THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1888. NUMBER 67.

NEBRASKA'S BIG CORN CROP.

An Excerpt From the Agricultural Commissioner's Report.

A GOOD OUTLOOK IN IOWA.

Representative Lyman Says Republicanism is Growing in North Carolina—Cleveland and the Mormons—Army Promotions.

A Flattering Prospect.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19.

The commissioner of agriculture has issued a report on the condition of growing crops throughout the country, which contains the first reports from Nebraska received under the present administration. The condition of the Nebraska corn crop is given by counties and is as follows:

Loup—Best crop for four years, though a little late; but clean and in good condition and a portion of it tasseling. Unless something unforseen happens we shall have more corn than ever before.

Fillmore—Prospects were never better for a good crop.

Saunders—Corn is doing well and warm weather is improving it. It is two weeks behind but prospects are good for an average crop or more.

Dixon—A little late but good crop.

Buffalo—There was trouble in cultivating corn on low ground, owing to so much rain.

Greeley—Above the average condition, but chinch bugs may do some damage—probably 10 per cent.

Valley—The crop has made rapid progress and its condition is favorable.

Antelope—The crop is improving very rapidly.

Cherry—The crop is backward but growing finely.

Colfax—Owing to the warm rains and favorable weather the crop is up to an average.

Gage—Corn has recovered wonderfully since the last report and prospects are good.

Wheeler—The crop has not recovered from the winds of May and June.

Burt—The crop is injured by an insect or worm. There were forty acres destroyed in one field.

Clay—Excessive wet weather about June, together with hot dry weather following, has injured corn.

Furnas—This county promises a good crop if we could get rain now.

Johnson—With a fair rainfall this month there will be an immense crop.

Lancaster—The crop never promised better.

Lincoln—Corn is better than ever before.

Sarpy—Promise of a better crop than for many years.

Washington—Best stand in many years, but a worm in some localities is working at the roots of corn, and we cannot tell to what extent the damage will reach.

IOWA'S CROPS.

The following is from the state agent of Iowa, showing the condition of the crops in that state:

Corn shows a steady improvement. So far as growth is concerned, it seems to be all that could be desired, but it is still two weeks late. Spring wheat has lost in condition during the past month. Rye, oats and barley have also suffered from the same cause—excessive heat and moisture. Oats, occupying much the largest area of the small grains, will entail the heaviest loss, which will be enormous. Potatoes, so far, have had an uninterrupted growth, but in many parts of the state they had all the moisture they will bear and signs of rot appear.

SAYS NORTH CAROLINA IS REPUBLICAN.

Representative Lyman of Iowa returned yesterday from his trip to Mount Holly, North Carolina. He was invited there to address a state meeting of farmers on the subject of protection. Judge Lyman says that he was treated in a royal manner and enjoyed himself immensely.

"The time is near," says he, "when North Carolina will be a republican state. In fact, from the deep interest manifested in the subject of protection by the farmers, I am inclined to think that the republicans will make large gains in the Tar Heel state next November. The people in North Carolina, irrespective of politics, favor, as near as I could learn, the repeal of the internal revenue system and believe in protecting American industries as laid down in the Chicago platform, and that in itself will work a wonderful change in the politics of the state.

AMBITIOUS ARMY OFFICERS.

Much of the president's time is taken up now with hearing applications for the numerous vacancies on the staff of the army which are soon to occur. There are hundreds of applicants for these places, and many of them have senators and members to make a personal presentation of their claims. To-day's Capitol says that there is little doubt Captain Bourke will be promoted to the inspector general's department, but that the other selections will depend from Mr. Cleveland's careful study of all the facts in each case. It is probable that none of the appointments will be determined on until two or three weeks hence.

CLEVELAND FAVORS MORMON CRIMINALS.

In the house last week Delegate Dubois of Idaho presented a resolution, which was promptly adopted, calling upon the attorney general for a list of pardons granted by President Cleveland to polygamists in Utah and Idaho. Mr. Dubois says Mr. Cleveland has shown great partiality to Mormon criminals, and that as the campaign progressed he was becoming more and more partial, and that many more polygamous criminals in Utah and Idaho have been pardoned than have been announced from the white house or the department of justice. He thinks the answer, when it comes, to his inquiry, if correct, will surprise everybody, and that it will show a very reprehensible catering on the part of the administration to the Mormon church, and that it can be shown upon the basis of the report that the administration expects material assistance from the Mormon church of the country in the impending campaign. Mr. Dubois will probably make a speech on the subject before the adjournment of the present session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. E. A. Lowe, son of the late Governor of Iowa, now pastor of a flourishing church in Lebanon, Pa., occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of this city (Rev. Dr. Sunderland's) today, and will do so again next Sunday.

