OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

FORMING THE LINES

Thurston's Steering Committee Planning for Effective Work in Joint Session.

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED FOR TODAY

Knowing Ones Think Something is About to Drop in the Contest.

PADDOCK IS STILL ON THE GROUND

He Has Not Given Up All Hope of Being Chosen Senator.

JOHN H. POWERS IS ALSO VERY SANGUINE

His Friends Will Not Vote for Greene, and the Independents Are Looking for Another Leader-Democrats Actively Doing Nothing.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE] - Tonight belongs to the steering committee appointed by the repub-Heans to bring about the election of their senatorial caucus nomination. They have been on the jump ever since the sun went down, and have worked the hotel elevator boys as they were never worked before. The situation has resolved itself into a wild hustle for Thurston votes. There is no prospeet that the finish will come tomorrow, so far as outward indications are concerned. but that cuts little figure, as there is big game at stake, and the committee is playing its hand away down deep. Nothing as to the program is allowed to leak, and any prophesy as to what is counted on from the other side is guess work pure and simple. It is a case where one man's guess is as good as another's. All plans that are offered are referred to the room occupied by the com-

mittee on the fourth floor of the Lincoln. Democrats in Doubt,

A big crowd is on the ground. A delegation of democrats from Omaha arrived on the evening train, but the object of their coming was masked under the guise of general curiosity. Thurston has many warm friends among the number, while one or two took pains to air their opinions that it would not do for a democratic member to cast his vote for the republican nominee under the circumstances. Contradictory rumors are affoat as to their coming. It is asserted that their presence here is due to a determination to keep the democrats in what W. A. Paxton designates, as the center of the trail, while on the other hand it is told in many a corner that they are friendly to Thurston, and will do all they can to see that the votes of the democratic contingent in the Douglas delegation are recorded for him when the time comes. They are all at work, but the work tonight is nearly all being done in private rooms, and there is little, if any, public buttonholing going on.

Several of the independents showed up at republican headquarters at the Lincoln this evening, and a number of them were above the first floor, where they gravitated to the rooms of the Thurston managers and re-

Paddock Isn't Straining.

Senator Paddock claims to be heart and soul for the nominee, but his zeal in that direction is not sufficient to carry him any farther than to make the bare assertion. It is stated that he is quietly working to prevent the election of Thurston by using what influence he has with such independents as had been sized up as vulnerable by his lieutenants early in the fight. Inasmuch as he has not started for Washington or made any arrangements for so doing, it is currently stated that he still entertains a hope that he may again come to the front in case Thurston can be killed off, and that he will ask that he be given the same chance that has been accorded the candidate from Douglas

Thurston's Time Limit.

The caucus last night gave Thurston three days in which to make his hustle for election, the intention at that time being that if he failed to make it on Saturday some other candidate should be allowed to come to the front. This proviso was changed today, however, and he was given to understand that he would not be held down to the above named restriction in case he was unable to effect a successful consummation this week. There has been a great deal of talk among some of the republicans today to the effect that the election of Thurston would be taken in the nature of an affront by the anti-monopoly wing of the party, and that it would be necessary to counteract it by radical railroad legislation, if the party hoped for success in Nebraska in 1894.

The senatorial situation at the Lindell hotel has taken on a new aspect tonight and the scenes in the lobby resemble the activity displayed two weeks ago, before John H Powers was selected as the caucus nominee. In fact the situation has practically swung around to the point from which it started two weeks ago. The independent forces, which for two days have voted for Greene under strong mental reservations, are on the point of breaking up and tomorrow's ballot is likely to see changes. Greene reached his limit at the ballot teday and he will never again be able to add up fifty-six votes in a ballot for United States senator. Many independents who have voted for him two independents who have voted for him tw days under protest will not vote for him

The independent leaders have been untir-ing in their efforts this afternoon and this evening to narrow the breach between the Powers faction and the caucus, but all efforts have been fruitless. One of the independent leaders, who is also judge in one of the judicial districts, came in this morning to exerthis influence to bring about a truce. He said to THE BEE representative this evening that all his efforts were unavailing. He said that Greene could not get the independent vote in its entirety and he would have to be dropped if the independent party hoped for

Looking for a Moses.

Another feature of the situation is the anxiety of the independents to try another candidate. One member from the northern candidate. One member from the northern part of the state said tonight that the tendency was toward new and untried candidates. There was a probability of some votes going to Senator McCarty. Others were inclined to go to W. A. Jones, the Adams county man, who received two votes today. W. A. Poynter was another man whose name might figure in the contest.

There is also more talk about Van Wyck.

