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GRESHAM WILL BE PREMIER

Cleveland's Reformation of Party Lines Takes on Tangible Form.

HARD BLOW TO THE OLD WAR HORSES

Leaders Long Honored by the Bourbons Turned Down for a Very Recent Convert—Expressions of Opinion from Many Sources.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"A reformation of party lines." This is the explanation made by prominent democrats in congress of Mr. Cleveland's action in calling Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Chicago to the portfolio of secretary of state.

It was reported in Washington yesterday afternoon and reaffirmed by rumors in congressional circles last night, that Judge Gresham had been tendered and had accepted the secretaryship of state, but it was not given credence by those who were supposed to be in a position to know something of the president-elect's intentions. When the announcement was made through the newspapers this morning, and verified in the most positive manner by Representative Springer of Illinois and others democrats were free to express their private opinion of the new turn in building "the Cleveland party." Judge Gresham's selection as premier of the new cabinet comes as a stinging blow to the "old line" and spoils democrats. They tremble over what may be in store for them, now that the president-elect has evidently determined to disregard his party and appeal to the country. Visions of civil service reform and mugwumpery hang about and menace them like a scourge. Notice has been served upon the old party leaders that they are to have a president who fears not the machine or the individuals who compose it, and one who has already made up his mind that party ties are uncertain and disappointing.

Planning for His Own Party.

One of the most prominent democratic members of the Indiana delegation said that it was evidently the intention of Mr. Cleveland to not only reform party lines, regulating leaders and creating new ones, but to forcibly slough off the rabble; that, to use his own language, "Mr. Cleveland has undoubtedly come to the conclusion that it is time for him to get off the Bowery and move down Fifth avenue."

After his overwhelming defeat in attempting to repeal the silver purchase act, Mr. Cleveland has concluded that he will be confronted throughout his entire administration with a divided party in congress and his only course will be to frame measures, present them to congress, and let the responsibility rest there, appealing to the country for his vindication. He has determined to bring the mugwump element, led by Gresham and McVeagh and others of that school, to the front as counselors and leaders and send to the rear such veterans as Morrison, Voorhees, Morgan and others, who were party leaders when Mr. Cleveland was sheriff at Buffalo. It is believed by democrats and republicans here that Mr. Cleveland intends to bid high for populist support, and that he will disregard the party machine wherever it does not offer prompt obedience, and that his aim in calling Gresham to the Department of State is to conciliate the farmers, who have ever since his "famous" Wabash decision been led to believe that Gresham is their special champion.

It will be Mr. Gresham's duty to persuade the American farmers that all the benefits which must in the next few years accrue to the agricultural classes from the policy of reciprocity, should be placed to the credit of the Cleveland administration.

Feel Rather Put Out.

The friends of every disappointed cabinet aspirant are at a white heat of indignation at the Gresham preferment, but most of them, with a due regard for Mr. Cleveland's rich store of patronage, are chary about expressing their opinions for publication. The Illinois friends of Mr. Morrison and the Indiana supporters of ex-Governor Gray are particularly bitter. Mr. Morrison, his friends claim, was a democrat even before President Grant picked up Mr. Gresham from obscurity and brought him into public notice. Gray's friends bitterly protest that the ex-governor stepped out of Cleveland's way at Chicago last year only after Mr. Whitney's distinct promise of a place in the cabinet, and they add that if he should now, after the appointment of Gresham, accept any place under the Cleveland administration, he would not only lose all self-respect but casts among his friends in Indiana.

The southern democrats in the house bitterly point out that Judge Gresham endorsed, if he did not champion, the first "force bill," and the tariff reformers in congress call attention to the fact that Gresham's enthusiasm for tariff reform was never sufficient to take him out of the republican party until after President Harrison's renomination in 1892.

Will Not Publicly Protest.

Altogether no contemplated step, by man or party, has aroused such a whirlwind of indignation and angry protest as this proposition of Mr. Cleveland's to make Mr. Gresham his secretary of state, and yet it is safe to assert that not a single protest will be forwarded from Washington against the appointment for the simple reason that no democrat believes a protest from a member from his own party would receive any consideration at the hands of Mr. Cleveland.

It is of interest to add that the Gresham news was first brought here by Representative William L. Wilson of West Virginia, the same gentleman who announced only a day or two ago that Mr. Cleveland was determined not to again appoint any of his old office holders.

COMMENT IN NEW YORK.

What the Various Papers of the Tammany Town Have to Say.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Referring to the report from Chicago that President-elect Cleveland had offered Judge Gresham the secretaryship of state the Washington correspondent of the Herald says:

"The information, generally accepted, that Judge Walter Q. Gresham has been offered and accepted the secretaryship of state under Cleveland created much gossip here today.

"Democrats were unwilling to freely express themselves on a subject upon which they were not furnished absolute proof. When for argument's sake they admitted the statement to be true the tone was unfavorable.

