THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1885. NO. 151.

A FARE WARNING.

The Senate Books the 3-Cent Bill for Next Wednesday.

A Similar Measure Passes the House Without Opposition.

Two More Important Bills Introduced in the Senate.

The House Improves Its Reputation--Gab and Grab.

The 3-Cent Passenger Rate Bill Passes the Senate.

Another School Land Witness Who Knew Nothing—Other Items of Interest.

THE SENATE

Special Correspondence to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, February 7.—Two bills were introduced in the senate this morning, one by Mr. Smith of Lancaster, requiring that all animals dying of infectious disease be burned or buried. This law is demanded by many farmers where cholera infected hogs are hauled across the country and converted into lard. The disease is spread by the transportation. The other bill was introduced by Senator Clark and is nearly the same as Representative Brunner's bill authorizing a railroad and warehouse commission.

The subject which attracted the most attention from the senators was the three cent mileage bill. It was read the third time and came up for final passage when Mr. Burr moved to recommit it. This brought out the opposition of Senators McAlister and Snell, both of whom claimed that the bill had been under consideration long enough, and should be put upon its passage. Senator Day opposed it as being a measure to gain time, and thus defeat the measure altogether. Hastings was favorable to postponing and considering the bill together with the one introduced by the railroad committee a few days ago. To this end he made a motion. Several other amendments, motions and substitutes were made till the body found itself in a tangle, from which it took an hour to extricate itself. An effort was made to have the two bills a special order for Tuesday morning, but this was objected to by Chairman Sowers of the railroad committee on the ground that the rules allowed committees four days in which to report. This was sustained by President Howe and after considerable discussion on parliamentary usage, the two above mentioned bills were finally made the special order for next Wednesday at 10 o'clock. The railroads now have fair warning and if they can delay the bills a few days in the house will be all right. Next Wednesday is the twenty-sixth day of the session and it will not require any great effort to keep the bill in the house two weeks. The senate adjourned till 4 o'clock Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Special Correspondence to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, February 7.—After the customary introductory ceremonies this morning the house proceeded to business.

Mr. Stevenson came up smiling with a resolution that a committee be appointed to visit and report on the asylum for feeble minded at Glenwood, Iowa, with the view of establishing a similar institution in Nebraska. The resolution was adopted.

The special order of the day was called for and the house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Scoville in the chair. The bill under consideration was house roll No. 20, counties and county officers. This bill as reported to the house provides that all claims against a county shall be verified on affidavit, and that when any claim is disallowed the claimant may appeal within sixty days. The taxpayer may appeal against any claim within twenty days. This is as the bill had been reported by the judiciary committee. A long discussion of an irregular nature followed on the question of days, a dozen amendments at least being submitted to change the number. Mr. Troupe and Mr. Harlan explained the bill and several members had spoken, when it dawned upon Mr. Varner that the committee did not understand its object and he sought to put things straight. On his resuming his seat the situation was more confused than when he arose. An attempt was here made to create such playful disorder as was enacted yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Scoville was not to be tampered with and he soon stopped the game of frolicsome members. The bill as it reads above was eventually reported to the house.

The speaker received the report of the committee of the whole. During the proceedings he repeatedly had to call for more order as it was impossible to hear what was going on. But comparative silence must never be expected while autograph gatherers photograph peddlers and others of a like nature are allowed on the floor at the time the house is in session.

At 12 o'clock the house took a recess until 2:30, after an attempt had been made to adjourn until Monday next.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LINCOLN, February 7.—The senate did not convene this afternoon. The first business of the house was a resolution by Mr. Hale to appoint another competent person who might assist in placing bills on the general file. It tabled on the motion of Mr. King.

The speaker now announced the third reading of bills and house roll 230. The three-cent a mile passenger rate bill was brought up. The vote showed 78 against the thing and it was declared passed. Senate file 59, allowing trustees of institutions the power of changing their names, was read a third time and passed. The committee on county seats and county towns reported six bills house roll 16, 56, 65, 90, 188 and 223, the first only receiving the recommendation that it be passed.

The report of the live stock and grazing committee consisted of one bill—house bill 144—with a recommendation that it do pass. This appears to be a bill of an extraordinary nature. It provides for the appointment of a state veterinary surgeon, with a salary of $2,500 a year, who shall be endowed with exceptional powers. He will be at liberty to visit a farm or inspect a herd of cattle and decide whether or no the herd is suffering from an epidemic. If he thinks so he may order the entire herd destroyed and the state will be called upon to pay the owner the damage arising from loss. We may expect at an early date to hear of a bill introduced in which the state shall compensate a man whose house has been burnt or otherwise destroyed. Providing a duly appointed inspector arrived on the scene before the desolation was complete. The committee on mines and minerals reported for passage H. R. 170. A bill providing for a state geological survey. The following committees also reported for passage:

Cities and Towns H. R. 146 and 226.
Roads and Bridges H. R. 30.
Claims H. R. 24.
Revenue and Taxation H. R. 254.