There is also more talk about Van Wyck tonight. The ex-senator has friends in the house who would not at all object to giving asserted tonight that Van Wyck could come nearest to stampeding the joint convention than any other independent can that can be named. The admission is made on all sides that Van Wyck will have a great deal to do before he can figure prominently in the con-

Another scheme was spring by the Powers men tonight. They propose to let the other members whistle against the wind with Greene for a day or so longer, and then by a combination of the democratic contingent, attempt to create a stampede to McKeighan on Monday or Tuesday next. The scheme leaked out in some way and it caused a oad grin all over the hotel rotunda

D. E. Thompson is in Peoria and it is said

that it is through his efforts that Mosher's

It is quietly whispered tonight that the withdrawal of the papers in the Gorham Betts habeas corpus case has much more significance than appears on the surface. The same plea in abatement was filed in the lower court, and it is stated that this latest move is simply a ruse to kill time. If the supreme court rendered an adverse decision in the case it would throw it back to the lower court, and in an probability the cision in the case it would throw it uncil to the lower court, and in all probability the defendants would have to go to trial at this term of court, whereas if the new scheme is successful, the legality of the drawing of the grand jury will have to be passed upon by the district court, and in case it is unfavora-ble it would then be taken to the court from which it has now been withdrawn. In this manner enough time could be killed to stave off the trial of the cases until after the adoff the trial of the cases until after the ad-journment of the legislature, which seems to be the one thing above all others that the attorneys for the ladicted parties are en-deavoring to accomplish.

MUST RETURN THE MATERIAL.

Colombia Refuses to Consider Further Concession Until the Situation is Changed.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panama, (via Gaiveston, Tex.), Feb. 2. By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald -Special to The Bre. | -Pollevin Devigere, who is the resident agent of the Panama Canal company on the 1sthmus, has received the formal protest of the government of Colombia against the transfer of materials to the Panama Railway company. The protest concludes with a statement that the government at Bogota will absolutely refuse to meet M. Manque to discuss with him an application for further extension until the liquidator again secures possession of the locomotives and cars and given a satisfactory explanation of certain other transactions.

Caracas, Venezuela (via Galveston, Tex.). Feb. 2.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-Mr. Cleist, the German minister to Venezuela, who is also acting British minister, says that officially he has no advices that Venezuela desires to open the boundary question. No minister from Venezuela has been named for the court of St. James.

A Colombian syndicate is building six new steamers to navigate the Orinoco and Meta rivers. The syndicate has obtained a railway and lake concession from Lake Maracaibe to the Colombian frontier.

It is reported that Guzman Blanco will visit Venezuela in March and will then return to Paris after visiting the Chicago fair.

Colombia Interested. Panama (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 2.-The French agents here express doubts as to the sincerity of any proposals which the United States may make to Colombia. They say that proposals would be made at the instance of the Iranscontinental Railway company and that senatorial magnates would soon snatch up the franchise, not with the intention of con-structing the canal, but for the purpose of

rendering impossible its completion.

The Colombian government hopes the American courts will declare valid the pur-

American courts will declare valid the purchase of the majority of the Panama railroad shares by the canal company so that the amount of property represented by them may revert to Colombia.

It is reported that the liquidators of the Panama company, in the event of the lapse of time, will plead as a last resort that the extension granted to Napoleon Bonaparte Wise was invalid, because it never was approved by the tribunal of the Scine, and then claim an extension under the old agreement.

TO FIGHT THE TRUST.

Distillers and Whisky Dealers Enter Into a Combine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.-Two hundred distillers and wholesale whisky dealers from all parts of the country met in the Board of Trade Exchange building this morning for the purpose of voicing a protest against any increase of the government tax on whisky by congress and to adopt some measure whereby the operations of the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company, usually known as the whisky trust, may be checkmated. A permanent national organization will be effected before the convention adjourns. Hon. Charles B. Poyntz of Maysville, Ky. was elected permanent chairman, and

Charles Perrin of Kansas City, vice presi-At the afternoon session the following resolution was adopted:

resolution was adopted:

Whereas. A corporation has grown up within the whisky business of this country by the name of the Distillers and Cattlefeeders company of Peorla, but better known as the High Wine trust; and,

Whereas, It has introduced into all transactions with its customers an instrument, coercive in its nature and monopolistic in its tendency, known as;the rebatewoucher; and Whereas, It uses this voucher to maintain exorbitant prices on spirits and to hold several million dollars from the trade for months without interest or security, at the same time compelling the trade under dire threats to buy its product only; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That this convention unhesitatingly denounces the High Wine trust as an enemy to individual enterprise, and the rebate voucher as the most dangerous instrument ever introduced into commerce, and in every way opposed to the spirit of our American institutions.

Resolved, further, That this convention

stitutions.

Resolved, further. That this convention ejoices to see that a resolution to investigate this trust and its methods has been depted by the national house of representatives, in the interest of the legitimate manual acturers and merchants of the country.

The committee on resolutions presented a protest against an increase in the tax on It was stated that an increas was bringing about the immediate tax pay-ment on about 200,000,000 gallons of spirits pefore the law could go into effect, thereby withdrawing from circulation something like \$180,000,000 and creating a commercial panic

uch as this country has never seen. The report was a long one, and some secions were stricken out before its adoption The delegates were banqueted at the Gault house this evening.

TAST OF BLACK HILLS TIN.