"Mr. Cleveland is criticised for the appointment. Judge Gresham's motives in accepting the place and his ability and high character are not questioned to any extent. Mr. Cleveland, it is said by some close friends, did not expect to make an appointment of this kind without stirring up a storm in the democratic party. He hopes, however, that in time the party and the general public will endorse the appointment as eminently fit and proper. Some of the irreconcilables are quoted as saying they fear Mr. Cleveland's self-will will be a bad thing for the democratic party.

"The appointment, it is believed in some quarters, will result in assistance being given to Hill and Murphy, should these two determine to make war on the administration.

Palmer's Personal Feelings.

"Senator Palmer is thought to be in an unpleasant frame of mind. Mr. Morrison cannot believe the report is true. Mr. Isaac P. Gray, it is presumed, will be given a bureau appointment or mission abroad.

"Senator Palmer said that he knew Judge Gresham and admired him. 'I think a good democrat might have been found somewhere, if not in Illinois, for this, the most important cabinet place. I know it is claimed that Judge Gresham is now a democrat, but I believe he confesses himself a democrat only to the extent of having voted for Cleveland at the last election. I am not disposed to criticise Mr. Cleveland for his appointment, but I must say I believe many good democrats will be disappointed. They may have no right to feel aggrieved, for the reason that a president is expected to exercise his own judgment and personal preference in the selection of secretary of state, but still they are likely to do so.'

"The senator does not think the Illinois democrats will bolt. He evidently thinks they will get over their disappointment.

"When asked his opinion as to the political wisdom of the appointment in a general way, Senator Palmer replied that he felt a delicacy in expressing himself on this point, because he had not been consulted, and it was probably none of his business. He ventured to say, however, that Mr. Cleveland had certainly departed from the ordinary lines of political precedence."

Surprise for New Yorkers.

Locally the newspaper says: "The politicians were treated to a genuine surprise yesterday in the announcement that Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Chicago was to be secretary of state in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Democrats did not believe it possible that the president-elect would go outside of the party for the premier in his administration, but it certainly looks as if Mr. Cleveland had again manifested his spirit of independence and chosen for the place the man that he considered best fitted for it, irrespective of party."

Editorially the World has this to say on the subject:

"Assuming the truth of the report, it is an example of Mr. Cleveland's political boldness, thus to call to what is nominally the first place among his advisers one who has only recently joined the democratic party. Judge Gresham is a conspicuous representative of the great host of former republicans who have broken with their party because of its infidelity to the people's interests and have brought the democratic party into power in order to restore the administration of the national government to the principles of duty and responsibility on which the nation was founded.

"Of Judge Gresham's great ability and high character there can be no question. He is thoroughly American in all his instincts and training."

Would Occasion Enthusiasm.

The Times, speaking editorially, says: "Mr. Cleveland's reported invitation to Judge Walter Q. Gresham to take the place of secretary of state in his cabinet is received with marked satisfaction by prominent senators in Washington. Apart from the fact that Judge Gresham is a man of the highest character and of decided ability, his selection is a new guaranty of disregard of narrow political considerations on the part of Mr. Cleveland. The appointment would be regarded with enthusiasm in the west."

The Sun says: "In substantiation of the news from Chicago concerning Judge Gresham, those close to Mr. Cleveland in New York admitted yesterday that the portfolio of secretary of state had been offered to the judge, and that there was reason to believe he would accept. This would make the cabinet up to date stand: Secretary of state, Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana; secretary of the treasury, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky; secretary of war, Daniel S. Lamont of New York.

"It is known that Mr. Cleveland has selected his postmaster general, but neither he nor any of his friends will give the name. Some of them say the place has been given to a western man.

"Ex-Governor Isaac Pusey Gray and his Indiana friends have insisted that the portfolio was promised personally by Mr. Cleveland to ex-Governor Gray. In refutation of this one of Mr. Cleveland's advisers said: 'Who ever heard of Mr. Cleveland promising anything?'"

CHICAGO SATISFIED.

Democrats of the Windy City Seem Pleased at the Appointment.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—Judge Gresham stated to a prominent democrat of Chicago not more than four weeks ago, when the question of his elevation to the supreme bench was under discussion, that he could not see his way clear to accepting any position in Washington. He did not think himself equal, financially or physically, to the demands which would be made upon a man occupying such a position, and he would refuse any gift in the disposal of the president. Chicago democrats were of but one opinion—that the selection was an admirable one, if it has been made. John Mayo Palmer, son of Senator Palmer, said:

"If the appointment were made I think it would give great satisfaction to the people at large, but would at first be resented by those who are classed as politicians for obvious reasons. If, as I believe, Mr. Cleveland regards the republican party as having gone into bankruptcy, because its mission has been accomplished, and intends to reorganize parties upon living issues and draw to the support of his administration all those who agree with him upon the policy of tariff reform and a sound financial system, without regard to their opinions upon issues which have been settled, nothing could be wiser than to take as one of his advisers such a man as Judge Gresham, whose opinions upon these questions and sympathy with the people as against aggregations of wealth are so widely and favorably known.

