THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1884. NO. 228.

NEWS OF THE NATION.

The Congressional Court Martial Concludes Porter's Trial.

And Passes the Bill for Fitz John Porter's Relief by 36 to 25.

Strong Opposition Speeches by Manderson and Logan.

Retaliatory Legislation Now Certain on the Pig Problem.

Also Emphatic Action Relative to the Bismarck Insult.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

MANDERSON ON PORTER.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Manderson has just completed a concise and telling speech against the Fitz John Porter bill. Leading senators pronounce it one of the best ever made in this famous case. His argument was that Porter hold back because he did not wish for Pope's success. At the conclusion long applause came from the crowded galleries. Logan is now speaking.

Agent McGillicuddy, of Pine Ridge, is here endeavoring to secure a mail service from Valentine to Pine Ridge.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The senate has passed the Fitz John Porter bill—36 to 25, with amendments, which will take it back to the house.

ILLINOIS CLAIMED FOR LOGAN.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Logan's friends are all aglow this morning over the statement made by Congressman George R. Davis, of Chicago, last evening, in which he admitted, they say, that the delegates to the republican national convention from his (Davis') district will be for Logan. They say this makes them sure of a solid delegation from Illinois.

PROTECTION FOR OUR PIG.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A breezy meeting of the house committee is anticipated to-morrow. The committee will attempt to draft a substitute bill for all the bills referred to it on the exporation of American pork, which are known as retaliatory bills. The committee's members come from districts largely interested in pork raising, and favor a bill that is decisive and will "bring Germany to the scratch."

BISMARCK'S INSULT.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day considered the action of Bismarck upon the Lasker resolution. Mr. Phelps (rep. N. J.) proposed that a report be submitted the house, declaring in effect that the wise course of the secretary of state had relieved the house from the necessity of any further action. Mr. Eaton (rep. Ct.) said the act of Bismarck was an insult, and as such should be resented in terms which would leave no doubts of its emphatic disapproval. A variety of views intermediate between those of Phelps and Eaton, who represented the extremes, were expressed by other members of the committee. Suggestions were made that the words condemning the act of the German chancellor should be accompanied by expressions of regard for the German nation. Mr. Rice (dem. Mass.) said, that while he believed the state department had left the matter in the best possible position, yet as an insult had been directed to the house of representatives, that body should express in dignified terms its resentment. The matter, he thought, ought not to be left entirely with the department of state. Further consideration of the subject was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Curtin, Eaton, Phelps and Rice

IT WILL NOT DOWN.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Representative Willis says another effort to pass the bill extending the bonded whiskey period will be made within the next few days, immediately after the passage of the postal appropriation bill. He says there is an understanding that no appropriation bill will be reported to antagonize the measure until a vote on it has been secured.

MILITIA MATTERS.

The house committee on militia has agreed to report with favorable recommendation Representative Connolly's bill for special and uniform instruction for state militia. The committee also agreed to report favorably with amendments Representative Strait's bill, reducing the annual appropriation for the benefit of militia, from $20,000 to $6,000, the same be apportioned among the states and territories.

CONFIRMED.

Post chaplains—Rev. Ebenezer A. Brady of Iowa, and Rev. Wm. H. Scott of Illinois.

STOPPING GOLD COINAGE.

The house committee on coinage, weights and measures have agreed to report favorably Representative Bland's bill to stop the coinage of three and one dollar gold pieces, trade dollars and three cent nickels, and limit the coinage of gold double eagles to 20 per cent of the bullion purchase.

JUDGE HALLETT FOR THE U. S. COURT.

A delegation from Colorado, including ex-Senator Chilcott, waited on the president and urged the appointment of Judge Moses Hallett to the U. S. circuit judgeship vacated by Judge McCrary.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. Harrison (rep., Ind) from the committee on territories, reported favorably, and had placed on the calendar a bill for the admission of Dakota.

Mr. Plumb (rep. Ks) submitted a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on agriculture, appropriating $25,000, to be made immediately available under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease among cattle in Kansas. Within a few minutes of the reference Mr. Plumb, from the committee, reported the joint resolution favorably and asked immediate consideration.

Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) objected to the resolution. He said: "As I believe the object of that resolution will be best accomplished by the passage of the house pleuro-pneumonia bill, I will object for the present, and hope the house bill may be taken up and passed as quickly as possible."

Mr. Plumb gave notice that he would call up the resolution.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up, and Mr. Manderson (rep., Neb.) addressed the senate in opposition to it. He had read Grant's paper in The North American Review, and that, with other reading, had aroused in him sympathy and interest in the case. He felt it his duty then to examine the matter. He was sorry to be compelled to say that, from the examination given the case, whether this be a case of judicial review or the exercise of clemency, he felt bound to vote no on the bill.

Mr. Manderson said the bill was a restraint upon the proper independence of the executive. Congress would stand aghast if such a proposition came before it directly from the finding of a court martial. President Lincoln, after reading all the testimony, wrote Leonard Swett: "I tell you he is guilty and ought to be hung." Corroboration of this was given in the testimony of Robert Lincoln before the advisory board. Porter's contempt for Pope was so evident that even McClellan had to beg him to be loyal to his commander. This jealousy among leaders had caused the downfall of many commanders in the army of the east, McClellan, Hooker, Burnside, Mead and Pope, all by reason of it. Thank God, the armies of the west were free from it! Among McPherson, Logan, Sheridan and Sherman there was no heart burning—no jealousy existed.