A motion to adjourn until Monday at 4:30 was now made by Mr. Newcomer. It was amended by Mr. Olmstead to read, Tuesday, 9:30. Mr. Rice moved that it be tabled, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Nettleton the house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Johnson in the chair. House roll 41 and 42 were considered without debate and ordered to be reported to pass.

The next bill considered was house roll 80, which provides that all university matriculation fees now in the hands of the state treasurer shall be appropriated for the support of the university and state normal school libraries. The bill passed through the committee, after a few grammatical amendments, and progress was reported.

On the speaker taking his place, Mr. Olmstead asked it to be recorded on the journal of the house. That he being absent on committee work during the bill on the 3 cent passenger fare bill, he wished his vote recorded aye, and in support of the bill. His request was granted, and his vote recorded accordingly.

Several votes were now taken on motions to adjourn, the house eventually deciding to resume business at 9:30 on Monday morning.

The Land Frauds.

Henry Bolle, the Omaha grocer, was examined as to his knowledge of school land frauds this morning. He said he had never leased or purchased any school lands and knew nothing of any frauds, crookedness or irregularities connected therewith. He said he was at one time approached by Edmund Peycke as an agent of Rudolph Dorn and a proposition made to take him into the syndicate for $1280, and he was assured that there was money in leasing school lands. He refused to join the syndicate. No other witnesses were examined and the committee adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE HOUSE IN THE WHOLE FOR HALF A DAY.

Special to the BEE.

LINCOLN, February 6.—The house assembled this afternoon at three and immediately went into commitee of the whole to consider some of the bills that had been reported by the standing committees at the morning sitting. The first taken was house roll No. 20, a bill intended to prevent immorality and visiting houses of ill fame. Mr. Howard, of Clay, introduced the bill and supported it at some length.

Mr. Stevenson did not for a moment doubt the good intentions of the persons responsible for the bill, but he had heard it said that "Hell was

PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS."

Mr. Newcomer thought that this bill was promoted in the interests of the railroads.

Mr. Kaley exclaimed that the bill was sent back from the judiciary committee with a recommendation that it do not pass. Under these circumstances he should move a similar recommendation on its report to the house. This motion was adopted and house roll 26 was brought before the committee for consideration.

This is a bill relating to procedure in the probate courts. Nobody seemed to know or care anything about what was going on except Mr. Peterson of Burt. He, however, voted on it and amidst the clatter it was passed through the committee.

The next was house roll 28, introduced by Mr. Peterson and relating to justices of the peace. It had, however, the advantage of a favorable report from the judiciary committee. It went through the committee of the whole without comment. During the proceedings on this bill the action of some members seemed to be devoted rather to adding confusion to the already confused state of the chairman than to the sections of the bill under consideration. Without watching what was going on they would either put an amendment or move that something out of order be done. The chairman not being an expert at parliamentary proceedure was quite at a loss to know what to do. He eventually, however, decided that the bill should be reported to the house as amended.

House roll 34, a bill relating to the pay of jurors came before the committee for consideration. The judiciary committee had condemned this bill but Mr. Holmes called it up.

Mr. Riley opposed the bill in strong terms and with considerable force.

Mr. Troupe did the same.

Mr. Miller was heard to remark "It seems to me ———," the rest being lost in the noise which prevailed.

Mr. Emerson who always does everything on general principles, supported this bill for the same reason. Mr. Kaley was strong in his denunciation of the bill. Again considerable confusion prevailed in the committee so that it was impossible to catch on as Mr. Bassett described it. However, it was eventually said that the bill was to be reported to the house with the recommendation that it do not pass. The committee now rose and reported to the house, the chairman evidently delighted that he had lived so long and survived such an ordeal.

On the speaker taking the chair the clerk reported the work of the committee. Mr. Howard made another stand for his bill H. R. 20, but Mr. Rice moved that the whole thing be tabled. The list was called and the result was 64 against 21. Mr. Buckley here asked to change his vote explaining amidst great laughter that he thought he was voting for a railroad bill. This concluded the business of the day and at 5:30 the house adjourned.

THE CROP REPORTS.

VIRGINIA.

RANDOLPH, Va., February 8.—Harrison commissioner of agriculture, says: "I have the official figures from all portions of the state, and find the acreage fully thirty per cent short from last year."

