THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1889. NUMBER 214

A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE

Significance of the Recent Bloody Affair in Kansas.

CIMARRON GUARDED BY MILITIA.

The Citizens Burning With a Desire to Revenge What They Term the Deliberate Murder of Their Townsmen.

The Kansas War.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—J. Q. Shoup, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Gray county, came in this afternoon from the scene of the frightful county seat war, to lay the matter before Governor Martin. Immediately upon his arrival he had a long conference with the governor, who has been in telegraphic communication all day with the officials at Cimarron. Shoup gave a thrilling account of his experience with the attacking party. He was in his office in the court house when the leader of the mob took possession of the county records and fled from the town with them, the Cimarron people in hot pursuit. English and Bliss, who were killed were not participating in the fight, and Shoup claims that their murder was deliberate and in cold blood. He demands of the governor that the murderers be brought to speedy justice. He says that the attacking party was headed by Watson, the newly elected county clerk, and was made up of notorious thugs and cowboys, who were brought for the purpose of terrorizing the Cimarron people while the county records were being seized. One of the leaders of the party was the notorious "Killer," Tim Johnston, who, it is said, has openly boasted that he has taken the lives of twelve men and that no one dared touch him.

Governor Martin says to-day that he will put a stop to the fight if it requires the entire militia of the state. He proposes to have a thorough investigation, and says that the guilty ones will be punished. General Meyers, with the second regiment, reached Cimarron early this morning and found the whole town in arms and expecting another attack. No strangers were allowed to enter the town without proving satisfactorily that they were not friends of the other town. No services were held in the church, but instead the church was converted into an arsenal where the weapons of war were deposited. General Meyers ordered the people to at once disarm themselves, and told them that unless they did so their weapons would be taken from them by force. To all outward appearances the order was complied with.

A Cimarron man named Gage and Ed Robbins, of Ingalls, met this morning a few miles from Ingalls and desparate encounter ensued. They first exchanged pistol shots, but afterwards had a hand to hand tussle in which Gage received a frightful gash in the neck, which will probably cause his death. This morning the Ingalls people received a report that a mob from Cimarron was preparing to attack them with the intention of burning the town and killing the leaders to revenge the murder of English and Bliss. They immediately called a meeting and thoroughly organized themselves. Sentinels were sent out to watch for the appearance of the mob and give warning. Fortifications were built and every arrangement made to defend themselves. Women were enlisted and given arms and ammunition. As long as the militia is in the county there is not likely to be another conflict. It is only by the presence of the militia that serious trouble can be averted, as the two rival towns are only a few miles apart and the feeling is so bitter that the slightest provocation would cause another outbreak. It is a life and death struggle between the two towns, as the success of one means the downfall of the other.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—A Wichita special says that General Myers telegraphed that he had arrived at Cimarron, the location of the recent county seat war, this morning, and all was quiet. The militia companies ordered out are still in readiness to move at a moment's notice, as it is heard that the trouble is not yet over. Ingalls was guarded all last night by farmers, as it had been rumored that Cimarron sympathizers had threatened to burn the place. Watson and his deputies had been released by the sheriff of Dodge City before General Myers arrived.

A Mysterious Shooting.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Jan. 13.—Last night, as John Kelley, a well known contractor, entered the gate of his residence, he was shot through the right breast. His condition is very precarious. Who shot him is not publicly known. It is said that Kelley knows, but will say nothing. After the shots were fired two men were seen to run hastily down a side street and disappear.

OBJECTS TO MAHONE.

