OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1893.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S POLITICS

He Would Not Have Accepted the Republican Nomination for President.

FAVORED CLEVELAND'S TARIFF POLICY

Judge Jamieson Relates a Conversation Ho Had with Him Prior to the Minneanolis Convention-lie Was a Demoerat in Principle.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13.-Judge Walter Q. Gresham is the central figure in a new political sensation. Judge Egbert Jamieson of Chicago, a personal friend of the presumptive coming secretary of state, sprung the matter today. The disclosure was elicited by expressions of opinion here that Presidentelect Cleveland had not only made a mistake | appraised by a committee and paid for in in calling Gresham into his cabinet, but that the judge had violated political decency in accepting the office in the light of the fact that the appointment might be construed as a reward for descriing a party that had

honored him. Judge Jamieson said: "I do not speak from hearsay, but from direct personal knowledge. Part of the Pennsylvania delegation to the republican convention stopped in this city on its way to Minneapolis. The day of its arrival I was invited by a promi-nent member of the delegation to meet a number of them at the Auditorium. I went there, and it was explained to me that while Pennsylvania was for Blaine the contin-gency of a failure to nominate him had en-tered into their calculations. Gresham was their second choice and they recognized in him elements that might consolidate the anti-Harrison strength to a greater extent even than Blaine. It occurred to me that it was not my funeral, and I laughingly asked what was wanted of me in connection with a national republican convention of any sort. "I do not think it is possible to defeat Mr.

Harrison for the nomination,' he remarked I could not as an honest man, accept it "He then went on and defined his views on the tariff. He was in thorough accord with Mr. Cleveland and came out flat-footed for

revenue reform.
"'On the tariff issue,' he said, 'I am as much of a democrat as you are and, enter-taining such views, you must see that I could not be the candidate of the republican party for president.

There could be no mistaking his position. It was as clear as the sunlight."
"I want you," said my friend, 'to see Judge Gresham and find out if he will let us put him in training for the nomination in case it is ascertained that we can win with him and not with Blaine."

"You are sending a democrat on a rather queer mission." I replied, but being your friend and a friend of Judge Gresham, I will do what I can."
"I found Judge Gresham in his chamber

and had a conversation with him that lasted over an hour. I told him frankly what I had called for and outlined the situation as it had been given to me.
"The judge said he appreciated the high

compliment paid him, but that under no circumstances could be be considered as a pos

BECOMING VERY WARM.

Montana's Old Vigilante Call Being Used in A Senatorial Election.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 13 .- Contrary to expectations, the senatorial contest was not settled today. The ten democratic followers of Daly and two populists stuck by Judge

Yesterday the republicans selected a com mittee to investigate charges of crookedness and bribery.

An afternoon paper declares that it was arranged some time ago that Monday should be a "go-as-you-please" day. The paper says that tomorrow supporters of republicans are bound to stand by the Butte millionaire if needed, and three additional de-serters will undoubtedly turn up with the Clark following. Serious trouble is expected on the floor of the joint convention, as betrayals of party are making men desperate, and bloodshed is threatened as a sequence to political dishonesty.

In another article the Herald under the

caption, "Three-Seventy-Seven," the sign of early day vigilantes when a bad man was to be hanged, says: "The warning is for the miserable tools who handle the boodle and try to tempt honest men to sacrifice their seif respect, their, honor, good name and everything that makes life worth living." The Herald further claims that evidence presented to the grand jury now in session. Democrats are confident that ultimately

NOT TIED UP.

Any Promises of Patronage

NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 13 .- | Special to TRE Bes.]-United States Senator William V. Allen and private secretary, Themas F. Memminger of Madison, were in the city Saturday. In speaking of Boyd's assertion that he had a written agreement from Senator Allen promising Boyd the distribution of federal patronage, Mr. Allen says he will make Boyd a present of \$5,000 if he will produce the agreement. Senator Allen says further that he was presented with a proposition about fifteen minutes before he was elected proposing, in consideration of the distribution of public patronage, to give him_ three democratic votes, but his reply was

e senator and his private secretary start for Washington in one week. Representa-tive men irrespective of party affiliation in northern Nebraska are well satisfied with the senator's election. Private Secretary Memminger is a rock ribbed Virginia democrat, but did good service for Mr. Allen in

the recent campaign.