Harney Peak Company Absorbed by a Welsh

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Superintendent Childs of the Harney Peak Tin company returned from New York yesterday and by his orders the mills and mines of the company were closed down this morning indefinitely throwing between 300 and 400 men out o employment. The suspension caused great surprise throughout this section, as recent reports of operations at both mines and mills were of the most encouraging nature. Superintendent Childs refuses to give any nformation except that the suspension will

It is stated on good authority that the catire plant has been sold to a Welsh tin syndicate which is opposed to the production

Requisition for an Embezzler.

CHEYRNYE, Wyo., Feb. 2. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE Governor Os borne today issued a requisition on the governor of New York for Charles A. White, who is wanted here for the embezzlement of over \$100,000 worth of stocks and bonds, the property of his late

Movements of Ocean Steamers, February 2. At Havana—Arrived—United States steamer Kearsarge, from Nicaragua.

At Hamburg - Arrived - Scandia, from New York, At Lewes-Passed-Norge, from New York for Copenhagen. At London-Arrived-British King, from At New York-Arrived-Teutonic, from Liverpool

FROM PRESIDENT HARRISON

He Sends a Message to the House Dealing with the Consular Seal System.

CONCLUSIONS WHICH HE HAS ARRIVED AT

Importations of Foreign Merchandise Across the Canadian Border and the Privileges Enjoyed by the Canadian Railroads His Views on the Subject.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.-President Harrison sent to the house today his message dealing with the subject of the importation of foreign merchandise into the United States across the Canadian borders under consular scal. The president discusses at length the treaty obligations which affect the subject growing out of the provisions of article 29 of the treaty of Washington, and arrives at the following conclusions;

arrives at the following conclusions:

First—That arricle 29 of the treaty of Washington has been abrogated.

Second—That even if this article were in force, there is no law in force to execute it.

Third—That when in force the treaty imposed no obligation upon the United States to use the concession as to transit made by Cunada, and no limitation upon the powers of the United States in dealing with merchandise imported for the use of our citizens through the Canadian ports or passing from one place in the United States to another, through Canada, upon the arrival of such merchandise at our border.

our border.

Fourth—That, therefore, treaty or no treaty, the question of scaling cars containing such merchandise and the treatment of such scaled cars when they cross our border, is and always has been due to be settled by our laws according to our convenience and our interests as we may see them.

Does Not Apply to Oar Own People.

Does Not Apply to Our Own People.

Fifth—That the law authorizing the scaling of cars in Canada containing foreign merchandlise imported from a contiguous country does not apply to merchandlise imported by our own people from countries not contiguous china and Japan, and carried through Canada for delivery to such owners.

Sixth—That the law did not contemplate the passing of scaled cars to any place not a "port," nor the delivery of such cars to the owner or consignee to be opened by him without the supervision of a revenue officer.

Seventh—That such a practice is inconsistent with the safety of the revenue. The statues relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and British possessions should be the subject of revision. The treasury regulations have given to these laws a construction and a scope that I do not think was contemplated by congress. A policy adapted to the new conditions, growing, in part, out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad, should be declared and the business placed upon a basis more just to our people and to our transportation companies. If we continue the policy of supervising rates and requiring that they shall be equal and reasonable, upon the railroads of the United States, we cannot, in fairness, at the same time, give these unusual facilities for conpetition to Canadian roads that are free to pursue the practices as 4 to attracts and favored rates. tion to Canadian roads that are free to pursue the practices as to cut rates and favored rates, that we condemn and punish, if practiced by our own railroads.

our own railroads.

I regret that circumstances prevented an earlier examination by me of these questions, but submit now these views in the hope that they may lead to a revision of the laws upon safer and juster bases.

RENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 2, 1893.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Preparing to Fight the Anti-Option Bill in

the House-Federal Election Law. Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The session of the house today was an interesting one. Mr. Catchings from the rules committee reported a special order for the silver repeal bill, and gave notice that he would call it up February 9. In the morning the anti-option bill was the center of interest, and before the opening of the session little knots of members congregated and discussed the probable course which would be pursued in disposing of the measure. The opponents of legislation were on the alert, and the instant that Mr. Hatch made his motion for a conference. Mr. Bynum of Indiana was addressing the speaker with a point of order, that the senate amendments must first be considered in committee of the whole. The discussion of Mr. Bynum's point was a brief one, but long enough to show that the fight over the measure will be sharp and vigorous. The speaker will decide the point of order tomorrow, and in the meantime the bill will remain on the

John Davenport and the federal election laws then occupied the attention of the house. They were brought forward by an amendment offered by Mr. Fitch of New York to the sundry civil bill providing that hereafter no part of any money appropriated to pay any fees to the United States comdissioners, marshals or clerks shall be used the laws relating to the election of members of congress unless the prosecution has been commenced on a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant. The republicans, whose spokesman was Mr. Boutelle of Maine, saw the entering wedge of a repeal of all the laws relative to federal supervisors.

Mr. Fitch replied in a moderate tone, but stated that the democratic party made no secret of its purpose to repeal the federal election laws. Several slightly personal pas-sages ensued, but the amendment was finally agreed to by a vote of 172 to 47.