Congressman Wise Thinks He is Unfit for a Cabinet Position.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—General Harrison passed the day at home, attending church this morning. Among the early arrivals today was Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, formerly of Virginia. His visit was unexpected, but General Harrison gave him a Virginian's welcome, inviting him to lunch. The mid-day meal over, the general and his guest spent a quarter of an hour in private conversation. To an Associated press reporter Mr. Wise declared that his visit had no political significance; that he had a lawsuit at Akron and he merely ran down to Indianapolis to spend Sunday. He would not admit that the very recent visit of twenty-two Virginians in the interest of General Mahone furnished the motive for the visit. But in the course of his conversation he inveighed against the celebrated little general with all his old-time fire and invective, declaring that it would be "disastrous" to the republican party in the south to put General Mahone in the cabinet. When asked whether he made such declarations to the president-elect, he declined to state what passed in their conversation. He vehemently proclaimed that Mahone lost the vote of Virginia to General Harrison in the late election.

Another distinguished visitor was John E. Plummer, a well known New York merchant and president of the Harrison and Morton dry goods clubs of New York. He will be joined late to-night by Hon. Warner Bateman, of New York, and it is understood to urge cabinet recognition for ex-Senator Warner Miller. Another party of New Yorkers, with ex-State Senator Arkell at their head, will arrive about midnight. It is understood that this party comes to urge the case of ex-Senator Platt, and that they are in favor of some third man from New York in case the president-elect cannot honor Platt.

A $47,000 Blaze.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Phoenix block, occupied by furniture and dry goods stores, burned this morning. Loss $47,000; well insured. Two foremen were seriously injured.

Netherland's King.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—The king of Holland spent a restless night. He takes little food. A doctor will stay with the king to-night.

The king has inflammation of the brain. The end cannot be long deferred.

Robbed Her Guests.

A prostitute named Ida Tranton was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of going through the pockets of two gentlemen callers, named Jake Ryder and Edward Enright, both soldiers at the fort.

SACKVILLE'S GRIEVANCE.

He is Ventilating It in the Columns of the British Press.

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LONDON, Jan. 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The correspondence between the American and British governments in reference to the Sackville incident is being given to the public in daily installments. In a communication to Salisbury, Sackville claims that on October 26 he had an interview with Bayard about the Murchison letter, in which he received the impression that his explanation was satisfactory. He received no further communication until passports were sent him on the 30th. He continues:

"I was all along ignorant of the precise grounds on which my removal was sought, but party exigencies overruled international comity. Telegrams were being received to the effect that the Irish vote in New York was slipping away from the democratic ticket, and immediate action was necessary on the question of my dismissal in order to conciliate this action, involving, as it did, a want of courtesy which I venture to think is unprecedented in the history of diplomatic intercourse. Since I saw Bayard on the 26th, when he accepted my explanation and said he bore me no ill-will, the question at issue had never assumed an international character as far as I was aware until the moment it was decided to send me my passports, when all adjustment was rendered impossible and an incident which concerned me personally was thus at once made the cause of serious complications with her majesty's government."

All the leading papers are devoting the most of their editorials to defending the diplomatic blunders of Sackville and Morier.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Referring to the blue book on the Sackville affair, the Daily News says: "LordSalisbury has vindicated the technical propriety of the course he has pursued and was made a distinct point at the expense of President Cleveland. We cannot, however, think his practical wisdom equal to his controversial skill. The vacancy at Washington serves no useful purpose. Lord Sackville's despatches simply confirm his unfitness for the post he accepted."

The Skating Contest.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The greatest skating race ever witnessed in this city took place to-day between the Russian, Von Panschun, and Tim Donoghan, of New York. Over 20,000 people were on the ice. Panschun beat Donoghan one-fifth of a second in a mile, making the fastest time on record—2:57.

Mrs. Cutting Improving.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, Jan. 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Robert L. Cutting's condition is declared by her medical attendants not to be dangerous, and she now hopes to leave the Hotel de Russie very soon for Paris.

BARRETT'S BAD BREAK.

