



FIFTEENTH YEAR

BISMARCK, DAKOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MR. WAITE'S FUNERAL

Religious Ceremonies Over the Mortal Remains of the Late Chief Justice at Washington.

The Services Conducted by Bishop Paret, Assisted by Dr. Bodine of Kenyon College.

The Ceremonies Witnessed by 2,500 Persons—Roses and in Lilies in Profusion.

The Journey to Toledo.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The funeral of Chief Justice Waite took place to-day in the hall of the house of representatives. Bishop Paret officiated and Dr. Bodine, president of Kenyon college, assisted. Over 2,500 persons were present. The house, like all other portions of the capitol, was festooned and draped in black. A church choir and organ were stationed in one of the galleries. At the east front of the capitol several hundred people had congregated before noon and taken their places on either side of the entrance to the building. Promptly at noon,

WITHOUT MUSIC OR OSTENTATIOUS DISPLAY,

the first of the line of carriages drew up at the curb. The Episcopal clergymen, Drs. Leonard Mott and Bodine accompanying Bishop Paret next alighted and ascended the stairway, clad in their white surplices. The body bearers—all the messengers of the supreme court—the hearse next drew up and while the casket was being withdrawn the justices of the court, wearing their black silk robes, took their places on the sidewalk, headed by Marshal Wright and Clerk McKenny. Slowly the remains were borne into the capitol, followed by the justices and the honorary pall bearers. The casket was heavily draped in rich black cloth crossed with slender palms and laden with wreaths of FRAGRANT ROSES AND STATELY LILIES.

At the conclusion of the services the casket was borne from the chamber and the ceremonies in the house were closed. Immediately on the arrival of the procession at the Baltimore & Potomac station the casket was taken from the hearse and placed on a slightly raised crape covered platform in a combination car at the rear of the train. The family and friends and the committees of the houses of congress were shown into the cars set apart for each and everything was in readiness some little time before the time for departure arrived. Promptly at 2 o'clock the train slowly moved out of the station.

MRS. WAITE. A telegram from St. Louis announces that the train bearing Mrs. Waite arrived in St. Louis this morning too late to make close connection for the Toledo train and that a special was immediately placed at her disposal. She is expected to arrive in Toledo at 10 o'clock to-night.

TOLEDO, O., March 28.—The city is in mourning to-day as a tribute to the memory of Chief Justice Waite. The special train bringing the remains and the escorting delegations arrived at 10 o'clock. Flags were at half mast throughout the city and many public and private buildings were draped. At the depot the remains were met by Governor Foraker and state and city officials and others. The procession through the principal streets to Trinity church was witnessed by throngs of people. The casket was placed in the parlor of the church and there rested in state for several hours, during which a continuous stream of people passed through and at 2:30 o'clock the remains were conveyed into the church. The Toledo cadets acted as guard of honor. The simple funeral service of the Episcopal church was read and the exercises were at an end. From the church the casket was taken to Forest cemetery and placed in the family vault.

THE BURLINGTON BOYCOTTED.

Hereafter Employes of All Roads Will Refuse to Handle Its Cars.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Burlington engineers and firemen practically cut away from their leaders and grievance committees to-day. The reason for this action was that the more impulsive had become impatient over the slow and apparently unsuccessful methods of Chief Arthur. Every road running into Chicago was visited and pledges were obtained from all of the switchmen and switch engineers that under no circumstances would they move a Burlington car. To-night the strikers claimed that an inflexible boycott against Burlington cars had been established and they were positive that not a Burlington car would be moved to-morrow in Chicago except on the Burlington tracks.

Opposed to Protective Tariff.

ST. PAUL, March 28.—The executive committee of the Minnesota Farmers' alliance to-day adopted resolutions endorsing President Cleveland's views on the tariff issue and denouncing the protective tariff as an iniquitous levy on the people for the benefit of monopolies and trusts and demanding its immediate repeal on all raw material and necessities.

OUR CANADIAN COUSINS.

