THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1885. NO. 183

LINCOLN.

The Gang Hinder Investigation of the School Land Frauds.

Bill to Locate an Insane Asylum at Grand Island.

Lee of Furnas Took the Unusual Anti-Monopoly Spasm.

Introduced a Bill Reducing Railroad Fare to 3 Cents.

Nichols Throws a Bombshell and Creates a Sensation.

Gere, the Lobbyist, Bobbing Around Lively Among the Railroad Cappers.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 19.—In the house to-day, Olmstead, of Adams, from the special committee to investigate the school land frauds, asked the house to grant an additional sergeant-at-arms to serve subpoenas for the committee, but the house, under the leadership of the friends of the gang, refused to grant the request. Nichols of Antelope, introduced a resolution instructing the United States senators from Nebraska to do all in their power to secure the passage of the Reagan bill. Nettleton, of Clay, moved to amend so as to read: "Reagan's inter state commerce bill." Lee, of Furnas, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on railroads and Miller of Butler, moved that it be made the special order for Thursday at 10 a. m. Carried. A bill was introduced for the relief of Samuel Bacon of Nebraska City. He is of blind asylum fame. Coroline of Hall, introduced a bill to locate an insane asylum at Grand Island. Thompson of Jefferson, to prohibit houses of prostitution within 5 miles of the limit of any city. Lee of Furnas, took the usual diurnal anti-monopoly spasm and being out of reach of Holmes, Thurston et al introduced a bill to reduce passenger fare on railroads in this state to three cents per mile. The resolution of Nichol regarding the Regan bill was a veritable bomb shell and caused the utmost confusion. Gere, who happened to be on the floor as a lobbyist had a cat fit instantly. After a few moments breathing he flew over to Holmes, and after a hurried whispering sailed around to Lee, of Furnas, where the buzzing was renewed, from Lee he scampered to other railroad loots and cappers, and a vigorous opposition was inaugurated against the resolution.

FOREIGN NEWS.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUAKIM.

CAIRO, January 19.—Preparations are making to send reinforcements to Suakim. They will consist of a battalion of infantry and two guns. It is understood here that the committee's inquiry, which the powers propose to have investigate the financial condition of Egypt shall comprise the present members of the Caisse de La Dette puplique, with the addition of the German and Russian delegates and consuls of the great powers It is believed here this scheme is not acceptable to the English and it is tantamount, unless more strictly defined, to the plan of multiple control, which was rejected by England last spring at the conference.

A TURKISH DIGNITARY IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 19.—Hassan Tehmi Pasha, Turkish minister of justice, who is in England on a special mission concerning Egypt, drove in state to the foreign office to day. Musurus Pasha, Turkish ambassador, introduced Tehmi to Earl Granville, the foreign minister. A long conference ensued. After the conference the count minister gave a long explanation to Granville of Germany's views of the Egyptian question.

WOOLEN MILLS BURNED.

LONDON, January 19.—Victoria Woolen Mills at Bartley burned. Loss $150,000.

LOSS OF A BRITISH SHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—The British ship Dewa Gurgadhur, from Callao from Portland, Oregon, went ashore in shoal water in the Bar of Oregon yesterday. The crew was saved but the vessel is a total loss.

GERMANY'S CLAIMS ON FIJI.

BERLIN, January 19.—The White Book has just been issued entitled "The German Claims to the Land of Fiji." It comprises thirty-three documents ranging in date from October 31, 1883, to September 16, 1884, and containing the records of Germany's efforts to obtain a settlement of the claims of German subjects to the land of Fiji. The documents possess special interest because it was England's resistance to these claims which induced Germany to adopt her present active colonial policy.

THE DESERT RE-OPENED.

CAIRO, January 19.—General Wolsley has ordered all letters addressed to General Earles' column to be forwarded via Korosko and Abuhumad. This implies that the desert route is re-opened.

KAISER WILHELM SICK.

BERLIN, January 19.—The emperor of Germany is ill and confined to his bed.

SIX FEET OF SNOW IN FRANCE.

PARIS January 19.—The Mont Cenis railway is blocked with six feet of snow.

ORANGEMEN'S MANIFESTO.

DUBLIN, January 19.—The manifesto is issued by the Orangemen preparing their brethren in the future to secure an adequate representation in parliament for the wealth and loyalty of Ireland.

FEDERATION OF ALL THE BRITISH COLONIES.

LONDON, January 19.—Sir Stafford Northcote the conservative leader and member of parliament, addressed a large meeting of his constituents this evening. He declared himself unreservedly in favor of the federation of all the colonies of Great Britain, and the establishment in London of a central colonial council, to act in co-operation with the privy council according to the plan advocated by Earl Gray and the marquis of Lorne

Another council was held to-day at the war office on the Egyptian question. Orders the transports at Suez to convey the troops to Suakim.