F. S. Winston was emphatic in his approval. "No better selection could be made," he said. "It would be an ideal nomination, both as regards a striking of the popular chord and as a stroke of democratic politics. The only fear I have is that Judge Gresham will not see his way clear to accepting it."

Until the appointment is announced on the authority of Mr. Cleveland Franklin MacVeagh said it would be premature to discuss it. "I cannot help, however, saying that it is one of the most strategic moves ever made in a political field if it is made," he said. "It will strengthen the reform element—the young element—in the party, and effectually bind that class of former republicans who came over to the democracy last year, convinced that their former party had outlived its usefulness."

Judge Thoman felt that the news, if true, was but another indication of the divorcement of high government trusts from strictly partisan politics. Colonel Sexton had similar views. Edward G. Mason regretted that the appointment was even mooted, as, as a lawyer, he would much prefer to see Judge Gresham remain on the bench.

Judge Gresham Hard at Work.

Judge Gresham accomplished a tremendous amount of work in his private office at the government building. From about 10:30 o'clock in the morning until nightfall his desk was covered with the legal papers in cases which had been submitted to his decision, and those occupied his undivided attention during the entire day. His callers were not numerous, and, though they were courteously received, reference to political affairs met with no encouragement. When the judge reached his office in the morning he at once locked himself in his room and remained for some time in consultation with an attorney who had called on legal business. He afterward admitted to his chamber those whose business necessitated a personal interview.

The judge's chamber was perhaps the most comfortable spot in the building. A bright coal fire was burning in the grate, near which, in an easy chair, the judge was seated. In answer to a query put touching upon the report that he had accepted a place in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet as secretary of state the judge replied with deliberation: "I have nothing to say." Other queries met with a like response, the judge politely refusing to be led into a conversation on the subject.

Around the government building there was a good deal of speculation as to the accuracy of the report. "Judging from appearances it looks very much as if it were true," said one old court official. "The judge has left his seat in the court of appeals to work on decisions in his chambers and this looks as if he wanted to clean matters up.

INDIANS FORMALLY CHARGED

Live Killers of the Cowboys Before the Federal Court at Deadwood.

THEY REFUSED TO MAKE A STATEMENT

Declined to Challenge the Grand Jury—Their Attorney Says He Will Prove Their Innocence—One Almost Succeeds in Hanging Himself.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—As has already been reported, the two murderers, Marks and Uncapapa-Boy, were brought to Pine Ridge yesterday. The arrest was made by a nephew of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Bear-House, and Short-Bull. They were escorted to the agency by Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses and 295 of his braves. Arriving at the agency they formed a hollow square and Marks, a son of Two Sticks, surrendered his gun to the agent, Captain Brown. Brown turned the prisoners over to United States Marshal Fry of South Dakota, who arrived here with them this morning.

The murderers refuse to make any statement. They are both young bucks, neither one over 17 years old. They are "blanket Indians," and belong to the almost extinct band of Broken Bow Sioux.

The prisoners were brought before the United States grand jury this afternoon that they might exercise their challenges to the jury. In an interview with Judge John H. Burns, their counsel, he declined to disclose the exact line of defense, but expressed himself as confident of being able to show upon trial that the defendants had no guilty connection whatever with the killing, and have always been well behaved boys, rather than red-handed cutthroats as reported. They allege that the Indian police gave them no chance to surrender, as they were willing to do, but opened fire at close range without warning or challenge, and that White-Face-Horse fell dead and Two-Sticks staggered and reeled under the mortal wounds received, while the clothing worn by the defendants was riddled with bullets, but they escaped unhurt and fled to the Indian village, where they were advised by Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses and others that they should go to the "little father," as Captain Brown is called, and surrender.

Felt Their Position.

The defendants, on being brought into court to present their challenge to the grand jury, seemed impressed with the solemn importance of the occasion, and keenly observed all that took place. They wore rather shabby clothing, but their scalp locks were ornamented with the usual sacred medicine bag and eagle feathers. Their counsel removed these, causing a sad look to overspread their dusky countenances. They said they had worn them since they had been able to ride a pony, and by virtue of their mystical influences they had been able to lead happy lives, harming none and being by none harmed.

The case will not be tried at present, but will go over to the next term.

I have just had an interview with Marshal Fry, who states that he received information that friends of the murdered men would lynch the prisoners as they came through Hermosa. He increased his number of guards and just before arriving at Hermosa pulled down the blinds in the passenger coach, locked both doors and stationed himself and Deputy Mathieson at the doors. When the train pulled into Hermosa a large crowd was at the depot and seemed to be very anxious to see the prisoners, but Fry told them he would allow no admittance under any circumstances, and that he meant what he said. They evidently took him at his word and withdrew. Fry has stationed a death watch over the prisoners, being afraid Two Sticks' son will commit suicide. It is rumored that the grand jury has indicted the prisoners for murder in the first degree.