Mr. Logan (rep., Ill.) then addressed the senate. In 1865, he said, when the administering angels of this country had ceased to smooth the brow of the weary soldier, who of all those that had been administering laws to put down the rebellion could believe that the power of law would be invoked in aid of such a measure as that before the senate? Traveling back to 1865 we found that forty-five days were consumed by the court martial in the trial of an individual who by its decision was discharged from the army of the United States. Part of that court martial were learned in civil law; all of them were conversant with military law. What is the trial now going on? Is it the trial of Fitz John Porter? No, it was tried at the grave of those that were dead on the charge that the men who had tried this man had distorted the facts. Fitz John Porter had, after all these years, become the prosecutor. It was the trial, not of the living, but of the dead. It was the trial at this late day of Abraham Lincoln rather than Fitz John Porter. Without desiring (said Mr. Logan facing the democratic side of the chamber) to criticise the vote of any one, I hope I may be pardoned for making one remark. It is perfectly natural that those who had been engaged in rebellion against a great government like this, when they failed of success and have themselves been pardoned by the government, that they should, without examination of the evidence in the case, feel sympathy for those who during the war had been dismissed from the service of the United States. Why? Because they would naturally sympathize with them and say: "I have been forgiven, and therefore I forgive everybody else." Continuing, Mr. Logan inquired, what it was that was before the court-martial that tried Porter. The question was: Had there been disobedience of orders? Military law showed there was no excuse for the disobedience of a lawful order unless there existed a physical impossibility to its execution. Had there been such a physical impossibility shown? Not at all. He charged here, and defied contradiction, that Fitz John Porter was the cause of the loss of the first battle of Bull Run. [Loud applause in the gallery, instantly repressed by the presiding officer, Mr. Frye (rep., Me.) who announced that under no consideration could applause be permitted, and if repeated the offenders would be removed by the sergeant at arms.] Logan proceeded: Gentlemen said that Porter could not obey Pope's order. Why did not the gentlemen show that he tried to obey the order? The evidence showed that he never tried to do it. The road was open from 2 o'clock in the morning, and he did not move for five hours after he was ordered to move. What excuse was given by Porter's friends? That it was a dark night. Logan would only say the evidence contradicted that statement. And suppose it was a dark night? He would appeal to every senator in the chamber, of both confederate and federal armies, that such a reason for not moving under the circumstances was absurd. Logan had himself, on an exceedingly dark and rainy night, with 10,000 men, crossed the Mississippi river, marched twenty-two miles and fought a battle, and, as he believed, saved the field. Take all the marches of armies on either side; take the marches of every corps, all evidence showed that armies marched night after night in total darkness. Take all the great battles of history, and the same will be found. To fight the battle of Arbela, Alexander the Great marched all night in the dark to reach the battle ground in the morning. So with Demosthenes at the battle of Syracuse. One of Nero's marches had been so swift, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, that the first that Hannibal knew of his presence was the receiving of the head of his brother Hamilcar, which Nero threw over the city wall. The night marches of Napoleon were a distinguishing characteristic of his military methods and one of the secrets of his success. Logan sent to the clerk's desk and had read, from Motley's "Dutch Republic," an instance in 1572, where 3,000 soldiers marched nine miles through an arm of the sea, that came up to their chins, to reach their goal in time, and they did it, and accomplished their effort. Yet Porter's distance from the point where he was wanted was only nine miles on dry land. Will any American say an American soldier cannot do what a foreign soldier could do? In the name of Heaven and all that was good could not an American do what other men could do? Had Porter been ordered to march through water four feet deep that night, and had said he could not do it, what would be thought of him in the light of the extract just read? It was easy to denounce men long dead, for they spoke not; but it did not always succeed. Logan knew some gentlemen who were very anxious to show this man to have been unjustly condemned. He held in his hand the condemnation of five officers of the army. He read a number of those to show the offences for which the men were dismissed; one for absence without leave, and in that case the general announced that he regretted that he (the general) was not the instrument to inflict the punishment of death; and not one of these fifty-one had even had the benefit of a court martial, but were summarily dismissed by their officer. Who was that officer? It was Major General Rosecrans. Who appealed to that general in behalf of those men without court or trial, or anything but the mere whim of a commanding officer? O, but they were only volunteer officers! Nobody cared for them. And that is the way things are running in the country at this time. Men had been kicked out of the army because they had been volunteer officers or soldiers. No matter how much they might be shattered, nobody ever put them on the retired list. Men that attempted to destroy the government, and I say this without any disrespect, come forward and attempt to reverse history and get some assistance from our side and on the ground of charity. Charity for whom? For the benefit of a man who in the hour of trial failed to perform his duty to his country. Logan was charged, he said, with following this man too far. If he (Logan) was the only man in the senate chamber whose opinion opposed this bill, he would still be found maintaining that opinion. The senator from New Jersey (Sewall) had had a letter read from Gen. Grant. If any man in the senate had more respect for Gen. Grant than he (Logan), he did not know who that man was. He would say nothing to detract from the well earned fame of General Grant. But he would be permitted to say that as a lawyer General Grant could not be regarded as first-class. It had been said there was no battle on August 29, 1862, and so Porter could not be guilty. Well, then, if there was a battle on the 29th he was guilty, according to the views of Porter's friends. Logan then read a letter from General Grant to Porter in which he (Grant) said he had condemned Porter on insufficient information. That is