ANOTHER NIHILISTI CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 18.—The police of Russia have received some startling information about the doings and designs of the Nihilists. It is said that the Nihilists are now engaged in a conspiracy to murder by means of poison certain officials who have incurred the hatred of the order. In the effort to thwart this conspiracy, a circular has been sent to all the principal officials in the empire, warning them against the employment of new servants who are not strongly vouched for, and cautioning them against the acceptance of food or drink from any one not known to be trusty. It has also transpired that ever since last September there has been a systematic series of defalcations and embezzlements by minor officials concerned with the treasuries of Russian cities. The thieves have invariably proved to have been connected with the nihilist organization, and little or one of the stolen money has been recovered

FRESH ATTEMPTS ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

It is feared that the nihilists have now obtained sufficient funds to organize a well planned attempt upon the life of the Czar Alexander III. There is no longer any doubt that the attempt to wreck the special train on the Gatschina railway, which was conveying the czar to St. Petersburg the 7th ult., was a deliberate attempt upon the life of the sovereign and the corpse of the sentinel found by the side of the railway, just where the train was expected to leave the track furnished ample proof of the malignity of the assassins. That narrow escape has considerably shaken the Czar's nerves. He is now virtually a hermit in his gorgeous winter palace of the Neva perspective, and he looks forward in superstitious dread to the 1st of March, which will be the fourth anniversary of the murder of his father.

GERMAN COLONISTS IN AFRICA.

Private advices give deplorable accounts of the condition of German colonists in Africa. The glowing descriptions published by interested explorers a few months ago caused quite a rush of emigration from Germany to Angra Pequena, St. Lucia Bay, and the Cameroons, despite the warnings of a majority of the German newspapers. When they arrived at their destination the emigrants found neither the salubrious climate nor the fertile soil which had been pictured to them. Many of them succumbed to fevers, and many others were slaughtered by the natives. Those who survived found that the soil and climate were totally unfitted for the agricultural methods they had used in Germany, and they now declare that the soil is capable of raising nothing except weeds and malaria. Most of them are now piteously pleading for money enough to bring them home, having used all their savings in the passage money and their outfit for the African adventure. In their letters they freely attribute the hostility of the natives to the intrigues and lies of English agents who seek to monopolize the trade of the negroes.

New York on the Treaties.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The special committee of the chamber of commerce reports that after investigation among all the members of the chamber, it finds the resolution adverse to the Spanish treaty, passed at a meeting January 8, satisfactory to a large majority of the representatives of all branches of trade, and manufacture has been called upon for an opinion. The committee adds: "Mexico and San Domingo, sister republics, the latter especially is in sympathy with our people and institutions, and from her position might be of much value in giving us a coaling station in case of war. Treaties with these countries take but little from our revenue, open up an avenue of trade at a reasonable cost and deserve favorable consideration. On the other hand, Cuba and Porto Rico are dependencies of Spain and under the Spanish rule of the most arbitrary and oppressive character. She has taxed them until they are bankrupt, now she seeks at our expense to make them further able to swell her revenue."

The report concludes thus: 'The revenue of a single year proposed to be relinquished by us would build a creditable navy or fortify our harbors, or build a postal telegraph, or enlarge our canals, thus furnishing American laborers with employment, or we might leave citizens from taxation to that extent, or for one-tenth of this sum we could establish American steam lines to all the south and central American ports, which would do more to build up our commerce than ten such one-sided reciprocity treaties. The report has been sent to the United States senators.

The New York Senatorship Practically Settled in Favor of Evarts.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

ALBANY, January 19.—Although the events of the past few days have practically settled the senatorship in favor of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, still, his friends in order to prevent any trickery, poured into Albany to-day in such numbers as to completely tax the resources of hotels. At the Delavan particularly where the headquarters of the remaining candidates for senatorial honors are located, the corridors are to-day pressed with influential republicans, noisily shouting the praises of their standard bearers. It is apparent to the impartial observer that the sentiment is strongly in favor of the nomination of Evarts. It is also evident that that the backbone of the Morton campaign is irretrievably broken

A Standard Oil Forger.

NEW YORK, January 19.—It is reported that money has been obtained upon forged checks or drafts drawn upon the Second National bank of Cleveland, Ohio, and signed "Standard Oil Company, by B. M. McGregor," or other names. Several of these checks, it is said, have been cancelled by the banks and individuals in Atchison, Kansas, Jackson, Mississippi, New Orleans and Atlanta, Ga. The drafts are said to have been lithographed at a Kansas City establishment and are printed in dark ink on buff paper The forger is said to travel under the names, G. E Thomas, F. C. Adams and Chas. W. Moore, having with him the Standard Oil company's letter heads and representing himself as the agent of the Standard Oil company.