Wyoming Cattle and Politics.

Colonel W. H. Parker, a leading lawyer of Deadwood, is in the city. Colonel Parker was one of the attorneys in the recent cattle difficulty cases tried in Wyoming. Speaking of the matter yesterday, he said: "I am of the opinion that the unpleasantness that arose over cattle interests in Wyoming has about run its course. I believe that those who engaged in the difficulte see very clearly now that it was detrimental to the state and they will not again enter into it. Those portions of the state most affected by the disturbance constitute the most productive section of the state and it was unfortunate that such a disturbance should overtake the community."

Referring to the efforts being made in the Wyoming legislature to elect a senator Colonel Parker said he did not believe the body would succeed in reaching an election. He thought that the governor would be obliged to appoint and that would mean a democrat for senator.

Indian Murderers in Jail.

EDWARDS, S. D., Feb. 10.—Marshal Frye and deputies arrived from Rushville this morning, having in charge Fights-With and Too-Too, the surviving Indians implicated in the recent trouble on White river, the latter being a son of Two Sticks.

Too-Too made a desperate attempt to strangle himself with a handkerchief at the agency, but was discovered in time to save his life.

The Indians told a reporter this morning that they killed the cowboys because the Messiah ordered them to. They are confined in jail, pending the action of the grand jury.

REDUCED THE APPROPRIATION.

World's Fair Funds from South Dakota Still in Dispute.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The World's fair bill went through the house today and while the sum named is not so large as friends of the measure expected, $50,000 at least is secured. The bill provides that the commissioners shall be chosen by the governor, senate and house, three each, and be evenly divided between the three political parties. The senate will certainly refuse to concur in the reduced appropriation and the sum finally fixed will undoubtedly be about $60,000. Of this $10,000 goes to the women's board, and their success is due largely to the earnest efforts of Mrs William Duff Haynie of Rapid City, who has been here for the past month.

In the house the following bills were introduced: Providing for the registration of births and deaths, for the formation of building and loan associations, regulating tolls to be charged for grinding grains, and others of less importance. The following bills passed: Forbidding the killing of game birds before September 1, extending the boundaries of Custer, Meade and Pennington counties so as to absorb the county of Siebach and bring big cattlemen within range of taxes, and a joint memorial to congress praying against any change in the pension laws.

The two houses adjourned until Tuesday, when the final hard grind will begin.

The Brookings investigation developed nothing of importance today. Some testimony was introduced to show that Prof. Foster had used milk from the college farm for his own family without paying for it, but no damaging evidence was given. The general impression prevails that the inquiry has degenerated into a farce and that both sides are anxious to stop it.

Salt Lake's Great Smelter.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—By the action of the business men of Salt Lake today the city will secure one of the largest copper smelters in the world. S. M. Green of Philadelphia, for a bonus of $100,000 and 160 acres of land will at once begin the construction of a refinery, to cost $500,000. Three hundred men will be given employment in the smelter when it is finished. The city council assisted the business men in raising the required bonus by appropriating $25,000 with which to purchase land for a site.

OVERWHELMED BY AVALANCHES.

Many Fatalities Reported from the Mountain Districts of Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 10.—Reports from southern Colorado tell of the continuation of the blockade of the railroads by snow, which, in many places, is still falling.

Snow slides are numerous, especially in the vicinity of Telluride and Silverton. Near the latter place a snow slide this morning is reported to have done considerable damage to property.

In addition to the terrible snow slide which killed four men on the Virginius road last night, another avalanche came down at Riverside, on the Mears toll road, accompanied by half a dozen smaller ones, carrying away the Ouray-Ironton mail stage and horses and a team and sleigh belonging to Dr. Hereford of this place. The stage driver and Dr. Hereford succeeded in getting out of the snow and reached Ouray this morning. Their horses, however, were swept over a precipice, and although two of them are still alive, it is hardly possible that they can be rescued.

In western Colorado the storm is the heaviest ever experienced, and a terrible slide is reported near Breckinridge, in which two trainmen were killed and four slightly injured.

A South Park railroad crew, with two engines pushing rotary plows, were fighting snow this morning, when an avalanche rushed down the mountain side, catching one engine and two plows, and hurling them down the hill. Engineer Lynch and Fireman Smith were buried beneath their engine and instantly killed, and Engineers Boynton and McGreevey, Fireman Rowan and Brakeman Hawkins were slightly injured. Engineer Lynch's body has been recovered, but Fireman Smith's remains are still in the snow.

Between Crested Butte and Ruby another slide occurred, and two Italian laborers are said to be covered in it.