since General Grant had ascertained that there was no battle fought on August 29. Then, he said, Porter was not guilty. In this Logan frankly agreed with General Grant. The gentlemen did not like federal testimony. They want confederate testimony; they wanted confederate testimony. He would therefore take confederate testimony. Logan then read from the statements of General Lee to show there was a battle of the 29th, and as General Lee said, "raged with great fury." Logan could prove by the testimony of every union officer that there was such a battle. Sewell said there was no question of the fact that there had been heavy fighting during the day but it was by isolated brigades. Logan said there evidently was one "isolated" brigade that did not fight, [laughter], and no battle was fought in these times in which all the forces of both sides were simultaneously engaged. If the gentleman admitted there was a battle on the 29th, that settled the case. Instead of there being 25,000 troops in charge of Longstreet in front of Porter, as was claimed, Logan said it was proved there were not 5,000 men in Porter's front. Gen. Longstreet and several other gentlemen that belonged to the confederate army had tried to make this thing as easy as possible for Porter, but Logan had taken their reports, made at the time, and analyzed them and found how things were, and that was better testimony than the memory of these men twenty years later. When Pope concluded to attack the enemy along the whole line, and issued his afternoon order, he expected Porter to be where he ought to be, instead of which Porter was some miles away. The evidence of Pope who issued the order, and of the orderly who delivered it, said it could not have been delivered later than 5:30. The sun set that day at 6:36, and if he had only got the order at the time indicated he had still nearly two hours of daylight. This man Porter, being a wiser man than Pope, and knowing better when to fight than Pope did, did not fight. The last assault of the Wellington guards upon Napoleon was made after 8 o'clock, when the Iron Duke gave the famous order, "Up, guards, and at them!" and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, that charge had passed into history. But our band-box soldier could not fight until he got ready. When the order was handed to Porter he folded it and put it in his pocket. General Sakes was by his side, but that officer and General Morrell said that Porter had not told them he was ordered to fight. The only order that Sturgis received that day from Porter was not to fight but to move his troops back to Manassas. So that there could not be found in all the evidence a single order that Porter gave to engage the enemy even in a skirmish. Assuming that he had received, even at 5:30, an order to move on the enemy's flanks and rear if possible, why did he not obey it? Logan defied any friend of Porter to show that he obeyed any order at the time. He utterly failed to obey any order to fight. The only rule of warfare Logan knew was to strike the enemy where you find him. And to tell him you were not to fight because you feared you would be whipped was to tell him a new principle of military action. He had never heard that till he heard of Fitz John Porter. It had been said that Porter had been a good soldier, and that the next day after this disobedience he had done well. That was not the point here. He was merely insisting that Porter had disobeyed his orders. So far as the argument for sympathy was concerned, all men in distress were entitled to our sympathy. The poorest man who had fought in the army was entitled to sympathy for his wounds and privations, but there was no proposition to put him on the retired list. Sympathy should not override law; sympathy should not override justice; sympathy should not override the principles underlying our government; and (said Logan, turning to the democratic side of the chamber.) "I say to-day, in all kindness to the side of the chamber, though of course it will have no effect, and I do not expect it to have any, that the course of your people, assisted by few of ours, is one which will prevent the people of this country, as long as you go on in this way, from having any confidence that you intend to administer the affairs of the government fairly. This opening-doors order, he continued, meant breaking down the barrier between loyal men so far as the flourishing of army discipline were concerned. It means the opening of the retired list to other men to come in as Porter was coming in. But it meant more than that. He did not care what a few gentlemen who were in, and a few who were out of the union army might say, it was his conviction that the great body of the American people did not believe in breaking down the barriers between the men who failed in time of need, and those who stood to their post. And when I say that, continued Logan, I am speaking of our own people. They do not believe in your coming here to regulate our court martial of the war period; they do not believe it is just; they do not believe it is right you should. I tell you I am speaking to you the truth as the people will speak it to you hereafter. Your confederacy could regulate its own courts-martial while you had a confederacy; but, sirs, do not come here in numbers sufficient to put back in our army men who failed us and thus destroy the discipline of our army, cast slurs upon the men who did their duty, trample in the dust the bones of the dead and put a stigma upon the names of union soldiers. Let not your feelings go so far. If you do, I assure you that more years than you think will pass over your heads before you have the confidence of the American people. This was an act of injustice, Logan asserted, not only to the army but to all the loyal people of the country, an injustice to the memory of the faithful dead—an injustice to Abraham Lincoln and those associated with him. Those who were the friends of the Union in the hour of trial should not falter now in its hour of triumph. While every day poor crippled officers were applying to military committees to be put upon the retired list and could not succeed, how could we put this man Porter there, and while faithful wounded soldiers were receiving a paltry pension per month, how could the senate pass a bill to give a salary of $3,000 a year to a man who in the hour of peril had failed to perform his duty to his country. The war for the Union had been fought to preserve a great government, and to preserve equality and justice. If this bill passed, and this wrong were done, it would be declaring to the world that those who failed in the hour of trial were men who should now be honored—that the glory of the union army could as well be maintained by honors lost as by honors won. That principle would have a most demoralizing effect upon our army and upon the country. The idea of replacing such a man in his position was revolting to the notions of right and justice.