Rev. J. J. Parker, pastor of the Congregational church of this city, in his very able discourse today, speaking of the crime of bribery, took occasion to quote The Brens authority that Hon. William V. Allen was elected to the United States. elected to the United States senate without boodle, and consoled his congregation by the assertion that the day might come when boodle in politics would be an impotent

MONETARY CONFERENCE. Delegates Will foday Present Their Report

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—The American delegates to the international monetary conference are in the city for the purpose of presenting to President Harrison their report of the proceedings of the conference. They met today at the residence of Senator Allison ar I discussed the points of the document and will meet again tomorrow. The report will be a lengthy paper and will give a complete record of the proceedings of the conference. It will state that, in the opinion of the delegates from this country, there was a very much better feeling toward the objects sought to be accomplished manifested at the close of the conference than at its beginning. They hope for substantial results from the adjourned meeting at Paris. Great Britain ids the key to the situation and change of sinion expressed by delegates from that opinion expressed by delegates from that country, except Currie, give the United States delegates a substantial basis for hope that at the Paris meeting the attitude of Great Eritain will not be unfriendly to silver. The delegates will put their resigna-tions at the disposal of President-elect Cleve-

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 13.—The deal for Miller's election seemed to be a go this

morning. The democrats, however, determined to fight to the end and so managed matters as to secure a promise from a dozen republicans that they would scatter their votes on senator if the democrats would help votes on senator if the democrats would help them out on a call of the house, which had been ordered, and seemed likely to be in force indefinitely. The vote was then taken and resulted: H. F. Miller, 22: John Miller, 14: Roach, 13: Stevens, 10: Muir, 3: Waish, 7: Dobbin, 5: Gregory, 1: Oliver, 2: Taylor Crum, 1: Hodgson, 2: Anderson, 1. The joint session then dissolved.

WHISKY TRUST INVESTIGATION.

President Greenhut Testifies Before the Congressional Committee. Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The whisky trust investigation was continued today. President Greenhut of the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company was examined.

Mr. Greenhut testified that the company's stock was worth \$30,000,000. It originally had eighty two distilleries, bought by the corporation at the time of its organization. Mr. Greenhut stated that the plants were

stock of the company. A number of the plants were afterwards closed, as the demand for the product was not sufficient to ceep them running. Probably one-haif of original plants were dismantled. A robate was given to customers, provided their dealing with the company was con-

tinuous—that is continuous for six nonths, the period covered by the rebate vouchers. His company marketed pure spirits, the blending and adulterating being done by purchasers. In answer to a question he said that Mr.

Gibson resigned shortly after the Dewar matter was made public. The courts took the matter up later. In stating the objects of the company, witness said one object was to do away with destructive competition. His company was not a trust. A trust, as he understood it, consisted in the co-opera-

tion of different individuals or corporations to limit production and keep up prices. His company operated fewer distilleries at a less cost, supplied the demand by working them-to their full extent and put their goods to the trade at a less cost. That was another the objects.

Explaining the advance in the price of

pirits, Mr. Greenhut said the advance was ue to the agitation before congress looking o increasing the internal tax on liquors. That caused an excessive speculative demand and the company had advanced the price to

Mr. Bynum asked what the market value of the stock of his company was.

Mr. Greenhut replied that it was various, being just what gamblers choose to make it. The company could not control that, Adjourned until tomorrow.

JUDGE JACKSON'S APPOINTMENT. It Will Be Favorably Acted Upon by the

United States Senate. Washington, D. C., Feb. 13,-The senate udiciary committee this morning decided to report favorably the nomination of Judge R. E. Jackson as associate justice of the supreme court. The democratic members of the committee reserved the right to take such a course in the final confirmation as they might deem best. It is understood the republicans will vote solidly for him. It is

not known whether there will be any serious democratic opposition. Will Get it Into the Courts. TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 13.—The republican house today took action which it is contemplated will bring the house squabble in the courts. It ordered its ser-geant-at-arms to go to Labette, Comanche county, arrest a witness who refuses to ap-pear before the republican elections com-mittee and bring hun before the bar of the house. The case is a friendly one. The witness will ignore the sergeant-at-arms, who will take the matter into the courts for

Senatorial Contests.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 13.—No change in the senatorial deadlock. HELENA, Mont., Feb. 13.-The ballot for Inited States senator resulted: Mantle, 25; Clark, 23; Dixon, 12; others, scattering. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 13.—The ballot for United States senator resulted: Warren 23; Thompson, 11; Baxter, 6; Osborne, 5 others scattering.

EASTROUND SHIPMENTS.

Business of the Roads in the Central Traffic

Association for the Week. CHICAGO, III., Feb. 13.-Eastbound shipments last week amounted to 71,383 tons. against 18,615 the preceding week and against 98,808 for the corresponding period last year. Through shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the east by the roads in the Central Traffic association amounted to 48,280 tons, against 55,173 for the preceding week, and against 67,815 for the corresponding week of 1892. Chairman Caldwell, on the application of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, has authorized all lines in the Western

Passenger association competitive with the Chicago, Burlington & Northern road to place on sale tickets of their issue at the West hotel, Minneapolis.