Regarding the condition since my last report, advices from the southwest portion of the state report that wheat is being almost all destroyed—"winter killed." From what I have seen and heard within the last few days, the prospect for wheat is worse than it has been since 1866. The principal cause is alternate freezing and thawing, with inadequate protection from snow.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—S. W. Tallmadge is in receipt of the following late information as regards the area condition and prospects of the winter wheat crop, the reduced area is 20 to 50 per cent, the condition of the crop is not up to the standard. The damage is by insects and severe weather.

KENTUCKY.

The wheat area is ten to fifteen per cent less than the previous year—wheat unfavorable to the plant.

TENNESSEE.

The reports say that the wheat crop is fully twenty per cent less in average than last year, and the damage by freezing is all of ten per cent. The area of the wheat crop in

KANSAS

20 per cent below last year, owing principally to low prices in some of the largest wheat growing counties.

MARYLAND.

Compared with last year, the area sown to wheat is fully 25 per cent short. Though there is no fear of serious damage, the condition is not flattering, owing to haste in sowing.

MISSOURI.

The authorities report the area sown to wheat 10 per cent short of 1884. Little damage to the plant reported as yet.

ILLINOIS.

The acreage sown to wheat is about 15 per cent short of last year. No serious damage reported in the southern part of the state. Until the snow goes off there is no chance to ascertain the general condition of the crop. The ground is well covered with snow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The acreage is much reduced, and the condition is not encouraging, owing to the drought last fall.

NEW YORK.

The area is somewhat less than last year. The condition is quite favorable.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The acreage is fully 20 per cent short. The condition is unfavorable, owing to freezing and thawing.

GEORGIA.

The extreme drought of the fall caused a large falling off in the area. The condition is unfavorable.

MINNESOTA.

The area is fully ten per cent short over last year in not more than 2,500,000 acres.

DAKOTA.

Not more than one eighth of a crop in the northern, and three-eighths in the southern part of the state in the farmers' hands. If prices remain low the area of wheat will not be increased any in the spring.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CRESTON

THREE PEOPLE KILLED AND NINE INJURED.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

CRESTON, Ia., February 8.—A serious accident occurred about ten miles west of this place this afternoon. As train No. 3, west bound, approached a bridge across a small stream they struck a broken rail and tilted along on the ties until they ran on to the bridge, which went down, carrying with it two coaches and a sleeper, containing from twenty to twenty-five passengers.

The following is a list of the

KILLED.

Robt. Brown, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Mrs. Powell, New Albany, Ind.; Mrs. W. C. Carroll, Sangache, Col.

THE FOLLOWING WERE INJURED.

A. B. Cole, Grand Rapids, Mich., slightly cut on the head; C. H. Howell, sleeping-car conductor, arm broken and face somewhat scratched; J. R. Hawkins, conductor, Creston, Iowa, injured in the hip; S. I. Lindsay, Creston, Iowa, seriously; W. J. Davenport, Burlington, slightly; Dr. W. C. Carroll, Sangache, Col., seriously; Mrs. M. Farrell, Prescott, Iowa, seriously; Isaiah M. Waterman, Corning, Iowa, seriously.

The accident was unforeseen. The change in the weather of the last few days was undoubtedly the cause. The injured were removed to the Summit house at this place and all that is possible for their comfort is being done by the railroad officials and citizens.

Cleveland's Cabinet.

THE VERY LATEST PROBABILITY.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The following is given as the latest probability in regard to Cleveland's cabinet: Secretary of state, William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; secretary of the interior, Jos. McDonald, Indiana; postmaster general Lamar, of Mississippi; secretary of the navy, Frank Jones, of New Hampshire; attorney general, Garland, of Arkansas; secretary of war, Black, of Illinois, or Rosecrans, of California; secretary of the treasury, Hewitt or Whiting, of New York. It is positively asserted by those in a position to know, that no one has yet been offered a portfolio. But to relieve the president from embarrassment Bayard, Randall and Carlisle have all assured Mr. Cleveland that they entertained no cabinet aspirations and would prefer to remain in the positions which they fill, as leaders of their respective factions in the senate and house. A democratic editor said to-night, the treasuryship is the key of the capital. Bayard wants it and is backed by Belmont. But Cleveland is firm on that point and having begun to rely on Lamar, thinks he can get along without Bayard even for secretary of state. He will tender that place to Bayard, but will not be disturbed if Bayard declines and remains in the senate. But the treasuryship worries him. He wanted to give it to a western hard money man. Alexander Mitchell was talked of but would not accept. McDonald was taken under consideration it being thought his hard money views and his western location would suit both east and west. It proved unsatisfactory to both. Then he turned to Randall, but Randall would not accept. New Yorkers want the treasury, and Cleveland has finally decided to try and accommodate them. He wants Whitney, and has been trying to accomplish that, but finds it won't work. Hewitt is to be the man. He has been offered the place, and has it under consideration.