The passenger train from Monarch to Salida, due at 4:40 yesterday, has not yet arrived and its location is unknown. The snow is very deep on this road, and the train is undoubtedly blockaded.

Aspen reports heavy, drifting snows and trains delayed. In fact, most of the mountain roads are busy fighting the snow.

FAILED TO OBEY ORDERS.

Ten People Injured by an Engineer's Disobedience, One Fatally.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 10.—A serious accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad this afternoon. An empty wild, coming down the mountain from Fairview to Sugar Notch, collided with a gravel train, demolishing the cab, in which were several workmen.

The place where the crash occurred was at Espey Run. The engineer, William Connelly, who had control of the wild engine, had been instructed before leaving Fairview to pass the gravel train on a siding, but he failed to obey orders. When the wrecking train reached the spot they found the following injured:

MICHAEL O'MALLEY, left arm broken and fearful scalp wounds. Died in the hospital from his injuries.

ISIAH DANDO, compound fracture of leg and internal injuries.

JOSEPH KOLAND, left leg broken.

ANDY ATHISON, collar bone broken.

STEPHEN MEHALL, head badly cut.

JOHN CHOCK, head badly cut.

JOHN DONNELLY, bruised and cut.

PATRICK KENNEDY, head cut.

MICHAEL ZANSKI, slightly injured on the head.

OWEN ROTLAN, seriously burned by falling stove in car.

Five of the injured were brought to this city and taken to the hospital; the others were sent to their homes.

O'Malley and Dando are not expected to live.

FAVORS ANNEXATION.

President Harrison Will Send a Message to Congress on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—President Harrison, it is stated, will shortly ask congress to annex Hawaii to the United States. When the report of Minister Stevens arrives here next week it is the intention to prepare a message to congress reciting the circumstances and incidents which led up to the revolution at Honolulu, the part this country and her representatives took in it and the instructions on which Minister Stevens acted. The message will succinctly present the status of affairs on the Sandwich islands, and recommend the immediate adoption of an annexation bill.

Minister Stevens' Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting today, which lasted nearly an hour. The principal topic discussed was the action of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate over the Hawaiian islands. In view of the fact that the next steamer leaving San Francisco for Honolulu is scheduled for Tuesday, the 14th inst., it is not believed that any definite action will be taken approving or disapproving Minister Stevens' action until the day before the departure of the steamer for the islands.

Secretary of State Foster was the first to leave the white house after the cabinet meeting. He intimated that the government had plenty of time to act in a deliberate manner, and while the approval or disapproval of Mr. Stevens' action was necessary, yet in view of the possibility of reaching him, other than by letter communication, immediate action in the premises was not deemed necessary.

With regard to the story published this morning to the effect that Liliuokalani is willing to abdicate and surrender her claims on the payment of indemnity by the United States, it may be said while the government, in the event of its assuming charge of the islands, will doubtless provide for her and the young princess, by an annuity or otherwise, there will be no provision made for indemnifying her for any crown property of which she may be dispossessed by annexation.

DOVER'S FATAL FIRE.

Latest Advices from the Scene of Thursday's Awful Holocaust.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 10.—Further particulars from the almshouse fire of last night received today make no material change in facts as related in these dispatches of yesterday, except that the number burned to death is forty-three instead of forty-four. The coroner began an inquest this afternoon.

Tonight in the chapel of the county farm building on the settes which have heretofore held devout worshipers, lie what can be found of thirty-four burned and charred bodies. The others who are known to have perished in the flames of the asylum fire last night have not yet been found, the debris has not yet been removed and the cellar is full of water. The search for remains will be resumed tomorrow.

Movements of Ocean Steamers February 10.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Philadelphia and Sagamore, from Boston; Bovic, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Russia, from New York.

At Brow Head—Sighted—Etruria, from New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Lah Hesbay, from Baltimore.

At London—Arrived—Nessmore, from Boston.

At Lizard—Passed—Waesland, from New York.

CORRIGAN'S CAUSE LOSING

New York Opponent of Satolli is Not Making Any Headway at Rome.

THEIR INTRIGUES WEARY HIS HOLINESS

He Expresses Himself as Tired of the Wrangling and Bickering—Some Letters from This Side That Had Little Weight at the Vatican.

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ROME, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The latest attempts of the Corrigan party to discredit Cardinal Gibbons and diminish the prestige of Mgr. Satolli have caused considerable excitement. I am in a position to give a most unqualified and authoritative denial to the report that the appointment of the apostolic delegate was directly or remotely brought about by the suppression or delaying of information with regard to the opinion of the American archbishops concerning the establishment of a permanent delegation.

When the question was submitted to the recent conference eleven archbishops pronounced against a permanent delegation. Archbishop Ireland alone voted in its favor, while Cardinal Gibbons, with his usual prudence, held aloof. The decision of the conference was instantly communicated to Mgr. Satolli. A few hours later he wrote a letter officially informing the vatican of the vote. This letter was received here long before Mgr. O'Connell's return. The pope, therefore, did not act in ignorance when he confirmed Mgr. Satolli's powers.