At a meeting of the passenger representa ives of the lines east and south of Chicago

today a basis for the establishment of sum-mer tourist rates for the season of 1893 was It is practically the same as that

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.- The Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf railway has purchased the Lansas City, Fort Smith and Southern. The former road will be extended at once to Jonlin, Mo., where it will join the latter, which is already constructed from Joplin to a point near Fort Smith, Ark. The Fort Smith road has a line from Fort Smith to Texarkana and the gap this side of Fort Smith will soon be filled in. It is the inten-tion of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Guif to run the line from Texarkana to Sabine Pass, giving an almost air line from Kansas City to the chilf.

MAY MOVE THE COLLEGE.

Recent Scandal at Brookings, S. D., Will Give a Rival Town a Chance. PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 13. - Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A. D. Hill of Miller and J. H. Baldwin of St. Lawrence are here in the interest of the movement to remove the Agricultural college from Brookings to Mile Stretch between their towns. They will give a half section of land and an artesian well and will erect college buildings, dupli-cates of present buildings, and also cottages for the professors. The location being in the artesian basin will provide facilities for irri-gation experiments. The principle plea in favor of the scheme is that the people of Brookings have taken such an active part in the recent college troubles that it is impos-sible for the institution to be successful There is said to be quite a general sentiment here favorable to the measure.

It is practically decided that William O'Brien of Terraville will be appointed mine inspector. He is the candidate of Representative Ferguson, who is a member of the Miners' union. O'Brien is an ex-senator and an influential and popular man, and was put forward as a compromise candidate. Sol

Movements of Ocean Steamers, February 13. At Gibralter-Arrived-Fulda, from New fork, for Genoa. Passed, Fuerst-Bismarck. from New York, for Mediterranean ports. At Kinsale—Passed—Michigan, from Baltimore, for London. At New York-Arrived-La Bourgogne, from Havre; Dana, from Hamburg.

Will Retire Captain Taylor. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—The general court martial that was to try Captain Taylor at Fort Wayne has been disbanded. It is be lieved Captain Taylor will be retired.

At Boston-Arrived-Kansas from Liver-

NICE EXCITED OVER CHOLERA

Local Physicians, However, Apprehend No. Danger in the Better Districts.

NEWS CAME LIKE A WET BLANKET

the Health Officers.

Carnival Visitors Greatly Perturbed at First by the Stories, but Now Reassured Through the Statements of

Copyrighted 1803 by James Gordon Bennett 1 Nice, Feb. 13 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. Quite a flutter of excitement was caused here when people in the Place Massena read a bulletin announce ing that cholera had been officially declared at Marseilles. A few moments later a functionary from the municipality called at the office requesting that the cholera paragraph | rate, but I see no season for any outbreak of be removed from the bulletin so as not to frighten visitors away. This was complied with, although the news is well known all over Europe. The carnival is in full swing here, so the news came like a wet blanket. but the following interviews with leading medical authorities will tend to reassure sthose now on the Riviera and friends at home. The correspondent first called on Dr. Balestree, chief of the Health commission of Nice, who in reply to the question, "What are the chances of cholera at Nice" said: "All I can say is, Nice was never in a more healthy condition than at present. The only lliness I know of is among a few persons who have got sore throats. There are no cases of intestinal disease here at all. The water is first rate. All the drinking water comes from the source of St. Theik on Mount Deyel. It is absolutely pure and free from microbes. There is also water from the Vesubie used olely for watering streets and drains. No town has better water than Nice. If cholera comes here it would be confined to the poorer classes in the old part of the town and would not extend to the well-to-do cleanly people. There is not the slightest cause for alarm among the winter visitors."

I next called upon Dr. Barety, who said: There is no earthly reason why choicra should come here. The town is perfectly healthy. The last time cholera was at Nice was in 1885. Then we had only 100 cases and less than 100 deaths. All these were confined to persons of unclean habits living in the old part of the town."

Nice is Healthy Now.

The correspondent then called upon Dr. Allen Sturje, who said:

"The town is healthy enough now. The drinking water is provided exclusively from a source which is absolutely pure. This is the only water drunk at the hotels and private houses. There is not cause for alarm, even if a few cases of cholera should occur in the old part of the town. When we had it here in 1885 it was confined to those whose habits of life were not cleanly, and did not occur at all among the well-to-do people. The only weak points that exist are the old wells in private grounds near the port. Some of the natives insist on doing as their fathers and grandfathers did 100 years ago, and drinking the old family water, forgetting that the city has grown up since that. It is no longer possible that these wells should contain pure water. I think all private wells should be closed up. Public wells and the water supply from St. Theile, which reaches everywhere, is excellent. Some ignorant people prefer old foul family wells."

Dr. Zurcher was next seen and said: "It is all nonsense. There is no danger of any serious epidemic of cholera here. The sanitary condition of the town is greatly improved since 1885, when cholera broke out in the summer. Even then it was confined to the old, fifthy part of the town near the port, where people persisted in drinking water from old family wells contaminated by cess-

pools and cemeteries." The correspondent called on Dr. Zucellier, chief military medical officer attached to the staff of the commanding general, and responsible for the sanitary condition of all barracks, forts and arsenals from the Italian frontier to Antibes, and who is a military surgeon of long experience. He shook his head gravely and said;

Not the Purest of Water.