Gen. Grant Calls on Mr. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Gen. Grant called at the Victoria hotel this afternoon and left a card for Cleveland. It is reported this afternoon that Cleveland will stop on the way back to Albany at Greystone and confer with Tilden, but Private Secretary Lamont denies this, and said the president-elect would probably leave for Albany to-night and make no stops. Among the afternoon callers were Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana; Wm. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Jessie Seligman, Edward Pierrepont, George Ehret and Ex-Mayor Ely. A New York delegation of bank presidents was also received. It is believed that the object was to confer with Cleveland on the silver question.

Daniel Manning arrived to-night and sent his card to President-elect Cleveland. Mr. Manning has just come from Greystone, where himself and bride had been the guests of Tilden. Cleveland at once received Manning, with whom he leaves for Albany to-morrow on the 9 o'clock train. Cleveland passed the evening with Manning, Barnum, of Connecticut; W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa.; Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats Zeitung, and Senator Gorman.

Short's Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, February 7.—An immense throng of Irish nationalists, members of the Fenian brotherhood, dynamiters and others were at the Tombs police court this afternoon when Richard Short, who stabbed Capt. Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was arraigned for examination. The police force was well represented. When Phelan appeared and Short had been led to the bar, Short's counsel said he would like to know if Phelan had been searched. Judge Patterson said that he supposed he had, but ordered the police to search him. The sergeant put his hand among the bandages that supported Phelan's left arm and pulled out a Colt's five shooter with a long barrel. There was quite a sensation in court when the revolver was discovered. Short laughed nervously but seemed relieved when the weapon was taken from the captain. Short's counsel asked the court for an adjournment on the ground that he had just come from Albany and was unprepared for the examination. The prosecution opposed the adjournment. The judge finally set the case for next Saturday. The prisoner's counsel made a motion to reduce his client's bail from $3,000 to $2,000, but the court denied the motion, saying that the bail was not too much in a case like this.

The English in Egypt.

LONDON, February 7.—A Merawey dispatch says: The Black Watch and Staffordshire regiments passed Babaui Cataract. On their way there they destroyed the houses of Suleiman Wadganny, who perpetrated the massacre of Col. Stewart and party. The rebels abandoned Shakvack Pass. Much ammunition and grain were found there. The Cornwall regiment is now passing the Cataract. The Telegraph received a dispatch from Abu Klea, near Metemmeh, dated February 1st, saying: Col. Wilson's party states Khartoum fell January 27th. The river above the sixth cataract is crowded with Arabs. The Mahdi in a letter calling our officers to surrender implies that Gordon is alive. Stewart expects to be closely invested here.

A Negro Lynched.

SCHULDENBURG, Texas, February 7.—Thos. Morris, a negro, aged 23, was taken from the calaboose this morning by a masked mob and hanged to a tree. It is alleged that he ravished a white girl of thirteen.

Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—The boiler in the distillary of Chris Peper, Lebanon, Ill., exploded this morning and the building was burned. Loss $15,000; insurance $8,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Army Retired List Bill Passes the Senate.

Congress Thanks Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grant for the Relics.

Reagan's Inter-State Commerce Bill Stands a Poor Show.

The Congressional Forecast for the Week's Business.

President-Elect Cleveland Sound on Civil Service Reform.

Private Henry's Diary—He Calls Lieut. Greeley a Miserable Coward.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The chair laid before the senate a new set of credentials of Wm. Evarts, senator-elect from New York. They were read and filed.

Cameron presented joint resolutions from the legislature of Wisconsin urging congress to purchase the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan canal; also a joint resolution relating to the purchase of the Portage Lake canal.

Sherman, from the committee on library, reported a joint resolution accepting the offer of W. H. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grant of the swords, medals, bronzes, paintings, and other articles of value presented to Gen. Grant by the various governments of the world, as tokens of appreciation of his character as a soldier and statesman. The resolution expresses the thanks of congress to Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grant and provides that the articles be placed in the library of congress.

Cameron, Pa., called up the bill authorizing a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the United States army who have served thirty years or upward.

After debate the bill was passed—37 to 5.

The Senate then passed the bill granting a pension of $2,000 to Margaret G. Halpine.

Senator Pendleton, from the committee on foreign relations reported favorably on his bill for the return of $583,400 to the Chinese government as the sums due that government from the Chinese indemnity fund.

Van Wyck moved an amendment to one of the private pension bills providing that all soldiers' widows or minor children who, by the existing law, are or may become entitled to $8 per month, shall in future receive $12 per month.

Van Wyck explained that the provision was the same as that which the senate had put in the Mexican pension bill. There seemed to be no other chance, Van Wyck said, to get justice done to a large number of deserving people who were now receiving a pittance of only $8 per month.