Mr. Conger (rep., Mich.) expressed his desire to amend the bill by striking out the word "the" and inserting the words "an additional" before the words "retired list of the army," his object being, he said, to save from disgrace the regular retired list of the army, and have a separate retired list provided for Gen. Porter and those like him.

The chair declared the bill not subject to amendment at this time, except for additional sections.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—36 yeas, 25 nays. The result was received with mingled applause and hisses from the galleries. The nay vote was as follows:

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Conger, Cullum, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Frye, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Manderson, Miller (Cal.), Mitchell, Merrill, Palmer, Platte, Sherman, Van Wyck and Wilson.

During the vote the following pairs were announced: Beck aye, with Hale no; Cameron (Miss.) aye, with George no; Miller (N. Y.) no, with Camden aye; Plumb no, with Vest aye; Sawyer no with Kenna aye.

A motion to go into executive session was agreed to, but while the doors were being closed it was discovered that the preamble to the bill had not been passed, and a motion to secure its immediate passage was made. Mr. Edmunds (rep., Vt.), however, insisted that the order of the senate be first executed, so the doors were closed and immediately reopened. The preamble was then passed—33 ayes, 22 nays.

During the vote Mr. Miller (rep., N. Y.) expressed a wish to vote, and, without objection, transferred Camden's pair to Aldridge, who was now absent. Miller then voted no.

Before the preamble was passed, Mr. Hawley (rep., Conn.) expressed the hope that the majority would spare the senate from a vote annulling the decision of the court martial, which was as lawfully a constituted authority as the supreme court of the United States.

Mr. Conger (rep., Mich.) remarked that it was disgrace enough to have been a member of a body which should pass such a bill [Groans, and cries of order] if that were a disgrace, or honor enough if that were an honor; but the preamble was something no senator should vote for.

The preamble to the bill, as passed, recited that the board of officers convened by the president to examine and report upon the case of General Porter stated that it authorized the president to annul the finding and sentence of the court martial in General Porter's case, and restore him to positions of which the sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from the service; that the president had remitted so much of the sentence as disqualified General Porter from holding office, and that in order to do justice to General Porter it was enacted, etc., etc.

The bill then authorizes the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint General Porter to the position of colonel in the army, of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal, and authorizes the president, in his discretion, to place General Porter on the retired list as of that grade, General Porter, however, to receive no compensation or allowance prior to his appointment under the act.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blount (dem., Ga.) in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that of increasing the appropriations for the payment of letter carriers and incidental expenses of the free delivery service from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Mr. Townshend (dem., Ill.) opposed the amendment increasing the appropriation for the pay of letter carriers. He called attention to the fact that out of 154 free delivery offices only fourteen were self-sustaining. He asserted that Boston and Chicago were the only self-sustaining free delivery offices in Massachusetts and Illinois, respectively.

Mr. Davis (rep., Ill.) opposed the bill because it would reduce the carrier service at least 100 men.

The amendment was adopted—122 to 22.

Mr. Townshend gave notice that he would demand the ayes and nays in the house.

Mr. Hewitt (dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment providing that periodical publications other than daily newspapers, when delivered within the city wherein they are published, shall be charged with the same postage as now or may be imposed by law on such publications when delivered elsewhere than in the city of publication.

Mr. Horr (rep., Mich.) moved to strike out the proviso that land grant railroads shall receive for mail transportation but 50 per cent compensation allowed other roads. He said the proviso would work injustice to fifty little roads, for it did not affect the Union and Central Pacifics.

Mr. Shaw (dem., Ill.) opposed the motion.

Mr. Mills (dem., Tex.) thought the compensation allowed all railroads enormous, and gave notice of an amendment reducing it 10 per cent.

The committee rose for the purpose of limiting the debate on the pending paragraph. The democratic members desired to limit the debate to one hour, and the republicans asked three hours. Pending the wrangle on this point, 5 o'clock arrived, and the house adjourned.

NEBRASKA'S NEXT NEIGHBOR.

The Iowa Senate Agrees for Woman Suffrage—The House Votes to Pardon a Murderer—The Agricultural College Squabble—The Democracy.

