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POLITICS IN IDAHO

The Split in the Republican Party

MAY MAKE IT DEMOCRATIC

In '92—The Blame is All Placed to Harrison's Account Because he Appointed Beatty—The Legislature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—If the Idaho Republican statesmen are to be believed, the newly admitted commonwealth is liable to cast her electoral vote in 1892 for a Democratic President. Claggett says the Republican party is split squarely asunder because of the corrupt influence which prevented his election as Senator. Beatty thinks that the fight on him has injured the party irretrievably in the state. Dubois agrees with Beatty, but he attributes the trouble to Beatty's appointment and not to the opposition to him.

Dubois, Shoup and McConnell were in New York yesterday. They were interviewed by a *Times* reporter. Judging from the article printed in to-day's *Times*, the burden of their conversation related principally to the Beatty case. The *Times* article concludes as follows:

"When Shoup and McConnell first went to Washington they began to recommend names for a district court judge. They found that President Harrison had determined to appoint Beatty. Mr. McConnell decided to go with the President. McShoup refused. Mr. McConnell was accordingly pleased when the appointment was made last week. At any rate he says he was, and that he believes the appointment will be satisfactory to Idaho. 'It was necessary to appoint a judge,' Mr. McConnell said, 'as the business is piled up out of sight in Idaho. For one county there are claims amounting to more than $4,000,000 which must be settled in court.'

"Senator Shoup takes a different view of the appointment from that taken by Mr. Connell. He talks precisely like a man who has been turned down and knows it. He said yesterday that the appointment would not please the people of Idaho; he did not think that it should have been made. Senator Shoup is a hard fighter and with Fred T. Dubois, the Senator who succeeds McConnell, has declared war on the occupant of the White House. Dubois says the appointment of Beatty means that Idaho will be Democratic at the next election. Senator Shoup feels the same way. When asked what would be the effect of the appointment when Harrison should ask for delegates from his state, the senator said, 'It will be a long time before Harrison will come up as a candidate.'"

The Idaho Legislature to Adjourn.

BOISE, Idaho, March 10.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—It is now certain the legislature will adjourn on Saturday at noon, a concurrent resolution passing both houses to-day to this effect.

The legislative apportionment bill has passed the senate, and it is believed will pass the house without much objection. The number of members is not increased, but in redistricting the state they have tried to make it sure Republican.

The general appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. A lengthy discussion ensued, and before being finished it was referred to the committee on appropriations to investigate certain allowances. The Democrats took a hand in the fight and got the Republicans to fighting among themselves. Wells called the president an old moss back, whose ideas were of years ago, and crammed in his head, and numerous other names, but later apologized.

In the house immediately after the reading of the journal, Martin, of Latah county, arose to a question of privilege, and said his colleague, Skitteboe, had assaulted him through the columns of a daily paper here, and had even used the postage frank of the house in writing to their constituents slanderous lies, and said the gentleman in making the statement that he, Martin, had withheld his vote on a certain question, stated a falsehood and malicious lie, and the journal showed he had voted on the question. Skatteboe did not deny this, and took the lie very becomingly. These men are Republicans, Martin a Claggett man and Skatteboe a Dubois follower, although both are from the same county.

Bills were passed allowing 30 cents mileage, instead of 40, for the delivering of patients to the insane asylum. Another providing for payment quarterly of state officers, another general appropriation bill. The house devoted the entire afternoon and evening, discussing section 23, in regard to water rights for irrigating canals. Representative Briggs brought up the question that, by the section, no one can prove desert claims, as the land offices require a person to own the water, and this bill positively prohibits it. At 10 o'clock no conclusion had been reached, and consideration was passed over and remaining sections considered. The senate to-night passed the bill to refund the indebtedness of the state at the time of entering the union. The bill passed the house for the quarterly payment of state officers.

The Fourth District Court, Idaho.

BELLEVUE, Ida., March 10.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Judge Stockslager, judge of the Fourth judicial district, has called the Logan county term of court to meet in Bellevue, the county seat of Logan county, next Monday. Grand and petit jurors have been summoned, and now there is no Logan county it is reported that the judge has gone to Boise to determine whether he must hold court in Bellevue, Logan county, or Shoshone, Lincoln county. It is presumed that in order to avoid possible technical complications, he will adjourn the term.

Consolidation of Lumber Associations.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Three hundred members of the Nebraska State Lumbermen's association in annual convention today accepted the proposition of the United Lumbermen to consolidate the two organizations' interests. The proposition was submitted by a committee composed of delegates from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver. This virtually unites in one organization all the western lumber dealers. It was agreed to boycott all wholesalers who persist in selling to the retail trade. May 10, the consolidation will occur in a convention at Chicago.