Passenger Train Derailed.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—The Wabash Toledo train bound for St. Louis struck a broken rail just north of Venice this morning, derailing the combination baggage and express car and smoker, both of which were thrown into the ditch. The smoker was pretty well filled with passengers. The remainder of the train remained on the track. There were eight or ten persons injured, United States Express Messenger Matlocks fatally. The others were able to walk.

Sensible Workingmen.

WILKESBARRE, January 19.—The miners and laborers employed by Pardee & Co., Cox Bros. & Co., G. B. Markle, Leisenering & Co., coal operator in Luzerne county began work this morning at a reduction of ten per cent in wages. This order effects about ten thousand men who signified their intentions to work rather than lie idle.

Keokuk Grants License.

KEOKUK, January 19.—The city council tonight by a resolution ordered the city marshal to enforce the state prohibitory law against every saloon-keeper who refuses to pay a license of $25 per month. The loss of revenue since the prohibitory law went into effect caused this action.

Portrait of President Garfield.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—A life size portrait of the late President Garfield has been purchased, which will be placed in the room of the house committee on appropriations, of which committee he was chairman while a member of the house.

Striking Brakemen.

FORT WAYNE, January 17.—The situation as regards the railroad strike is unchanged, both sides are quiet and no demonstration has been made so far to-day. The heavy snow storm of last night impedes travel. Passenger trains are from three to five hours late.

A $400,000 Failure.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Richard Worthington made an assignment to-day, with about $300,000 preferences, an amount of about $84,000 all to parties in this city. Nominal assets, $400,000.

Subsidy for Ships.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Frye's bill to encourage the merchant marines, provides for a government subsidy to American ships for carrying mails to foreign ports not to exceed $1 per mile each way.

Removal of the Dakota Capital.

BISMARCK, January 17.—Potter, of Faulk county, this morning introduced a bill removing the capital from Bismarck to Pierre.

THE HOLOCAUST!

Further Particulars of the Kankakee Hospital Fire.

Recovery of Five More Bodies from the Ruins.

Testimony of the Furnace Builders Before the Coroner.

The Coroner's Jury Bring in Their Verdict

That the Cause of the Fire Was Accidental,

And Exonerates the Officers, as They Did Their Best With the Means at Hand.

THE KANKAKEE FIRE.

KANKAKEE, Ills., January 19.—The bodies of the five other victims of the Kankakee hospital fire, were rescued to-day. They were, Alfred Runyard, aged 50 of Winnebago, who entered the hospital last November, C. M. Tyler, aged 45 of Sheldon, placed in the hospital last April, C Stritz, aged 65 of Chicago, who came last November, from Jefferson hospital, Jno Nahan, aged 42 of Chicago, the general favorite about the hospital whose widow came for the remains to-day. He was placed in the hospital last July. Orlando Ellis, aged 42 of Pontiac, who was hopelessly sick, had been in the hospital since 1879. The remains of Ellis were found immediately beneath those of Belden, separated by the debris. The room of Ellis on the second floor was above that of Belden The remains of Nathan when found preserved the form of a perfect skeleton, but on being touched they crumbled to ashes The remains of Runyard and Stretz would each fill a collar box. The remains of Belden, who was a Knight Templar, were taken by Col. H. C. Clarke, grand commander Knights Templar of Illinois, and sent by him to his friends. The remains of Hickey were sent by request to Springfield. Those of Hersely were taken by his brother, Senator Hersely, of Chicago, to Marengo. Those of Gallsway and Haigh were by request buried here. The inmates, Oscar Anderson and Isaac White, are suffering from injuries received at the fire. Attendants Reid, Labarge and Brown are still suffering from injuries received at the fire. Trustee Donovan reached the city to-day. Men have been placed at each of the 20 furnaces of the hospital day and night to prevent a re-occurrence of the accident. Hospital Architect J. R Willet, of Chicago, testified before the coroners jury that he was here once a week on an average to superintend the placing of the furnaces. [The constructions] of the furnace were in accordance with my instructions; the buildings were all built before the furnace was put in; the wood joists vary from 6 to 10 inches from the top of brick work; two courses of brick were laid over the iron girders above the furnace; the brick was all laid in mortar with sheetiron between the iron pipes; in the furnace they are 24 inches below the metal roof. I put my hand on the top of a similar furnace to-day and found it nicely warm. I noticed the wooden cord; it was perfectly cool. It barely touches he brick. The size of flue averages 16 inches wide, 16 inches deep; no wood is about the hot air flues; it is plastered on brick; no fire ring about it. I should be surprised to find the floor above that furnace hot to the hand. No clothes closets in the house when built, would not think any heat from the furnace could make the rooms above dangerously hot I should have gone and examined if I had been complained to that these floors were hot. I was never notified of it. I tested the room in a similar building and could not tell by feeling of the floor where the furnace was. I have no idea as to the origin of the fire. My superintendent or foreman only had the general supervision of those furnaces. The space above the bricks and below the wood work was closed up by the furnace men. It is a mooted question as to whether if hot it would be best to have the space above furnaces open or closed. The furnaces were the Ruttan. They were placed in position by Diedrich & Hayes, of Chicago It was impossible for the heat to escape through the brick layers so as to char the wood above. Hot air would not ignite wood. Do not think it possible for that furnace to set fire to the building in the half hour between the visits of the night watch. Don't think any part of the furnace insecure in view of the accident and seeing the public excitement I might recommend the placing of another layer of brick above the furnace, but do not deem it at all necessary, and do not know that there are pine timbers extending over the top of the furnaces at the hospital to one reaching along the rear of the one in the burned building. Tested the furnaces when placed in position They were all right then. I have seen them frequently since. This A Driver testified:

DID THE MASON WORK.

on those furnaces under the supervision of Willitts' foreman, Scully. He was not the immediate master, still I was under him. It was very uncomfortable in placing the roofs on the furnaces, they were so close to the woodwork above, we could have done better work if we had more room. We had plastered the brick all over, plastered all the joints in the iron work, the furnace men put up the furnace proper, and the smoke-pipe and we bricked around. We built them first with an air space above left open. We closed up those spaces at Scully's order I believe if they had been left open as first built it would have tended to prevent the fire. The space above the furnace was entirely enclosed; those walls were built up to keep the coal dust and ashes from being drawn through the air ducts into the rooms above. Scully is a man who is considered master of his business. To the best of my knowledge there was good work done when they were built. Charles Zeister, Sr., testified: Am contractor Sillie's foreman in stone and brick work. I built the hot air flues and chimneys in the burned building. The walls are a single brick, the smoke flues double brick the hot air flues single brick not plastered inside, merely the holes stopped. Consider the construction of the smoke and hot air flues and butting of the joists about them all done in perfect order. The hot air flues are arch covered. James Sillie testified: Am the contractor and builder of all the hospital buildings at Kankakee. Had the contract of building the building burned all but the the heating When the contract was let it was not known whether it would be heated by steam or air; those flues are suitable for indirect heat or hot air; there was no wood about heat flues; the walls of hot air flues are four inches thick on one side; the walls of the smoke flues are eight inches; have supervised the putting up of but few furnaces; hav'n't given particular attention to these furnaces; in my judgment they were a little too near the woodwork to be absolutely I cannot conceive of any other means of firing that building from what I have learned than from that hot air, and there were two fires in the furnace that night, one more than usual. From my recent observation of a similar furnace when well heated the floor above could become pretty hot. I believe it would be safe if the air circulated above them. I built the closet immediately above the furnace where the fire was first seen. It was 4x6 feet. One side was formed by projection of a hot air flue. The floor of the closet was of maple the walks of pine. The furnaces were the Rutton. After they were placed in, we came after and cased them. Willett's foreman. Scully, insisted that we must run the walls up to the ceiling, and enclose the space above the furnace. His excuse or reason for so doing was because they would look better and prevent the dust from going up the air chambers. I heard no objection from the furnace men as to the space being too small above the furnace. The layers of brick were laid well in mortar about the furnace. My opinion is that with that confined air it could have been heated hot enough to set fire to the woodwork eventually

At a late hour to-night the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to their deaths by being suffocated and burned by the smoke and fire originating over the hot air furnace in the infirmary of the Southeastern Illinois hospital at Kankakee Jan. 18, 1885. We believe the cause of the fire to have been due to a defective or overheated furnace covering, the woodwork being in too close proximity to the furnaces and the space between the furnace roof and the floor joists above the same being enclosed with masonry, preventing a free circulation of air between the roof of the hot air chamber and the floor joists. We, the jury, recommend the immediate removal of the masonry between the furnace roof and floor joists in the similarly enclosed furnaces now in use at the eastern Illinois hospital. We also find lack of suitable fire alarms, escapes and appliances for extinguishing fires in the detached wards of said hospital. We also find that there was no negligence on the part of the officers or employes of said hospital and that they did all in their power to save life and property with the means at hand.

Stirring Times in Egypt.

LONDON, January 19.—The excitement caused yesterday by the unusual occurrence of a council at the war office on Sunday was greatly increased by the report that the government decided to resist any attempt on the part of Turkey to occupy any portion of Egypt or land troops in that country. There is considerable excitement at the war office to-day. Orders have been sent to Chatham, Portsmouth and Woolwich, which caused much activity at the great naval stations. Another battallion of troops was ordered to embark immediately for Alexandria. Other troops were ordered to be in readiness to move at any moment. The indications all point to stirring events in Egypt. There is no doubt the military is determined not to allow Turkey to interfere in Egyptian affairs by placing an armed force in any part of Egypt.