"The water from St. Theik is not as pure as it ought to be. It comes from five different sources, one of which last summer contained germs of typhoid. The cleanliness of the inhabitants in the old part of the town is such that if choicra should come here it will be serious. It is true that where there is cleanliness there is no real cause for alarm. You must remember that the people here are not cleanly. The health of the troops is excellent and no cases of cholera or any choleraic disease whatever exist in my jurisdiction."

Dr Thomas Lian, the American practitioner here, was the last physician called on. He was asked his views on the reported cholera outbreak at Marseilles and said: "Certain of the symptoms described in the cases that have occurred at Marseilles look as if it was cholera. In any case, it will not do to rest in dangerous tranquility when conditions exist that are admitted to be bad. I examined personally the sanitary state of Marseilles last October. It left a good deal to be desired. It is better, in view of the prevailing public apprehension in regard to the choicea, to tell the exact truth and not hide under some new name. There was a dangerous malady last summer in Nice. There were a number of obscure malarial disorders like fever that were called typhoid. American visitors this year tell us that out in the western states the impression prevails that it is not safe to visit Nice owing to typhoid. Some time age a local medical society held a meeting. I wanted them to tell the truth, but their report was suppressed. It would have been far better for the town if they had been allowed to state exactly what the matter was. So with cholera. I do not think that it is epidemic in Marseilles, but it may become so. It is better to look it straight in the face than to label it by some unknown name to cause its suppression. In Nice we ean look forward without the slightest alarm as to any epidemic this senson. Every American I see asks about the chances of cholera in Europe this summer. As for myself, I do not believe it will come this year, for, judging from past epidemics, it usually skips the year immediately following the original outbreak, but comes again the third year. That is to say, it would not come this year, but we might expect it in 1894."

NO DANGER EXPECTED AT MONACO

cording to Medical Men. (Copyrighted 1882 by James Gorden Bonards)

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 13.- New York Herdd Cable -Special to Tun Ben. |- News of the epidemic at Massellies caused considerable excitement. A correspondent called yesterday on Dr. O'Riemus, whose sanatorium at La Turbie is well known to all visitors,

cellent, being the same an that of Nice. The sanitary conditions of the principal cities are excellent. I would especially call attention to the absence of intestinal complaints of any kind. In 1885 there were a few cases of cholera at Monaco which were confined to persons whose habits and modes of life were not cleanly. It is not at all likely there will be

an outbreak of cholera this season at Monte

Carlo. The sanitary condition here is first

rate. If cholera does come, there will only be two or three isolated cases." The correspondent also called on Dr. Fagge, a leading English medical authority here, whose patrons comprise the Anglo American colony of Monte Carlo. He said: "The sanitary condition here has never been more satisfactory than now. There is not a single instance of an intestinal complaint having the slightest choleraic symptoms. Should cholera appear on the Rivfera I do not know a

cholera here at all." CHILLAN FINANCES.

All Paper Money in the Republic to Be Con-

more healthy place in which to throw it

than here, where the air and water are first

verted Into Coin. [Copyrighted 1883 by James Gordon Bennett.] Valleanaiso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex. Feb. 13. - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. -The Herald is requested by a representative of the Chilian government to make the semi-official announcement that the financial situation in this republic is satisfactory. There no doubt now that the paper money in circulation will be converted into a metallic currency, as decreed by congress, through the combined action of the banks. headed by the Chilian National bank. These banks have entered into a contract for the accumulation of gold in their vaults, with a large reserve in London which will be used as a guaranty for the redemption of the paper notes in circulation and to be issued. This action on the part of the banks has ispelled the fear that a scarcity of money in circulation and a tightness in the market would result from the destroying of government notes. The banks will issue notes to

been restored. The British ship Strousa bound from San Francisco to Cork has arrived at Valparaiso with the master and crew of the Honresfeld bound from Liverpool to San Francisco, which was burned on December 20, 2,000 miles from shore.

replace these withdrawn by the government

and entire confidence in business circles has

A despatch from the Heraid's correspondent in Montevideo says that owing to the fear of a revolution in the Uruguayan army, changes have been made in the commands of the leading regiments. The Herald's correspondent at Rio Janeiro.

Brazif, telegraphs that the newspapers there are making criticisms upon the atrocities committed on the federals by the government troops in Rio Grande do Sul. It has been discovered also that government military officers have been defrauding the soldiers by robbing them of money due for wages and rations.

A dispatch from Buenos Agres says the political situation is quieter there, but in Corrientes the cruelties of the federal troops have exasperated the people and they have resolved to bring another revolution.

KRUPP'S GUN REACHES HAMBURG. umbian Exposition.