A Verdict of Not Guilty.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, March 10.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The first of the cases against parties charged with stealing cattle from the Warbonnet Cattle company, has been tried and a verdict of not guilty promptly rendered. It is generally conceded the entire charge is without foundation.

A Direct Tax Bill Notice.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton has notified claim agents and others interested in claims under the direct tax act that all payments under that act will be made to the states in trust for the citizens thereof from whom they were collected, or their legal representatives, and that claim agents and others will not be allowed to examine direct tax receipts of the department unless authorized by the states.

The Scranton Steel Company Comes to Terms.

NEW YORK, March 10.—At a meeting in the office of the Illinois Steel company this morning, the consolidation of the Lackawana Coal and Iron company and the Scranton Steel company was effected. About seven years ago Scranton left the Lackawana company and organized the Scranton Steel company, with a capital of $750,000, since which time the concern has been a disturbing factor in the steel rail business. Efforts to induce him to consolidate or sell out proved unavailing, and the company about two weeks ago began putting rails on the market below pool prices. The intimation they conveyed to him was that if this course continued, other companies would do what they saw fit to force the Scranton company to terms. This notice was successful.

Minister John F. Smith Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Blaine to-night received a cable message from Tokio, Japan, announcing the death of United States minister John F. Smith.

A DISGRACEFUL ROW

Speaker Elder, of the Kansas Legislature,

Gets Angry and Says the Alliance is Running Things and the Republicans Must Submit, Right or Wrong.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—There was a scene of great excitement in the house to-night. The committee reports on the investigation of the state house commissioners not being ready, Speaker Elder, who had taken the floor, moved that the committee be allowed to sit after the adjournment of the legislature.

Douglass, Republican, complained that the persons under investigation had not been allowed to be present at the committee sittings, either in person or by attorney. He and other Republicans denounced the committee and Farmers' alliance.

Elder became exceedingly angry and said the alliance was running the house and the Republicans must submit, whether right or wrong. Then the galleries hissed, the alliance men cheered and the Republicans groaned.

The sergeant-at-arms and the doorkeeper attempted to clear the galleries and several lively encounters took place. A general fight became imminent, but finally Elder resumed the chair and said he was ashamed of his remarks, and appealed to all present to maintain order. Quiet was then restored and Elder's motion adopted.

Phillipine Islands Customs Tariff Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The United States consul at the Philipine islands has informed the secretary of state of the recent changes in the custom tariff of those islands. The increase of 50 per cent. in discharging and consumption duties and navigation tax are abolished, as is also the export duty on tobacco. For the special purpose of protecting the Barcelona manufactures, the duties are increased on white cotton goods, prints, socks and stockings, underclothing and silk goods and woolen goods.

Depression in the Coal Trade.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., March 10.—The Mt. Carmel shaft colliery has suspended indefinitely, owing to the depressed condition of the coal trade. One thousand hands are thrown out of employment. Unless trade brightens up, a thousand other hands will lose work in this valley soon.

A Row in the Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, March 10.—There was a sensational incident in the house of representatives this afternoon during a debate on the question of calling a constitutional convention. Representative Mitchell, of Boone, and Head, of Little River, had a dispute. The lie was passed, and inkstands, cuspidores, and other articles calculated to do bodily injury flew through the air. No one was injured, but several members were well spattered with ink and tobacco juice. The speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to place the disturbers under arrest. When the row quieted down both representatives offered applogies which were accepted by the house.

A Free Fight in Galway.

GALWAY, March 10.—A free fight took place to-day at a meeting of the Galway town commission. The chairman was thrown to the floor, and the Parnellites present cleared the hall of their opponents and passed a resolution to present an address of confidence in Parnell.

To Investigate Chicago's Police.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Considerable publicity has been given to the statement that a fund of $75,000 was raised by the police force of this city to oil the wheels of legislation and secure nearly $1,000,000 in additional pay for patrolmen. The board of police commissioners to-day ordered the superintendent of police to make a rigid examinatation and that the guilty members of the force be punished.

Government Deposits in National Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Acting Secretary Nettleton, of the treasury department, made the following statement this afternoon in regard to the report that the department had decided to call in government deposits in national banks: "The government has no present or immediate need to use any part of the funds now in depository banks. Doubtless during the next eight months part of such deposits will be required, but they will, in such case, be called in in installments and only on reasonable notice, as heretofore. Inasmuch as these deposits, when so called, will doubtless be disbursed to meet the current requirements of the government, the fund so used will be almost immediately returned to the channels of business."