The Fitz John Porter Reinstatement Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—A resolution was introduced in the house to-day by Gen. Slocum, calling on the president to transmit to congress an appeal made to him in behalf of Fitz John Porter, about two months ago, and is requested by Porter for reinstatement in the army, he (Porter) claiming that the president can reinstate him without further action by congress. The paper is an elaborate review of the attorney general, upon which the president's veto of the Porter reinstatement bill at the last session was based, in which the view taken by the attorney general is controverted. The resolution was referred to the military affairs committee, and will probably be reported back to the house favorably within a few days

The New York Senatorship.

ALBANY, January 19.—Crowds of politicians are at the Delavan, Evarts' headquarters. The attendance at Morton's headquarters was not so large.

1:40 p. m.—The great question of discussion on all sides is whether the ballot to be taken in the caucus this evening will be viva voce or secret. The strength of the opposing parties will be accurately tested by the vote on this question. The Morton men are for a secret and the Evarts men for an open one.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 19.—In the Republican caucus to-night Evarts received 61 votes, Morton 28, Depew 3.

The Boston Fire.

BOSTON, January 19.—The Bay State sugar refinery was completely gutted by last night's fire. Loss to sugar manufactory, $ 00,00; loss to owners of adjoining property including Standard dye works and tenement houses aggregate $35,000.

BOSTON, January 19.—The insurance on the Bay State refinery, burned last night, and including the stock and machinery, aggregates $335 000. It is stated that the loss will be considerably more than the insurance, though the amount is not definitely known.

An Important Decision.

CHICAGO, January 19.—The Inter Ocean's Madison, Wis., special says: Judge Burn, in the U. S. circuit court to-day decided the railway bond case of Metcalf vs. The City of Watertown, in favor of the defendant, the ruling affects $400,000 worth of bonds. Telegrams announce that the citizens of Watertown are celebrating with cannon.

Cutting Ocean Rates.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The Red Star steamship line has issued a circular to agents giving the rate from Antwerp to New York and vice versa at $ 0, with $4 commissions. The Carr line is also selling tickets at $10; Cunard, Archer and other English lines still adhere to $15 for steerage passengers.

A Cold Snap.

DUBUQUE, January 19.—The coldest day of the winter; the government thermometer showed 21 below at 7 a. m. Other thermometers 24 to 32, according to exposure. The railroads are getting clear of their blockade. The Illinois Central west is open from here to Parkersburg. Trains will run through to Sioux City to-morrow.

Coal Fleet Sunk.

PITTSBURG, January 19.—A fleet of seven coal boats and barges belonging to J. C. Risher & Co., broke from their moorings near Woods Run, Ohio river last night, and five barges containing two hundred and thirty-five thousand bushels of coal sank. Loss $24,000.

Banker Henderson's Affairs.

LANCASTER, Pa., January 19.—Experts are examining the affairs of the late Amos Henderson, the insolvent banker. Deposits are now stated to be in excess by $200 000 of the amount previously reported. Henderson's children indicate their intention to surrender their claims for the benefit of small depositors.

Will Probably Resume.

PITTSBURG, January 19.—Oliver Bros. & Phillips affairs appear to be progressing satisfactorily toward an extension on favorable terms. A meeting of creditors will be held to morrow. It is stated on good authority that the liabilities will not exceed $2,200,000.

The Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Upper Mississippi valley, fair, warmer weather; winds shifting westerly. Lower barometer. Missouri valley, warmer, fair weather; winds generally westerly. Falling barometer.

Division of Dakota.

BISMARCK, January 19.—In the house this morning a bill memoralizing congress for the division of Dakota and the admission of the southern half passed under suspension of the rules by a unanimous vote.

Minnesota Mill Burned.

MOORHEAD, Minn., January 19.—Pillsbury & Hurlbut's elevator at Georgetown burned this morning and 20,000 bushels of wheat. Loss not stated. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Lynched.

TYLER, Texas, January 19.—A band of masked men last night at the village of Lindale took Daniel Sutton from a negro house and lynched him.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Investigation of the National Pension Bureau.

Introduction of a Bill to Regulate Live Stock Traffic.

The U. S. Cattle Trail and Quarantined Grazing Grounds.

The Public Printer's Report for the Fiscal Year.

Eulogies on Senator Anthony Pronounced in the Senate.

The Treasury Department on the Lookout for Cuban Filibusters —Gen. Garfield's Portrait.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Coke introduced a bill to establish and regulate quarantine of live stock on the trail and regulate live stock traffic between states. Referred.

At the conclusion of the morning business, Aldrich offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Henry B. Anthony, late senator from Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute of regard to his high character and distinguished public services.