Blair thought the amendment might defeat the Mexican pension bill.

Van Wyck said it was already substantially defeated. Neither the Mexican soldiers nor any others would receive anything from the house before the 4th of March.

The Van Wyck amendment was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 12.

Those voting in the negative were: Bayard, Beck, Chase, Cockrell, Coke, Fair, Harris, Maxey, Morgan, Riddleberger, Saulsbury and Vest.

Mitchell moved to add to the bill a further provision of the Mexican pension bill, namely: First, That in considering cases of dependent parents it shall be sufficient to show that such parents are without other means of comfortable support than their own manual labor or contributions from persons not legally bound for their support. Second, That proof that the applicant was regularly mustered into the service shall be presumptive evidence of soundness at the time, but subject to rebuttal. Third, That no person shall be entitled to more than one pension at a time unless specially declared by act of congress. These amendments were agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 17. Those voting in the negative were: Bayard, Beck, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Fair, Garland, Hampton, Harris, Jackson, Maxey, Morgan, Riddleberger, Saulsbury, Slater and West.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Reagan asked unanimous consent to take from the speaker's table the inter-state commerce bill with senate amendments thereto, for the puppose of nonconcurrence in these amendments.

O'Neill, Penna., objected.

On motion a bill was passed providing for the appraisement and sale of lots at Peru, Iowa.

At 5 o'clock, while the house was in committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill, Townsend moved that the committee rise. He wished to move that the house adjourn, having been advised that it was the intention of the friends of the river and harbor bill to continue this legislative day throughout Monday and thus crowd out the regular appropriation bills. The motion was lost.

Hepburn offered an amendment prohibiting any of the New Orleans appropriation being expended in connection with levees owned by private citizens or municipalities.

Hepburn said he understood the appropriation was intended mainly for the protection of the individual property of residents opposite New Orleans.

"You are mistaken," interrupted Hunt, "and it is not so."

"I appeal," continued Hepburn, "from the gentleman's interested statement to a better statement that I find here in the report of the engineers."

"What do you mean by interested statement?" exclaimed Hunt.

"I mean what I say," replied Hepburn.

"Interested, how?" pressed Hunt.

"As a representative," replied Hepburn.

"Do you mean as a man of honor?" continued Hunt.

"Oh, certainly," replied Hepburn, "as a man of honor," and thus the usual warm discussion which daily characterizes the consideration of the river and harbor bill was averted. On the amendment the vote stood 53 to 67. There was no quorum and the committee rose.

The house then took a recess until Monday morning.

The O'Brien County "Squatters' Union."

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Dr. H. M. Hamblin, secretary of the "Squatters' Union," of O'Brien county, Iowa, has arrived here, to urge upon the senate the necessity of acting speedily upon the bill to forfeit the land grant of the Sioux City & Pacific road. Dr. Hamblin says there are 500 families of various nationalities located upon 85,000 acres of the unearned land grant. The settlers were induced to go there by a letter of Secretary Teller of March, 1882, which said that the track was unearned. The republicans have not been able to agree as to what action should be taken with respect to this bill. Dr. Hamblin says that all that section of Iowa is in a ferment over it.

The friends of this measure are anxious to get it before the house, it is certain, therefore, that should the house determine that the speaker's table advocates this measure they will not consent to have it laid aside, and it is doubtful if Reagan and the southern members who support his inter-state commerce bill would consent to allow the Mexican pension bill to pass, even to save the inter-state commerce bill. The five measures intervening between the inter-state and the Mexican bills would not lead to a protracted controversy, but the Mexican pension bill is likely to be used as an obstacle to delay and prevent the inter-state commerce bill being reached.

The Reagan Bill Stands a Poor Chance.

Special telegram to the BEE.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The chances for Reagan's inter-state commerce bill seem rather poor. Its opponents are determined to use every parliamentary method to prevent the passage of any bill on this subject, and they have power under the rules to keep the bill on the table until it can be reached by the regular prescribed methods. When the house resolves to proceed to the consideration of business on the speaker's table the first thing in order after the disposition of executive communications is house bills and resolutions with amendments by the senate. There are six bills of this kind on the calendar in front of the inter-state bill, and the first of this class is the bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, which the senate amended so as to include soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion.