Lieutenant C. G. Morton, of the Sixth infantry, arrived in the city yesterday from Fort Lewis, Colo., and is the guest of his brother-in-law, Colonel E. Hastings, of 717 Twelfth street.

Judge Lyman of Council Bluffs says he will not yield to the pressure now being brought to bear on him, but will continue to raise the point of no quorum until the democrats assign a day for general pension legislation, or enough of the absentees return to have a quorum on hand.

General Schofield was looking up apartments here last week, which were only temporary until he settled down for good here with his wife and daughter.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Crop Prospects Improved.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The weather crop bulletin for the past week says that the weather during the week has been favorable to growing crops in the wheat and corn region of the northwest, where the reports indicate that the crop prospects have been improved.

McKinley on Protection.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Upon invitation of the Piedmont Chautauqua asssociation, Hon William McKinley, jr., left Washington tonight for Atlanta, Ga. He will speak at the Chautauqua, near Atlanta, Tuesday afternoon on the subject of protection.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Possibilities in Case the Republicans Control the House.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Republican members of the house are speculating already to a more or less degree about the organization of the Fifty-first congress in the event they should succeed in electing a majority of that body at the approaching election. There are about a dozen men on the republican side who would make excellent speakers and there will, undoubtedly, be quite a contest for that position unless it should be earlier determined who will be the popular choice.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, has long had his eye upon the speaker's chair, and would undoubtedly be the first one to announce himself as a candidate. Mr. Reed is not as popular among his fellow members as he was a few years ago. When the committee on ways and means was announced it is charged by republican members that Mr. Reed made a strenuous effort to be the leader on the republican side of that committee, and began to hobnob with his most reliable friends with a view to that end; and also that he has ignored many republican members who were not considered his admirers, and this has been felt in many of the debates. When a measure is taken up which is regarded as especially partisan, and the time in which it shall be considered is divided between the two parties in the house, one leader on either side is given control of the time. It has so happened that in nearly every instance Mr. Reed has had charge of the time for the republican side, and, of course, he could not let everyone on the republican side speak, and he has selected the men he presumed could most ably represent republican principles. The consequence has been that a great many members who are not noted orators and who are not pronounced admirers of Mr. Reed, have not had opportunity to speak, and they blame Mr. Reed for the oversight.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, who has been one of the leading members of the committee on appropriations for many years, and who is chairman of the republican caucus, will undoubtedly come to the front for the speakership if the Fifty-first congress is republican. Mr. Cannon believes in tariff reform, as do nearly every one of the republican members, and has the popular idea of protection. He is well liked by members on both sides on account of his congenial disposition and his ability to deliver hard hits in an open fight and a fair battle.

Michigan would undoubtedly put Mr. Burrows to the front as a candidate for the speakership. Mr. Burrows is very popular, and being a member of the committee on ways and means and possessed of not only the elements of popularity, but an ability for executive work, he would be a formidable aspirant to the position. For a while in this session of congress Mr. Burrows was regarded as a very intimate and partial friend of Mr. Reed's, and there were criticisms made of him and his actions on that account, but he has disabused every mind of anything of that kind, and he stands to-day one of the most popular men on the republican side of the house.

If the south should present a candidate for the speakership that man would be undoubtedly be General Goff, of West Virginia. General Goff was in General Grant's cabinet for a while, and is an admirable executive officer, a splendid speaker, a thorough gentleman, cool and calculative in times of excitement, and occupies one of the best positions on the tariff question of any man in the house. If a southern man were selected undoubtedly General Goff would be the fortunate one.

Ohio has two men who would be very strong for the speakership. They are Majors McKinley and Butterworth. Both of these men are extremely influential and potential, and yet there is little similarity between their elements of strength. Major McKinley is regarded one of the most careful students of political economy and tariff in the whole country. He is one of the high protectionists, and is put forward to do the heavy fighting when the strongest machinery is brought to bear on the democratic side of the house. Major Butterworth is also very popular. He is a more liberal tariff reformer than Major McKinley, and has given evidence of growing strength by his position in favor of commercial reciprocity with Canada. As a companion on the floor of the house and a helpmeet to new members and old ones who are busy, or, in fact, as an accommodating man in every capacity, he is regarded with more popularity than his colleague, Mr. McKinley. Major Butterworth is not only strong in his own state, but is regarded very highly throughout the northwest, and if that section should not put forward a candidate for the speakership it would undoubtedly take up Major Butterworth.