The committee then arose and reported the lil to the house. The Fitch amendment was agreed to-yeas, 181; nays, 80. The bill was then passed and the house adjourned.

In the Senate.

With the exception of one hour in the early part of the day and a little longer time in the evening, today's session was held behind closed doors and was spent in the consider-ation of French and Swedish extradition treatles and incidentally of the Hawaiian question. In open session the Chandler Hawalian resolution (offered some days ago) was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Messrs. Hale and Blackburn we appointed tellers to assist in counting the presidential votes and Mr. Carlisle's resignation as senator from Kentucky was pre-sented. The district appropriation bill was taken up, considered and passed. A concurrent resolution from the legisla-ture of Oregon requesting the senators from that state to use all honorable means to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian islands United States was presented and re-

APPOINTED ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

ferred. Adjourned.

Howell Edmunds Jackson Will Take Justice Lamar's Place on the Supreme Bench. Washington, D. C., Feb. 2 .- Howell Edmunds Jackson, today nominated to be assoclate justice of the supreme court of the United States, is a democratic ex-senator, and at present judge of the United States court for the district embracing Tennessee Inquiry about the capitol shows that the appointment is considered, from a judicial and not a political point of view, as a splendid one About the supreme court it is said that President Harrison has shown once more a great deal of judgment in his selection of a man for place on the bench of the highest tribunal in the land. It is stated that Mr. Jackson

entertained as to his making a good justice The appointment was a great surprise to the Tennessee delegation in the house. The two republican members felt sore over the selection of a democrat and a states right man, but when asked as to Mr Jackson's personal fitness conceded that his character and abilities were all that could be desired. The selection was politically no more pleas-ing to some of the democratic representatives who recall the fact that Judge Jackson was a leader of the "up shot democrats of Ten-nessee," an element which made a warm but unsuccessful fight within the party in favor of the payment of the state debt, dollar for

has made a fine circuit judge and no doubt is

dollar, substantially as demanded by the bondholders. These men said, however, that the new judge was strong, clean and

able.
Representative Houk of Tennessee, when asked about the appointment, said: "I think President Harrison has followed his inclinations and has betrayed the republican party and committed a crime against the constitu tion by appointing a man, who, by birth and schooling, is a state's right democrat, be-lieving in a strict construction of the constitution and the supremacy of the state over the nation. I have nothing to say against Judge Jackson as a man; he is just, note and

humane."
Representative Enloe said: "It is an excellent appointment, Judge Jackson is able, industrious, pure in character and a good judge. I have never heard his democracy Representative Pierce said: "It is a fine

appointment."
The nomination came as a great surprise on the senate side, and was received the senate was in executive session. T was no comment made on the floor, but the was no comment made on the floor, but the republicans gathered about in little groups and discussed it. With the exception of a few who think the president should have appointed a republican, the nomination was well received. There is said to be little, if

any, opposition to his confirmation.

Nashyhle Tenn., Feb. 2.—Judge Howell
E. Jackson is at home and is holding court in L. Jackson is at nome and is holding court in this city. Soon after the news of his nom-ination reached the city he was seen and said he would accept the appointment if con-firmed. He further said he had no informa-tion from President Harrison that he would

tender him the appointment.

Judge Jackson has been the recipient of congratulations from his friends since the news reached the city.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Important Matters Considered by the Senate Yesterday Behind Closed Doors. Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The senate was in executive session this afternoon for upwards of three hours, and during that time ratified the French treaty, but the ratification was not made public. This is the treaty that was brought to this country by Mr. Reid, late minister to France, and which was acted upon by the senate some months ago and rejected. The matter was referred to the committee on foreign rela-tions, and in its report to the senate the committee recommended expunging from the treaty small crimes and mistemeanors. The embezziement clause, it is understood, has been permitted to stand.

The senate also devoted a part of its time to the Russian treaty, but no certain action

Hawaiian affairs came in for discussion, senator Morgan making a speech in favor if ameration. of annexation.

Senator Morgan has arranged to sail for Senator Morgan has arranged to sail for Europe on the 8th inst, where he goes as one of the arbitrators of the United States in the Bering sea case, and was desirous of expressing himself upon this new question before his departure. He was the only speaker on the subject, but the remarks were strongly in favor of American control of the islands and prompt action on the part of the government. of the government.

ENGLAND'S CASE.

Her Evidence in the Bering Sea Controversy Will Be Presented at Washington Today. Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.-Tomorrow,

February 3, is the date fixed for the formal exchange of the counter cases for the United States and Great Britain in the Bering sea arbitration. The case of the United States was forwarded to London about the middle of January, while that for Great Britain left London last week, and reached New York this morning of the steamer Teutonic. Sir Juli in Pauncefote, the British minister, had a special messenger in New York awaiting the arrival of the Teutonic, and he

will bring the document to Washington, so it may be presented to Secretary of State Foster tomorrow. This completes the evidence to be submitted to the arbitrators at their meeting in Paris, although the arbitrators are empowered under the treaty to call for additional information if they should find it desirable or necessary.