Corrigan is Losing Ground.

The intrigues of Archbishop Corrigan's adherents, their quibblings and misstatements, have, I fear, offended the pope. Mgr. O'Connell has not been snubbed by his holiness. On reading of his alleged rebuff in the Herald Mgr. Connell drove to the vatican and told the pope himself that the tales were current. Pope Leo expressed his indignation and strongly denounced the reports as malicious.

Archbishop Corrigan's Roman friends are now trying to harm Dr. McGlynn by hawking about accounts of his pretended irreverence at the recent reception given by Dr. Funk of New York. In this connection I may briefly answer Father Connolly's disingenuous assertion that Archbishop Corrigan sent no protest about the manner of Dr. McGlynn's reinstatement to the propaganda. In point of fact the protest was addressed to Cardinal Ledochowski, who is prefect of the propaganda, with permission to transmit it to the vatican. The fine distinction may appear important to Archbishop Corrigan, but it will hardly strike the public in that light.

United States Minister Rotter gave his first diplomatic dinner tonight. The guest of the evening was T. Jefferson Coolidge, United States minister to Paris. Among the other guests were the French, Russian, Swedish and Dutch diplomatic representatives with their wives, Count and Countess Granotti, Prince and Princess Brancaccio and Rev. Dr. Robert J. Nevin. MELTZER.

TAKING THEIR TIME.

Chilian Officials Will Consider Claims of Americans at Their Leisure.

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VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 10.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—United States Minister Egan, in his last interview with the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, urged the immediate appointment of arbitrators to pass upon the claims which citizens of the United States hold against Chili. Minister Errazuriz informed Mr. Egan that the question would not be considered until after the return of the president and his cabinet from their tour through the south of Chili.

News from Santos shows that yellow fever is increasing, eighty-eight deaths were reported yesterday.

The Herald's correspondent at Artigas telegraphs that General Barreto and two of the leaders of the federalist faction of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, died a few days ago under circumstances which have aroused the suspicion that they were poisoned. An investigation is being made.

General Sarivas and his force of federalist troops are encamped just outside of Minuano. Government troops have been forwarded from Pelotas to drive him from his position.

A victory has been won by the Humboldt colonists at Santa Fe, Argentina. I received news from there today which shows that the provincial government has repealed the law requiring the payment of export duties on wheat against which the colonists organized a revolution and they are now satisfied.

Signing Remonstrances.

PANAMA, (via Galveston, Tex.) Feb. 10.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Remonstrance against further concessions to the Panama Canal company has been signed by 500 of the leaving Columbian citizens residing on the isthmus. It has been forwarded to the Colombian government at Bogota.

LIMA (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 10.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The supreme court of Peru has decided that the appropriation providing for the expenses of an exhibit at Chicago was illegally made. This will make a Peruvian exhibit at the World's fair impossible.

CANADA FLIRTING WITH FRANCE.

Reciprocal Commercial Treaty Between These Countries Signed.

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PARIS, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—In the treaty of commerce which has been signed between France and Canada, Canada accords to France important reductions in the duties on wines, soap and almonds, as well as all the commercial advantages which she may eventually offer to other states. France agrees to apply the minimum tariff to certain products, notably woods for pavement, preserved meats and preserved and fresh fish. Canada is said to be disposed to grant a subsidy to a line of steamers running a direct service between France and that country. JACQUES ST. CERE.

Was Due to Bad Bread.

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MARSEILLES, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The health inspector sent from Paris by the government sanitary board has decided that the choleraic disease here is due to the bad bread made in the neighboring towns and sold here during the strike of the bakers. All the vessels leaving here during the last twenty-four hours received clean bills of health.

German Opinions of Panama.

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BERLIN, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—All the papers have long articles on the Panama convictions. The summary of opinion is that de Lesseps should be pardoned, while Eiffel has been very leniently treated, in view of the vast profits he made out of the company.

The Tageblatt reports thirty-nine cholera cases at Hamburg between January 29 and February 4. A doctor whom I have just interviewed says the cholerine is usually the precursor of cholera.

IN ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

Balfour Attacks Gladstone and is Shouted Down.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons today the appearance of Michael Davitt, the newly elected member for Northwest Cork, was the signal for prolonged cheering among the Irish home rule members and the radicals.

Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the unionists, spoke at length in favor of extending the debate on the address. He reminded the house that when the conservatives were in office the liberals had insisted upon longer debates on the address.

Mr. Gladstone questioned the correctness of Mr. Balfour's statement. That matter, however, was not of vital importance. He objected to the manner in which the extension of the debate had been introduced without previous notice.

