Again Interfered. They gave him medicines which, for all They gave him medicines which, for all the effect they had, might as well have been poured into a hole. The attendants gener-ated artificial warmth and artificial muscular exercise, but the stomach paid no attention whatever. It was resting and refused to be disturbed. Again Mr. Blaine was brought to the edge of death. When the doctors despaired of bringing him around, when his family had abandoned hope, the stomach started up with vigor. In a few days Mr. Blaine was in his usual health and the public was astonished to find that he was looking and acting as if no sickness had troubled him in years. Eminent physicians made a study of his case. They made diets for him. They speculated as to the cause. They were pretty well agreed that back of this curious conduct of the stomach lay some organic trouble but no one could tell why the stomach went on a strike without warning and why it suddenly resumed work

without reason.
Within the last year the starting and Within the last year the starting and stopping of the stomach have grown more frequent and each time the stomach has stopped it has taken a longer rest, "and," continued the doctor who gives this explanation, "who can wonder that Mr. Blaine is morbid about his health. When his stomach has stopped no one can tell him how to start it again. There is no certainty that it will ever start again. Each tainty that it will ever start again. Each time he goes nearer to death and each time returns after a longer time and with more difficulty. You can imagine what it means to Mr. Blaine and his family when his stomach has gone into a deathlike trance as it were and when no one knows whether

# it will ever resume its duties again.

Eldora, Ia., Jan. II. George H. Wisner president of the Hardin County bank, died today.

## WEATHER FOREGASTS. Nebraska is Promised a Raise in Temperature Today.

braska, North and South Dakota-Fair; warmer; northwesterly winds, becoming variable. For Iowa -Fair; northwesterly winds. Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jan. 11. -Omaha record of temperature and

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11 .-- For Ne-

rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years:

1893, 1892, 1891, 1890,

Maximum temperature, 350, 50, 360, 360

Minimum temperature, 110, 170, 170, 140,

Average temperature, 230, 50, 240, 260,

Precipitation, 63, 66, 00, 10 Statement showing the condition of tom-perature and precipitation at Omitha for the day and since March 1, 1853.

Normal temperature 16
Delicioney for the day 7
Delicioney since March 1 3.40
Normal precipitation 02 inchibelicioney since March 1 341 inchibelicioney since March 1 341 inchibelicioney since March 1 341 inchibelicioney since March 1 Delicioney si