Cleveland Sound on Civil Service Reform.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—One democratic senator who has been to visit Cleveland gives it out cold that the coming president is bound to get into trouble before he has been in office a month over his civil service policy. The feeling has been growing of late that he was inclined not to yield to the general demand in the party to turn out all the republicans, and in order to learn just what they could depend on in the way of having the federal patronage to distribute, several senators have put the question to him point blank, as to his sincerity in his civil service letter. He assumed to them he was, and to one of them he said: "I mean every word I said in that letter, and I don't mean that it is to be read between its lines in other words. I mean that no man is to be removed from office merely because he is a republican. If he has neglected his duties, or violated the law, he can be complained against and the complaint will be investigated, but he will not be removed simply to make a place for some other man who happens to be a democrat." This was a staggerer.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The condition of business in congress is such that a minority in either house can easily force an extra session, but if the purpose to do so is anywhere entertained, the fact has not been made known, and the leaders of both houses express the opinion that the appropriation bills will be passed before the 4th of March. This will require the abandonment of many important measures which have been perfected on the house or other, and it may be added that not much general legislation other than that which may be attached to appropriation bills, can in any event be enacted.

The action of the house to-morrow is looked forward to with much interest, as it is supposed that the chances for an extra session will thereby be either increased to practicability or reduced to nothing. The house will assemble at ten o'clock, as in continuation of the last legislative day. The most active promoters of the river and harbor bills have announced their purpose to resist the adjournment, formerly at 12 o'clock noon, and the immediate reassembling, as on the next legislative day. They will endeavor to continue the last legislative day throughout the week, if necessary to secure the passage of their measure, in a vote to take a recess instead of an adjournment, (last night) the friends of the river and harbor bill were found to be in a strong majority, but the issue was not then squarely made between that measure on the one hand, and one of the regular appropriation bills with the prospective extra session on the other. Such will be the issue to-morrow.

The army, Indian and agricultural bills have passed the house.

Wednesday will be devoted to counting of the electoral votes.

The pension appropriation will probably be taken up to-morrow and passed.

The Indian army and agricultural appropriation bills are in the hands of the senate committees of appropriations, and may be reported in time for action upon one or two of them before the end of the week. The unfinished business is the anti-silver coinage bill, and several senators have prepared speeches upon it. If the measure be not set aside by the other appropriation bills there is a prospect that it may be disposed of before the end of the week. The silver men who at first threatened to prevent action upon this bill now claim to have strength enough to strike out the feature which looks to stopping the coinage of the standard dollar, and so have less reason to postpone action.

If shorn of this, its most important feature, the bill will simply provide for the retirement, and recoinage of trade dollars. The land grant forfeiture bills to declare railroad lands subject to taxation, and the Pacific railroads sixty year bill, are measures which are more likely than any others to receive the attention of the senate during the week, and the remainder of the session, when the appropriation bills are not before it.

IN THE HOUSE

the representatives on the appropriation committee is successful to-morrow in opposing the further consideration of the river and harbor bill. The postoffice appropriation bill will be called up, and immediately after its passage, the legislature executive and judicial bill will be pressed for consideration. The appropriation committee expect to report sundry civil bills, so they may be taken up in turn. These three measures will probably be sufficient to consume the week. One hour each day may be devoted to the consideration of unobjected cases.

FIRE IN THE SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—A fire this evening in the signal service building destroyed a number of valuable meteorological records and almost ruined some of the finest instruments in the office. The fire was confined to the second, third and fourth floors. The records destroyed and injured were those collected during the last five or six years, which officials say cannot be replaced. A number of charts were also damaged beyond future use. The instruments injured were of the finest class of barometers and thermometers. Signal service officials are unable to estimate to-night the loss to the service. Loss on building $2,000.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Senator Miller, of New York, from the committee of agriculture, to-day favorably reported the bill to provide that the agricultural department shall be an executive department under a secretary of agriculture, the compensation of the secretary to be the same as that of the secretary of other executive departments. An assistant secretary of agriculture shall be appointed at the same salary received by the assistant secretary of the interior and a chief clerk at an annual salary of $2,500 to be appointed. The bill further provides for the creation of divisions of veterinary science and forestry in the department.

