FIRST PART.

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L. Q. C. LAMAR DEAD

The Jurist Expired Last Night at Macon, Ga.

His Demise as Sudden as It Was Unexpected,

Although He Had Been Unwell for Some Time.

CAUSE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A Great Shock to His Host of Southern Friends,

Who Loved and Admired the Distinguished Jurist.

Appointed to the Supreme Bench by Cleveland.

His Health Had Not Been Good for Some Time and He Left Washington a Short Time Ago for the South Hoping the Change Would Be Beneficial—Sketch of His Life—Death of Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts, Whose End Was Unexpectedly Sudden—A Great Episcopalian Light Gone Out—Other Deaths.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 23.—Justice Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar died here at 8:50 o'clock this evening. It is a terrible shock

to the community. The death was sudden in the extreme, for although he has been ailing for some time, Justice Lamar seemed to be gradually gaining health. He came from Washington to Macon about a month ago and has been visiting at the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin in Vineville, a suburb of this city. This afternoon about 8 o'clock Justice Lamar took his overcoat, intending to go to the city, but was met at the door by a friend, Dr. Lewellyn, with whom he returned to the sitting-room. At that time and during the afternoon he was in good spirits, and at dinner this evening he seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Lewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock, and a few minutes later the justice was seized with violent pains in the heart and died at the hour mentioned.

Mr. Lamar was, perhaps, as prominent a figure as has occupied a seat on the U. S. supreme bench, but for months back he has been almost too ill to take more than a prefunctory interest in the proceedings. His health has been failing for a long time and it was almost a defiance of nature that he took his seat on the usual decision day, Monday.

He left Washington about a month ago. He had then been for some time confined to his house in that city and was unable to attend all the sessions of the supreme court, his absence causing some little delay in the rendering of the well-known lake front case decision, wherein the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central railroad were the participants. Just before his departure from Washington, however, Judge Lamar was thought to have considerably improved. He took advantage of an improved feeling, and the day before his departure from the national capital he made two or three calls on friends there. It was not without dismal forebodings that his friends learned that he had been compelled to take one or two intervals of rest before arriving here, and his death, while it will cause a very severe shock in this community where he was so widely known and affectionately regarded, will not be in every particular a great surprise.

Bright's disease with arectories was the direct cause of Judge Lamar's death and is given by the physicians as being the chief complication in the case. Justice Lamar came into this city this afternoon and called at the office of Col. R. E. Purdee, where he conversed pleasantly on general topics. He was accompanied by Dr. Lewellyn on his return to the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin, who married Mr. Lamar's daughter. The attack was severe while it lasted, and the physician, Dr. A. H. Parker, who had been in attendance, arrived only a few moments before death. At this time Justice Lamar was unconscious and beyond medical aid. Restoratives were at once administered, but were entirely without avail. He died with his head on Mr. Virgin's hands and apparently without pain, the spasm having passed off at that time.

[Lucius Q. C. Lamar was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sept. 17, 1825. Having completed preparatory studies at Oxford he entered Emory college as a student, and graduated in 1845. He then studied law for two years, and was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he removed to Oxford, Miss., having been chosen adjunct professor of mathematics at the state university. While there he also assisted Dr. Bledsoe to edit the *Southern Review*. He subsequently returned to Georgia, making his residence at Covington, and resumed the practice of the law. Having spent four years in this way, in 1854, he returned to Mississippi. Previous to this time he had served one term in the Georgia legislature, the beginning of his successful career as a statesman. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress, also to the Thirty-sixth, but resigned his seat when Mississippi left the Union and took a place in the secession convention of that state. Mr. Lamar entered the confederate army as a lieutenant colonel of infantry and was promoted to be colonel, which rank he held until 1863, when he was sent to Russia by the confederate government, charged with an important diplomatic mission. Upon the close of the war of the rebellion he accepted the professorship of political economy and social science at the state university of Mississippi, but was transferred to the professorship of law at the same institution. While holding the latter position he was chosen a representative in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses and then elected to the senate to succeed Senator Alcorn, who retired March 3 1877. He was re-elected to the senate in 1882 for the six-year term ending March 3, 1889. He resigned his seat in 1885 to accept the position of secretary of the interior in President Cleveland's cabinet. In 1887 he was appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court by President Cleveland. His health began to fail soon after his appointment and he never regained his wonted vigor.

