

HORRORS HERE.

Further Particulars of the Jefferson Murder Case in Iowa.

Affecting Scene in Jail Between the Wilson Father and Son.

Heartless Conduct of Smyth's Father and of Two Women.

A Southern Contractor Lynched for a Most Brutal Murder.

West Virginia's "James Gang" Murdering and Robbing.

A Chicago Carpet Cleaner Kills His Employer for a Dollar.

An Illinois Matron Beats Her Sister to Death with a Club.

THE IOWA PATRICIDE.

MORRIS OF THE AUBURN MURDER.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29.—There are no new developments in the Jefferson murder case at Auburn. The father and brother of Wilson, one of the accused, visited him in his cell to-day, and a very affecting scene occurred. The father is an old man, 72 years of age, and was deeply wild with grief. He knelt down, and prayed fervently, embraced and kissed the prisoner, and between his sobs said: "O, my son, why did you do this terrible thing? Why did you do it? It will kill your poor old mother, and it will kill me. I expect to find your mother dead when I get home." The prisoner tried to protest his innocence and expected that all will yet be well, but the old man paid but little heed to it. The interview lasted perhaps 30 minutes.

Jeremiah Smyth, the father of another of the accused, also called but it was a far different affair. He appeared to talk indifferently almost to rudeness, and talked entirely about his son's business matters in an unconcerned manner.

THE WIVES

of both Smyth and Wilson came to the jail, and chattered glibly with them through the grating. They also visited their brother Cicero, and tried to have him say they did not do it, but he replied, "Yes, we did, Minnie."

The defense waived examination as far as Wilson and Smyth were concerned, and they were remanded to jail until the August term of court, without bail. New links in the chain of testimony are added hourly, and there seems no shadow of doubt but that all are guilty.

OTHER HORRORS.

LYNCHED FOR A FIENDISH CRIME.

Special to the Bee.

VIKESBURG, Miss., April 29.—A special from Shipwits, about eighty miles above this city, give the following particulars of a lynching that occurred on Rustic plantation on Washington bayou, owned by Col. Ed. Richardson. Samuel T. Wilson (white man), was acting as guard over a number of convicts who were hauling lumber to a flatboat where a negro named McDaniel was fishing. Wilson and McDaniel had some words and according to the testimony of two negro witnesses, Wilson made his convicts take McDaniel aboard his boat and beat him until he was unconscious, and then ordered them to throw him in the river, which was done. Wilson was arrested and taken before Adam Jenkins, a negro justice of the peace by whom he was committed to await the action of the grand jury. There were about 300 negroes present during the trial, and threats of lynching Wilson were made but by the efforts of a deputy sheriff and others they became apparently quiet, and expressed their willingness to let the law take its course. Lawson, with three guards, started to town with the prisoner, but had not proceeded more than a mile before they were surrounded by a large number of negroes, who disarmed the deputy sheriff and guards, and took the prisoner declaring their intention to hang him, and proceeded to carry their threat into execution. Wilson is now hanging to a limb in a bayou swamp.

WEST VIRGINIA DEVILRY.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 29.—News has just been received here of the killing of Sheriff Atkins, of Boone county who was waylaid and murdered and his body terribly mutilated. There is but little doubt but the deed was committed by an organized band of outlaws, known as the James Gang. Atkins has been zealous in bringing the offenders to justice. An armed posse is scouring the country in pursuit of the rascals.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 29.—

Last night three unknown persons entered the residence of Jack Woods, a farmer of this county, for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Woods made an effort to drive the robbers out, but was shot and seriously wounded. His son, Albert Woods, heard the shooting, ran to the room and was shot dead by the robbers. Miss Mary Woods, a daughter, ran in with a pistol and shot at the robbers, who ran off. It is supposed one of the robbers was shot by Miss Woods, as blood was seen in the yard this morning. The robbers are supposed to be the same who shot and robbed ex-Sheriff Atkins, of Boone county, two nights before. There is much excitement. A posse are after the robbers; if caught they will be lynched.

MURDERED FOR A DOLLAR.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Isaac Jacobson, a tramp carpet cleaner, deliberately shot

and killed George Bedell, proprietor of a carpet cleaning establishment in this city this morning, for the alleged reason that the latter refused to pay him a dollar which the murderer claimed Bedell was owing him. An eye witness declares Jacobson shot Bedell while his back was turned without words of any kind.