Interesting Debate on Reciprocity in the House of Commons.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 28.—In the house of commons to-day Sir John Macdonald said that diplomatic correspondence was passing between the governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to the appointment of a commission to accurately define the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. Mr. McCarthy, M. P., president of the imperial federation league of Canada, has given notice of a resolution declaring that the best interests of Canada would be subserved by so arranging her trade relations with England that each should be given an advantage in the markets of the other over those granted by each to other countries.

In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Mitchell called attention to the dispatches from Washington stating that retaliation was threatened if the dominion government did not carry out the stipulation of the tariff act of 1879, which provides that in the event of certain articles being placed on the free list by congress Canada would reciprocate in a like manner. He held the government to be guilty of a breach of faith in not carrying out the provisions of the tariff act and in refusing to grant the just claims of the United States. Sir John Macdonald said that no application had been made by the American government on the subject. Mr. Mitchell—'I have not the United States consuls in this country made representations in relation to a breach of faith on the part of the Canadian government under a section of the act of 1879?' Sir John Macdonald (vehemently)—'I repudiate on behalf of government that there has been any breach of faith. The honorable gentleman has no right to use such insolent and unparliamentary language. If he repeats it I shall call for the protection of the house.' Sir John Macdonald said the clause in the tariff act of 1879 was entirely permissive and was left to the discretion of the government. 'We have our own people to look after,' he continued, 'and it would be highly imprudent on our part to place certain articles on the free list for the benefit of the United States while they would refuse to place on the free list anything we might ask.'

THE VILAS-WELCH CASE.

Secretary Vilas Claims the Published Testimony is Astonishingly False.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28.—In the Welch-Vilas case to-day Buel E. Hutchinson, the last secretary of the Madison Mutual Insurance company, testified as to the affairs of that organization. Young Victor Welch then gave substantially the same version of the Welch-Vilas throat choking interview as his father did. Chief Attorney Davis to-day received the following telegram from Hon. W. F. Vilas, secretary of the interior:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28. Hon. Frank F. Davis, district attorney, Minneapolis: Newspapers report testimony given in the Welch prosecution which is false and astonishing. Mr. Welch published a retraction in 1881, on the settlement of the Gill case in Madison, which contradicts the testimony. Do you desire my evidence to establish the truth?

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Mr. Davis immediately forwarded the following reply:

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28. Hon. W. F. Vilas, Washington, D. C.: There appears to me no necessity for you to appear as a witness for the state in the case against William Welch. I am obliged to you for the voluntary offer to appear if required. F. F. DAVIS, District Attorney.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

A Variety of Subjects Discussed by Representative Women.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mrs. Laura M. Johns was the presiding officer at to-day's session of the international women's council. 'Industry' was the special topic. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore spoke upon 'Industrial Gains of Woman During the Past Half Century'; Mrs. M. A. Warden talked upon 'Women in the Grange'; Mrs. Huldah B. Loud told how greatly the Knights of Labor had been strengthened by taking in women; Mrs. Frank Leslie spoke upon women and self-support. 'Professions' were then taken up. Prof. Rena A. Michaels, dean of the woman's college of the Northwestern university, discussed 'Teaching'; Mrs. Mary Allen West and Laura C. Halloway, 'Women in Journalism'; Mrs. M. B. Cass, 'Publishing'; Mrs. Ada Bittenbender, 'Law'; Rev. Olympia Brown, 'Women in the Ministry'; Marjha R. Field of New Orleans, 'The Women's International Press Association'; Mrs. Leonora M. Barry, organizer of the Knights of Labor, next read a paper upon 'What the Knights Are Doing for Women.' She said: 'We are building around our working girls a wall to defend and protect them from the humiliations which heretofore they have been subjected to. There are no better law supporters, no more loyal citizens, true to the law of the country and the country's flag, than the organized working men and women of today. The Knights of Labor are taking the little girls from the factory, the workshop and the mine and educating them, because we know the little child of to-day is the mother of the future; we know that the fireside, the city, the state, council and nation is moulded by the hand of the wives and mothers of our children.'

The European Floods.