PHILLIPS BROOKS DEAD.

The Bishop of Massachusetts Expires at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Bishop Phillips Brooks died at his residence, 233 Clarendon-st., at 6:30 this morning of heart failure brought on by a fit of coughing. The death was entirely unexpected. He was taken ill Thursday with sore throat, but nothing serious showed itself until last evening. Dr. H. A. Beach, his physician, discovered late last evening diphtheretic symptoms, and considered a consultation advisable and called in Dr. R. H. Fitz. At this time nothing serious was anticipated, and Dr. Fitz remained only a short time. Dr. Beach was with the bishop the entire night. About 6:30 the patient was seized with a coughing spasm which lasted for a few minutes, and his heart ceased to beat. Dr. Beach said this morning that death was caused from heart failure and not from diphtheria. No diphtheretic membrane was discovered by a superficial examination this morning. Bishop Brooks preached his last sermon at the church of the Good Shepherd on Cortez-st. last Tuesday evening. The scene at the bishop's house this morning was one of grief and desolation. No crape had at that time been placed on the door, but anxious friends, amid whom news had spread with great rapidity, were making inquiries on the street and in the immediate neighborhood of every one whom they saw coming out of the house. Within the house a few of the bishop's most intimate friends, who seemed hardly to realize the suddenness, were gathered in groups in the different rooms. The spirit that pervaded the assemblage was one of complete and overwhelming sorrow.

Blaine a Trifle Stronger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Dr. Johnson visited Mr. Blaine at 6 o'clock this evening. On leaving the house he said he considered the patient just a trifle stronger than yesterday, but this was almost imperceptible. Mr. Blaine, he said, rested well during the day, and from the present indications he did not look for any change tonight and would not return unless summoned. The doctor was asked if he considered Mr. Blaine's condition improved. He replied that he did not and that he was still very feeble.

Congressman Goodnight Very Ill.

FRANKLIN, Ky., Jan. 23.—The Hon. I. H. Goodnight, congressman from the Third district, is a desperately sick man, and his physicians and friends are exceedingly apprehensive over his condition.

Other Deaths.

At London—Baron Strathden, William Fredrick Campbell.

At Cleveland—Samuel E. Adams, oldest member of the Cuyahoga county bar.

At New Orleans—Laplacide Canongra, editor of the *Bee* and Nestor of the city press.

At Ft. Scott, Kan.—Dr. F. S. Dickman, editor, publisher and founder of the *Western Medical Journal*.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

Columbus Deckard of Guthrie Shoots His Wife in the Heart.

BEDFORD, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Report reached here this afternoon that Columbus Deckard, living in Guthrie, ten miles north of here, had shot and instantly killed his wife at their residence. THE SENTINEL correspondent at once went to the place where the killing occurred.

The coroner was notified and was there also to hold the inquest over the remains. The post mortem examination developed the fact that the ball had entered between the fourth and fifth rib, ranging in a downward direction to the heart. Mrs. Mary Nelson and others of the nearest neighbors were interviewed, and it appears from what they said that they had not been living happily together.

Mrs. Deckard was seen at the barber shop just prior to the shooting by several of the neighbors. It seems evident that he was seriously jealous of her, for when she was about to return from the shop to her residence she noticed her husband's approach, which terribly alarmed her, and she seemed terror striken with fear.

As soon as he came to the house and found her absent he went to the shop and demanded her return to the house at once, making threats that if she did not comply immediately he would blow her brains out. He was arrested and will be brought here.

RISKED LIFE AND MONEY.