BURNING OF THE FALMOUTH.

PORTLAND, April 29.—The steamer Falmouth, of the International line, was burned to loss. Three men were burned to death. Loss, \$100,000.

PORTLAND, Maine, April 29.—The steamer Falmouth is still burning. Wm. Morrison, John Gillis and James Murphy, firemen, were burned to death. Two other firemen barely escaped.

A MEXICAN MURDER HIS SISTER.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 29.—Robert Biner, of this county, became violently insane yesterday, and beat his sister with a club so dreadfully that she will die, and escaped to a swamp. The citizens of the entire township turned out to hunt for, and managed to capture him to-day after a desperate struggle.

A CHILDREN MURDERER'S FATE.

GRAYSON, Va., April 29.—William Neal has been found guilty of murder in the first degree; the punishment is death. Neal is the last of three implicated in the outrage and murder of three children at Ashland, Ky.

A MURDEROUS MAGAZINE.

HAVANA, April 29.—Early this afternoon the whole city was shaken by a terrible concussion. The streets were immediately filled with frightened people, who believed the city had been visited by an earthquake. Soon it became known, however, that the extensive powder magazine at San Antonio, on the opposite side of the bay, had exploded. Many houses in Havana suffered severely. It is impossible to say how many were killed and wounded. Several bodies have already been found. It is known there were in the magazine a detachment of twenty soldiers and artillery and officers.

A FERRY FATALITY.

MONTREAL, April 29.—The White Horse ferry at St. Ebert Crossing, Nicolet river bottoms, broke through and Louis Demere, wife and daughter, Joseph Gauthier, child and two other children were drowned.

Cass County, Neb. raska.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE. LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—A serious collision occurred on the B. & M. just east of Cedar Creek, Cass Co., through a mistaken order given by D. E. Carrer, acting dispatcher here, in place of Purington, who is ill. The trains met while rounding a curve. The engineers, firemen and crew saved their lives by jumping. It is impossible to estimate the damage now, but it is very great, several cars being in the river. No trains have passed, and the Omaha train due here at noon will not arrive until 6 this evening. The vicinity of Cedar Creek has been the scene of more accidents than any single point between Chicago and Denver.

Attempts Suicide.

LINCOLN April 29.—Cannon, the train dispatcher, whose mistake caused the accident at Cedar creek this morning attempted to shoot himself on hearing the news of the smash up. He has been closely watched all day, his mental condition being far from normal.

THE U. P. THUMB-SCREWS.

The Following Shows One Reason Why They are Being Put on Its Employes.

BOSTON, April 29.—In the United States circuit court Judge Lowell rendered a decision to-day in the suit of the United States against the Union Pacific to recover \$1,180,619, being 5 per cent of the net earnings of the road for five years preceding 1875, as provided by contract. The court allowed the defendant to plead in its former judgment. The court claims now the question at issue is only one of costs.

St. Louis "Juggling on Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A rumor is current in railroad circles that the Ohio & Mississippi and Baltimore & Ohio roads were to-day quoting a rate of 13 cents on wheat from St. Louis to the sea-board, which is equivalent to 11 cents from Chicago on a net of four cents.

St. Louis, April 29.—

It is reported the rate on eighth class freight from here to Baltimore has been cut to 10 cents. About 300,000 bushels of corn has been recently sold here, chiefly for Baltimore, and supposed to be moved at that rate. It is also stated that 11 and 10 cent rates have been made to New York.

If This Were in England.

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana, April 27.—Early this morning a fire broke out in a frame dwelling house near the Ebbettsville stone works. Adjoining the burning building was a small frame structure in which was stored a quantity of dynamite for blasting purposes. The fire reached this building causing a terrific explosion, killing a man named Williams and severely wounding thirteen others. Among those severely wounded is Peter Matthews, one of the owners of the stone works.

LEIGH SET LOOSE.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 29.—As the raft steamer St. Croix was approaching the government bridge at this point this evening, with a tow of logs for Chris. Mueller, she became unmanageable, and the raft collided with one of the piers of the bridge, and over 150,000 feet of logs drifted down the stream.