Iowa would come to the front with General Henderson, than whom there is not a more courteous, able or effective man in Washington. He is extremely popular with all classes. He is good natured, yet he is determined and successful in every fight he makes. There is not a better speaker on the floor of the house when it comes to heavy work, and no man would be likely to make a more popular speaker than General Henderson. If the northwest should conclude to put a candidate of its own in the field General Henderson would undoubtedly be the man.

A NOVEL SWINDLING GAME.

But One Which So Far Has Failed to Strike Pay Dirt.

NEW YORK, August 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Another novel swindling scheme is reported. In several counties in this state and Pennsylvania circulars have been received by farmers like this:

"Dear Sir: More than $2,000,000 of the great estate of W. Vanderbilt were left recently to be given to the poor, regardless of race or color, in proportionment of $50 each. Send $3.50 within ten days and five days thereafter you will receive $50. This is to help the poor of the state of Pennsylvania as far as it will go. The $3.50 you send the agent helps to pay the executive board only. You will do well to send in your order at once, for we wish to close the estate as soon as possible. Be careful to send your full address to J. L. Church, Long Island City."

The circular is printed and the names and amounts are filled out in ink. It is not thought that Mr. Church has realized much, for at the Long Island City postoffice it was said that no letters had been delivered to him. None of the letters awaiting his call are registered. It is thought that the swindling circular has also been sent through western states.

War on Miscegenationists.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The war against miscegenationists is not ended. At Freetown the white people are generally opposed to acts of violence, except where armed opposition is looked for. The people of Broussardville have organized 100 men for protection, and with 100 from Scott's plantation are armed with Winchesters. Both companies declare that they will not inaugurate violence, but will protect their homes from reprisal and spoliation. The anti-miscegenationists are organized into oath-bound leagues all over the state, and cases have occurred already where white men have been assassinated by mysterious men, after disobeying repeated warnings. At New Iberia and Freetown things have assumed their normal condition again, and no further trouble is anticipated from any quarter. The coroner and jury, upon visiting the scene of the conflict, learned that ten negroes were killed and a number wounded.

Lincoln Enters the Field.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Among the passengers by the steamer Aurania to-day were Robert Lincoln and Ignatius Donnelly. In an interview Mr. Lincoln said: "I have no doubt of the election of the republican ticket. I will start for Chicago to-morrow and enter the field for victory. I will remain in the fight till sunset on the 6th of November, next, and will be satisfied as a reward for my labors with the election of Harrison and Morton.

ENLIGHTENING JOHN BULL.

He is Quite a Stranger to Yankee Politics.

THE SITUATION IS EXPLAINED.

An Enterprising Journalist Makes Matters Very Clear—A Prejudice Against Blaine—The Parnell Investigating Commission.

Considerably in the Dark.

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CARLTON CLUB, London, August 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The presidential election begins to attract a good deal of attention over here and people follow with interest all that the papers reproduce from the Herald. They have recently learned that the democrats are somewhat flagging in their exertions, though what a democrat is they have no more notion than they have why he should "flag." From travelers and newspapers alike they get the impression that President Cleveland will be called upon to serve a second term, and that this is evidently exciting some of the Blaine party to great wrath. The Times, in an unguarded moment, opened its columns to a controversy between G. W. Smalley, of the Tribune, and W. H. Hurlbert, at which knowing ones cannot help laughing in their sleeves. Smalley thought he had a monopoly of schooling Britishers in the mysteries of American politics and for years has driven everybody else off the field with his big club. Now here is that fellow Hurlbert having the impudence to prance around, and John Bull actually seems likely to lend an ear to him and to regard him as the only genuine oracle. It is enough to make a man like Smalley blush for his country, and he does blush through more than half a column of the Times. If Hurlbert and he should chance to meet there will be a capital contribution to the obituary column of the Herald. In the clubs people are very anxious to know what it is all about. What are the principles at stake? If Blaine stands to win nothing, why is he so eager to defeat Cleveland? These and other questions can always be promptly answered at any club by some one who has mastered all the intricacies of American politics in the course—well, say of a month's run in the United States.

Still there remain English people who cannot understand your affairs, and, therefore, it is very providential that Smalley has for once thrown off his modest reserve and come forward to enlighten them. His unassuming and genial manner of stating his own opinions and his toleration for the opinions of others give him a great advantage in the controversy. He has already made it perfectly clear that any man who dares to speak a word against Blaine will do so at his own peril. Blaine himself, if one may say so and live, did not create a particularly good impression here. He met many leading men in public life and held forth a good deal about England's iniquities in the past and present, and explained what ought to be done with Ireland, but the untutored English mind did not take kindly to him, and other American visitors this summer have not exactly put him upon the same level as Washington or Lincoln. There are many Americans going about, old members of the republican party, who will require Smalley's closest supervision if they are to be left in line with Blaine. One of them, who fought through the war, assured me the other day that thousands of the better class of republicans had been driven out of the party by Blaine. Reports of this kind come from all quarters and show, as Smalley says, how easily it is to malign a good man.