BERLIN, March 28.—Reports from the flooded districts along the Vistula say that within an area of ten miles square seventy-seven villages are submerged, twenty-nine lives have been lost and \$50,000,000 damage done.

THE CONGRESS.

Nelson of Minnesota Expresses Views on the Tariff Question That Are Applauded by Democrats.

A Number of Bills Passed by the Senate of Especial Interest in the Northwest.

The Report of the Democratic Majority of the Ways and Means Committee on the Tariff.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to establish courts for the Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the states and territories over all Indians. Referred.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Berry spoke on the subject of the president's annual message, praising the bold and fearless manner in which the system of federal taxation was discussed in that message. The time could not much longer be delayed when some change must be made in that system, and when fairly canvassed and understood its injustice would, he believed, necessitate a change. Taxation should be for revenue purposes only.

BILLS PASSED.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Among the bills passed are the following:

To amend the act of March 3, 1879, providing for additional regulations for home-land and pre-emption entries of public lands.

Appropriating \$80,000 for a public building at Helena, Mont.

Changing the boundaries of the Yellowstone National park and providing police and other regulations there.

Appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Sioux City, Ia.

The total number of bills passed was sixty-one. Adjourned till Saturday.

The House.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee reported adversely a resolution calling upon the postmaster general for information as to what instructions have been given to subordinate officers of the postoffice department intended to prohibit American citizens from using the United States mails on the same terms as Canadian citizens living in the same vicinage and competing in business with such American citizens, and whether any statute law prohibits the mailing in Canada of seeds, plants and bulbs grown by Americans on American soil. According to the terms of the convention with Canada he said the United States gets the postage upon letters mailed in her own territory, while Canada gets the postage on letters mailed on her side of the border. As a financial treaty it was a decidedly advantageous treaty to this country. It was a wise treaty. Mr. Allen of Massachusetts sharply criticized the treaty with Canada. The treaty went into effect on March 1st and about this time shrewd business men discovered that postage on seeds, etc., was 10 cents in America, while in Canada it was but 4 cents. They discovered that men employed in the seed business or in large advertising business by having their work done in Canada would avail themselves of the cheaper postage prevailing there and that the postal revenues were thereby greatly reduced. The effect upon the revenue was practically to turn over some \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 annually to the Canadian government. The resolution was tabled—yeas 125, nays 122. Mr. Randall moved to reconsider the vote. Lost—yeas 123, nays 127.

A bill was reported to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to or owning lands within the United States. House calendar.

NELSON ON THE TARIFF.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Nelson of Minnesota took advantage of the general debate to speak upon the tariff. It was not honest, he said, to call men who favored a tariff reduction free traders. The men who opposed all forms of tariff reduction were not the only friends of American labor, nor were they the only guardian of American enterprise. The question of protection or free trade was not fairly involved in the problem congress had to solve. The question was whether the surplus should be got rid of by extravagant expenditures or whether the taxes should be reduced. The great body of the people were agreed that the surplus should be reduced by a reduction of taxation. The next question presented was whether that reduction should be applied to the tariff or internal revenue taxes. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter received by him from Charles A. Pillsbury of Minnesota, who, he stated, was a prominent republican, warmly commending his course in congress upon the tariff question and declaring that 90 per cent. of the democrats and 75 per cent. of the republicans of Minnesota agreed with him in his views.

THE WESTERN UNION.

The Spooner Telegraph Bill Considered by the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee.

President Green Heard for the Western Union and Mr. Ingersoll For the United.

Is It a Monopoly?