W. T. Ward's Bravery Frustrates Daring Bank Robbers.

GREENVILLE, Tex., Jan. 23.—W. T. Ward was passing the First national bank building and discovered a man in the doorway and the door behind him. He heard voices inside and suspected robbery. He passed on, intending to give an alarm, when a few steps away one of the robbers called to him to stop to which he paid no attention. At another command to stop Ward drew a six-shooter from his pocket and turned on the man who was following him. As he turned the robber fired and ran. A pal of robber No. 1 fired at Ward, wounding him in the thigh. Ward then fired on the robbers six times. Whether he hit one or not is not known as they escaped. Ward fell in the street and was soon picked up and carried to his home where medical attention was had. One bullet struck his left thigh and passed through the fleshy part. Another struck him in the right breast just below the nipple, ranging downward and outward, another penetrated his overcoat and clothing and lodged in his necktie. The bullets were thirty-eight-caliber His wounds are painful, but not fatal. When the bank was examined it was found that the safe door was blown to atoms and $10,000 in silver stacked at the east door of the building, but $150,000 in gold and currency in the steel chest was not reached. The robbers were frightened away and only obtained $780. They left all their tools, electric batteries, etc., behind. Twenty-five shots were exchanged between Ward and the robbers. Ward's great nerve and bravery saved his own life and the bank's funds.

A GIRL STOWAWAY

Who Crossed the Atlantic on the Antwerp—Deserted and Robbed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A pretty girl stowaway was aboard. That was what the bluff captain, Francis Edwards, reported when he moored his brig rigged steamer Antwerp, seventeen days out from Antwerp, Belgium, at Jewel's wharf in Brooklyn yesterday. Annie Williams, nineteen years of age, is a pretty girl and is quite a heroine, for she has the honor of being the first female stowaway that ever came to American shores. From the time of her discovery Annie received the best treatment. Her story merited it. She had married an Englishman named Atkins and sailed with him for Europe, leaving in his care all her money, $12,500, which she had drawn from the bank. When the steamer reached its Queenstown destination Mrs. Williams said that her husband wanted her to accompany him to Antwerp on business.

"We reached there about Aug. 1," she continued, "and stayed there together until about Dec. 15, when my husband asked me to remain a few days in our hotel, as he had to run into the interior of Belgium. I waited as he told me, but he never came back, and after he had been gone a week I received a letter from which I nearly went mad." The letter, Mrs. Williams said, informed her that her husband had cruelly deserted her. It also told her that she had been left penniless. "I remained heart-broken in Antwerp, not knowing what to do. Then on the day the Antwerp sailed I was out walking on the pier to which she was moored. I don't know what made me do it, but I walked aboard of her, dressed just as I was in street attire and with no baggage."

Mrs. Williams said that she hurried between decks and ensconced herself in a state room in the cabin. There she remained unmolested until the vessel was far out at sea.

"On the morning of the second day out," the fair stowaway added, "I could stand the pangs of hunger no longer." Yesterday after the ship was moored in her dock Capt. Edwards escorted his fair stowaway to her aunt's house, where she was joyfully welcomed.

CARNEGIE COMES HOME

And Henry Clay Frick Has a Talk with His Chief.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived today from Genoa, were Andrew Carnegie, his wife and Miss Whitefield, Mrs. Carnegie's sister, who had been abroad for some time. Mr. Carnegie and his party were the first to leave directly the ship was made fast in her her berth, and entering a coach they were driven rapidly away. At Mr. Carnegie's house at 5 W. Fifty-first-st., Henry Clay Frick met his chief and for several hours the two were closeted together. To all requests for an interview Mr. Carnegie sent word that he had nothing to say for publication. Before Mr. Frich left Homestead he was reported to have said that everything at the scene of the recent strike was just as he wanted it and that it would remain so unless Mr. Carnegie should "put his foot in it" when he arrived home. The long conference today was, it is said, caused by the lieutenant's efforts to keep Mr. Carnegie's foot out of it.

James B. Scott of Pittsburg called on his chief later in the day. At the time of the Homestead strike Mr. Carnegie was said to have decided to withdraw the offer he had made to donate a public library for the city of Pittsburg and Mr. Scott is here to make an effort to have the offer remain good.

THE HAYES WILL.