PRIVATE HENRY'S DIARY—HE CALLS LIEUT. GREELY A MISERABLE COWARD.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The journal of Private Henry, covering the period between October, 1883, and June, 1884, has been made public. He writes under date of May 3d: "He (Whistler) who was the loudest in his denunciation of the unfortunate who was tempted to purlion scrap meat, was to-day caught in the commissary, having broken open the door, and was found with about a pound of bacon in his pocket." The entry on May 11th is: "It was a cowardly action in Greeley wanting to shoot Dr. Pelso. He drew a rifle on Fender. Calls Kislingbury a liar, and apologizes to the enlisted men." Four days later the entry is as follows: "Yesterday Reiderbeck and Whistler had a row out of doors over some one else's bacon, which was under charge of Lieut. Greely. It was a terrible struggle. Death by starvation actually has no terrors for us. We look with stolid indifference on our coming fate. A few hours before death, instead of craving for food, our comrades kept calling for water, and could hardly be controlled or satisfied. All, with one exception, were unconscious a few hours before dying. Poor Lockwood came out of his bag to stand in the alleway while moonshine distilling was going on and he was the first to get his portion. Ere the rest of us had our share he requested a repetition of the dose from the officiating steward and after being reprimanded by an officer for asking such a thing from the steward, he turned around to the doctor and said: 'Well, I will go to the fountain head,' and he repeated his demand. On being absolutely refused, he dropped to the floor and hardly ever opened his mouth again to utter another word." May 23, after noting that Whistler is dying, Henry says: "Called at the tent and was informed that five men made a sworn statement that Pavey stole Ellison's rations, and that the official record concerning it had been tampered with. A. W. G., if he does die, dies the death of a miserable coward," May 28th: "Poor Kislingburry is sinking rapidly and the doctor has given him up. Last night Dr. P. and Lieut. G. had another squabble over medicines. The majority of us (fourteen) have given up all hopes of seeing our friends again, but a few still have a chance at the conclusion of this terrible tragedy to be welcomed as worthy frontiersmen of Uncle Sam, and as men who made themselves immortal by a splendid victory and sufferings hitherto incomparable in the annals of Arctic exploration and against the laws of nature." The notes of the first four days of June are a brief memoranda of the rapidly sinking condition of those left. These were made just prior to his being shot. Extracts from the other diaries show a deplorable condition of affairs. Insubordination prevailed to a considerable extent, and quarreling, sometimes leading to blows, was not an uncommon occurrence. Sergt. Brainerd's diary is in his personal possession and not obtainable, and Sergt. Cornell declines to allow his diary to be inspected, stating that it was written with the express understanding that no one but Gen. Hazen should read it.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Postmasters: Newton W. Simmons, Boone, Iowa.

WANT RELIEF.

The executive association of the United States association of states and territories at the New Orleans exposition waited on President Arthur to-day and presented a statement of the affairs of the exposition, together with a memorial to congress asking an additional appropriation, which he was asked to transmit to congress with his approval. The president promised to give the matter prompt and careful attention.

Destructive and Fatal Fire.

NEW BRUNSWICK, February 6.—At three this morning two freight trains collided on the bridge over Raritan river, this city. The oil tank on one of the trains exploded, the burning oil running into the streets below and into the Raritan canal which was covered with ice. The oil ran over the ice to the wall paper manufactory of Janeway & Co, which was destroyed, together with seven dwellings opposite the manufacturers and under the railroad bridge. The building used as a box factory by the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., and their main manufactory were also destroyed. The wood work of the bridge burned. Frank Dumas, the brakeman, was carried down by the wreck into the street below and was burned to death. Patrick Dougherty entered the burning building of Janeway & Co., and has not been seen since. But for the favoring wind the whole manufacturing part of the city would have been destroyed. It is now thought two brakemen on the oil train were burned to death, also. Loss estimated between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

Janeway & Co.'s loss is $750,000; Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.'s loss $500,000. The loss to the railroad cannot be ascertained, owing to the unwillingness of officials to impart information. The loss on dwelling houses is $10,000. The bridge was not weakened and trains are running on time.

Cleveland in New York.

NEW YORK, February 7.—President-elect Cleveland breakfasted early this morning with Mayor Grace and General Farnsworth and then began his daily reception. Among the callers were Governor Abbott of New Jersey, ex-Congressman Birgs, Hugh McLaughlin. The Tammany delegation appointed to present the compliments of the wigwam braves to Cleveland came during the morning. Gen Cochrane presented an address adopted by Tammany last evening.

The Kansas delegation was heard. It consists of Mayor Neidly, of Leavenworth, Judge Everest, W. C. Perry, Angel Mathewson and Editor Mumford. Gen. Blair was urged by the delegation for secretary of the interior, being endorsed by the Grand Army of the the republic of Kansas, and also the republican and democrat members of congress of the state. Dr. G. L. Miller, of Nebraska, was presented for postmaster-general. Other callers were Abram S. Hewitt, Gen. Blair, of Kansas and J. W. Harper of New York.

Stewart's Army in Danger.

LONDON, February 8.—Korti dispatches today indicate a serious state of affairs at the British camp near Metemmeh. Lord Wolseley telegraphed the war office that a courier had just arrived from Gubat and reports Col. Boscaw, commander of that place seriously ill. The Mahdis forces are preparing to attack the British camp. The Arabs have several guns which they are gradually placing in position to bear on the British camp. Other field pieces are being manoeuvered for the same purpose. The natives report the mahdi has 3,000 men scattered between Berber, Shaply and Metemmeh and a force at the latter place daily receiving reinforcements.