Brazilian newspapers have been received at the department of state containing a decree by the president of Brazil, declaring the ports of that country free and open to imports from the United States that were included in the recent reciprocity agreement, thus setting at rest rumors current and assertions coming from various quarters that the Brazilian government did not recognize the validity of the treaty.

A Woman Hangs Herself.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., March 10.—Mrs. O. C. Hanson, of Pelican Rapids, hanged herself and her year old babe this afternoon. No cause for the suicide is known.

A FAVORABLE TURN

The Behring Sea Negotiations Have Taken.

LORD SALISBUSY TO PAUNCEFOTE

The Issue Narrowed Down to the Rights Conceded the United States by Russia—Arbitration to be Employed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Behring sea negotiations have taken a favorable turn, and the governments of the United States and Great Britain appear to have at last reached a basis upon which to settle their difficulties. A communication from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister here, under date of February 11, was made public by Secretary Blaine to-night. In it Lord Salisbury says the dispatch of Mr. Blaine, under date of December 17 last, has been carefully considered. It is now clear, he adds, that the advisers of the President do not claim Behring sea as a mare clausum, and, indeed, that they repudiate that contention in express terms. Nor do they rely as a justification for the seizure of British ships in the open sea, upon the contention that the interests of the seal fisheries give to the United States government any right for that purpose which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess. Whatever importance they attach to the preservation of the fur seal species, and they justly look on it as an object deserving the most serious solicitude, they do not conceive that it confers upon any maritime power a right over the open ocean which that power could not assert on other grounds. The claim of the United States to prevent the exercise of seal fishing by other nations in Behring sea, rests now exclusively upon the interest which by purchase they possess under the ukase issued by Emperor Alexander I in the year 1821, which prohibits foreign vessels from approaching within one hundred Italian miles of the coast and islands then belonging to Russia in Behring sea. "It is not, as I understand, contended that the Russian government at the time of the issue of this ukase, possessed any inherent right to enforce such prohibition or acquired by the act of issuing it, any claims over the open sea beyond the territorial limit of three miles, which they would not otherwise have possessed. But it is said this proposition, worthless in itself, acquired validity and force against the British government because that government can be shown to have accepted its provisions. Our contention is that not only can it not be shown the government of Great Britain, at any time since 1821, has admitted the soundness of the pretension put forward by that ukase, but that it can be shown it has categorically denied it on more than one occasion."

Lord Salisbury says the determination of this question may be most satisfactorily ascertained by consulting books of reference, of which he appends a list of some thirty of various dates, from 1795 downwards, and printed in various countries, which combine to show that in common parlance the words "Pacific ocean" do not include Behring sea. "If, then, in ordinary language 'Pacific ocean' is used as a phrase including the whole sea from Behring's straits to the antarctic circle, it follows, first, that the article of the treaty of 1825 did secure to Great Britain in the fullest manner freedom of navigation and fishing in Behring sea. In that case no inference however indirect or circuitous can be drawn from any omission in the language of that instrument to show Great Britain acquiesced in the usurpation which the ukase of 1821 attempts. Other documents I have quoted sufficiently establish that she not only did not acquiesce in it, but repudiated it more than once in plain and unequivocal terms, and what right Russia did not herself possess, she was not able to transmit to the United States.

To sustain this contention, Lord Salisbury quotes from a letter of January, 1823, from Lord Londonderry to Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador in London, and also from a note by the Duke of Wellington to Count Nesselrode, October, '22, refusing to admit Russia's claim Continuing, Lord Salisbury says:

"Mr. Blaine does not deal with these protests, but confines himself mainly to the consideration of treaties subsequently made between Great Britain and Russia, and America and Russia in 1825, and especially that between Russia and Great Britain. The treaty does not contain a word to signify the acquiescence of Great Britain in the claim recently put forward by Russia to control the waters of the sea for one hundred miles from the coast.

"I understand Mr. Blaine's argument to be that if Great Britain intended to protest against the claim of Russia to exclude ships for one hundred miles from her coast in Behring sea, she would take this opportunity of doing so; but that in confining herself to stipulations in favor of full liberty of navigation and fishing in any part of the ocean, commonly called the Pacific ocean, she by implication renounced any claim that could arise out of the same set of circumstances in regard to any sea that was not part of the Pacific ocean. And then Mr. Blaine goes on to contend that the phrase, 'Pacific ocean,' did not, and does not, include Behring sea. Even if this latter contention were correct, I should earnestly demur to the conclusion that our inherent right to a free passage and free fishing over a vast extent of ocean could be renounced by mere reticence or omission. But I am not prepared to admit the justice of Mr. Blaine's contention, that the words 'Pacific ocean' did not include Behring sea. Mr. Blaine adduces a long list of maps in which a designation distinct from that of 'Pacific ocean' is given to Behring sea, either 'Behring sea,' or 'sea of Kamschatka' or 'sea of Anadir.' The argument will hardly have any force unless it is applicable with equal truth to all other oceans of the world."