The point upon which Englishmen are hopelessly in the dark is that concerning the American tariff. They imagine that the democratic platform means adoption of free trade as in England, and the Cobden club finds it to its interest to encourage this delusion. The word is passed round that "General" Cleveland means to abolish all duties, especially on English goods, and, of course, he is greatly praised for his wisdom. It would be hard to blame Cleveland for the mingled ignorance and stupidity of a certain class of Englishmen. Many of them know less of American politics or the nomenclature of parties than they do of the moon, but what they have heard and read has given them the belief that the president is a thoroughly upright man who is trying hard to reform abuses in the public service and discharge his duty to his country faithfully. That is the chief cause of the good feeling entertained for him by the English people. They do not know much about American shibboleths but they respect sincerity and pure motives. They see evidence of these qualities in President Cleveland's record, and therefore wish him well without wishing Blaine harm. The friends of both would go wisely in moderating their zeal and leaving the contest to its natural course in the United States. On one side we are told that Cleveland's election means a triumph for free trade, on the other that every charge brought against Blaine has been not only denied, but disproved. How can people here go into these matters?

Have they not enough to do in trying to make out whether Parnell or the Times tell the truth? That matter may possibly be decided before the presidential election. The commissioners have no idea of keeping the investigation going two years, or even one. They will somehow or other manage to sift out the facts on all essential points before many weeks have passed. It is a great thing for the Parnellites that they have George Lewis on their side. He is not so infallible as some people pretend, but he is the sharpest solicitor in London, and when he is working his hardest he is not likely to miss much. The Times' solicitor is a highly respectable gentleman of the old school. Safe and steady but slow, and by no means up to all the moves on the board. George Lewis will open his eyes a little before the inquiry is over. The Times will need the help of the attorney general and Sir Henry James. The former, it is not likely to get and Sir Henry James is not particularly anxious to accept a retainer, but if he does take it he will perform his task better than any man in England. He is a man much to be feared by anyone who has a strong motive for concealing the truth. His scent for hidden secrets is like that of a bloodhound for its prey. What sort of a case the Times has is known only to its managers and its legal advisers. That it can legally prove every charge it brought against the Parnellites is simply impossible. If it fails in establishing the authenticity of the famous letters, its authority will be completely broken down and the government, which has supported it, will have received a heavy, perhaps fatal blow. An eminent conservative said to me only yesterday: "I very much fear that the Parnell commission will wreck the ministry. Mr. Parnell will undoubtedly swear that he never wrote the letters in question. The tories must then depend upon the evidence of experts which, in all such cases, can be had either way. Unless someone looked on while Parnell wrote the letters ascribed to him what is to disprove his denial? Considering these and other things it is not surprising that the ministry anticipate with some anxiety the issue of the inquiry and are heartily sorry they took Chamberlain's advice in pressing it upon the Parnellites."

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

A BOY'S BOASTING.

French Newspapers Make Light of King William's Recent Utterances.

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PARIS, August 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The defiant shouts of the young German emperor at Frankfort-on-Oder find no answering echo this side of the Vosges. The more the kaiser swells his boyish voice and blusters the more reserved and guarded grow the French. The experience of the last two years has taught them the wisdom of meeting the calculated menances of their enemies with coolness. They know their policy at present is to play a waiting game, and show no inclination to be drawn into a quarrel. A prominent Frenchman, as he read aloud the assertion of the kaiser that he would rather see his eighteen armeekorps destroyed than give up a single stone of German conquests, said: "His phrases were braggadocio. Though it has stirred the Brandenburgers to enthusiasm many equally solemn pledges have been taken ere now which later on were broken." Most of the Paris papers content themselves with publishing the Frankfort speech with little or no comment.

The Nationale says: "Our duty is to answer this violent language by coolness, but we may remind this young prince a countryman of our own once said: 'Ni un prince de notre territoire ni un pere de nos forteresses.' As it happened, his hope and trust were disappointed."

The Petit Journal merely remarks: "Here we have the short and haughty defiance of a despot replying 'Never' to those who dare even to speak of historic necessity or equitable compacts."

The Intransigeant, usually so intemperate, only says: "This clearly means that conciliation is out of the question. Now, more than ever, we must watch, arm and get ready."