Outlined Their Course of Action. Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—A dozen of the democratic congressmen from New York state held an informal meeting this evening to devise a plan of practure when the silver question shall again come before the house. The subject was informally discussed for about two hours. It was practically the unanimous conclusion of those pres-ent that the Bacon bill, which provides for repealing the Sherman act, should be urged for passage. Representative Bacon who is chairman of the committee on banking and currency, will have charge of the bill upon the floor. It was decided that every means known to parliamentary practice should be employed to secure favorable action upon the bill, which is exactly the same as the Au-

Washington Notes.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. Little, democrat from New York, a member of the Raum investigating committee, introduced n the house today a bill to revise the pension list. Its purpose is to discover all unde serving pensioners and have their names crased from the rolls.

Nominations: Kansas—G. R. Land to be postmaster at Enterprise, and G. W. Akers at Stafford; S. E. Forsha to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. D.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Diligent ef-

forts were made tonight to find Mr. John Cleghorn, who was expected to arrive here this evening to lay before President Harrison the claims of his niece, Princess Kaliulani, to the Hawaiian throne, but no trace of him

BEAT RAILROAD COMPANIES.

How a Wealthy Kansas City Man Obtained Numerous Passes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.-Dr. F. L. Flanders, a well known retired physician and capitalist of this city, was arrested this evening for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Dr. Flanders, it is alleged, represented himself to be the president of the Kansas & Missouri Transportation company, a mythical railway, and sent to the passenger agents of all the roads in the country passes over his line, requesting that the favor be reciprocated. Many roads responded and he was arrested this evening while taking from the postoffice a letter addressed to him as the president of the Missouri & Kansas Transportation company, and containing a pass. It is said that he has obtained from the railroad companies since the first of the year many thousands of dollars worth of passes. A warrant has been issued for F. L. Flanders, jr., the doctor's son, who is charged with being his father's ac-

DO NOT AGREE WITH GANNON

Dr. Emmett and Others Think Mr. Glad-

stone Quite Sincere. NEW YORK, Feb. 2 .- The circular sent out by the Irish National league, denouncing Gladstone's home rule bill as insincere and inadequate, was not well received by the prominent Irish-Americans of New York, Dr. T. Addis Emmett said: 'The men who sign it do not know what is in the bill. What is the Irish National league, anyway? Four or five men National league, anyway? Four or five men whose occupation would be gone if home rule for Ireland were a reality." Mike O'Brien said: "Any Irish-American who says Mr. Gladstone is insincere is a demagogue. He has done more toward home rule than any other man." Colone! David McClure: "At first get the best home rule possible, then ask for more."

New York Exchange Quotations. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.— Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 40 cents discount; Bos-

ton, 5 to 10 cents discount; St. Louis, par.

ENGLAND HAS NOT PROTESTED

She Considers Affairs in Hawaii Safe Under American Protection.

STATEMENTS MADE IN PARLIAMENT

War Vessels Have Not and Will Not Be Ordered to Honolulu Satisfied with Present Conditions - Proceedings in the Houses of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 2. - Before the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech was resumed in the House of Commons today Mr. Johnston, conservative, asked the government who was to be appointed poet

Mr. Gladstone curtly replied that he had no intention of recommending the queen to appoint a successor to Lord Tennyson.

Mr. Bartlett, conservative, questioned the government as to the advices it had received from Hawaii and asked what the government intended to do in the matter. Safe Under American Protection.

Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, replied that the government's advices generally agreed with the news published in the newspapers. The government as at present advised did not intend to send war ships to Honolulu. The government considered that the lives and property of British subjects in Hawaii were safe under American protection. [Cries of

"Hear, hear." Continuing, Sir Edward said it was possible a British war ship, on the way from Acapulco, Mex., would touch at Honolulu as she was going to Esquimault. In conclusion, Sir Edward declared there was no foundation whatever for the report that the British government had made a protest to the government at Washington regarding the Hawaiian Islands.

A question put by Sir Francis Sharp Powell, conservative member for Wigan, to Rt. Hon. Sir Kay-Shutelworth, secretary to the admiralty, elicited a similar response. Apropos of the Russian seizures of British

sealing vessels, and the treatment accorded the crews of the seized vessels, Sir Edward Gray stated that the British ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed that an inquiry should be made into the matter and redress furnished. The Russian government had promised both. Some time must clapse, however, Sir Edward added, before the question was settled.

Another Question with Russia. Continuing, Sir Edward-stated that an

other question was pending with Russia. The latter's claims to the Pamir country had been revived through a collision between Afghans and Russians at Samatash in July last. This claim was at the present moment under discussion between the two govern

Sir Henry Boyle Howorth, conservative member for the south division of Salford, at-tempted to draw out Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, on the release from prison of the dynamiter, Egan, by demanding the produc-tion of the report on and the reasons for the

prisoner's release.