Saving Their Whisky Tax.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—A morning paper says: Whisky for foreign export is pouring into Baltimore as the time is approaching when the distillers must either pay the taxes and take it out of bond or

send it out of the country. They are much whisky in the country for the demand. The distiller prefer to export it temporarily, most of it going out on German steamers, and most of it to be sent back when the demand improves, when the tax will be paid upon it.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Delegates Chosen at Norfolk Yesterday—One for Edmunds, One for Blaine—Arthur Indorsed.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NORFOLK, Neb., April 29.—The republican delegate convention for the third congressional district met at 9 p. m. It was a largely attended convention, and was called to order by Col. G. W. Hayes, resident member of the congressional committee. M. R. Hopewell, of Burlington county, was elected temporary and permanent chairman, and W. D. Mathews, of Holt county, and L. S. Irwin, of Buffalo county, secretaries. Hon. Chas. P. Mathewson, of Norfolk, and John H. McCall, of Dawson county, were elected delegates. Mr. Mathewson's first choice is Edmunds and Mr. McCall is inclined to support Blaine. No instructions were voted. Alternates: J. W. Boggs, of Blair, and L. D. Richards, of Fremont. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the administration of President Arthur has been a wise, safe and truly republican administration, doing justice to all within the party, and tending to heal differences and factional quarrels, and that we heartily approve and endorse his administration. E. H.

A COLORED MEN'S CLARION.

The Inter-State Conference at Pittsburg—"A Vote and a Balance of Power" to be Used to Secure Rights.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—The Porters-Plate conference of colored men assembled in Municipal hall this morning and delegates were present from Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas and Louisiana to the number of 75. Among them were Fred Douglas and Bishop Green of Ohio. The convention comprised a fine body of men, and a determination was expressed to prevent it being used for political purposes. At 10 o'clock Rev. C. S. Smith of Bloomfield, Illinois, in a stirring address stated the objects of the conference, calling the convention to order, and Robt. Jackson, of Pittsburg, was elected temporary chairman. An address of welcome was made by Wm. Barker, of Pittsburg, and a response by Robt. Kellam, Jr., of Detroit. Fred Douglas was nominated for temporary chairman, but the convention approved the nomination of Jackson.

Rev. C. S. Smith, in the course of his remarks, speaking of the colored race, said: "Our situation is peculiar: we have enemies within as well as without. We are measurably hampered and handicapped by a class of self constituted leaders who can see no cause for alarm so long as they are well provided for. Let the sun shine brightly on their side of the street, it makes no difference how hard rain may beat on the pathway of others. I regret the necessity of giving an open robe to these. A few colored office-holders have been bending their energies to weaken the influence of this meeting." He said the time had come for the colored people to organize amongst themselves to secure their common rights as citizens. He said: "I do not speak of organization in the relation to political parties, but with reference to those interests which directly concern us. Time after time have we been told that we must take care of ourselves. It is true we are poorly equipped either for a long or dangerous voyage. The supreme court stripped us of one of our sails when it threw overboard the civil rights bill. Still we have one oar and ballast, a vote and the balance of power. With this in an organized state we can measurably come up to the task of taking care of ourselves." He said colored people must demand that their children have the same opportunities for education as whites, and "the people cannot afford to allow custom and condition, the offspring of mere prejudice, to give birth to a class of shiftless and reckless youths. I tremble for the peace and future of this nation when I am brought to reflect on the unfavorable environment of the young colored men of this country so easily inclining them in case of a conflict between labor and capital to unite with communistic and socialistic elements and exert their energies to make destruction more destructive."

Postoffice Changes.

APRIL 26, 1884.—Postoffice changes in Nebraska and Iowa, during the week ending April 26, 1884, furnished by W. Van Vleck, of the postoffice department: NEBRASKA.

Established—Jordan, Wheeler county, John W. Rice, P. M. Discontinued—Clarence, Phelps county; McFadden, York county. Postmasters Appointed—Gould, Dawson county, J. W. Colby; Lindsay, Platte county, John Plumb; Phelps, Platte county, John O. Hendricks; Thatcher, Cherry county, P. Merriam; Warner, Howard county, Mikkel Johnson.

IOWA.