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Dr. Marvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, addressed the senate committee on inter-state commerce this morning on the Spooner inter-state telegraph bill. He said he did not appear to oppose a fair and reasonable enactment for the regulation of the telegraph. If the telegraph was commerce in a constitutional sense and the supreme court had decided it is, commerce, there could be no question of the power of congress to exact such a law for that proposed. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, representing the postal and united lines, said that these lines are now substantially under one management. They met the Northern Pacific railroad at St. Paul, the Union Pacific at Omaha and the Santa Fe at Kansas City. At these points the line he represented had to stop. The lines over the Pacific roads were all operated by the Western Union, consequently the only contention was whether the lines of the companies he represented should have equal facilities over the roads built by the people under the various Pacific railroad acts or whether they must pay tribute to the Western Union from these terminal points he had named. There was still another question—whether his companies could even be allowed to put their own lines along these roads. Having been driven out of the United States territory, these lines had made a connection via the Canadian Pacific with the Pacific coast and had built from British Columbia down to San Francisco. The Pacific roads had no right to make a contract by which the Western Union had a monopoly of the telegraphic facilities and no right to refuse to transmit the messages handed them by competing lines. The people would not submit to have the entire telegraph owned by one company and that company owned by one man.

MARSHAL MEAD'S STATEMENT.

Himself and Posses Shamefully Treated by Mexican Officials.

TUCSON, ARIZ., March 27.—United States Marshal A. R. Mead has forwarded to Secretary of State Bayard an account of the arrest of himself and deputies by Mexican officials while pursuing Southern Pacific train robbers on Mexican soil. He says that he and his posse were in pursuit of some train robbers and tracked them as far as Janos, Mexico. There they reported to Lieutenant Martinez, the commanding officer and requested his assistance. 'In response,' says Marshal Meade, 'we were all placed under arrest and our horses taken from us. At the expiration of fourteen days we were discharged, as we understood, by order of the governor, and then for the first time we were informed that our arrest was caused on account of our being an armed posse. We asked for our horses and arms and the request was denied. I then requested the authorities to give me a receipt for the property, as I had to account for it. Lieutenant Martinez then informed me if I would sign a statement which he had prepared, he would give me a receipt for the property taken. As the statement which he asked me to sign set forth as a fact that we had been kindly and courteously treated while under arrest, and as such statement was void of even a semblance of truth, I refused to sign it. Lieutenant Martinez then refused to give me the desired receipt. Subsequently he attempted to make me sign his statement by various promises, but I refused to become a party to any such transaction. We were then released without horses, transportation or arms, and were compelled to get back as best we could.'

Tinkering Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The meeting of the managers of the northwestern lines to-day resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of officials of the Rock Island, Burlington, Burlington & Northern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Stickney lines and 'Soo' route, Chicago & Northwestern and Wisconsin Central, who are to take up the question of a pro rata and devise some plans for the conduct of all business between Chicago and northwestern points. In the meantime all of the roads agree to hold to the recent advance in rates and not meet the war rates kept in force by the Burlington & Northern. The committee is to report to a general meeting to be held before April 5th and Chairman Faithern is to go to New York and hold a conference with Commissioner Fink to ascertain what terms can be made with eastern lines for the joint transportation of through business between the seaboard and the northwest via Chicago. It is the general impression that a compromise cannot be brought about between the northwestern lines.

The Lien Law Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, March 28.—Judge Wilkin of the Ramsey county district court to-day held that the mechanic's lien law passed by the last legislature is unconstitutional.

Manitoba Cross.

WINNIPEG, March 28.—It is stated upon excellent authority that the dominion government does not propose relinquishing its disallowance policy. They propose the Manitoba apply to the dominion parliament for a charter to build the Red River Valley road and the all charters come through the dominion parliament. Manitoba delegates say such a proposition would never be accepted.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Railroad Traffic Generally at a Standstill and Casualties Reported.

ANNISTON, ALA., March 28.—For the past four days the heaviest rains known here since March, 1884, have been falling. All streams in this section of the state are out of their banks and many bridges have been washed away. To-day the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Georgia Pacific and Anniston & Atlantic railroads abandoned all trains and all traffic and travel is at a complete standstill. It is reported that two children living a few miles from here were caught in the current of a swollen stream and drowned.

ATLANTA, GA., March 28.—Reports from all parts of the state show that the enormous rainfall of the past week throughout Georgia has resulted in great damage to railroads and farming interests.

MINNESOTA FARMERS.

The State Alliance Recites Its Wrongs and Demands Redress.