The Instrument Offered for Probate Provided for Equal Shares.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 23.—Col. William E. Hayes, before returning to Washington, today deposited the will of Gen. R. B. Hayes with the probate court. Several wills were found containing slight differences, owing to the death of his wife and niece. The following, with date of Feb. 14, 1874, is of interest, inasmuch as the bequests in it were carried out by Gen. Hayes.

The will as probated today simply provides for an equal distribution of the estate after the payment of the just debts among the five children, the interest of his daughter Fanny being held in trust by his eldest son, Birchard, and his three eldest sons appointed executors of the will.

COLD BATH FOR SIXTEEN.

A Preacher Baptizes Them After Cutting a Hole in the Ice.

BONNE TERRE, Mo., Jan. 23.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon a big crowd of people assembled literally on the surface of Big river, two miles from here, to witness the novel spectacle of the baptism of sixteen persons under the ice. The ice, which had been forming almost every night since Christmas, was about eight inches thick and covered the stream from bank to bank. An opening of sufficient size was cut in the ice and the pastor, standing midway to his waist in the freezing water, "buried" the candidates "in baptism" one by one, using the ritualistic form with each individual until sixteen had been immersed. The ceremony occupied from a quarter to a half hour, during all of which the minister was in the stream.

Attention to the daily habits of the young prevents suffering. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

GUESSERS AT SEA

So Far as Naming Cabinet Members Goes.

Serious Consideration of but Two Names

BY CLEVELAND HIMSELF,

And Messrs. Lamont and Carlisle Are the Men.

Much Unauthentic Stuff in Gotham Paper.

Which Is a Very Great Way Off from the Facts—The President-Elect Deliberate and Careful in His Consideration of Men—The Senatorial Situation in Some of the States Growing Very Interesting as Well as Complicated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The absence of the president-elect in Ohio in attendance at the funeral of ex-President Hayes naturally stops a good deal of the gossip about cabinet-making, although some of it has gone on even in his absence. This is mainly due to the fact that much of it has never had the slightest foundation in truth and has no dependence upon his presence or absence.

Many complete cabinet slates have been made up and published from time to time, but they have been purely speculative and the man who must finally be consulted has known less than nothing about them. Many men have been thus put into the cabinet without seeking it on their own part and without any knowledge of them by the president-elect.

It is safe to say that in spite of all this help the work of cabinet-making goes forward very slowly, and not more than two of the eight members have thus far been chosen, and even one of these has not been assigned to any particular department. There is no longer concealment about Carlisle and Lamont and yet it is doubtful whether Mr. Cleveland has distinctly in mind any other member of his official family. He is not a man to go about making tenders of places of this magnitude until he is thoroughly convinced that it is the right as well as the expedient thing to do.

One thing that seems certain is that far less than the usual attention is being given to claims and to geographical considerations. Mr. Cleveland looks upon his second election as a call to do a certain great work and to do it in such a way that it will be effective and permanent. He has been heard to declare since the election that if he believed the work of tariff revision could be best promoted by doing so he would not hesitate to take every member of his cabinet from the same state. While this was an exaggerated way of stating the case, it illustrates with accuracy the attitude of the president-elect toward his cabinet advisers, as well as to the political questions of the future that he deems important and vital.

While slow progress has been made in the work of making the cabinet it is not the result of a scarcity of candidates or suggestions. Many names have been presented, even in a formal way, some of them by visits from delegations, of whom the public has had no information whatever. In most cases senators, congressmen and prominent men who put forward a candidate from a given state or section, talk about it with much freedom, but there are some exceptions to this, and so attention has been called to the names of men without the fact becoming noised abroad. In other cases, men whose names are mentioned for such favor, have refused to permit friends to write letters or make any movement in any way recognizing the fact.

As a result of this no president has ever had so little of self-seeking to deal with, or has been left more free to do as he thinks best, than has the man who is now patiently seeking to make up a cabinet that will best promote the welfare of his countrymen and the success of his administration.