Established—Hodge, Wayne county, Lansing Hope, P. M.; Woodland, Decatur county, John Newlin. Discontinued—Communia, Clayton county; Harrison, Pottawattamie county; St. Clair, Monona county. Postmasters Appointed—Erio, O'Brien county, J. C. Cottrell; Hastings, Mills county, Walter D. Smith; Hesper, Sioux county, Jacob Leavelle; Moon, Platte county, John T. Rawlins; Harrison county, John T. Rawlins; Wheeler, Cass county, John C. Brown; Wiotia, Marion county, John G. Irwin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots

herbs and barks. It gives tone to the stomach and makes the weak strong. Sold by druggists.

NEWS OF THE NATION.

Beginning of the Kellogg Trial for Star-Route Complicity.

The Choice of Poison or Cannibalism at the North Pole.

Another Step Toward Completing Washington Monument.

Passage in the Senate of the "Marsh National Bank Bill."

The Senate Finally Passes the Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill.

The Tariff Bill in the House—An Able Speech by Hurd.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE KELLOGG CASE. WASHINGTON, April 29.—In the criminal court to-day, Justice Wylie presiding, the case of the United States against William Pitt Kellogg was called. Kellogg is charged with having defrauded James B. Price notes and drafts in consideration of influencing Thos. D. Brady, second assistant postmaster general, to make certain orders for the expedition of service on star routes in which Price was interested, resulting in a heavy increase of contractors' pay. The routes in question are Nos. 13,148 (San Antonio to Corpus Christi), and 30,183 (Monroe, La., to Shreveport).

POISON BEFORE CANNIBALISM. Before the Jeannette committee this morning, Melville was asked if he said anything about poison or had any poison with him on the retreat. He said he and Dr. Amber frequently talked about the proper course to be pursued in an emergency, and arrived at the conclusion that under no circumstances was anything like cannibalism to be permitted. If an emergency arose which would suggest cannibalism they determined to take cyanide potassium, and put themselves out of the way. As a matter of fact, however, they left the vessel in haste, and took no poison with them.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. Morrill, of the committee on finance, reported favorably a joint resolution appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the ceremonies connected with the approaching completion and dedication of Washington monument. A summary of arrangements for the occasion is provided for, to consist of five senators and eight representatives, and three members of the Washington monument association, and the United States engineer in charge of the work. The oration will be delivered by Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, who delivered the oration on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone in 1848. Paced on the calendar.

The senate passed the house bill authorizing the Marsh National Bank, Lincoln, Neb., to change its name. The bill provides for the sale of the low lying reservation in Nebraska and Kansas. It was read the third time, and after some debate was passed. The chair laid before the senate the unfinished business of yesterday, being the pleuro pneumonia bill. After debate this bill was passed, 31 to 14.

HOUSE.

Mr. Lamb called up the joint resolution directing the president to bring to the attention of the government of Venezuela, the claim of J. E. Wheelock, a citizen of the United States, for indemnity, for gross outrages and torture inflicted upon him by officers of that government, and to demand and enforce, in such manner as may be deemed best, an amicable settlement of the claim. Mr. Lamb gave a brief description of the outrages committed on Wheelock by the officers in order to extort from him a confession of a crime of which he was not guilty. The joint resolution was passed. Mr. Washburne asked leave to report from the committee on appropriations a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the special embassy from Siam to the United States; but Mr. Waller objected and the morning hour was dispensed with.

House went into committee of the whole

(Cox of N. Y. in the chair) on the tariff bill. Mr. Hiscock instituted a comparison between the country prior to the tariff of 1861 and its condition at the present time, and concluded the conclusion that the protective system was a better one for the people. The agricultural products, he maintained, secured a higher price now than twenty years ago. A result attributable to the protective policy which the other side of the continent, and might have the effect of giving the farmer a market abroad, but it would do it in only one way—by turning out of existence a large proportion of producers and lowering the price of products. At present prices the American farmer could not compete with foreign production, and must depend on the home market for the consumption of his products. In advocacy of the protective system, he asserted, it organized manufacturers and labor was incited to inventive genius, and gave capital an opportunity for safe investment. He denied it had the effect of building up monopolies. Mr. Morse wished he could support this bill, which would reduce the revenue \$100,000,000 and he would vote for the Morrison bill because its author had informed him it would make a reduction of \$30,000,000. Mr. Hurd advocated the bill. When