Synopsis of the Platform Adopted—Hon. Albert Scheffer Declares Himself in Sympathy With the Tillers of the Soil and is Nominated for Governor.

ST. PAUL, March 29.—The platform of the state farmers alliance adopted to-day is as follows: We submit for your careful consideration the declaration of rights adopted February 25, 1886, at Minneapolis, the address and resolutions adopted by the farmers alliance February 2, 1888, at St. Paul and the address of the national alliance to the American people adopted at Minneapolis October 3, 1887.

You will observe that among the many propositions embraced in these documents are the following: The smallest village must have the use of the railway tracks on the same terms as the largest city; the humblest individual the same rights as the millionaire. There must be no discriminations against persons or places. Rates on railroads should be so adjusted as to provide for operating and maintaining expenses and in addition thereto a reasonable rate of interest on the actual cost of roads and equipment not to exceed in the state at large an average of \$20,000 per mile for single track railroads. Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all other points in the state must be reached at the same rates per ton per mile as Chicago is reached per ton per mile, with reasonable terminal and transfer charges in addition to the mileage charges. The constitution of this state should be so amended that railway property should be taxed as other property is taxed. Free passes and free mileage should be prohibited. We demand the separation of the agricultural college from the state university. We demand a radical reduction of the tariff. Country elevators must not be bonded. Cars must be furnished to shippers on demand. All appointments must be made for fitness and not to pay political debts.

TO THE POINT.

The platform will be presented to the various candidates for governor with the following query: 'Are these your principles, and will you if elected governor of the state use the executive power to enforce them?' MR. SCHEFFER NOMINATED. Hon. Albert Scheffer addressed the alliance, pledging himself as above, whereupon he was endorsed by the alliance for governor. The address to the people of the state recites the previous inability of the farmers to get justice at the hands of the legislature and continues: 'Officers, instead of enforcing the law, have become hungry politicians and hungry office-seekers—jobbers who would barter their birthright for a mess of pottage, and the people of the state are subjects of a cruel, relentless system of robbing that entitles them to pay exorbitant prices for all they buy, and that deprives them of a free market for all they have to sell. Unjust discrimination against persons and places is practiced with impunity. Laws enacted to relieve the people are a dead letter or perverted and made of no effect. Laws are framed and forged in favor of monopolies; corruption reigns in high places.' The alliance then adjourned.

Flax and Hemp Men.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The annual meeting of the flax and hemp spinners and growers association was held at the Ebbitt house in this city to-day. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. B. Turner, Jr.; vice president, W. M. Barbour; secretary and treasurer, B. R. Ware; board of government, C. Calley, C. T. Wyman, P. P. Simington, T. R. Sparks, A. Bentley, W. Allen, G. H. Farr. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any reduction of duty on hemp or the products thereof. A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to congress.

Minnesota Methodists.

ST. PAUL, March 28.—The annual meeting of the Minnesota Methodist association opened in the Central Park church in this city this morning. 'How to better provide for superannuated ministers' was discussed by Hon. W. F. Hoyt of Red Wing, 'System in church finances' by Hon. Thomas Simpson of Winona and 'how to better promote church work in the state' by Rev. J. S. Chaffe. Interesting meetings were held by the 'Women's Foreign Missionary society of the church.'

The Milwaukee's Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The twenty-fourth annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, issued to-day, shows that the gross earnings during 1887 were \$25,966,123, an increase of \$647,730 over 1886. The net earnings were \$10,158,139, a decrease of \$118,708.

A JUVENILE AVENGER.

A 12 Year Old Lad Shoots His Foster Father's Murderer.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., March 28.—The 12-year-old son of John Dietz, who was murdered by William Wineland last fall, last evening avenged the death of his foster father. Dietz on his dying bed told the boy never to rest until he killed Wineland. Meeting Wineland on the street last evening, the youngster coolly drew a revolver and shot him in the side, inflicting a fatal wound. The boy is in jail. He is cool and self possessed and acknowledges that he shot Wineland because Dietz had told him to do so.