Eulogies on Senator Anthony were pronounced by Senators Aldrich, Edmunds, Garland, Ingalls, Bayard Pendleton, Morrill, Hoar, Hawley, Butler and Sheffield. Resolutions were adopted and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury transmitting an estimate of appropriation ($40,000) to meet the incident expenses of the United States naval vessels attending the world's industral exposition at New Orleans. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Townsan. A resolution requesting the president to furnish the house copies and correspondence relative to the so-called Oklahoma lands in Indian Territory, together with information as to the present condition of the controversy growing out the attempted occupation of such lands.

By Ward. Amending the act to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases. This is the bill prepared in the conference of national health officers.

By Mills, a resolution amending the rules so that a majority of the members present may suspend the rules and pass bills relating to the revenues.

By Blount, to enforce the collection of taxes on distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.

Hitt, under instructions from the committee on foreign affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill providing for the exercise of jurisdiction conferred on the United States in territory and dominion, and repealing the revised statutes from section 4038 to 4130.

After the explanation of the purpose of the bill and the debate thereon, the motion to suspend the rules and pass it was lost, failing of the necessary two-thirds majority.

Pending the motion to adjourn, in order to prevent the committee on military affairs from bringing forward the Grant retirement bill, the Anthony resolutions were received from the senate. After several dilatory motions, and without action on either the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASAINGTON, January 19.—The bill introduced by Blount to enforce the collection of taxes on distilled spirits directs the s[illegible] of the treasury to immediately on the expiration of three years after the award for the payment of such taxes to proceed to collect the same notwithstanding any action which may be begun after the said time for its exportation.

CAPTAIN EADS' PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—In response to a request from the committee on rivers and harbors, Gen. Newton, chief engineer, submitted a report to-day on Captain Eads' proposal to improve Galveston harbor. Gen. Newton says the proposed contract is entirely one-sided; that while it provides for a depth of thirty feet of water over the bar no particular width of that channel is stipulated, and that the contract could be carried out by not making it over two feet wide. Newton also finds that an undue proportion of the contract price is payable for the earliest stages of the work, which might make it desirable for the contractor to throw up the job before completion. And finally that it gives undue power to the contractor over the navigable water.

The bill introduced by Senator Coke to establish a quarantine stock trail provides for the appointment of three commissioners to lay out and establish a public highway for the purpose of driving live stock to market or from one place to another and also to establish at convenient points on this highway or trail, a suitable quarantined grazing ground where live stock may be held and grazed for short periods during the drive. This trail shall begin on the Red river near the tenth degree of longitude, thence run in a northwesterly direction through the Indian territory, following as far as practicable the Fort Griffin and Dodge City trail to the southwestern corner of Kansas, and thence over the unappropriated lands of the United States in a northerly direction to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The trail not to exceed six miles in width and the quarantined grazing ground shall not exceed twelve miles square. All unappropriated lands needed for the proposed act are to be withdrawn from settlement and set apart for the proposed act for ten years. The report of the commissioners requires the approval of the secretary of the interior before the trail is established. Ten thousand dollars are appropriated for the proposed act.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER

to-day transmitted to the senate the report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884. The report says the printing by order of the senate cost $149,143 against $64,464, and the house printing $276,333 against $175 267 for the previous year. On the probable introduction of the cholera to this country, and its relation to his office the public printer says: "I am advised that imported rags are largely used by the contractor who supplies the paper. The treasury department has issued an order prohibiting the importation of rags from the cholera infested countries. If there is danger in the use of rags at the mills it would seem that the disease might be communicated in the paper, daily received at this office. In view of the expected approach of the cholera, and in the name of the 2,300 people under my charge, I submit this proper question for the consideration of congress. An appropriation of $2,675,000 is asked for the coming fiscal year, against the $3,014,000 estimate for the current fiscal year.

For a number of days the house committee on payment of pensions, bounty and back pay have been investigating the cause of the delay of the pension bureau in allowing pension claims. In the course of the investigation of that portion of the pension appropriation bill passed last session which provided for the payment of a $25 fee to the claim agents upon making a contract with the pensioner and filing with the bureau have been considered. The legislation in question was agreed upon in the congressional conference committee and adopted in both houses on the report of the committee, as originally agreed upon in the house, the $25 fee was limited to claims filed after the passage of the act. This was disagreed by the senate. In the conference the substitute was adopted which made the provision apply also to cases which had been filed prior to the passage of the bill, and after the enactment law of 1878 allowing a $10 fee. George Lemon, a Washington claim agent testified that with his attorney he went to the interior department and argued in favor of the substitute adopted by the conference committee, that the substitute was prepared by Secretary Teller and that he (Lemon) saw the individual members of the conference committee and urged them to adopt the proposed substitute. N. W. Fitzgerald, also of Washington, who was last year disbarred from practicing before the pension bureau, testified that the day prior to the adoption of the substitute by the conference committee he was reinstated as attorney before the pension bureau, and by the advice of Secretary Teller sold his pension business with his interest in about $45,000 pending claims to Lemon for $8 000.