Mr. Balfour replied with spirit that he had not only given notice, but also had debated the question last evening, when the right honorable gentleman opposed, was more agreeably occupied. This slur had an unexpected effect on the house. The liberal and Irish members answered it with cries of "shame" and jeers, which completely drowned the opposition cheers for Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour paused until the confusion subsided and then added that he assumed that the right honorable gentleman had been made acquainted with the circumstances of the debate through his colleague (Sir William Harcourt). If the house was to be led by two men who never communicated with each other, the proceedings would necessarily be conducted with considerable difficulty. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!" and "Shame!"]

When Mr. Gladstone rose to answer Mr. Balfour he was trembling with indignation, and in a voice shaken with anger he thundered out: "With due regard to circumstances and time, I have endeavored to serve the house to the best of my ability. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] The right honorable member from Manchester would have shown better taste, would better have fulfilled the duties of the position which he occupies, if he had spared the reference to my agreeable occupation."

Repeated cheers followed Mr. Gladstone's words and amidst the enthusiasm of the demonstration Mr. Balfour rose, unnoticed, to speak. He began three times before his voice could be heard. Before he had spoken a dozen audible words the Irish members drowned his voice again with yells, shouts of "Oh!" "Oh!" "Coward," and "Withdraw."

After several minutes of this bedlam Thomas O'Connor, anti-Parnellite, rose, apparently to make a point of order. Mr. Balfour yielded him the floor and the disorder abated. Mr. O'Connor asked whether or not any question was before the house.

The speaker replied that he understood Mr. Balfour wished to explain.

Amid renewed confusion Mr. Balfour made himself heard sufficiently to inform the house that he had not intended to hurt the feelings of the prime minister, in fact, the right honorable gentleman was the last person in the house whom he willingly would offend. This apology was received on all sides with prolonged cheers, which turned to laughter as Mr. Balfour added that the right honorable, to whose more agreeable occupation he had referred, was not the prime minister, but one of his colleagues.

London Financial Review.

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LONDON, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The settlement was satisfactorily concluded on the Stock exchange today, no difficulties being reported. Business for the new account was very much restricted. Consols are 1/8 per cent easier for money and the account. Indian Rupee paper is 1/4 per cent lower. Foreign government securities close firm on the whole, but there was not much movement in international descriptions. A small improvement occurred in Greek bonds, Egyptian scrip and some Turkish issues, but Spanish have given way 1/4 per cent. Argentine issues are exceedingly firm. Home railways, after having been dull the greater part of the day, close distinctly firm on some good buying. A small decline occurred in Brighton deferred and Caledonian. Americans were more or less depressed all day. In a few instances a slight recovery has taken place from the lowest prices touched, but a decline of 1 1/2 per cent was established in Chicago & Milwaukee and Northern Pacific preference, 3/4 per cent on Louisville & Nashville and 3/4 to 5/8 per cent in most others. With regard to Canadians, Canadian Pacific is 1/4 per cent lower, but Grand Trunk issues close stronger, an advance of 3/8 to 1/2 per cent being established in preferences and guaranteed. The feature of the miscellaneous securities is an advance of 10 per cent in Allsopps preference and 4 per cent in Allsopps ordinary, owing to the declaration of an increased dividend on the first mentioned stock. Discount rates remain unaltered. Call money was in better demand this afternoon at 1 to 1 1/2 per cent, stock exchange payments accounting for the improvements.

Regret for Jennings' Death.

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LONDON, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The news of Louis Jennings' death was received with a shock of surprise by his constituents as well as throughout literary and political circles, and it was not known generally how seriously ill he was. It is pleasant to record that all papers of all shades of political opinions refer to his death with feeling and to his career with eulogy, especially dilating on the great services rendered by his successful labors in crushing the Tweed ring. The Times and other morning dailies gave praise to his literary efforts, and in the lobby of the house tonight members of both parties spoke cordially and regretfully of years of pleasant association in the house. Neither party will nominate a candidate till after his funeral as a mark of respect.

For Zante Sufferers.

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PARIS, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, United States minister, has contributed 1,000 francs to the Herald's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Zante earthquake. Minister Palmer at Rome has sent $500 to the Herald for the same purpose.

Will Quarantine the Newark.

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MADRID, Feb. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The council of ministers has decided that the United States steamship Newark, which sailed from Marseilles yesterday for Barcelona, will have to undergo quarantine before being allowed to ship articles intended for the Chicago fair.

Another Solid Flour Train.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A solid train of Pillsbury's "Best" flour left today via the Rock Island for D. M. Steele & Co., Omaha. The train consists of fifteen handsomely decorated cars containing 9,000 sacks, or 500,000 pounds. This is the fourth special solid train going to this firm the past year in addition to other daily shipments, which shows conclusively that Omaha and Nebraska use the "Best" flour, and that Omaha merchants rank with the largest buyers in the United States.

HE NAMED HIS MEN

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House Tells of Two He Thought Could Be Influenced.