"Her majesty's government has, in view of these considerations, no doubt whatever that British subjects enjoy the same rights in Behring sea which belong to them in every other portion of the open ocean. But it is nevertheless a matter of sincere satisfaction that the President is willing to refer to arbitration what he conceived to be matters which have been under discussion between the two governments for the last four years.

"In regard to the questions as proposed by Mr. Blaine, I should say as to the first and second, no objections will be offered by her majesty's government. They are as follows:

"1—What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known as Behring sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

"2—How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?"

"The third question is expressed in following terms: Was the body of water now known as Behring sea included in the phrase 'Pacific ocean' as used in the treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia? And what rights, if any, in Behring sea were given or conceded to Great Britain by said treaty?

"Her majesty's government would have no objection to referring to arbitration the first part of that question if it should be thought desirable to do so; but they would give that consent with the reservation that they do not admit that the decision of it can conclude the larger question arbitrators would have to determine. To the latter part of number three, it would be their duty to take exception. Great Britain has never suggested any rights were given to her or conceded to her by said treaty. All that was done was to recognize her natural right of free navigation and fishing in that, as in all other parts of the Pacific ocean. Russia did not give those rights to Great Britain, because they were never hers to give away.

"4—Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to seal fisheries in Behring sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30 of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?"

"This question is hardly worth referring to arbitrators, as Great Britain would be prepared to accept it without dispute.

The fifth proposed question is as follows: "What are now the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in the waters of Behring sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits? Whether such rights grew out of a cession by Russia of any special rights or jurisdiction held by her in such fisheries or in the waters of Behring sea, or out of the ownership of the breeding islands and the habits of the seals in resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, and going out from the islands for food, or out of any other fact or incident connected with the relation of those seal fisheries to the territorial possessions of the United States

"The first clause, 'What are now the rights of the United States, etc.,' is a question which would be very properly referred to the decision of arbitrators, but subsequently, the clause which assumes such rights could have grown out of ownership of the breeding islands and habits of the seals in resorting thereto, involves an assumption as to the prescription of international law at the present time to which her majesty's government is not prepared to accede to.

"The sixth question, (relating to the establishment of a closed period in seal fishing), which deals with an issue that will arise, in case the controversy should be decided in favor of Great Britain, and would, perhaps, more fitly form the substance of a separate reference. Her majesty's government has no objection to refer the general question of a close time to arbitration, or to ascertain by that means how far the enactment of such a provision is necessary for the preservation of the seal species, but any such reference ought not to contain words appearing to attribute special and abnormal rights in the matter of the United States.

"There is an ommission in these questions which I have no doubt the government of the President will be very glad to repair, and that is the reference to an arbitrator of the question what damages are due to persons who have been injured, in case it shall be determined by him that the action of the United States in seizing British vessels has been without warrant in international law.

"Subject to these reservations, her majesty's government will have great satisfaction in joining with the government of the United States in seeking by arbitration an adjustment of the international questions which have so long formed matter of controversy between the two governments."

A Louisville Pool Rooms Decision.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—This morning Judge Thompson decided the pool rooms could not be closed, as they are doing lawful business.

Corn and Wheat Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Statistical returns for the department of agriculture for March show the corn held by the farmers is 26.4 of the crop in comparison with 45.9 per cent last year; in bushels, 542,000,000 against 970,000,000 last year.

The proportion of wheat in the hands of the farmers is lower than the average for the last ten years, the range being from 26 to 23 per cent. It is 23.2 per cent., or 112,000,000 bushels. The low per centage of spring wheat is especially noticeable.

THE WHOLE STORY.

Mrs. Huntington Talks Freely About Mme. Rowland.

She Says the Madam's Charges are not Only Excessive, but Absurd, but She Has Heard Nothing of a Suit.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 10 Mrs. Huntington is not at all disturbed over the publicity which has been given the suit brought by Mme. Rowland, the beauty doctor, against her. She was seen by a reporter to-day at her home and talked freely and unreservedly about the case. She is a beautiful woman, not at all too stout and one marvels while looking at her that she should have thought it necessary to consult Mme. Rowland at all.