The Liberte quietly says: "The imperial declarations are those of all conquers, but who knows what unforseen things may come of this circumstance and the chance suppression of a portion of the irritating speech in the Reichanzeiger here attributed to Bismarck. The chancellor seems likely to have his work cut out for him in restraining the impetuosity of his schoolboy sovereign. The Kaiser's latest freak, however, is harmless. Having for the time exhausted the joys of criticising his officers at Potsdam and counting the dirt spots on the book of the gardes de corps, he has peen amusing himself by reviewing a lot of Bedouins who are at present on exhibition in Berlin."

THE CLEARANCE RECORD

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., August 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended August 18, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$543,331,956	7.5	...
Boston	77,331,819	12.1	...
Philadelphia	63,890,320	19.9	...
Chicago	57,471,000	5.5	...
St. Louis	17,235,806	1.7	...
San Francisco	17,340,660	...	10.4
Baltimore	12,310,147	11.9	...
Pittsburg	10,494,069	20.1	...
Cincinnati	8,816,000	...	4.7
Kansas City	7,201,640	7.4	...
New Orleans	4,498,966	0.2	...
Louisville	4,760,996	...	1.7
Detroit	4,708,737	25.9	...
Providence	4,087,600	...	6.2
Milwaukee	3,718,000	0.1	...
St. Paul	3,662,610	...	5.6
Omaha	3,703,918	31.9	...
Minneapolis	3,385,859	...	1.9
Cleveland	2,793,087	...	9.6
Denver	2,401,090	5.1	...
Duluth	2,285,580	85.2	...
Columbus	1,813,900	...	13.1
Indianapolis	1,623,962	0.9	...
Hartford	1,367,722	5.5	...
Memphis	1,097,771	26.9	...
St. Joseph	1,327,054	...	17.1
Peoria	1,145,936	3.6	...
Springfield	984,976	11.9	...
New Haven	961,455	...	20.9
Worcester	859,459	3.4	...
Portland	865,610	0.6	...
Syracuse	691,266	3.2	...
Wichita	634,079	...	1.0
Galveston	604,290	...	17.9
Norfolk	519,377	18.0	...
Grand Rapids	552,387	10.8	...
Lowell	577,792	5.5	...
Topeka	323,997	29.7	...
Total	$871,161,388	7.8	...
Outside New York	327,829,432	8.3	...

COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Important Measures to be Acted Upon by the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—It is probable that the fisheries debate in the senate will be suspended on Monday for the presentation of the conference report on the navy appropriation bill. When the treaty is disposed of it is to be followed by the Washington territory bill, which has been for some time unfinished business on the legislative calendar. The bill to admit North Dakota and Montana are next on the republican programme. During the week Senator Wilson will seek opportunity to speak on the Jackson, Miss., election riots, and Senator Chandler will make a speech on the Louisiana elections.

The attendance of members in the house has fallen off to a point where a quorum can be obtained only with difficulty, and a single objection is usually sufficient to defeat legislation. For this reason little can be done this week beyond disposing of appropriation bills. The effort to pass the general deficiency appropriation bill will be renewed tomorrow or Tuesday. Conference reports on the army and navy appropriation bills are also ready for action, and they will be followed by the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bills.

THEIR HEARTS ARE BAD.

Pine Ridge Agency Sioux Leave On a Murdering Expedition.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dak., August 19.—There was great commotion here this morning when it was learned that a large band of Sioux had gone to Cheyenne county, on the Tongue river, in defiance of the objections of Agent Gallagher. They claim to be going to the sun dance, but it is feared that they have more serious intentions. They have often threatened to join the Cheyennes and murder the unprotected whites along the Tongue and Powder rivers. Colonel Dudley, at Fort Custer, has been ordered to send out troops to intercept them, and two companies of the First cavalry started in pursuit this afternoon. It is believed that a bloody battle will be fought before the Sioux are taken back to their reservation.

A Double Drowning.

PITTSBURG, August 18.—Edward Call and Sadie Fahey were drowned in the river this evening by the capsizing of a skiff.

GROVER AND MATSON ARE OUT

The Indiana Man is Playing the Cards For Himself.

HE COMPROMISES CLEVELAND

By Reporting the Limitation of Pension Arrearages Bill From His Committee to Catch the Soldier Votes in Hoosierdom.

In Bad Odor With the Boss.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chairman Matson, of the house committee on invalid pensions, who, as the democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, is trying to lead himself to victory on the pension question, continues to get into worse and worse odor at the white house daily. In these dispatches, some days ago, it was stated that the selfishness of Mr Matson on the pension question had gotten him into trouble with the president, and that he was without influence at the white house. That statement was made upon information furnished by a democratic member of the house who is often in consultation with the president and Colonel Lamont, and subsequent developments have proven the truth of the assertion.