Neither is Mr. Cleveland giving much time or attention to places lower in grade than those of the cabinet. He manifestly looks upon it as necessary that he should do the first and most important thing first and that in doing this he should have all the help he can get from his advisers. So these will be consulted with much freedom about the men proposed as their colleagues during the next four years, although the country must know by this time that the president-elect finally decides all such things for himself.

Much of the matter published in the local papers here about Mr Cleveland's movements is entirely unworthy of credence. The president-elect has been too busy to receive reporters either at his office or at his house, even if he were not naturally disinclined to do so, now or at any other time. In spite of this precaution, or perhaps because of it, he is often represented as doing things he never thought of, as seeing men who have not been near him, and as going to places he has never visited. Only last week he was represented as having spent the day at a club in consultation with Senator Vilas when he did not leave his house and the senator was not in town. So, interviews attributed to him are sometimes printed of which he has no knowledge, never having seen the men who wrote them. Some of these have taken the regular colloquial form and might deceive even the persons who know him. In like manner his friends are often credited with things they have never said. Only a few days ago Col. Lamont was represented as expressing opinions he had never held or thought of about the senatorial contests in various states as well as on New York politics.

In general the president-elect has been fairly fortunate thus far in his dealings with newspapers, because of the fact that the things invented have been less harmful than usual. Most of the papers everywhere have not sought to publish such a great mass of news about him as they did after his election in 1884. He goes about his work with little regard to these things, taking no steps to correct misapprehensions, though continuing by his conduct to give little excuse for their existence. He does not take the public into his confidence now any more than at previous periods in his career, but, at the same time, he takes occasion that no news of his actions that is really important shall be concealed from the public.

THURSTON OUT OF IT.

The Nebraska Senatorial Situation About as Clear as Mud.

OMAHA, Jan. 22.—The *Bee* tomorrow morning will print a letter from John M. Thurston, formally withdrawing from the senatorial contest. Mr. Thurston states as his reason that the interests of his client, the Union Pacific railway company, demands his full attention, and he is, therefore, constrained to forego his ambition politically. This move will have the effect of strengthening the position of Mr. Paddock, but it will not give him a clear track by any means. Governor Crounz is coming forward more and more and, next to Paddock, has now the most strength on the republican side.

On the part of the independents much speculation is still indulged in. Although during the preliminary balloting of last week the populists' vote was concentrated on Powers it is by no means certain he will have the full following of his party after Tuesday. The democrats flounder along, dividing their fifteen votes among a half dozen candidates. They hope to secure a compromise. In this event, Congressman McKeighen seems to be the strongest man in the race. If he can consolidate the independents he is almost certain to get the democratic votes needed. But the best posted politicians say there will be no choice before late in February.

Legislative Notes.

The ballot for U. S. senator in Montana resulted: Sanders, 27; Clark, 18; Dixon, 11; Collins, 2. No choice.

Two ballots were taken for U. S. senator from Washington without result. The vote stood: Allen, 51; Turner, 25; Griggs, 25; Teats, 9.

Two more ballots were cast for senator at Bismarck, N. D., without change, except Muir, populist, who received 36, the democrats and populists combining.

The rival mayors of Long Island City, Sanford and Gibson, are at their respective offices, and each of them asserts his determination to officiate as the chief executive.

It is said that the New York state machine has a three-cornered plan. It proposes to force Mr. Herrick off the state committee, it intends to prevent Mayor Manning from succeeding him, and it figures on replacing every Cleveland democrat in the several state departments by a tried and capable machine man.

DEMPSEY'S STORY.

The Defendant in the Homestead Case Says No Poison Was Used.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—The defense in the Homestead poisoning cases against Hugh Dempsey occupied this morning's session of court by examining a large number of witnesses to prove that sickness in the mill was not unusual. Many workmen testified that previous to the strike they had suffered from illness, the symptoms of which were similar to those which killed some of the non-union men. At the afternoon session the defendant, Hugh Dempsey, was called. He said: "I am district master workman of D. A. No. 3 K. of L. The K. of L. had nothing to do with the Homestead strike; the Amalgamated association had charge of that. I first saw Gallagher in my office; he was brought there by Beatty; Mr. Davidson was there; they were introduced to me by Beatty; Beatty said they were men who were to go to Homestead, get work and report to me how things were running in the mill; nothing was said about putting powder in food; did not employ them for that purpose; I told them I had four men in the mill at the time, but that I wanted more reports so that I could by statistics show that the Carnegie company was not succeeding with non-union men. Gallagher would come down two or three times a week. I promised them compensation but told them to get work in the mill, so that the company would have to pay them; never gave Gallagher any powder; did not say I wanted to give these men anything to weaken them; did not talk to them about a strike in Chicago; I was in Homestead frequently; in the mill only once; know nothing about any plot to poison."