INDEPENDENTS PINNED TO THE RACK

Investigation of the Alleged Senatorial Boodling Already Bearing Big Fruit.

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO GAIN DELAY

Every Known Artifice Employed to Stave Off the Damaging Answer.

KRICK AND SODERMAN ARE ACCUSED

Dungan Says They Are the Men He Considered Susceptible—His Statement to the House—A Lengthy but Successful Examination.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senatorial boodle investigation is on and many a legislator's head rests uneasy on its pillow tonight, through fear of possible developments. The investigation that was inaugurated two days ago has begun to bear fruit, and because of the revelations made in the house at noon today, just before the legislative recess of six days was declared, that recess will have in it no pleasure for some of the members, but on the contrary the intervening days before the reassembling of the twin bodies will be fraught with anxiety and dread.

Result of Careless Conversation.

It all came up over the uncontrollable inclination of Sergeant-at-Arms W. H. Dungan to operate his jaw, regardless of consequences, and that failing is likely to cause that unlucky officer a great deal of uneasiness and certain members of the house an equal amount of trouble. It has set on foot an investigation that already promises developments of the most startling character, and names that have acquired a national prominence have been linked with transactions of a questionable, not to say criminal, character. It has been openly charged that boodle was used, and the use of thousands more attempted to influence the votes of certain members of the legislature, and the house of representatives has set about discovering who the parties were who attempted to tamper with the honesty of its members.

Dungan proved a most unwilling witness and relied to a considerable extent on the coaching of the independents to get him out of the predicament in which he had placed both himself and them. He evinced an overweening desire not to say more than was absolutely necessary until he could counsel with them and discuss the situation in all its bearings. He frequently pleaded the necessity of getting a drink of water, in order to get away from the witness stand and ask a question to guide him in getting out of a ticklish position. He was finally ordered back to the stand by Oakley with the admonition to stay there, and was told that the member from Lancaster would bring him water whenever it was necessary for him to have a bracer of that kind.

He was very much rattled during his examination, but his manifest uneasiness was not to be compared with that exhibited by certain members, whose every move indicated the desperation of the wild animal that has been cornered, and on reaching the last ditch turns back to give final battle to its pursuer.

The first indication of the approaching storm was when Goss of Douglas called up his resolution asking the sergeant-at-arms to appear at the bar of the house and explain certain statements made by him in public to the effect that he had an opportunity to handle senatorial boodle money. There was no objection to the matter coming up, as it had been allowed to go over from yesterday with the understanding that it would be taken up today, and a page was sent to notify the sergeant-at-arms, who was in another part of the building, that his presence was very much desired by the house.

Wasn't Very Anxious to Tell.

When he appeared it was remarked that he was very pale, and his appearance indicated that he had slept very little, if at all, since the resolution was introduced. He was asked to step to the front, and, after attempting to make himself heard from the floor, climbed to the platform behind the desk of the chief clerk. He again cleared his throat, and, nerving himself with an apparent effort, said:

"I would like to take a little time and my own course of reaching this. [Louder.] I say, gentlemen, I would like to take my own time and course of reaching this. [Cries—"go on."] This is not a pleasant duty for me. I would rather show up the better side of my brothers than the rough and dirty side. I feel that it places me in probably an unpleasant light before the people of this state. Some years ago I became so disgusted with the lobby that changed the condition of things so that instead of allowing us to be paid in the army when the paymaster came around they only loaned 40 cents on the dollar—a 40-cent dollar. That changed after we signed the bonded note, if you please, from our representatives in congress to pay that. They came and told us to pay it back in 100 cents on the dollar. This is a lobby done this and ever since I have had it in for them. I believe that the lobby is legitimate. I believe that it is right if it is on the right track, consequently I do not hesitate in the least to use those gentlemen just as I used to use the Johnnies. I have put my coat on my ramrod and drew their fire, but I always felt a little sad that there was a Johnnie dead in front of me, and that a little departure from what some would probably think was right had been the cause of his taking off. I shall feel just the same if there is some dead duck or crippled ducks floored by the time you are through with me. I pity the poor rascals; I pity the poor scoundrels that may do the same thing now that they have done before. I pity the man that is so low that will attempt to do the same thing that these gentlemen attempt to do. Consequently I pity the page, the youngest of them, that is not able to detect these fellows. Why, I wonder that every member and even a page is not able to detect these fellows. I believe the pages are good and would call the youngest a tenderfoot and an innocent abroad if they did not put the boodle brand on the right steer. I met these gentlemen and they was anxious for five votes; they simply said the limit was off tonight; that is well understood by myself and all of us that has went around over the country. They wanted five votes badly, and went on and said I was pretty well posted with those pumpkins that represent the corn patches, and wanted to know if I could not help them out. I studied a little bit—though I had done my studying before, I pretended to study, and I told them I probably could. And that it was generally reported with us that two had been bought