Mr. Asquith made a point, and by so doing elicited cheers from the Irish members, by stating that Egan had been released under an ordinary license of the penal servitude act. There being no special condition attached to the release, there was no necessity for making a report to the house. question came from the Irish bench, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, anti-Parnellite, inquired whether Mr. John Mor

ley, chief secretary for Ireland, was pre-paring a measure providing for the tem-porary readjustment of judicial rents in Ireland. The inquiry was obviously aimed with the object of getting information assoriated with the land clause of the home rule Mr. John Morley replied that he had not brepared such a measure.

Mr. O'Connor then asked Mr. Morley if he would support a bill having the readjustment of judicial rents in view if it were introduced by a private member of the house.

Mr. Morley declared that he would not say that he would not say

what he would do under such circumstance

Tim Healy Takes a Hand. Mr. Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite, here took part in the questioning, asking: "But if the bill was backed by conservatives in addition to the Irish nationalists, would not the government assent to it?

Mr. Morley replied: "A bill so presented would certainly receive the government's at-This skillful parry of what might have been an awkward thrust was greeted with

Colonel Edward James Saunderson, con-servative member for North Armagh, generally regarded as leader of the Irish unionists attacked the evicted tenants commission in a fierce tirade. Colonel Saunderson is noted for harsh and unsparing invective, and he seemed to throw all his bitterness and all his energy into his assault upon the opposing party in Ireland. He spoke of Ulster's loyalty to England, and about the resolution of Protestant Ireland to op-pose by every means the designs of the separatists. The evicted tenants commission he described as a body pledged in advance to a cause of injustice and oppres sion, and headed in its outrageous work partisan president. Its course, Colonel Saunderson asserted, was in a line with the policy of the frish chief secretary in rethe force assumes who, led by ising the Gwedore assassius, who, led by murderous rufflan, had done to death a

faithful officer.

Objections from the Irish Members. The term "murderous rufflan" was in-terpreted by a number of the Irish members as alluding to Father McFadden, who had been connected, as his friends claim, inno-cently, with the Gwedore tragedy when In-spector Martin was killed while attempting to arrest the priest. Several voices from the Irish benches were lifted in loud protest against Colonel Saunderson's utterances Colonel Saunderson went on defiantly and indauntedly. "Yes," he cried, "they were led by a murderous ruffian.

A number of Irish members were on their feet in an instant. "It is a rufflanly utterance.

The speaker demanded order. Mr. John Dillon: "Is the r

North Armagh entitled to say that the priest North Armagn entitled to say the control is a murderer!"

Colonel Saunderson, in a tone of cool contempt and defiance: "I withdraw nothing. I did not call him a murderer, but a murder-Irish cries of "Oh! Oh!" and "Withdraw! nost drowned Saunderson's utterances The Irish nationalists were in a state of great excitement. The conservatives re-mained quiet, but some of them nodded

mained undismayed and kept his temper. Saunderson Defiant.

approval to Saunderson, while the latter re

"I will not withdraw a word," Colone Saunderson exclaimed, as soon as he could make himself heard.

Then followed tumultuous cries of "Divide." Then the voice of John Dillon was heard appealing to the speaker to compe "it is not in my power," said the speaker,
"to interfere, but I trust that the honorable
member from North Armagh will not persist

in trittating language."

Mr. John Dillon -I move that a man using such language is not fit to be heard. The member from North Armagh would not make se of such terms outside the house. The Speaker—The chair cannot put the

otion offered by the honorable gentleman from East Mayo. The clamor among the Irish nationalists continued and seemed to be gaining in energy of expression, when Mr. Gladstone trose. As the premier began to speak all ecame silent and listened with attention to

Mr. Gladstone spoke carnestly and with deep feeling, appealing to the Irish nationalists to restrain themselves. In the interests of the honor and dignity of Parliament, all the members should assist in bringing the scene to a close as soon as possible "Surely," added Mr. Gladstone, "the honorable mem-ber from North Armagh will refrain from calling a gentleman held by many in the high-

calling a gentleman held by many in the high-est respect, a nurderous rufflan."
Colonel Saunderson showed no sign of yielding, even to the premier. Then Mr. Balfour, the conservative leader and former chief secretary for Ireland, arese. "I ap-peal," said Mr. Balfour, "to the honorable member to withdraw the expression and sub-stitute that of excited politician,"

Adopted Balfour's Suggestion.

Colonel Saunderson, obedient to the voice "I accept the suggestion and withdraw the expression for that mentioned by the right honorable member from East Manchester."
The tunnil seased. Colonel Saumaerson. The tunniff-ceased. Colonel Saumaerson, however, did not subside. He proceeded to attack Mr. Gladstone for attempting to establish Roman Catholic ascendancy in Ireland. The priests, Colonel Saunderson said, had grabbed political power and never in tended to relax their grasp. The Dublin Parliament, if established, would be a slave to the priesthood. As a specimen of the men to whom it was proposed to deliver the men to whom it was proposed to deliver the government of Ireland, they might take the member from North Louth, who had re-cently called the Parnellite members "jackasses of the Billy Redmond type, with to more sense than a hen." [Laughter.]