"I knew nothing about Mrs. Rowland," said Mrs. Huntington, "until I read some of her advertisements. She was not recommended to me in any way and I have no friends who have mentioned patronizing her. I did not feel interested in her complexion remedies or lotions, as I have used none, but as I had been growing rather stout, (and you know what that means to a woman,) I decided to try massage and I presume every woman in New York has tried it at one time or another. I went to Mme. Rowland January 13, and received her treatment until February 13. I was supposed to go daily, but I did not. My mornings are very much taken up and I missed a number of treatments. It was understood that if I notified her that I could not come, no charge would be made, but in case of broken engagements, of course, I expected to pay and agreed to do so. Altogether I do not think I was there more than fifteen minutes, certainly not more than twenty. On several occasions I notified her I could not come. For this course she has charged me $300. You can readily see the absurdity and utter unreasonableness of the situation."

"Was there any agreement as to the charges to be make?" asked the reporter.

"Mme. Rowland advertised that her charges are $5 for a single treatment, and that when the course is taken the price is reduced in proportion. There is a sign in her rooms to the effect that certain courses of massage treatment range in price from $100 to $300. I took it for granted that she would charge me what she charged others, so when she handed me my bill I did not even look at it until I reached home. Then you can imagine my astonishment when I saw the amount. I gave the bill to Mr. Huntington, of course, and he said it was entirely unreasonable and that he did not think he would be justified in paying it. I left the matter entirely in his hands."

"Mme. Rowland says you received several hours' treatment daily. Is that true?"

"It is not," replied Mrs. Huntington emphatically. "I could not give it that amount of time. My mornings are overcrowded as it is. I was usually there about an hour, and am positive I never remained longer than an hour and a quarter. The course may have benefitted me, but during the whole time I had my own woman give my face massage treatment every evening, so the efforts of Mrs. Rowland were not unaided. She evidently thinks we are able to pay and that she is at liberty to charge what she pleases. My husband wrote to her, I understand, and she has written to me once or twice. The last communication was on a postal card, with a large red complexion seal conspicuous in one corner. She said she had sent the bill to my husband and hoped it would be paid. If this is an advertising plan, I should hardly imagine it would be successful. It tends more to frighten people than to attract them. I have received no intimation of any lawsuit, and know nothing of what Mme. Rowland proposes. That is the whole story."

AMONG DEMOCRATS

An Interesting Political Horoscope by Watterson.

WHAT HILL'S FRIENDS DECLARE

They Say It is Part of the Cleveland Conspiracy to Ruin the Governor—The Watterson Letter Again.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—The following are extracts from an interesting political horoscope by Henry Watterson's observatory: "In the midst of the rejoicing which followed the November elections and the Democratic ground swell they brought us, one dissonant note was heard, one discouraging word was spoken, and to this effect, that the victory was too great to last, and that before the presidential campaign of 1892, we could be relied on to perpetrate some folly, setting it all at naught. Four short months have passed away and already signs are not wanting that point to the verification of this sinister prophecy. The people are wiser than the politicians. Given information to see, they rarely go astray, and however they may be misled by fleeting chimeras of discontent, they are very apt in the long run to get at the truth. Two points of disturbance are being advanced to mar our counsel. One of these relates to the renomination of Cleveland; the other to the adoption of some, as yet undefined, but altered policy as to silver coinage.

"Touching the first of these, reflection ought to lessen the anxiety of those opposed to it that it depends largely, if not wholly, upon the action of the Democrats of New York. If New York comes to the next national Democratic convention resisting the nomination of Mr. Cleveland or seriously divided upon it, his nomination would be suicidal. In that event, the party will be compelled to quit New York altogether and to seek for a nominee elsewhere for nothing could be more absurd than the suggestion of the setting aside Mr. Cleveland and the substituting of Governor Hill or any other New Yorker in his place, when we leave New York. In the interval, however, the ex-President should be treated with the respectful consideration alike commanded by his public services and the obligation we owe to the single Democratic President we have had in thirty years.

"Touching silver, this is to be said: All of us in the west and south are bimetallists; all of us are friends of the double, enemies of the single standard; all of us believe the expanding needs of the country require and that the country will assimilate a still larger circulating medium, and look largely to silver as the basis of the currency which is to succeed the retiring national bank notes. But as to conclusions, this is the extent of it: The people of the west and south are sorely distressed and perplexed. Twenty-five years of class distincion of government have done their perfect work. Excessive and unjust taxation is the original, the fruitful source of our ills. We have expended ten years in getting together on this paramount issue. At last we are together and we stand upon high, solid ground. Victory, if not within our grasp, is yet within our sight. Is it possible that any sane Democrat, anywhere, can believe it good or wise to abandon this position of advantage, reached after so much travel and outlay, and to advance through a morass of uncertainty upon the rifle pits and masked batteries of an enemy who laughs in his sleeve as he waits to welcome us with bloody hands to hospitable graves! The Democratic party is all that stands between the people and anarchy on the one hand, and oligarchism on the other. It has always shown itself equal to the emergency."