REBLIN, Feb. 13 .- It is announced today that Krupp's giant cannon, weighing 123 tons, which is to be exhibited in Chicago, has arrived at Hamburg. The roadbeds and bridges of the railroads it traversed on the way from Essen to Hamburg had all been in spected and the bridges strengthened before

he transport started the transport started.

It is understood that 100,000,000 marks will be asked from the Reichstag to push the manufacturing of the small-caliber army rifle which the military authorities propose to introduce. At the same time it is learned from St. Petersburg that the small caliber rifle recently made for the Russian army has proved a failure. It does not stand wear, and after a six weeks usage by per cent of and after a six weeks usage 50 per cent o the rifles had to be sent back to the repai shops. Although strategists claim that the next war will be determined in a very short time, a six-weeks limit ride appears to be

an altogether too short-lived weapon.

In the realm of politics the formation of two new parties is noted, one being called the agricultural party, the other the Hebrew. The agricultural party proposes to back the government in all high tariff achiemes tending to further protect producers of cereals. There is no doubt that it will be appreciated by the government, which grasps up cagerly any chance for increasing taxation. The proposed Hebrew party strives to be the exponent of the rights of the 600,000 Jews living in the fatherland. A newspaper writer, Raphael Lowenfeld, who was expelled from Russia recently on account of his faith, is at the head of this movement. which serves greatly to advertise him. The Hebrews of more advanced views are not very friendly to the idea. They think they can gain more by prosecuting their busines without emphasizing their religion an awakening the hatred of Catholics and

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—The will of James G. Blaine was filed for probate today. The document was executed at Washington on January 7, and leaves the entire estate practically to Mrs. Blaine in fee simple.

He bequeaths to his daughters Margaret and Harriet and his sen, James, \$50 each.

To each of his grand children, Emmo To each of his grand children, Emmo Blaine, Blaine Coppinger and Corwin Cop-linger he leaves \$25. The rest of the estate equeathed absolutely and in fee simple to Harriet S. Blaine, his wife. on of James G. Blaine, jr.

Safe Manufacturers.

New York, Fub. 13 .- Prominent safe manrfacturers, composing the Diebold and Mosler-Bahman company, are in session in this city. They have agreed upon a line of policy. Mr. Austerlitz of the Mosler-Bahman renewal was declined, and he was requested to resign as director, which he has done. The combination will now go forward with the Mosier Bahman company.

Polsoned by Enting Hogshead Cheese. Galvasion, Tex., Feb. 13.-A special to the News from Colmes says: Alvin Franklin and family were poisoned Friday by eating horshead cheese. Emeia, Franklin's 4-yearold daughter, and an infant died at mid-wight in consequence of the poison. All the others of the family are seriously iil.

Sewing Machine Trust in Prospect. New York, Feb. 13.—Representatives of the leading sowing machine companies of the west are in the city to attend a conference. It is stated that an attempt will be made to form a trust and establish stable rates.

Miss Beila Robinson will give a pinno re-cital under the auspices of the Laglest Musical society at the Liminser gallery at 3 o'clock this afternoon,

A gasoline can in Fred Daw's plumb! store. Twenty seventh and Leavenworth streets, caught fire last night and a fire alarm was turned in. The can was thrown into the street before any damage had been

who said: "The water supply at Monaco is ex-WESTERN PACKERS' VICTORY

They Finally Secure the Desired Differential from Chicago.

MAY NOW DO BUSINESS ON THE COAST

Packing House Products from the Missouri River to Be Placed on a Fair Basis in Future by Railroads.

Storx Cirr, Ia., Feb. 13.- [Special Telegram to The Bre | The Jobbers and Manufacturers association of this city received notice today that the long fight made by the Missouri river and western packers to secure a differential between Chicago and western points on shipments of packing house products to the Pacific coast has been successful. Local packers are rejoteing and have sent congratulatory telegrams to puckers organizations at other western points and received several in turn.

FATAL DISEASE ASIONG CATTLE.

It Breaks Out Near Boone, In., and Kills

a Large Amount of Stock. Boone, Ia., Feb. 13.-A curious and fatal lisease has broken out among cattle in the eastern part of this and western part of Story counties. It is what has been called heretofore foot and mouth disease, but Prof. Stalker, state veterinary surgeon, has investigated and pronounces the disease ergotism A herd of fifty fine cattle owned by Parley Sheldon of Ames, and kept on his farm about a mile out of that city, was six months ago as fine a bunch of cattle as would be looked for, and were fast fattening for market, a dozen or more being ready for beef. Today half of them are dead, and all but probably half a dozen of the remainder will have to be cilled. The disease killing them is caused y eating ergot, a fungus growth rye, which is on the stalk where the head of grain should be. It grows on low ground among wild hay and is caten with this by the cattle, causing circulation to stop at the extremitles and resulting in gamrene setting in at the hoof of anxle joints. The feet die and drop off, the animals becoming weak and emaciated be-fore this occurs. The stiff beards in the wild ye make the mouth of the cattle sore, thich caused the discase at first to be called foot and mouth disease. It is the same disease that was discovered six or eight year ago in Kansas. Investigation at that time falled to locate the cause of the trouble Prof. Stalker examined the feed of the cat tle and found this wild rye with ergot in the wild hay, which is poisonous to horses and sheep, as well as cattle, though in a less degree. There seems to be no cure for the cat-tle once affected. The poisonous heads of rye are almost exclusively found in the hay Des Moines Companies Consolidated.