DES MOINES, March 13.—In the senate the debate on the woman suffrage amendment was continued until late in the afternoon, when a vote was taken and the amendment was agreed to by 26 to 24—just a constitutional majority for it. The following is the roll call on the question of woman suffrage. The yeas were: Senators Abraham, Barrett, Brown, Caldwell, Chambers, Chudd, Clark, Colter, Donnan, Duncan, Eastman, Gillett, Glass, Hemenway, Hutchinson, Kamran, Logan, McCoy, McDonough, Marshall, Miles, Nichols, Robinson, Stephens, Whaley, Wilkins—26.

The nays were Senators Baker, Bayliss, Bills, Bloom, Carr, Carter, Hendries, Hunt, Johnson, Larrabee, Payne, Rothert, Russell, Ryder, Smith, Sudlow, Sutton, Sweney, Whiting—24.

The amendment was agreed to. The joint resolution agreeing to the constitutional amendment proposed by the Nineteenth general assembly came up. There are four amendments—providing for the holding of elections on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; for the reorganization of the judicial districts of the state by any general assembly; for making a grand jury consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members; and authorizing legislatures to provide for holding persons to answer for any criminal offenses without presentment by a grand jury; and for electing county attorneys every two years. Mr. Hall moved as a substitute that the question of holding a constitutional convention be submitted at the next general election. Pending the discussion of the constitutional amendment, the senate adjourned.

The house spent the most of the day discussing the joint resolution requesting the governor to pardon E. J. Bruce from the penitentiary at Fort Madison, where he is now confined on a life sentence for the murder of Michael McNamara at Keokuk eight years ago. A vote was reached at 3:20, resulting in 55 for the resolution and 40 against it—5 members absent or not voting. The announcement of the vote was received with some applause in the lobbies and galleries, which were crowded with spectators, but the speaker promptly checked it. The appropriation committee reported back the insane asylum bill recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for that purpose. The report was adopted, as also an amendment that not more than half the amount shall be expended in the present year. Mr. McCall's bill for the reorganization of the agricultural college board will come up as special order at 10:30 to-morrow. It will doubtless elicit a strong debate, which may continue several days.

The democratic state central committee held a meeting this morning at the Aborn house. They decided to hold a state convention to nominate delegates to the national convention, at Burlington, on the 24th day of April. Davenport and Marshalltown both bid for the convention. The date and place for holding the convention to nominate state officers was discussed but not fixed.

The Crimes of the Crouches.

JACKSON, Mich., March 13.—In the Crouch murder examination to-day Galen E. Brown, who was shot February 8th, was on the stand. He told of his interviews with Foy; that Foy said the Crouch estate owed him $2,000, but he would not tell what for, except that it was not for work on the farm; that he (Foy) could make them pay. He told of taking two letters from the pocket of a coat in Crouch's house, one dated San Antonio, Texas, August 12, 1883, saying, "Secure those papers before the birth of Eunice's child;" it was signed "Charles Matthews," and "B. L. C." below. Witness said the letter was taken from his pocket after he was shot. He thought he secured all his letter and put them under his pillow, but some must have been taken or remained in his pocket. Dr. Gibson took his clothes to Jackson to examine the bullet holes and they were burned in the recent fire.

The Zora Burns Mystery.

PETERSBURG, Ill., March 13.—Fanny Duker, sister of Zora Burns, was on the stand this morning, and testified that Zora went to work at Carpenter's in January 1883, and a short time afterward wore silk dresses and fine shoes. Carpenter was in the habit of going to witness' house with Zora after night. One morning he came while Zora was stopping there and said he had a place for her to sew. Zora left that afternoon and did not return till the next day, when she was in company with Mary Conway of Peoria. Witness afterward went to Dakota to live. Carpenter gave her the money to go with. Henry Arends testified to seeing Carpenter in Peoria August 4th with a women whom he believed to be Zora Burns.

Bismarck's Index Expurgatorius.

Special Dispatch to the BEE.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The public library recently received a collection of European books which it had imported. This morning some of the works of German writers were opened for the first time, and on looking through them the librarian was surprised to discover passages in page after page obliterated with black ink in a regular manner, as though a machine manufactured for the purpose had been employed. It was the work of the German government. These passages relate to socialism, and being seditious and revolutionary, the German government has sponged them out. It has been obliged to go through each book of the issue and blot out the obnoxious passages.