he earned wages he had a right to expend them where he pleased, if he could make a better contract with a Frenchman, a Mexican, a Canadian or an Englishman than with an American, he had a right to do it, and the government had no right to interpose, except in so far as it needs its revenue concerned. He rested his whole case on this proposition: that, subject to the needs of the government every man had a right to sell where he could get the best price for production, or buy where he could the cheapest. This was an approved doctrine of political economy, and the plainest teachings of justice. Individualized men. It begat in them a spirit of independence, turned their eyes from government to themselves, and freed the boundary line between governmental power and personal rights. It was a question only of time when under the present policy the American would entirely disappear from the high seas. The oceans were free to all. Every ripple of the waters on the sea shore was an invitation to enjoy the wealth of foreign nations, and every stormy wave that beat on the crags spoke in thundering denunciation of this policy that would lock America out of the markets of the world. [Loud applause.] God speed the day when this divine thought—"man's brotherhood to man"—would succeed in degrading and humiliating one of national isolation and foreign exclusion. What was the effect of the ruinous system on the farmers? It increased the price of all articles which entered into his daily consumption, and the increase annually reached the sum of 4,000,000,000. The protective tariff had already robbed America of one-half the markets of the old world. India now furnished England with wheat. The effect of the market on United States within nine months had been a decline in the exportation of American cereals of more than 4,000,000; and what had gone down in Chicago to less than 80 cents. This development of the wheat production in India was entirely the result of the protective policy in America. "I say to farmers of America, the prospect before you is not encouraging now. With elevators, granaries and warehouses all full, the old crop unsold, with a vast field greening to the coming harvest, with a crop unexcelled in India, with splendid promises among all wheat growing nations, and the price of wheat at less than eighty cents, this result will be inevitable that the price of wheat before January next will not pay the price of production, and corn raised on the western prairies again will be burnt for fuel. In that day the farmers will be beggars in the midst of their own plenty, paupers by the side of their own gathered sheaves. There is absolutely no relief except in making foreign markets for agriculture. He went on to say that the effect of the system was not beneficial to the manufacturing interests, but on the contrary detrimental in preventing them securing raw material. "Oh if I could burn into the brains of the manufacturers of America one sentence, 'he burst forth, 'it would be: 'Turn from this constant introduction to the nations of the world; down with the walls out to the sea. There are two billion people who want to buy what you make. Rise up to the truth of the great thought that these people can be supplied; by you with all the instruments of husbandry and the tools of artianship, but will not take your goods unless you take theirs. Let your tariff disappear and then, O, manufacturers, your attention will be diverted from home markets to the generous rivieras of the foreign trade, which a wealth will come to you of which you do not dream to-day.' [Applause.] He then discussed the tariff question as affecting the rates of wages for labor, declaring so far as labor was concerned, the fruits of protection were want penury and starvation. Protection never would permit labor to have a full share to that which was entitled the profits of capital. If employers had not the wisdom to learn the truth, he hoped this agitation would enlighten the workers, and that they by their votes would regulate the business to the natural law of trade. Mr. Hurd went on to ask if there was anything in the Morrison bill inconsistent with the Ohio platform. "It will answer yes," interjected Warren, (of Ohio). Hurd—"I had hoped no democrat on the floor of the house would say there ever was a democratic platform which would not allow the people to take off the war taxes 25 years ago, [loud and long applause on the democratic side,] and if that be the meaning of the gentleman—if that be the construction he gives the Ohio platform,—then I say here and now, I shall appeal to the glorious result of the struggle to come I assure you this protective giant robbery and extortion will disappear from the land, never again to offend America or darken her fair fields with its shadow." [Applause.] Mr. Geddes followed with an argument in favor of a tariff for revenue, judiciously adjusted, for the protection of struggling and infant industries. Mr. Turner (Ky.) advocated the Morrison bill, and spoke in favor of placing trade chains on the free list. The committee rose, and the house took a recess till 8 o'clock this evening, the session to be for debate on the tariff bill. There were very few members present at the night session of the house. After a short speech by Mr. Winans (Wis.), adjourned.

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A GLAZE IN GOTHAM. The Midnight of New York lit up at a cost of nearly \$250,000. NEW YORK, April 29.—A fire causing a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars occurred to-night in the dry goods district. The fire started in a five-story building, 62 and 64, on Duane street. The building extends through to Thomas street, where the flames were first discovered by the police. Before the fire department arrived the whole building appeared in a blaze. The occupants of the building with their losses are as follows: Basement and all floors on the Thomas street side: Van Walkenburg & Leavitt,

\$100,000. They carried stock valued at \$250,000. Second and third floors, B. H. Smith & Co., cotton goods, \$250,000, fully insured. Fourth and fifth floors, Lewis Cox & Co., agents for the Brighton mills, \$25,000; insured. Damage to the building \$10,000; probably insured.