DES MOTNES, Ia., Feb. 13.- [Special Tele gram to The Bee. |-The Des Moines Water Power and Electric Light company and the Des Moines Edison Light company have consolidated under the name of the Des-Moines Electric company. The union was effected today by the filling of corporate articles for the new company. The capital stock is 2000,000. The new company begin business from the date of the filing of articles and \$600,000. its incorporation is to last twenty years. The officers are: President, Fred D. Goode; vice president, B.E. Sunny; secretary, J. A. Colby; treasure, V. F. Newell, and they, with Lowry W. Goode, J. I. Beggs and N. W. Jordan, will constitute the board of directors. The new company purchases all the proppanies, and all rights, privileges, licenses, franchises and machines of both companies. with their business and good will in Des

Brr. |-The Iowa collegiate oratorical contest will hold its nineteenth annual meeting in Grinuell February 22. The eight orators elected by the judges on "Thought and Composition" are as follows: Coe College, Cedar Rapids, P. F. Carpenter, "The Mag-netism of Mystery"; Parsons College, Fair-field, F. A. Heiser, "Webster and the Constitution": Simpson, Indianola, O. H. Woods, "Materialism": Lenox College, Hopkinton, Daniel Russell, "Armageddon": Cornell, Mount Vernon, S. S. Hirer, "The World Citi-zen": Iowa Wesleyan, Mount Pleasant, S. A. Power, "The Iconoclast a Reformer"; Upper Iowa, Fayette, J. Dennison, "A Triumphant Democracy"; Des Moines College, J. A. Curtis, "Personal Incrtia." Tuesday even-ing between the contest a banquet and re-

ception will be given the visiting delegates. First Round Against the Student. Des Mornes, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Judge Conrad this morning decided the mandamus case of Orvis W. Robe against President Beardshear of the State Agricultural college. Robe was a student at the college, and, contrary to the rules of the college, belonged to a Greek letter society. Innd for this reason was expelled. He brought action to compel the faculty to restore him to his classes. President Beardshear filed an answer to the petition, setting up all the facts in the premises and maintaining that the rule under which Robe was suspended is necessary to the preservation of harmony in the college. Robe demurred to this answer and Judge Conrad overruled the demurrer, thus leaving the case where it started,

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.-[Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |- Last evening while risiting a neighbor, Mrs. Mary E. Nash. widow of the late Rev. Dr. J. A. Nash, slipped and fell in the yard, sustaining a fracture of the skull, from which she died a few hours later. over the state.

Damages for Death.

Sloux Crrv, Ia., Feb. 13.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE |- Mrs. Blanche C. Fish sued the Illinois Central company for damages for the killing of her husband, a brakeman, at Cherokee and secured a verdict for \$15,000. This is the largest award for per-sonal injuries or death ever made against a railroad company in this part of lowa.

Cedar Rapids Failure. CEDAB RAPIDS, In., Feb. 13.- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE,]-A. J. Runkle & Co., dealers in dry goods, gave a mortgage today o the Merchants National bank for \$10,000, and the stock has been placed in the hands of a custodian. In addition to this is a land-lord's lien for rent amounting to \$5,000. How much is unsecured is not known.

Remains of Stanker Lewis Found. OTTUMWA, In., Feb. 13. - Special Telegram o Tue Bre |-The charred remains of Stephen Lewis, the banker, burned to death in the Continental hotel at denterville, have been found. He had put on his ciothing and

Smux Crrv, Ia., Feb. 13.- [Special Telegram to The Ben. |-Walter H. Brooks, the Sloux City & Northern freight agent who emberzied \$4,500 from the company here, has been located in Mexico, beyond the reach of extradition laws, and holding a responsible position with the Mexican International.

The Death Boll.

SPRINGRIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.-Judge John choffeld, for the past twenty years a memper of the supreme court of Illinois, died this afternoon at his home at Marshall, Clark county. In 1886 he declined the chief justice-

ship of the United States supreme court, tendered him by Presdont Cleveland.

CARDS AND DRINK.

J. R. Church, a Traveling Man, Commits Deliberate Suicide.

Whisky and gambling caused a premising middle aged man to commit suicide in room 106 at the Merchants hotel last night. J. R. Church, a traveling man in the employe of the American Brake company of St. Louis, became despondent over his lesses at the green table and last evening took a large dose of morphine, from the effects of which he never recovered.