Mr. Matson has been trying to perform the difficult circus feat of riding two horses at a time with a wide distance intervening between them. He has attempted to carry out the instructions of the president in the suppression of general pension legislation during the past three years, and at the same time make it appear that he, himself, is doing everything he can to enact general pension legislation. As long as the question was confined to Matson's individual district he was able to satisfy himself by secretly preventing pension legislation and making a reasonable open demonstration to show that he desired action in the house on pension bills. But when he was nominated for governor and had the whole state of Indiana to canvass, and the pension issue was one of the leading issues in the campaign, he felt that he must change his tactics. As soon as Mr. Matson received the nomination for governor he cut loose from the president, swung out into the open stream of at least assumed independence, and began to openly declare himself in favor of extravagant general pension legislation in direct conflict with the policy and desire of the administration. He saw that he must do something to capture a large number of the 70,000 soldier votes in Indiana or he could not be elected governor. He immediately declared that he intended to report the bill from his committee to repeal the limitation of pension arrearages. This astonished the president very much, but Mr. Matson proceeded to carry out his declaration. It was a direct compromise of the president when the bill was reported and put upon the calendar, as it was a stumbling block in the way of all classes of general legislation. The committee on rules, of which Speaker Carlisle is chairman, has not met since Matson put his arrearages bill on the calendar, because there has been such a general demand on the part of all the republican members of the house and hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country for the consideration of Matson's bill that the committee on rules feels that it would be necessary to do something with the demand in the event that it held a meeting. All the republican members of the committee on rules declare that if a meeting is held no business shall be transacted whatever until the day is fixed for the consideration of Matson's bill, and to fix a day for its consideration means to determine when it shall be passed, as it would surely pass the house if it was taken under consideration. Of course, if it passes the house it will pass the senate. The latter body would run it through in a hurry. The passage of the arrearages bill contemplates an expenditure of $250,000,000, and certainly there could be no such tariff reform as the president has proposed during the next ten or twenty years. There are a number of bills on the calendar which the president is very anxious to have passed at this session, but they cannot be passed without a decree from the committee on rules, and the latter cannot meet while the Matson bill is on the calendar, and there is such an overwhelming petition from the people for action upon it. One of the members of the committee on rules is Mr. Randall, who, although a democrat, is a tariff protectionist of the gilt order, and as such he is not in harmony with the administration, and is in favor of the passage of the Matson bill. Of course if the committee on rules should meet Mr. Randall would vote with the republicans to consider the Matson measure, and it would be favored by a report of the committee.

The passage of the bill to repeal the limitation of pension arrearages would mean death to the president, since it would be passed by a solid republican vote and the assistance of Randall democrats, and since it would make tariff reform impossible, it would, at the same time, elevate Matson immensely, and Matson is working with all his power for selfish ends. He has his eye on the vice presidency in 1892, and Governor Hill, of New York, it is well known, is his ideal candidate for the presidency. Matson would like to see the ticket 1892 Hill and Matson. The president is bitterly opposed to Hill, and of course he cannot look with pleasure upon the machinations of Matson. He has in view the record made by Mr. Hendricks in Indiana in 1872, when the latter was, by dint of exceeding popularity, elected governor by about seven hundred majority, while all the rest of the republican ticket was elected by much larger majorities. If Matson could secure the passage of the arrearages bill and elevate himself in the impending campaign and secure his election for governor, while Cleveland would lose Indiana, he would consider his road to the vice presidency in 1892 paved with granite, and Cleveland a very dead little duck in a very large pond. President Cleveland knows all about the selfish efforts of Matson; knows how the Indiana member has sacrificed every interest of the administration; knows how the democratic candidate for governor in Indiana is working in ways that are thoroughly inimical to the policy and interest of the administration, and for these reasons Mr. Matson is not swimming these days at the white house.

Another thing which is being talked of at the white house is this: In the high bids which Matson is making for the soldier vote in Indiana at present he feels entirely secure. He can make every conceivable promise with perfect security against ever being called upon to fulfill his promises. As governor of Indiana he would not only be without influence with the administration, but he would be without influence in congress, and therefore could not only not assist his friends in securing federal positions, but he would not be able to bring about the promised legislation in congress. He is, therefore, in a position to bid as high as he pleases with perfect assurance that he will never be called upon to show his hand. If he was running for a re-election to congress it would be a different thing. In the event of his election he would be asked to cash his political drafts. Matson's course in relation to pension legislation and his attitude toward the interests of the white house are attracting general attention in congress, and nine-tenths of the democratic members of the house and senate are heaping imprecations upon his head.