Much stir was created in the court room during Mr. Dempsey's cross-examination by his great agitation. He became much exhausted and fears were entertained that he would faint and this produced a somewhat unfavorable impression. When asked why he had hired men to spy for him in the Homestead mill he replied: "Because I got a telegram from New York asking me to learn the condition of affairs in the mill as they were trying to arrange a settlement with Andrew Carnegie."

The jury found Dempsey guilty.

MURDERED IN A SWAMP.

The Body of A. J. Morton Found Frozen Stiff in Northern Indiana.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The body of A. J. Morton, twenty-five years of age, a clerk in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading coal company, was found in the Fullerton marshes today frozen stiff. There was nothing of value on the body when it was found and the police believe that the young man was murdered and robbed.

Sunday, Morton, in company with Thomas Stevenson, a member of the Calumet shooting club, went out to the marshes which are a short distance beyond the Indiana line, for the purpose of hunting. After tramping around in the marshes for some time the men lost their bearings and could not find their way out. In wading through the swamp Morton became exhausted and could go no further. Stevenson carried him on his back for some time, until they fell in with a party of men who told them that they were going to Miller, Ind., and would take Morton with them and put him on a Chicago train at this point. This was agreed to, and Stevenson went to the house of the Calmet shooting club, spent the night there, and came in this morning expecting to find that Morton had come in ahead of him. When he found that nothing had been heard of him, he at once set on foot the search which resulted in the finding of Morton's body.

There were no wounds on the corpse, and it is thought that he was stunned with a club and died of exposure, or that he was killed outright by a blow on the head. A post-mortem examination will be held tomorrow.

Iron Hall Money.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—R. J. Knight, receiver of the order of Iron Hall, has collected from seventy branches of the order in this state about $160,000. There are eighty more branches to be heard from and the receiver expects to collect over $275,000. Receiver Knight thinks that the order must have collected, since its organization, over $2,000,000 in this state alone.

BAYARD AS AN AID.

Elements of Strength in the Ex-Premier

Which Make Him a Fit Man for the Cabinet.

CLEVELAND ADMIRES HIM

And May Invite Him to Enter the Cabinet.

Conference With the President-Elect at Lakewood.

The Wisconsin Senatorial Struggle Still On, With Each of the Three Principals Holding His Forces Well in Line—A Queer State of Affairs in Kansas, Where the Parties Are Without Caucus Nominees—Other Politics.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—There has been a great deal of gossip of every kind about every imaginable sort of public man in the almost united effort now being made by the American people, especially that part of it engaged in newspaper work, to assist in the making of a new cabinet. The great mass of this has been of the most irresponsible character. Scarcely a public man of any kind has been able to come to the city without being put down at once as a candidate for a place in the president's cabinet. But with all this talk and writing little attention has been given thus far to the office of secretary of state. About the only man thus far talked of for this office has been Mr. Phelps of Vermont, formerly minister to England. In addition to his name there has been occasionally mentioned ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson in connection with what is generally looked upon as the leading cabinet office.

Why Overlook Bayard?