An Innocent Man Released.

DES MOINES, February 7.—Governor Sherman to-day pardoned Harvey Spellman, sentenced to the penitentiary last October for three years for alleged horse stealing in Van Buren county. It was a case of mistaken identity. It is now shown that Spellman was innocent.

J. P. Johnson, on trial at the Marion county district court, charged with the murder of W. H. McBride, at Swan, in March, 1884, was found guilty, to-day, in the first degree, the jury recommending imprisonment for life.

Trouble in the Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 8.—The Hocking valley has been greatly excited to-night over rumors of a concentrated attack by the strikers. Over four hundred shots were fired in the neighborhood of Nelsonville and Buchtel, about 10 o'clock, but no attack was made. Patrol trains drove the strikers away.

Anarchists Executed.

BERLIN, February 7.—Reinsdorf and Keuchler, anarchists, sentenced to death by the imperial court at Leipsic for attempting to cause the death of the Emperor and other royal persons at the Niederwald celebration, were executed at eight this morning at Halle. The execution took place in the prison and was by a sword.

Rev. Mr. Newton to be Tried.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Assistant Bishop Potter has consented to have the Rev. Mr. Newton presented for trial. The counsel for the presenters is busily engaged in preparing the necessary papers which will be ready this week.

THE ANARCHISTS.

A Reporter Joins Their Association in Philadelphia.

He Learns all About Their Organization and Publishes It.

Johann Most and Justus Schwab the Leading Spirits,

They Seek to Overthrow the Present System of Law,

By Any Method, Dynamite, Murder and Nitro-Glycerine.

He Obtains a Copy of their Proclamation, Printed in Blood Red Ink.

ANARCHIST TALK.

Special telegram to the BEE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—A reporter of the Philadelphia Press who joined three months ago, the International Arbeiter, or the Working Men's association, the most potent organization of the Anarchists in the United States, publishes in the Press a full account of the organization of the Anarchists and their secret methods, and aims to tell how surprisingly the order has grown within the past six months. Where less than twelve months ago, they had only four "groupes" or branches in this city they now have seven, whose rolls are constantly being added to, an end to which the society is now working with all its energy in the introduction of Americans into their association. They think that unless the sympathy of the native born citizens is aroused to some extent their projected revolution cannot be successful. The Anarchists are governed by chief executive committees, located in New York and Chicago respectively. From the former city the orders are all issued by

JOAHANN MOST AND JUSTUS SCHWAB.

The leading spirits. The New York committee controls the disbursement of all money collected for the "cause" in each city in which the anarchists are located in any number. It has what is known as a central committee composed of two members from each branch. These are in direct communication with the headquarters. Ordinary members are not informed of the operations of the organization. In their declaration of principles and anarchists avow themselves in favor agitation "for the purpose of organization for the purpose of rebellion."

This is in a few words their whole object, they seek to overthrow the present system of law by any method—

DYNAMITE, MURDER AND NITRO-GLICERINE.

The article in the press contains a list of branches in the leading cities, their places of meeting, and the names and residences of their chief officers; also, some of their chief depots in Europe for the distribution of literature and dynamite. A full list of the head district agents in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco, and comprises over 2,500 names and addresses. The national organs of the society are the Freiheit, published by Schwab in New York, and a Polish paper, the Proletar, emanating from the same source. They contain the most revolutionary doctrines. The organs of the Chicago branches are the Alarm and Vorbote. The journals are issued from No. 107 Fifth avenue in that city by A. Spies and A. R. Parsons. Fac similere productions of these sheets form a part of the reporter's story. New York City is supposed to have 7,000 members, Chicago 4,000, and this city 1,000. Pittsburg is fourth on the list. The Philadelphia organ of the anarchists is called the Future, and is said to have 2,000 circulation, edited by H. Grau. The day to which every anarchist looks forward with pleasure and expectation is that of which

A GENERAL UPRISING IS TO TAKE PLACE

in Europe and the United States. Orders will be sent from New York the day before in the shape of a proclamation, a copy of which, in German, was procured at headquarters. It begins as follows:

PROCLAMATION

to be issued on the day of the impending universal rising or revolution.

Part I. In every commune where the people have been victorious, revolutionary committees will assemble. These will execute the orders issued by the revolutionary army, which will strengthen itself by arming all the workingmen, and make use of its power as the conqueror of the new world. The present will be more readily and easily vanquished if those in authority, be they

KINGS, KAISERS, OR PRESIDENT, BE AT ONCE DESTROYED.

In the meantime the massacre of the enemies of the people should be organized. Insurrections must be excited in districts around and about the revolted communes. Revolutionary war can only come to an end when the foe has been pursued to his last hiding place, and dest