The following letter, which was found in the dressing case, shows conclusively that Mr. Church deliberately took his own life: OMARA, Feb. 12. Dear Chet: Pardon this very unnatural act in me. Whisky and gambling have driven me to this. You may notify our manager, E. L. Adreen, St. Louis, care American Brake company; also my wife, Mrs. J. R. Church, room, 305, Cotonade hotel, St. Paul. Have my remains sent to La Crosse, Wisa care of the Masonic fraternity, and motify Mrs. Chareleto that effect. Send my grip o my wife at St. Paul, and she will settle the bill. Yours truly, J. R. CHURCH.

To C. C. Halett The deceased had been in town for four days, and had spent a considerable amount of his time around saloons and gambling iouses. Shortly after noon yesterday he went to his room and took a large dose of morphine. About supper time he was discovered in an unconscious condition, and Dr.

O. S. Hoffman was sent for. The physician labored for about two hours with his patient, but the poison had got in its deadly work, and Mr. Church was beyond the point where medical skill could save his life. He died shortly after 7

o'clock. Coroner Maul decided an inquest unnecessary in the face of the letter which was left and had the body removed to the morgue. where it will be embalmed and then for-

varded to La Crosse. Telegrams were sent to the wife and Mr. Church's employes, as requested. It is expeeted that Mrs. Church will come here as soon as possible.

The deceased was about 40 years old and was fairly well known in Omaha, as he had frequently visited this place on his trips. He was somewhat addicted to liquor, and was an inveterate gambler. Nothing is known as to the amount of money he had

So quiet was the affair kept that scarcely a guest in the house knew of the case.

RAIDED THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington Health Office Officials Likely to

Get Into Trouble. Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-There is likely to be a snaking up at the health office in Washington. Two or three weeks ago when Mrs. Russell Harrison and her little daughter Marthena left the white house and went to a hotel to give the health officer an opportunity to fumigate the quarters, they had been occurving, in order that the executive mansion might be made free from all infection, as a consequence of the scarlet fever which the little one had been suffering from. They left quite a lot of personal effects in their rooms. There were a number of pieces of brie-a-brae, a fine new gilt clock which had not been taken from the original case in which it was shipped to them, some beautiful pieces of cut glassware, a chest full of wearing apparel, a bran new leather hat box, in which was a new hat; some jewelry and all those little things of beauty which a woman will collect in her private apartments.

gated. It seems that the health officer sent to the apartments vacated by Mrs. Harrison and her child the dog catching force at the city building. They tore out the carpets, draperies, etc. and piling them in a heap somewhere applied the torch. They even went so far in their destruction as to pry u way and found under it a small iron safe or chest, fastened with a Yale lock, which con-tained no one knows what, and which tained no one knows what, and which had been deposited there by one of George Washington's immediate successors. This was left in the custody of Major Pruden, the executive clerk. Today Mr. Russell Harrison called at the health office to ascertain what had been done with the personal effects of Mrs. Harrison and his daughter and was told that they had been destroyed. He asked to see a list of articles destroyed. He asked to see a list of articles destroyed, He asked to see a list of articles destroyed and found that it contained a list of the sheets, biankets, pillow cases and a few other articles of bed clothing belonging to the government. What had become of Mrs. Harrison's efwhat had become of Mrs. Harrison's effects could not be learned. Why the clock jewelry, bric-a-brac and clothing were taken was a mystery. There were also books taken, and a lot of memoranda kept by the president's late wife. It developed that a perfect raid was made upon every thing hands could be laided on. The do catchers seem to have been adepts in feats made a demand for the missing goods, and termined that the guilty persons shall

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Another Cold Wave Predicted for This Por-Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Forecast for Tuesday: For Nebraska-Threatening

northerly winds. For Iowa-Threatening weather; snow, with a cold wave. For the Dakotas-Snow, followed by clearing weather; northerly winds, coider, with a cold wave in eastern possion.

Local Record.

weather and snow with a cold wave; high

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA Feb. 13, 7 p. m.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with correspond ing day of past four years:

Statement showing the condition of tem-

perature and precipitation at Omaha for the

day and since March 1, 1832. Reports from Other Points at 8 p. m.

Salt Lake City Supid City

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

GLADSTONE'S SCHEME

He Explains the Principal Features of the Home Rule Bill.

HUNDREDS PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO HIM

Enthusiastic Demonstrations Greet Hit When He Arises to Speak.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE MEASURE

Eloquent Pleading for the Cause of Irish Self-Government.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT REVIEWED

in the Premises.