What Hill's Friends Say.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 10.—A *World* special from Albany says: Henry Watterson's declaration in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* this morning, as telegraphed today, has caused a sensation here. Governor Hill will not speak of the matter for publication, but his intimate friends and those who are known to have his confidence, do no hesitate to say that this is only another manifestation of a conspiracy by the friends of Cleveland to destroy Hill. They are now more than ever convinced that the famous Watterson letter was not only never sent to the governor, but was not written until the date at the head of the dispatch in which it was published. The declaration in Mr. Watterson's newspaper to-day, following immediately after the long interview with him published this morning in the chief Republican organ of this state, shows beyond a doubt, they say, that the plot is now being carried out. But they say further that it is not being carried out with skill because the various published utterances of the chief plotter are self-contradictory. The stories that Hill had entered into an agreement with Cleveland, fell flat. The letter itself has had no influence with the party, and now the alarm is to be spread that the Democracy of the state is split up by the contentions of the leaders, when everyone with the least political information well knows that the party was never so united nor so strong as now. The declaration that on account of this supposed lack of harmony, Cleveland must not be nominated in 1892, is looked upon merely as a preface to more advice that Hill also must not be thought of, in fact, that both men must be declared out of the race, to the end that at the last moment Cleveland must be suddenly sprung on the convention with the announcement that Governor Hill has consented to his nomination. There is much indignation here at the course of Mr. Watterson, and he has come in for many hearty objurgations. Many say the plot will be further exposed in the course of a few days.

Watterson Talks About His Letter.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 10.—In the course of an interview with Mr. Watterson, published yesterday, he is reported to have said of his now celebrated letter to Governor Hill, which the governor never received: "It is true that the matter really looked worse in print than I thought it would. But there was nothing in it that anybody could take offense at. As the only official representative in Kentucky of the Democratic party, I had a right to send it. It was written after counsel with people in New York and Washington, and there was a copy in each of those cities. After the garbled version had appeared in print and I was telegraphed to for permission to use the New York letter, it never crossed my mind that I ought to ask Governor Hill's consent, especially as he had never answered it. If he never received it, of course that's not my fault. I was amazed at his lack of common sense. If that letter was impertinent, I had written one a year before to Mr. Cleveland that was far more impertinent, only instead of Mr. Cleveland's taking it as Mr. Hill did, he replied in a spirit of cordiality and acquiescence. I have not spoken of that since, partly from sentiment, but I should have no hesitation in publishing it if Mr. Cleveland would permit it. It is true that Mr. Cleveland asked my advice and Governor Hill didn't. The first time I met him he poured out his griefs into my ear for three hours. He told me all about his Cleveland troubles, and in his differences with Mr. Cleveland, I think Mr. Cleveland is largely in the wrong; in fact, I've told Mr. Cleveland as much. If Governor Hill had gone to Cleveland and said, 'Here Mr. Cleveland, there is an imputation that I sold you out in 1888. It is not true, but I am going to elect you,' and if he had then taken hold and managed the canvass and elected Cleveland, nothing in the world could have kept Hill down in 1896. The whole country would have gone for him with tremendous enthusiasm. As it is, he will go into the Senate and be lost. He is nothing but a good organizer, anyhow. Of course he is a bright, level-headed man, but not an orator or debater."

A reporter called upon Grover Cleveland and asked him for a copy of the letter written to him to which Mr. Watterson alluded, and of his answer to it. Mr. Cleveland said he did not remember the receipt of such a letter from Mr. Watterson, nor his answer to it. It would be necessary for him to look up his letters and make himself aware of their contents before he decided to make them public.

Failure of Dudley Hall & Co., Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—The failure of Dudley Hall & Co. was announced to-day. The firm, which is composed of Dudley C. Hall and Dudley Hall, for many years carried on an extensive tea importing business and also dealt quite extensively in sugar. Indorsement paper by the senior member of the firm for the accommodation of personal friends proved too much for the firm. The liabilities of the firm itself are $400,000, a large part of which is secured by conveyances of real property and deposits of collateral securities. The firm's assets consist largely of equities in real estate. Other available assets of the firm consist chiefly in stock and bills receivable and amount in value to $50,000 or $60,000. If the assignees can secure time to dispose of their large interests in real estate held by the firm and members individually to the best advantage, creditors, it is thought, will ultimately receive a large dividend. The firm is the second largest tea house in the United States, doing a business of over $1,000,000 a year.