Chamberlain's Discourse.

After the Saunderson episode there was a succession of uninteresting speakers and the number of members in the House gradually dwindled. At length, however. Joseph Chamberlain arose and there was an imnediate rush of members back to their seats. fr. Chamberlain, in opening his speech, charged the government with shifty eva-sion in refraining from giving any declara-tion on points of dispute. He wanted a clear ton on points of dispute. He wanted a clear statement from the government on a subject that was not even indicated in the queen's speech. But could the government give it! He predicted that the liberais, even if now harmonious, would soon show signs of dissonance.

He then proceeded to comment upon the release of the Irish dynamiters. He held that Mr. Morley in a recent speech had suggested the release of the dynamiters as part of a plan of general amnesty. Mr. Chamberlain expressed thinself as certain that there

lain expressed himself as certain that there would be a rupture among the home rulers over the bill, and he hoped that the government would now declare whether it was prepared to maintain the supremacy of the imperial Parliament intact or was about to surrender to the forces of disloyalty and Mr. Morley Replies.

After a number of minor speakers had been heard, Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, rose and was greeted with loud cheers. He described Mr. Chamberlain's atterances on the country's foreign affairs as

malicious and mischievous. He said that Mr. Chamberlain had also made distorted allusions to the Irish dynamiters. With reference to the refusal of the Irish government to assist in levying writs at night, Mr. Morley urged, in spite of judgment given in Dublin yesterday, legalizing night levies, that humanity and policy ought to stop them. [Irish cheers.]

In defending the evicted tenants' commission Mr. Morley admitted that the commissioners sympathized with the nationalists, but it was not appointed, he said, to try po-litical questions. Nothing short of a small commission of archangels would satisfy both commission of archangels would satisfy both parties. He had the authority of the attorney general to deny the statement of Mr. Balfour that at the trial of the men of Gwedore facts were suppressed which would have sent all the prisoners to the gallows. There was in his public life no act on which he could look back with greater satisfaction than the release of these rese.

In conclusion, Mr. Morley exhorted the op-position not to commit the crime of wishing and working for the failures of the govern

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. Continuation of the Debate on the Queen's

The house then adjourned.

Speech-Home Rule Discussed. LONDON, Feb. 2 .- Lord Londonderry, conservative, resumed the debate on the queen's address in the House of Lords. He spoke of the last convention of Ulster unionists over which he presided and declared that the men of Ulster were ready to fight to the last notch the proposed Dublin Parliament. They will shed blood rather than allow the im pairment of the constitution to which Ulster owed its present prosperity, and he could find only words of commendation for their devotion to the best interest of the empire. Most of the speeches following were com-

monplace, although the conservatives showed occasional bitterness. In passing reference to the home rule bill Lord Herschell asked the house to consider, irrespective of party the danger that would be incurred by neg lecting to satisfy the just aspirations of the Irish people. frishmen had carried their hostility into the colonies of the empire and were sowing the seeds of discontent mor energetically every day that the realization of their hopes was deferred. "God forbid," he added, "that any difficulty should arise between Great Britain and the great Eng fish speaking nation across the Atlantic, but should such a difficulty arise, we should find that the hostility to England of Irishmen in the United States would aggravate the dis-pute immeasurably."

After Lord Herschell's speech the house

* PLEADING FOR M. EIFFEL,

His Counsel Makes a Strong Argument in His Pauls, Feb. 2.—M. Waldeck-Rosseau re sumed his argument in behalf of M. Eiffel upon the opening of the Panama trial today. He argued that M. Eiffel had acted with rectitude and courage in going into a settle ment with M. Monchicourt, the official liquidator of the Panama Canal company, and that the liquidator, by the act of signing the arrangement with M. Eiffel, testified that he was convinced of the fairness of the stipula-

ions contained in the agreement.

M. Waldeck-Rosseau read the correspondonce, which passed between M. Eiffel and the liquidator when the agreement was signed. The liquidator wrote that the con tract would be annulled if anything should be disclosed casting suspicion upon M Eiffel's transactions with the company. advocate urged that nothing to warrant any just suspicion had been disclosed. His client had been the victim of calumny. had been obtained in a perfectly legitimate

At the close of the address of M. Waldeck Rosseau the court adjourned until Thursda next, when it is expected that judgment will be rendered in the case.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The new inquiry instituted by M. Franqueville, examining magistrate in the Panama case, concerns the 1'4 depu ties mentioned in Arton's papers. The evidence against these men, which was incon-clusive, is said to have been reinforced by papers discovered and selzed within the last

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.—The American ship Robert L. Belknap, from Yokohama for New York, was wrecked near Naturnas islands. The vessel and cargo are a complete loss. All on board are believed to have been saved. Boats containing twenty of the crew have arrived at Singapore.

Launching of a Great Steamship. Glasgow, Feb. 2.-The Lucania, the new teamer of the Cunard line, was launched today at the yard of the Fairfield company. The Lucania's dimensions are: Length over

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

CONSIDERED A GOOD JOKE

Published Report of the Examination Into the Canse of de Reinach's Death.