RAIL RATTLE.

The Fast Mail in Minnesota—The St. Paul Swallows the Iowa Diagonal—Oregon Central Loses its Lands.

WINONA, Minn., March 13.—The fast mail train arrived here at 11:50, being seventeen minutes ahead of time. A number of prominent citizens were at the depot and general congratulations were exchanged on the new improvement. General Gresham received a few callers in his car, which left after a stop of five minutes.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—The fast mail arrived at St. Paul at 3:25, being five minutes ahead of time. It was met at the depot by a number of leading citizens and a delegation from the St. Paul board of trade.

DES MOINES, March 13.—By a contract just concluded the Diagonal road is now made the sole connection of the St. Paul road at Des Moines. The report that the Diagonal has been bought by the St. Paul is incorrect, and it is still owned by R. I. Wilson & Co., of New York, who will continue to operate it and probably greatly extend it.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The majority of the senate committee on public lands to-day voted to recommend the forfeiture of the unearned portion of the land grant of the Oregon Central road. The bill has not been ordered reported, the details not having been determined upon. The line affected by this action is between the first grove and Astoria, a distance of 97 miles. The grant for this portion of the road covers 1,130,880 acres.

NEW YORK, Mach 13.—Commissioner Fink reports that at a meeting of railroad presidents to-day, it was agreed that, taking effect Friday, March 14, east bound rates on classes named below will be as follows: From Chicago to New York, seventh class, provisions 25 cents per hundred weight, eighth class, flour and grain, 20 cents per cwt., ninth class, bulkmeats, 30 cents; live hogs, New York to Boston, 25 cents per cwt., and 35 cents from Chicago to New York.

KANSAS CITY, TOO.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—The fast mail service from Chicago and the east to this city was inaugurated to-day by way of the Burlington and Hannibal roads, the mail leaving Chicago this morning and arriving here at 9 o'clock this evening. It has heretofore been received the following morning.

THE CATTLE SCOURGE.

Appearance of the Foot and Mouth Disease in Illinois—The Herds Affected.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The foot and mouth disease has made its appearance in Effingham county, this state, and great alarm prevails among all cattle owners. The disease is not confined to any one herd, but several are affected, and there is no telling where the scourge will break out next. On Charles Dubrock's farm was found a steer with his right hind foot to the ankle joint gone, the bare bone protruding. The lips were dry, hot and cracked, the eyes clear and bright, but with a yellow exudation or matter on the lids, appetite good and the animal thin in flesh. In the same stall heifers' feet to the second joint were much swollen, with a tender crack extending around the ankle just above the corona. The muzzle was hot and cracked, eyes bright and full. In the same stable several calves 4 to 8 months, showed no signs of disease. Goats and poultry were running about sick animals. In the field half a mile north are seven calves with swollen feet. On an adjoining farm, owned by Louis Schooler, was found a milch cow with right hind foot gone, teats showing scabs and tender to the touch; in the feed lot next to the stable yard were six or seven cattle, all of which exhibited characteristic symptoms of the disease. Their owner had seen nothing about them to cause him to suspect that they were ailing, and was surprised when told that all were sick. The family was using milk of a sick cow, as they had the notion that the trouble was caused by freezing. On a farm three miles distant was found a yearling bull, with one digit of the hoof gone and the other held in place by a bandage. Near him was a heifer with both hind legs in bad condition, a crack around the ankle of one foot, and beginning to show on the other. In a feed lot a few rods away were several cattle, every one of which were affected. In this lot there were thirteen cattle, all affected, and all in a bad plight. In a stable were six calves also exhibiting evidences of the malady.

Governor Hamilton is in the city, and will issue a proclamation and take extreme measures to prevent its spread.

Regular Press Dispatches.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—Unsubstantiated advices received at the governor's office stated that the foot and mouth disease had appeared among the cattle of Effingham county. Telegrams were sent out by the governor's secretary and the state board of health, asking further particulars. The governor was notified by telegram of the disease, and ordered State Veterinarian Perrin to proceed to the infected county. The district will probably be quarantined.