PALMER WILL WIN

The Long Senatorial Contest in Illinois

About to be Brought to a Close—Moore and Cockrell, of the Farmers, Issue an Address in Favor of Palmer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—There appears to be no doubt to-night that John M. Palmer, Democrat, will be elected to the United States Senate to-morrow. After a long talk with General Palmer this afternoon, Representative Moore and Cockrell issued a length address to their party (the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association), setting forth the efforts they have made to secure the election of an independent candidate to the Senate, through their efforts with the Republican party and the attempt to elect Streeter. They go on to say the Republicans have secured from Streeter such concessions and promises as would, if carried out, entirely unfit him for conscientiously representing the principles of the Farmers' party. Finding it absolutely impossible to elect an independent, they have concluded their next duty is to select a man who, while not representing the principles of their organization in full, is in sympathy with many of their demands and concedes the needs of redress in legislation which has grown up under the rule of corporations and monopolies.

"Becoming satisfied that we could not elect a man who would fully represent our people, we to-day called on Mr. Palmer in the interest of our people to ascertain what assurances and hopes he would give us in regard to his future official action affecting such legislation as our people demand. This interview, we must say, was satisfactory even beyond our expectations. While he does not fully represent us, he has forced us to believe he is an honest man. We are more firmly convinced than ever that the future prosperity and happiness of this country depends on the success and growth of an independent party. Independent political movement by the toiling millions is the only hope of the people. In view of the facts above stated, we will, to-morrow, cast our votes for John H. Palmer, and bring this prolonged contest to a close."

Representative Taubenock, the other Farmer's Mutual Benefit association man, has repeatedly declared he would never vote for Palmer.

Boyd's Answer to Thayer.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 10.—Governor Boyd this morning filed an answer in the quo warranto proceedings instituted in the supreme court by ex-Governor Thayer. The answer holds Boyd is a citizen to all intents and purposes, even though his father cannot produce his second naturalization papers. Governor Thayer's counsel at once filed a demurrer to the answer, which will be argued next Thursday.

The Proposed Nomination of Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 10.—The central executive of the National Liberal party announces that the Prussian deputy chief, who proposed to the local committee of the Nineteenth Hanover division that Bismarck be selected to contest the by-election, acted without the authority of the executive in so doing.

The Steamer Buckeye Safe.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 10.—The report that the steamer Buckeye was lost near Edmonds with twenty-five passengers, was disproved to-day by the safe arrival of the steamer.

GERMAN IN FIVE WEEKS.

One Hundred Daily Attending Now.

A thoroughly practical knowledge and use of the language of Germany—to speak, read and write the same. The following have been present at Haupt's very entertaining lectures, have endorsed his system by registering for the course opening now.

Carney Miss J M	Woodmansee Miss S
Wilkinson C G	Woodmansee Miss E L
Locke Miss Martha A	Woodmansee Miss W
Rohrer A E	Sadler Henry
Holden L E	Druehl Mrs Martha
Wilcken David	Roberts G A
Larson Miss Reml	Tisdale Frank
Bullard Geo E	Cannon Hugh J
Kagey Jacob	Barton W W
Youngberg Miss A	Reiser H A
Gregg Lieut J C	Bernhisel M
Sprague Wm B	Jones Mrs T R
Marshall Mrs. L D	Williams G Wallace
Mabry Rev W D	Mabry Mrs W D
Parsons E H	Parsons Miss Kate B
Parsons Miss Bertha	Parsons Miss Belle
Sloan Thomas W	Farlow Mrs May J
Chute Mrs J A	Pack Marvin E
Hyde Miss Edna M	Almy Mrs Mary E
Almy Mrs Emily M	Shaffer Dr W E
Young Briant S	Pratt Lewis
Lovendahl L M A	Hebern Miss Nellie
Holden Mrs L E	Ferguson Mrs Fergus
Groesbeck Mrs Wm	Groesbeck Miss Tizzie
Millspaugh Mrs Dr	Jennings Mrs J A
Jennings Mrs Isaac	Latimer Mrs T H
Sheets E L	Morgan Miss S Mabel
Clawson Mrs Florence	Hoffman Miss Grace
Work Prof Frank B	Studebaker Mrs J
Hyde Miss Laura	Benson Mrs M E
Burton W J	Hall W W
Klambeck Mrs C. F	and others.