YELLOW FEVER.

Three Cases Aboard the U. S. Training Ship Portsmouth.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 29.—The U. S. training ship Portsmouth, which reached here last night from St. Thomas, West Indies, has three cases of yellow fever on board, but none of them are severe. The sufferers are Commander Wise, who was in charge of the ship, one of the buglers and a boy. Commander Wise has been in a critical condition, but is now out of danger. He being on deck when the vessel came to anchor last night. The health officer went out to the ship at midnight and the port physician made an official visit to-day, reporting that Commander Wise was convalescent, and that no further danger was to be apprehended from the terrible malady. The vessel is quarantined, and the city authorities will take every precaution reasonable to prevent trouble. There are many stories on the street in regard to the sickness that are without foundation. An effort will be made to have the crew removed, in order to properly fumigate the vessel, etc. It is probable, if the proper permission can be obtained, that Rose island will be used for the residence of the crew while in quarantine. This island is occupied for a lighthouse, and its only inhabitants are the keeper and his family. It is located near the training station opposite the city.

THE COEUR D'ALENE CRAZE.

Another Professor's Cautious Opinion as to the Discoveries.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE. WASHINGTON, April 29.—Prof. Fierston, who comes from the vicinity of the Coeur D'Alene mines, in Montana, (I) says it will be some time before anything definite can be ascertained as to the real value of those mines. He believes that two or three are now paying well. He evidently has little faith in the district as a rich, gold-bearing ore, and thinks that the history of the Colorado mining districts will probably be repeated there, and that the real wealth will most likely be found in the base metals.

FOREIGN FRAGMENTS.

MORE INSURGENTS CAPTURED. MADRID, April 29.—Another band of insurgents appeared in Galadonia. Efforts will be made to capture it.

SUNDAY'S SLAUGHTER.

Last reports from Ciudad Rodrigo regarding the railway disaster of Sunday places the number of missing at 110. The government adheres to the belief that the revolutionary party is responsible for the outrage.

A Mexican Hell Bound.

DENVER, Col., April 29.—Francisco Vallega, a Mexican living at Las Vegas, N. M., was arrested charged by three of his own daughters and wife with forcing criminal intercourse with the three daughters. The oldest daughter, Teresa, 21 years old, testified he forced her to submit to his lecherous desire when but a child and she now has two children by him. The other children are 16 and 13 years old. Vallega was jailed and will receive a speedy trial and doubtless the full extent of the law.

The Weather.

Upper Mississippi valley: Local rains, partly cloudy, slight changes of temperature, and southeast to southwest winds. Missouri valley: Local rains, followed by fair weather in the northern portion, fair weather in the southern portions, winds generally south to west and slight changes in temperature.

Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Secretary Chandler received a telegram from Commodore A. B. Lucie stating that the Portsmouth had arrived at Newport with yellow fever on board. The disease is not serious, however; all patients convalescing.

The Gas you Please

NEW YORK, April 29.—The following is the score at midnight: Rowe, 240; Fitzgerald 226, Day 173, Noremam 217, Vint 211, Herly 217, Eason 200, Thompson 157, Nitawa 125, Paehot 213, and Barrett 166.

Fears for the Florida.

GLASGOW, April 29.—Anxiety is felt in regard to the steamship State of Florida, several days over due from New York. Detectives are awaiting to arrest a supposed dynamite.

Prohibition in New York.

ALBANY, April 29.—In the assembly a bill providing an article to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, was lost to-day—60 against 63.

A Farm for Each Boy in Blue.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE. WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. Allison presented a petition in the senate to-day from nearly one hundred Grand Army of the Republic people in Iowa, asking that the government grant 100 acres of land to all ex-union soldiers.

The Schooner Collision Death-Roll.

ST. JOHNS, April 29.—Twelve men were killed and drowned on the schooner Pesquet yesterday by the collision.

Oxford Admits Women.

LONDON, April 29.—The convocation of the