That by the purchase and by the adoption of the substitute Lemon was enabled to make several hundred thousand dollars profit; that he endeavored to buy the business back from Lemon, offering a bonus when he discovered the action of the conference committee; that Lemon refused and said it had cost him more than $8,000 to get the substitute through Joslyn, assistant secretary of the interior, explained a number of official orders that had been issued by himself to guide the commissioner of pensions in the allowance of the claims in question He testified that Fitzgerald was reinstated by the treasury department in order that he might transfer his business to Lemon. The testimony of Joslyn will be continued to-morrow. In reply to an inquiry by an Associated press reporter, Joslyn said that the bill passed by the department was not passed by congress, but another bill which the department knew nothing about had passed Fitzgerald was reinstated so that he might sell out. He had the papers in a large number of pension cases, which he refused to surrender, and the cases were so tied up that nothing could be done to them by the bureau. Joslyn said he was personally responsible for his reinstatement. The new law in regard to attorneys fees was working advantageously. Under the old law hundreds of fraudulent or invalid claims were gotten up by attorneys whose $10 fee was not contingent upon the result. The adjudication of this mass of claims interfered with and delayed the settlement of those which were meritorious. All this difficulty had disappeared under the new law. The pension office had made a mistake in connection with the Fitzgerald-Lemon matter in the holding of claims who paid Fitzgerald a $10 fee that they should have paid Lemon $25. They should only pay Lemon $15.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

issued special instructions to the collectors of customs and its other agents in the vicinity of the Gulf coast to be on the alert to prevent any violations of international obligations in fitting out filibustering expeditions against Cuba. Revenue steamers are now cruising in the gulf on the lookout for suspicious vessels.

RAILROAD RACKET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—The principal reason assigned by the passenger department of the Pennsylvania railroad company for the sweeping reductions in emigrant fares is the fact that other parties in the pool had reduced the price of second class tickets below the emigrant fare. The officials said to-day that "other roads have taken the emigrant business into their own hands without any reference to our interests. The contest for the emigrant business was carried to such an extent that on Wednesday last others in the pool held a meeting and agreed to make the emigrant rates to Chicago, $8, and this was quoted in Castle Garden. The effect was to take all the through emigrant business as second-class business, and the pool was thus robbed of considerable money, the first intimation we had of this reduction was a cable from Liverpool stating that the lower rate was quoted in Europe. This was on Friday and the same day we received the commissioners report of the meeting, and we decided to take vigorous measures at once. It is scarcely probable that the second class rate will get below our emigrant rate. The first class rates west bound are still maintained by us.

CHICAGO, January 19.—As nearly as can be ascertained, the heaviest cut on the eastbound grain or provisions to-day was three cents, which was the same rate as quoted on Saturday. There seems to be a disposition to compete for business upon the basis of commercial houses, and let the relative volume of traffic regulate the making of rates.

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 19.—The English bondholders of the Oregon and California railroad which defaulted the January interest, applied to the United States court for a receiver to-day. R Kesler present manager and A. G. Cunningham were appointed joint receivers.

NEW YORK, January, 19.—Each of the 130 emigrants to-day by steamer Brittanic, was handed $13 on each ticket to Chicago, and was directed by the agent of the steamship company to buy a new ticket for $1. The emigrants were joyous over the presentation of $12.

Serious Accident at Beatrice.

Special to THE BEE.

BEATRICE, Neb., January 18.—A sad accident occurred Friday about seven miles north of this city. While Mrs. C. Gordenier and her son Willie were returning home from a funeral of a neighbor, the buggy was upset, throwing Mrs. Gordenier out, breaking her collar bone and hurting her badly in other ways. She was taken home unconscious. Her son received but slight injuries. The horses ran away, breaking the buggy to pieces. Mrs. G. is slowly recovering.

Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, January 19.—The Inter-Oceans' Springfield special says: In the senate to-day Merritt introduced a joint resolution fixing Wednesday, the 21st as the day to count the vote for state officers. No quorum, adjourned. The house met at 6 p. m. and on motion of Linegar immediately adjourned till 2 p. m. to-morrow, after making Fuller's appeal from the decision of the chair Friday the first thing in order.

Explosion of Gas and Fire.

PITTSBURG, January 19.—A natural gas explosion occurred this morning at Sharpsburg, five miles east of here which set fire to Morehead Brothers & Co's., vesuvius Iron works. The fire is still raging. Other buildings have taken fire from the burning mill. Engines from Allegheny and this city have been sent to aid in controling the fire.