It seems strange that in all this discussion almost no attention has been given to the name of Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, secretary of state under Mr. Cleveland's first administration. Nearly every member of the former cabinet has been mentioned for his old or new place, but Mr. Bayard's name has, for some reason, almost by common consent, been omitted from the list of men deemed eligible for this important place. This is the more strange, too, when it is known that, everything considered, the relations of the president-elect and his secretary of state were quite as close as any two men ever associated in public places. Both before and since each has always spoken of the other in the warmest terms of commendation, personal as well as political. Mr. Cleveland has always expressed the highest confidence in Mr. Bayard and no eulogy has been too lofty for him to pronounce upon his ability, character and patriotism. He has been known to declare many times, both before and since his last election, that if he had the power to hunt the whole world over he could never find for this important post a man of higher impulses or of greater ability or character than his former secretary of state.

Right on the Tariff.

It must be remembered that the president-elect looks upon the reformation of the abuses of our tariff system as the most important work entrusted to him. In this respect, he has much admiration for Mr. Bayard's consistent record on this important question, and knows thoroughly, the value of his advice on this and kindred questions bearing upon a successful administration of the government finances. In order that he may have time and opportunity to do this great work he and his friends recognize the importance of escaping from these numerous foreign complications that arise to trouble almost every administration.

Up On Foreign Affairs.

One of the arguments put forward in favor of Mr. Bayard's reappointment to his old post is that the questions now in foreign affairs are almost identical with those that came to the front during Mr. Cleveland's former administration. The fisheries trouble is no nearer settlement than it was when Mr. Bayard and Mr. Phelps negotiated a treaty with England, only to have it rejected for purely partisan reasons. The Bering sea question is not new. It has only been newly treated in the most paltering way. There is every reason to think that a return to Mr. Bayard's thoughtful and conservative policy would result in a permanent settlement of this annoying question. An extradition treaty with England that was a great advance upon anything that proceeded it, was a negotiation of Mr. Cleveland's former administration and a result of Mr. Bayard's work and was rejected by a partisan senate for political reasons. The Chinese question seems no nearer a settlement than it was after the passage of the Scott law. A bad South American policy is to be changed quite as thoroughly as Secretary Frelinghuysen was compelled to do in 1881. A new and sensible policy is to be adopted, so that permanent friendly relations shall be re-established with all South American countries instead of the suspicious ones now existing. Mr. Bayard is familiar with all this, as he is also with the advantages and the drawbacks of the policy of reciprocity engrafted upon the McKinley bill just before its passage. He would be prepared to enter upon his work almost without any necessity for the delay inseparable from the choice of a new secretary. In general, Mr. Cleveland could, by the choice of such a man, almost hope to begin where he left off, so far as foreign affairs are concerned.

The Ex-Premier Qualified.

For all these reasons, and others that need not be recapitulated; it is not unnatural that public attention should have been directed again to Mr. Bayard as an eligible man for reappointment to his old place. He has made no movement in this direction, no more than he did in 1885, when, without solicitation or application on his own part, he was chosen for this important post. It may be said, with truth, that Mr. Bayard has perhaps seen his old chief less during the past four years than almost any other one of his chosen advisors, who live within a reasonable distance of New York. Stranger things might therefore happen than a determination on the part of the president-elect to select again as secretary of state his old-time associate and friend.

The fact that Mr. Bayard is today at Mr. Cleveland's house at Lakewood is certainly as good an indication that the president-elect is looking in that direction as many of those upon which other cabinet prognostications are based.

The president-elect came up from Lakewood this morning on an early train and went at once to his office in the Mills building. The whole of his time was taken up by interviews, some of which had been postponed from last week, owing to his absence from the city. He returned to Lakewood early in the afternoon in order to meet Mr. Bayard and his wife upon their arrival at the cottage. It is not probable that he will return to the city before Saturday, even if he does at all during the present week.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 23.—President-elect Cleveland returned from his visit to New York at 6 o'clock this evening. He had expected to meet ex-Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, at the station. The ex-Secretary, who came on from Washington by appointment, missed his connections at Philadelphia, and had to wait an hour and then take a slow train here. Mr. Cleveland waited at the station until the train arrived and met the ex-secretary. The two then entered the private carriage that was in waiting and were taken to the cottage where Mr. Bayard will remain until Wednesday. It is expected that ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney would arrive this evening, as he had engaged rooms at one of the hotels, but up to a late hour he had not arrived. No information in regard to Mr. Bayard's visit could be obtained at the Cleveland cottage tonight, Mr. Cleveland sending out word that he was very busy. Mr. Cleveland will remain here until Thursday when he will possibly go to New York.