Ireland's Constitutional and Natural Rights -A Clear, Clean Cut Exposition of What Would Be Just and Right

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The struggle among the members of the House of Commons and others to obtain scats to listen today to when was generally conceded would be a masters piece of oratory, when Mr. Gladstone made his speech, giving the details of the Irish home rule bill, produced the oddest mixture of the members. The scating capacity of the house, as is well known, is entirely too small to accommodate even the members, and the time-honored custom of the members who could get sents sitting together according to their political predelictions, was today honored more in the breach than in the observance. Radicals and laborists sat cheek by jowl with the blues and tories. Colons | Saunderson, the champion of the Ulstonnen, to whom home rule is as a red Caunted in the face of a bull, found himself sitting among the warmest supporters of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. Dr. Charles Tanner, the anti-Parnellite member, representing the middle division of Cork, was mixed up with the tory row below the gangway, and the whole political appearance of the house was changed by the commungling of the parties. The rush to get into the galleries was equal to the struggle to enter the legislative chamber. All the galleries were packed to their fullest capacity, Justice Harlan of the United States supremg court, who will shortly proceed to Paris to take part in the Bering sea arbitration, had a seat in the diplomatic gallery. He was accompanied by Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the United States minister. Scores of other noted strangers were in the gallery. They were greeted by Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty; Earl bery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, both of whom found themselves unable to gain access to the

peer's gallery. The noise of conversation and the hubbub of continual moving throughout the house drowned the initial business, which was conducted almost in dumb show. The preliminaries to the event of the day were dis-

patched in about half an hour.

Cheered by the Crowd. Mr. Gladstone, during all of this time, was not in the house. While it was going on he and Mrs. Gladstone left their official residence in Downing street. A large crowd had Mrs. Harrison left also in the wardrobes a long been waiting their appearance, and, number of gowns which she wanted fumiwhen Mrs. Gladstone came out carrying a large bunch of lilies, she was lustily cheered. A brougham was in waiting, and through the cheering crowd Mrs. Gladstone passed and entered the carriage. She was closely foilowed by Mr. Gindstone, who, as he emerged from his home, was greeted with renewed

and prolonged cheering. The aged statesman bowed right and left in response to the enthusiastic salutations offered him, his face beaming with pleasure. He entered the brougham with his wife and was at once driven to the house, arriving there Mrs. Gladstone went adies' gallery, where her favorite seat had been reserved for her.

heen reserved for her.

Groups of people awaited along Parliament street the coming of the prime minister. As his carriage passed he was cheered to the echo. The growd outside the palace yard was smaller than that which gathered at the opening of Parliament, but what is lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm, The people roared themselves hourse as Mr. Gladstone, bowing and smiling, entered the

exchequer, and his wife were walking to the house through Parliament street, they were recognized and almost mobbed by the cheer-ing admirers of Mr. Gladstone and his trusty lieutenant. The police stationed along the street had considerable difficulty in rescuing

them from their too enthusiastic friends.

An amusing incident occurred in the lobby of the house. Extra police were summened to restrain the thromrof noblemen, who were waiting for the peers' gallery to be thrown open. Includes among the peers were the earl of Aberdeen and Lord. Knutsford, well known liberal members of the upper house. The police formed their lordships into a square and compelled them to preserve at least a semblance of order. The members of least a semblance of order. The members of the House of Commons present watched the proceedings amusedly. Lord Iveagh brought with him a camp stool, which proved a very useful precaution. He took his seat in the line and appeared far more comfortable than aid some of his neighbors. Some of his friends offered to hire the camp stool, but Lord Iveagh kindly but firmly declined to her into negotiations with them, satisfied to let himself reap the reward of his foreto let himself reap the reward of his fore-

During the rush in the house Mr. John S. Wallace a liberal, and Colonel Saunderson became involved in a brisk squabble, each accusing the other of stealing his seat. The argument waxed warm and finally, the two honorable members grabbed each other by the collar and, standing thus, they glared into each other's eyes and continued their altereation. Ultimately Colonel Saunderson withdrew his claim to the seat occupied by Mr. Wallace apon the latter piedging his honor that he had arrived first.

When Gladstone Entered the House.

Gladstone entered the house at 3:30. He was greeted by prolonged, enthusiastic cheers by the liberal and Irish members. A quarter of an hour later, when he rose to introduce the home rule bill, there was another demonstration lasting several minutes. When order was finally restored Gladstone spoke in a clear, strong, resonant voice. He began by reminding his hearers that the voices which had usually pleaded the cause of Irish self-government had been slient seven years. In 1880, when a home rule proposi-tion was introduced in the house, it was pointed out that the place had been reached where the roads parted, that in the government of Ireland the choice lay between Irish autonomy or coercion. The opposition depied that coercion was the only alternative but seven years had shown all other plans vanished into thin air and the country still at the parting of the ways—self-govern

nent or coercion. Gladstone then proceeded to argue against coercion as contrary to the letter and spirit of the act of union. The Irish people in that act were promised equality in the laws and commercial equality. It was prophecied that Irishmen would take a place in the cabinet, but the duke of Wellington and Castlereagh were the only Irishmen who had held cabines positions since the union was