PITTSBURG, January 19.—The explosion created intense excitement. Sharpsburg citizens have been active in opposition to the natural gas company laying pipes through the borough, and after the accident to-day bands of men went out threatening to tear them up. There was no violence however.

The Congo Question.

BERLIN, January 19.—Baron Lambermont's report to Congo conference embodying the English proposals regarding neutrality and laying down formalities to be observed by the powers in annexing the African territory, is considered a further step to England's advantage. There is a general suspicion that Germany regards the report with little favor.

Louisville Merchant Missing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 19.—W. S. Pate, dry goods merchant, has been missing since Wednesday. It is supposed that he has gone to Canada leaving $20,000 debts. He said he was going to Hot Springs, but cannot be found there. The store was closed to-day. The indebtedness is for goods bought on credit.

Remnants of a Wreck.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—The Wabash train from Chicago met with a serious accident ten miles east of East St. Louis this morning. It is reported here that twelve persons were seriously injured.

THE MARKETS.

Just Sufficient Demand for the Light Receipts.

Hundreds of Telegrams Sent Out Advising Shipments.

Hog Market Strong and Advanced 5 and 10 Cents.

The Feeling on Wheat Was Decidedly Bearish.

Corn Had More Friends than Any Other Grain.

Oats Steady Decline—Rye Firm and Steady—Provisions More or Less Strong.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CATTLE.

Special telegram to the BEE.

CHICAGO, January 19.—There was just about a sufficient demand for the light receipts, and prices ruled considerably stronger. Hundreds of telegrams were sent to the country advising shipments that would reach here on Wednesday and later, so that a big run may be expected toward the end of the week. Good to choice 1400 to 1500 lbs., $5 55@5 95; 1200@1400 lbs., $5 20@5 60; common to fair $4 20@5 00; inferior cows, $2 50@2 90; medium, $3 00@3 50; good, $3 70@4 25; stockers, $3 40@4 00; feeders, $3 90@4 60.

HOGS.

The market opened rather slow, both speculators and regular buyers expected that they would not have to pay higher than on Saturday, and shaped their actions accordingly, but there was an outside and miscellaneous demand of sufficient strength and activity to take the offerings at strong 5@10 advance. Telegrams were sent all over the country advising shipments for the rest of the week. Senders believing that the present strength would continue. The highest price was $4 75@4 80 for closely and choice heavy, yet there were a few lots that were held higher. Packing and shipping 250 and 425 lbs., $4 55@4 80; light, 175 and 215 lbs., $4 25@4 60. Running through about all of to-day's speculative markets there was a pronounced feeling of uncertainty which at times bordered closely on weakness. The bulk of it came from the unsettled conditions prevailing at eastern financial centers, with the natural result of bringing out more local sellers than buyers and to a slight extent depressing values. In a general way speculative business was greatly curtailed.

WHEAT.

Was fairly firm at the opening, principally on light receipts and prospects of decreased arrivals during the coming week, by reason of the freight blockades. The advance over the opening prices was only on March, all other options being at their best at opening quotations. The situation on Wall street was such as to bring out free sellers and run the May options down ⅛c, but from this point there was a recovery to ⅛c under early quotations, the bulk of it taking place between 12 and 1 o'clock, on talk of foreign complications. In a general way, however, the feeling was bearish. No. 2 spring sold early at 79¼c, but eased off to 78⅞c at close.

CORN.

showed rather more than usual strength at the opening, with prices from ¼ to ⅜c over Saturday's closing. Early purchases by leading local houses stiffened the market perceptibly and induced a little line of tailers. It was remarked that corn probably had more friends to-day than any other grain on the floor. No. 2 cash was quoted at 38⅛c early, but closed nominally at 38c.

OATS

were steady and firm at the opening at ⅛c better than the closing figures, but the subsequent range was irregularly downward within ⅜c, the close at 1 o'clock being about steady at decline.

RYE

continues firm and steady with cash and January 62c bid; February, 62½c; March, 63½c; April, 64c, and May, 68c, but with practically no options on the floor. Track stuff ranged from 60 to 66c.

PROVISIONS

were generally higher at the opening, the increase being 5c in pork and 2½c in lard and ribs, with the exception of here and there a sale. Shortly after business opened at 2½c over first quotations early figures were the highest for the day. The irregular downward range aggregated 10c in pork, 7½c in lard and 5c in short ribs, while the prevailing tone was one of more or less heaviness. Cash pork was quoted at $12 10 lard $6 77½, and ribs $6 12½, though business in this line was so light that prices were little better than nominal. The close was easy.

The Clawson Polygamy Case.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The supreme court of the United States entered a decision in the polygamy case of Rudger Clawson, appellant, vs. the United States, appeal from the supreme court of Utah, Clawson, appellant, having been found gu