Lecture hall in Constitution building, opposite Z. C. M. I. Take elevator. Learner attends once daily, at 10:30 a.m., 4:30 or 7:30 p.m. Tuition paid weekly. Terms reasonable and within the reach of all who would like to know this language. The intelligent public is invited to-day (Wednesday) and to-morrow, whether wishing to take the course or not. One can register for a trial week

DIVIDED IRELALD

Final Organization of the McCarthyites.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S ATTITUDE

The Clergy Generally Approve the Course of the Anti-Parnellites—Report on the Failure of the Potato Crop.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The national federation convention opened in this city to-day, Justin McCarthy presiding. A letter from Archbishop Walsh was read, in which the archbishop said four-fifths of the constituencies were ready to follow the lead of Kilkenny. Parnell's policy involves the destruction of the work of the last ten years. A letter of approval of the course adopted by the McCarthyites was received from Archbishop Croke and most of the bishops of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, secretary of the convention, stated that 115 organizations had sent delegates; letters had been received from ninety others stating these organizations would support McCarthy. The latter said the league had allowed itself to be captured in a recreant way by the "crowbar brigade." The federation, he declared, was well rid of the National league. It was thought by some persons they had waited too long for the leagues to take action, but they had felt bound to hold on in the hope that the party would remain united.

Thomas Sexton, member of parliament, made a statement to the effect that during the Boulogue negotiation representatives of a majority of the Irish parliamentary party offered to leave the chairmanship of the party open for a year if Parnell would retire temporarily from that position. The negotiations proceeded on this basis. Parnell's leadership, he said, was no longer within the range of practical politics.

The Irish Potato Crop Failure.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The Irish local government has issued a report on the failure of the potato crop and the condition of the congested districts. It states the districts in which the disease appeared comprise about half of Ireland, and is due to the planting of old champion seed. In light, dry soils the crop in some places is excellent; in cold, wet land and mountain districts the failure is everywhere serious. The corn crops are mostly good; green crops are up to the full average; other resources of the farmers are about up to the average. Briefly, the report goes to show the small farmers are in good circumstances, but are confronted with a scarcity of potatoes unprecedented in thirty years, causing the greatest distress in the congested districts. The distress is aggravated by the reluctance of local shopkeepers to grant credit. Some of the board estimate the potato crop failure is equivalent to the loss of the midday meal. The report gives details as to how the suffering poor should be relieved, showing distress is yet on the increase. Relief applications are confined to the congested districts of the west, and to the laboring and fishing classes of the south. It is expected the pressure will become more general between now and April.

Russia and Scandinavia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—The tension of affairs caused by the political situation in Scandinavia is keenly watched and followed here. Russia has long been waiting for an opportunity to incorporate into the Russian empire the country beyond the northwest frontier, thus gaining a free Atlantic seaboard and enabling Russia to make Ofoten, in Norway, a naval port of equal strategic importance with Vladivostock, near the northern limit of Corea in the sea of Japan, by joining the gap now separating the railway systems of Russia from Scandinavia.

The semi-official *Novoe Vremya* has taken up the hint that if the Rothschilds espouse the cause of the Hebrews it means financial pressure upon the Russian government and publishes a long venomous article stating the Rothschilds themselves have given hostages to the Russian government inasmuch that they now own practically the naphtha springs of Baku, and have arranged with the American Standard Oil company to divide the markets of the world. The *Novoe Vremya* then says: "Russia would not fall in the event of financial troubles, to give a Roland for an Oliver."

Since the London Mansion house meeting which expressed sympathy with the Hebrews and resulted in sending a memorial to the Czar, the severity of the anti-Jewish penal laws has redoubled in vigor. When written laws are inadequate, arbitrary laws replace them. In view of these persecutions about one hundred thousand of the poorest classes of the Jews have embraced Russian orthodoxy.

Jackson Still Holds His Wife.

LONDON, March 10.—The besiegers of the house at Clitherse, where C. H. Jackson took his wife after having abducted her, still remain at their posts. Jackson maintains his residence in a barricaded condition, and the police remain on the watch to prevent a serious collision. Jackson has telephoned that his wife during the day has been obstinate and helpless. Towards evening she commenced to talk, and there were signs of recognition between the husband and wife. The police officials advise Jackson to surrender to the authorities, the law permitting a forcible entrance into his residence to-morrow.

The abducators have given a guarantee to appear in the court of Clitherse to-morrow. Mrs. Jackson has sent a telegram to the police saying she is content to remain in her husband's house and that the siege may be stopped.

Heavy Snows in Germany.

BERLIN, March 10.—Severe snow storms are prevailing on the German coast. Railroad communication is greatly impeded, and trains are snowed in at Hamburg, Holstein and Mecklenburg. In the interior, heavy rains are falling and causing the rivers to be flooded.

**A Case of Southern Chival