GORMAN AND WHITNEY CONFER

Regarding the Senatorial Outlook in Montana—Leaders in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—An evening paper says: "Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, chairman of the democratic steering committee of the senate, had a conference today with the Hon. W. C. Whitney on the situation in Montana. There is trouble among the democrats of the silver state which threatens to lose the party a senator. Senator Gorman is confident that the democrats will organize the senate, even if the troubles in Montana are not settled, but he wants a democrat elected from the state just the same. The situation in Montana has been the subject of several previous conferences between the democratic leaders and it was thought once that the trouble was settled, but it has broken out again since the legislature met. Senator German and Mr. Whitney will communicate with the party leaders in Montana, and if the troubles there can not be settled by correspondence some one may be sent out there to see if the factions within the party can not be united."

THE KANSAS PREDICAMENT.

The Three Parties on the Eve of a Ballot Without Candidates.

TOPEKA, Jan. 23.—Although the various branches of the Kansas legislature ballot separately tomorrow for senator, no candidates have up to this hour (11 p. m.) been decided upon by the three parties. The populists went into caucus at 8 o'clock. Then have to decide first whether they will nominate a middle-of-the-road populist or a democrat, and then to select from the various candidates the nominee. There is no telling what they may do. John Martin of Topeka is the only democrat toward whom the populists seem well disposed. Having unseated the republicans they have a majority of all the members of the populist house and the senate and can elect a populist if they want to. They believe, however, a democrat with populist tendencies will be more likely to receive recognition by the federal senate in the event of the republicans electing a man and sending him to Washington with credentials. Among the stalwart populist candidates are Judge Frank Doster, John F. Willits, Dr. McLallin, editor of the *Alliance Advocate*. To checkmate this move by the populists, the republicans have about decided to throw their strength to a stalwart democrat as against John Martin, who represents the fusion wing of the democracy. The sixty-four republican members of the lower house, with the republican senators and the five democrats, make a majority of both houses in joint session and could elect a senator if they can decide upon a man. So many stalwart democrats, however, have their rods up for the senatorial lightning that it will be a difficult matter to concentrate upon one man. Bailey P. Waggener of Atchison, Edward Carroll of Leavenworth, A. A. Harris of Ft. Scott and J. B. Watkins of Lawrence are some of the democrats who hope to be sent to the senate by the republicans. The republicans, however, will take no definite action until they learn what course the populists intend to pursue. The republican friends of Senator Perkins are at work to prevent any election by the republican house in the hope that the populist house will be declared illegal and the federal senate will decline to recognize their senator, thus allowing Senator Perkins to return to his seat and fill out the unexpired portion of the term of the late Senator Plumb.

THE STRUGGLE IN WISCONSIN.

Mitchell, Bragg and Knight in Good Fighting Trim.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—Not in many years has there been such interest taken in the election of a U. S. senator for Wisconsin as is manifested at the present time. From certain parts of the state come reports of growing and chrystalizing sentiment in favor of the election of Gen. Bragg, and members from some localities who had given their support in the caucus last week to other candidates have been sharply criticised by their constituents and every possible effort has been made to drum them into the Bragg column. In Milwaukee the democratic powers are equally active in the interest of Congressman Mitchell's candidacy, and there has been practically no end to the hustling done today in his behalf. So great is the interest felt here and so persistently are Mr. Mitchell's supporters working for his interests to secure all influence possible that they secured an adjournment of the common council this afternoon, all the democratic members of which went to Madison in a body to work in Mr. Mitchell's interest. Nearly every democratic politician of the city is in Madison tonight.

The first ballot tonight and the eleventh since Wednesday was taken at 11 o'clock as follows: Mitchell, 30; Bragg, 29; Knighht, 19. The second ballot was the same as the first. This was followed by four other ballots with no change and the caucus adjourned at 11:30 until 2:30 p. m. tomorrow.