OUR SPECIAL MARKETS.

"The Bee's" Daily Review of Traffic Matters in Chicago.

Southwestern Stockmen Evade the Railroad Thumb-screw.

All Articles Show Weakness and a Slight Decline Yesterday.

Review of the Beef Trade During the Past Twelve Months.

Figures Showing the Slaughter of Hogs and Cattle for the Year.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE TRAILS OPENED UP.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—Southwestern stockmen are rejoicing over the order from the secretary of the interior which opens up all the cattle trails through Indian territory for the south Texas drive. This is a severe blow at the railroads whose management fancied they had succeeded in closing these old trails, and that they could raise their rates. Corn-fed Texan cattle continue to arrive freely and are selling at $5 25 to $5 75. The market to-day for shipping and dressed beef cattle was slow and prices fully 10 to 15c lower; butchers' stock remains steady and in good demand; stockers and feeders are in better demand, but prices remain 25 to 50c lower than last week, yet have undergone little or no change since Monday. There were few export orders, but buyers were in no particular hurry. Sales were made of 1,350 to 1,500 pounds export grades at $6 25 to $6 85; good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, $5 70 to $6 10; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $5 00 to $5 60.

A LULL

occurred to-day in the activity which has been the rule on change last week, and operations were mainly of a local speculative character. The wheat market is quiet, outside orders are limited and trading is confined to the local crowd. The market was very dull at times. Early in the day, influenced by fine weather, speculative offerings were quite large and the demand light, causing prices to decline about ¾c below the opening figures; later they rallied ½c under a fair demand from the shorts; then fluctuated and finally closed about ¾c under yesterday. March was very quiet and nominal, ranging at 91 to 91¼c, closed at 91¼c; in April light trading, with a range from 91¼ to 92c, closing at 91½c. The feeling in corn was somewhat unsettled. The demand was moderate at times on speculative account, and shipping inquiry was fair for lower grades. Receipts were smaller.

CORN AND OATS.

The corn market opened firmer but quickly weakened, declining ½c, rallied ½c and finally closed ¼c higher than yesterday. There was a speculative market for oats, which opened with fair offerings, and prices declined ¼ to ⅜c under yesterday's closings, but later ruled firmer.

PROVISIONS.

Trading in mess pork was light, and prices were nominally unchanged. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer. On call board wheat shaded off ⅛ to ¼c. Corn declined ¼ to ⅜c, April oats advanced ⅛c, June pork advanced 2½c, April lard declined 2½c, and May lard advanced 2½c.

THE BEEF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A carefully prepared review of the Chicago beef trade is published this afternoon. It says: The supply of cattle tributary to Chicago is large, and the cattle raising industry has enlarged rapidly within the past five years, while the quality of the stock has greatly improved. Again it is well known that cattle raised and fed in this far west, where pasturage, water and climate are excellent, are more healthy as a rule than stock raised in some sections of this country, and consequently are more desirable for consumption and trade in its various branches; therefore the fear of overproduction is not warranted, while the demand for cattle is gradually increasing and western stock commands a preference. The receipts of cattle at Chicago during the past twelve months were about twenty-five per cent larger than during the previous twelve months, aggregating nearly 1,950,000 head. Of this supply about 275,000 were Texas and 180,000 far west cattle, the bulk of which were used in the packing, canning and local trade. Prices have ruled rather high in comparison with the values of other food producing animals, especially for the better grades. This may partially be attributed to the sharp competition between exporters and shippers of dressed beef for the better droves. The extreme figures for the past year ranged at $4 25 to $8 25 for common to extra smooth native steers, $3 to $6 for Texans, and $3.75 to $6.25 for far west cattle.

THE HOG AND CATTLE SLAUGHTER.

Regular Press Dispatch.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Howard White & Co.'s Commercial Bulletin shows that the number of hogs killed here during the last twelve months is 5,012,000, against 4,559,000 last year. The total receipts of hogs, live and dressed, were 5,339,000. Number of cattle slaughtered during the past twelve months 1,183,000, of which 700,000 head were required for the dressed beef interests.