Spanish Conspirators Arrested.

LONDON, August 18.—Advices from Spain say that a conspiracy has been discovered at Madrid. A cavalry officer and several sergeants and privates have been arrested. A strict watch is being kept upon suspected men in the garrisons at Saragossa and Lerida.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Light local rains, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Iowa: Light local rains, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Dakota: Fair, preceded in southern and eastern portions by local rains, slightly warmer, variable winds.

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

Nashville Editors Indulge In Fierce Personalities.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The sensation of the day is the challenge sent by Colonel A. S. Colyar, editor-in-chief of the Daily American, to Edward Cormack, editor of the Daily Democrat The trouble between these gentlemen grew out of certain publications made in their respective newspapers in reference to political matters. For some days the Democrat has paid its respects to the American and its editor-in-chief and some of its stockholders. It has questioned the democracy of Colonel Colyar and the stockholders, and spoken of the reports that not only Colonel Colyar contributed $100 to the Davidson county republican campaign committee during the last gubernatorial campaign, but that he expressed a desire to know whether certain stockholders had not been avowedly confessed republicans up to a few days ago. This raised the ire of Colonel Colyar. He addressed his communication to Cormack two days ago. Cormack prepared his reply, and the correspondence appeared in the Democrat to-day. Colonel Colyar, referring to the personal references to himself, denying certain statements, closed his reply with the following words:

"Therefore, I take the liberty of denouncing you as a liar, and I brand you as such. You can take your own course. I shall remain in the city. This note proceeds upon the ground that the newspaper is not the place to settle personal difficulties, and I do not wish to involve any friend; therefore I send this by mail."

Cormack decided to publish the note and his reply thereto. In his reply he expressed the hope that his business with Colonel Colyar, personally, is ended with the letter, but says the Democrat's business is with the American, its editor, and its management in so far as they may deserve notice at its hands. Cormack says that Colonel Colyar may, indeed, "denounce" him as a liar, but that he denies that the colonel can "brand" him as such. He admits that Colonel Colyar has done him no personal wrong, and assures Colonel Colyar that he bears him no personal ill-will. Cormack reiterates the charge that the colonel contributed to the republican campaign; charges, Mr. Cormack says, which were first made public against Colonel Colyar one year ago, and have stood without denial to this day. He then says:

"I do not believe that you were seeking the defeat of Governor Taylor, because even the republican managers who handled your money never hoped for such results, but you placed your money in the hands of the republican committee, where it was beyond your power to control it."

The publication of the correspondence has excited a great deal of comment, owing to the prominence of the gentlemen and the positions they occupy. There has been considerable speculation as to the outcome of the matter, but it is thought that there is not to be a hostile meeting. Colonel Colyar is over seventy years old, while Cormack is quite a young man.

A BLIGHT ON INDIANA.

The Terrible Power Wielded By the "White Caps."

ENGLISH, Ind., August 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The "White Cap" investigation has resulted in the gathering of a great pile of secret evidence that will be used to tremendous advantage in the sitting of the next Crawford county grand jury. It is the general opinion, however, that the local courts are so powerless that nothing less than the state militia will be adequate for protection in the trials that will be the outcome of the numerous indictments that will be heard from in October. If the "White Caps" find it possible they will so intimidate those who turn state's evidence on them as to drive them out of the country. Before the session of the court great care will be taken with the cases. This must, of necessity, be done, as it has become a matter of absolute necessity with the people to drive the regulators from their security. Property has depreciated, and the people are terrorized. Never were a people more cowed and subdued. Men of property are afraid to denounce the "White Caps," fearing a loss of some of their possessions. County officers, commissioners, marshal, newspapers and many business men have been served with warnings to never open their heads. In approaching the people on the "White Cap" topic, they are first noncommittal and utterly opposed to saying a word, and yet, under breath, they bitterly denounce the whole proceeding. An eminent judge said that it was the worry of his life; that it was the only evil that annoyed him; that he felt as if a nightmare had come over the community; that the "White Caps" had established a precedent that would follow them for half a century, and that it leaves a blight that will be felt during the remainder of the present generation.

AFFLICTED WITH A CANCER.