M. DEVELLE'S PLAIN TALK IN CHAMBERS

He Alludes to the Egyptian Question in & Tone So Firm as to tause Comment -Zola Again Refused by

the Academy.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, Feb. 2.- New York Herald Cable Special to Tue Bee. |-This day has been rich enough in incidents of all kinds. The publication of the report upon the death of Baron de Reinach proves nothing. The truth is that the expects are convinced that the baron committed suicide by poison, but the government was so tardy in ordering an autopsy to be made that it was too late to

find any trace of poison in the remains. The report is a good joke, taken in connection with all the things developed since the beginning of the Panama trial, which is still going on. The general opinion is that Engineer Eiffel will be the most tarred man

Another matter of importance is a declaration made by the ministry in the Chamber upon the Egyptian position. M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs, said that France has declined to renounce her secular rights in Egypt, and that she cannot accept the definite occupation of Egypt. This declaration was made in a firm, strong voice that it was not supposed M. Develle was capable of,

and produced a strong impression. Source of General Danger. It shows that the Egyptian question is not

yet settled. As Minister Develle said, it is a ource of danger to all Europe. The interchange of notes between Paris

and London is still active. President Carnot received the two new cardinals who, in informal speeches, declared their firm adherence to the republic. M. Carnot thanked their excellencies and culogized the pope, which shows that there is no foundation for the rumors spread abroad that there is a coolness between the vatican

The literary event of the day was the final check of the aspirations of M. Zola. The French Academy took four ballots to fill vacancies. There were elected vicomte Henri de Bornier, the author of several tiresome and ridiculous comedies, and M. Paul Thoreau Dangin, an Orleanistic historian. It is a disgrace to the Academy to reject M. Zola, who has long been at the head of French literature. The election made proves that the French Academy is a mere coterie where talent is not recognized.

JACQUES ST. CERE. STOLE HER FAMILY JEWELS.

Burglars Invade and Rob the Apartments of the Countess of Flanders.
[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.] BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to Tue Bee.]-While the count and countess of Flanders, brother and sister-in-law of the king, were at the court ball last hight, burglars entered their rooms in the palace, broke

open the casket containing the family jewels of the countess and carried off the contents, estimated at 400,000 francs in value. Among the stolen jewelry is a small diadem with diamond stars, a diamond bracelet with a portrait of King Leopold I., a Louis XV. brooch, two emerald and diamond hairpins, many ear rings, medallion diamond studs, a gold bracelet with an early portrait of the count of Flanders, an emerald and ruby eagle, an enameled bracelet with a medallion bearing the words "Que Dieu te Pretege," a gold comb, a coral bracelet, another of rubies and diamonds, a present from the

emperor of Germany and many other The robbery has caused great consternation. The palace was lighted by electricity and strict instructions were given to the domestics to warn off all strangers. It is therefore suspected that the robbers must have acted in collusion with some of the house-

hold. The police are making active inquir-

SUFFERING IN ZANTE. Great Distress Prevails Among the People

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] ZANTE, Feb. 2 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]+The night passed with only a few slight shocks. Nobody dared to sleep. All the open spaces were crowded with terror-stricken people. At 10 o'clock this morning a solemn and imposing service, beseeching the intervention of St. Denis, patron of the island. was held, relies of the saint being placed in a gold case on a pedestial in view of the immense crowds, kneeling on the bare ground. The greatest devotion was evidenced. At 1 o'clock this afternoon a violent shock was felt. This augmented the panie. A heavy rain is now falling, and great distress pre-

vails. (Copyrighted 183) by James Gordon Bennett.) Paris, Feb. 2 - [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE]-Two ladies who claimed Italian nationality, and called themselves sisters, the nese de Flori and Countess de Burri, were yesterday expelled from France on a charge of being foreign spies. They came to Paris about a year ago. Suspicion was aroused by their voluminous correspondence and the fact that all letters they received were immediately destroyed. A charge of cheating was also made against them, but the police preferred sending them out of the country. They have gone to Lon-

Opening of the Norwegian Parliament. CHRISTIANA, Feb. 2.—The Storthing or Norwegian Parliament opened today. In the speech from the throne, opening the session, King Oscar promised that bills would be introduced providing for the granting of pensions to those persons employed in the mil-itary and civil service; limiting the hours of labor and establishing a sick; or accident in-surance system for workmen. It was also stated in the speech that no increase would be made in the taxation.

Coming to the Fair. [Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.]
Paris, Feb. 2.—[New York Herald Cable Special to Time Bun |-It is announced by Figure this morning that Prince Antonio d'Orleans and Infanta Eulalie of Spain, who have been selected by the queen regent to represent Spain at the opening of the Chicago fair, will leave for the United States via Porto Rico and Cuba.

Whisky Trust on the Upturn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-On the Stock exchange this morning Distillers opened 136 higher at 40, rose to 42 on the general belief that liquidation was complete and control is now held in the east, and that the high official who has been selling heavily will be disposed of at the next meeting.