The Days of General Craig of St. Joseph Said to Be Numbered.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The fact became known to-day that General James A. Craig was afflicted with a cancer, and physicians say he cannot live more than sixty days. Up to within a couple of weeks ago he was treated in this city for an enlargement of the gland, and poultices were applied to his neck. This gave no relief, and he left for St. Louis to be treated by specialists. There he was informed that the treatment had been wrong, and that he had a cancer. They refused to treat him and he left for Philadelphia. General Craig is probably the best known of any of the politicians in Northwest Missouri. He served in congress before the war with Hendricks of Indiana, and was the first president of the old Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. Before the Platte purchase was divided into counties he was the prosecuting attorney, who accompanied Judge Norton on horseback over the territory now comprised in the Third and Fourth congressional districts. During the war he was a general of the army, stationed at St. Joseph, and was prominently identified with state politics until the present time. He is now seventy-five years of age.

The Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Surgeon General Hamilton has received the following dispatch from Jacksonville concerning the yellow fever:

"Official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m: New cases, 1; deaths, 1; recoveries, 2; under treatment, 13. The fever is assuming a more severe type.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 19.—Five new cases of fever were reported today and one death. All new cases are traceable to the two known foci of infection, showing that the disease is not epidemic.

A Maniac's Horrible Suicide.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., August 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Worth Jackson, a young man of twenty-five, whose home is in Hot Springs, Dak., was brought to the city yesterday by a ranchman who had discovered him on the plains violently insane and fleeing from imaginary foes. Jackson was placed in jail until he could be taken to an asylum. Last night he reached through the bars of his cell, seized a lamp chimney, broke it, and with one of the pieces gashed his throat in such a horrible manner that his recovery is impossible.

The American Kriegerbund.

CLEVELAND, August 19.—The city was given up to the Germans to-day, the occasion being the fourth annual meeting of the Kriegerbund of North America. Societies are here from the principal cities of the east and west.

To Protect American Interests.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 19.—The United States ship Galena left here last night for Hayti to look after the American interests there.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN IOWA.

A Forecast of the Nominees For Some Political Positions.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Republicans in the Eleven Districts Who Are Liable to be Struck With Congressional Lightning—Weaver's Chances.

Hawkeye Politics Reviewed.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The remaining county conventions were being held yesterday, and the advices that come indicate that the nomination of Messrs. Smith and Campbell for railroad commissioners will be practically unanimous. Eastern Iowa will unite upon Hon. John Mahin, of the Muscatine Journal, and Marshalltown will push the claims of Merritt Greene, of that city. The northwestern part of the state will come in almost solid for Senator J. S. Lawrence, of Sioux City, and ex-Commissioner Coffin, of Fort Dodge, who poses as a "farmers' candidate," but who is unanimously repudiated by the Farmers' alliance, will also be a candidate. Just how many dark horses will show up is uncertain. No matter who is nominated, he will very likely be slaughtered at the polls. The democrats will nominate Commissioner Dey, and as the office is non-partisan and Mr. Dey has made a good officer, many republicans will support him.

It has never been suggested that the republican convention should place Dey in nomination in order to make the commission non-partisan and divide the responsibility of dealing with the railroad question with the democrats. Of the aspirants for nomination for the third commissioner the choice will lay between Mahin and Lawrence, unless a close combination can be formed between the friends of Judge Given, who is a candidate for supreme judge, and the field for railroad commissioner. The railroads will support Given if Seevers is sidetracked, as now seems likely. The anti-monopolists will support Granger of Allamakee for supreme judge and the bar of the state is strongly in favor of his nomination. Should the friends of Baker and Remley, candidates for supreme judge, unite, the contest will be close and exciting. John Y. Stone of Mills county will have a strong following and if he can satisfy the anti-monopolists of the Eighth district that he is fully in sympathy with their views he stands an excellent chance of securing the nomination.

The railroad gangs have been routed in nearly every contest at the primaries. In Linn, Mahaska and Polk counties, three of the corporation strongholds, the delegates are half and half. Judge Hubbard, of the Northwestern, did not get on the delegation from Linn, but no doubt he will set in the convention as a proxy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

In the First congressional district John H. Gear, republican, will undoubtedly be reelected. The majority is less than one thousand, but the democrats do not seem at all harmonious. Keokuk will slaughter any candidate Burlington may favor, and Burlington will return the compliment with interest. The prohibitionists have named a candidate but will not be able to draw off many votes.

Walter I. Hayes, democrat, will be returned from the Second. Park W. McManus, a very popular republican of Davenport, will contest the district, but cannot possibly overcome the 7,000 opposition majority. Colonel D. B. Henderson, republican, will be sent back from the Third as a matter of course.

There is a lively scramble going on for the republican nomination in the Fourth. Hon. W. E. Fuller, of Fayette, is a candidate for the third term and his seat is being contested by John McHugh, a leading Irish republican, of Howard, Hon. H. C. Bulis, of Winneshiek, and State Senator Sweeney, of Mitchell. Fuller