A Lively Scrimmage in the Minneapolis Jail.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pete Barrett, confined in the Hennepin county jail under sentence of death, together with two other prisoners, attempted to escape this morning. The prisoners were all sent back to their cells from the washroom, but Barrett, Barnes and Clark, who secreted themselves and escaped detection. When Jailor Reilly entered to serve breakfast Barrett sprang upon him and struck him with a towel-roller, the others attacking him with their fists. The jailor was armed with a large bread knife and he made a lunge at Barrett, inflicting a deep gash over his assailant's eyes. Barrett struck the jailer again and then grabbed his shoulders, the others keeping up the striking and kicking. The jailer could do nothing but hack at Barrett's hands, and this had little effect. The four men rolled about the floor, the jailer slashing his assailants with the bread knife. They could not stand such punishment, and, outside assistance arriving, they were secured and locked in the dungeon.

Jailer Reilly received two blows across the head, which laid the skull bare, and sustained a dislocated shoulder. His face was a mass of bruised flesh and blood. Barrett was cut over the eyes and across the hands. Barnes received a deep gash on the cheek, and the third was cut about the hands and arms. The prisoners intended to bring the assistant jailer to the scene, secure the keys and escape; but he, being a new man, ran out upon the street and around the block, calling for help.

A motion for a new trial for Barrett will be argued before the supreme court this week. A mob collected this evening, threatening to lynch the prisoners, but it dispersed without committing violence.

A Shortage of $7,000.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 13.—A week ago, when the newly elected county officers took their respective offices, the books of the retiring county treasurer, V. Cournoyer, showed that $7,000 had not been turned over to the new county treasurer. Cournoyer asked to be given one week to bring forth the missing funds, but the committee appointed for the purpose of investigation reported at Saturday's meeting that the amount had not been replaced. The chairman of the county commissioners was then instructed to proceed according to law for the recovery of the books, papers, etc., which had also been held back. Cournoyer has held the office four years, being elected in 1884 on the democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1888. The money required to straighten up the accounts will doubtless be furnished by friends before action is taken to recover from the bondsmen.

The German Press Agitated.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—It is stated that in the colonial debate in the reichstag Prince Bismarck will especially refer to the cordial and friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain.

The whole liberal press protests against the action of the North German Gazette in utilizing the letter written by the late Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck on the occasion of the jubilee of the latter's entering the army. The Vossische Zeitung says: "This personal mark of attention to the chancellor, especially when taken in conjunction with the solicitude of the commander-in-chief for the army, is anything but a refutation of the political creed laid down by Frederick in his diary and in his governmental actions."

Irish Land Troubles.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—A party of raiders today visited the house of a nationalist farmer on the Kenmare estate, and, after administering a severe beating extorted from him a promise to abjure the plan of campaign, which is very unpopular among a portion of the people. The members of the national league collected clothing, etc., in Londonderry to-day for the Falcarragh tenants, who were arrested for resisting evictors. To-morrow the prisoners will be taken from Londonderry to Falcarragh, where they will be tried on Tuesday.

A Merchant's Sudden Death.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John Grube, one of the most prominent merchants on the Vermillion range, dropped dead this morning while standing talking through a telephone.

ANDERSON WILL BE HANGED

The Brutal Brown County Wife Murderer.

DID SHE POISON HER HUSBAND?

A Nebraska Farmer's Wife Held on that Suspicion—Narrow Escape From a Burning Building—Other State News.

Anderson Will Hang.

LONG PINE, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The case of Anderson vs The State, was affirmed by the supreme court, and Brown county will experience its first hanging in a few weeks. Anderson killed his wife two years ago and was condemned to die about one year and six months back, but the case has been pending on error in the supreme court ever since. This was a most dastardly murder. First he nearly killed her. In an hour afterwards she showed signs of life, and then he completed his work and buried her in a well and filled it up.

Held for Poisoning.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 12.—Forty-eight hours have been occupied in the post-mortem examination of the body of John Aldrich, the farmer supposed to have been poisoned at his home in Silver Lake township, last Thursday. Sufficient evidence has been developed to justify the coroner's jury in holding Mrs Aldrich for the death of her husband. The stomach of the deceased will be forwarded to Rush Medical college, where search will be made for the poison. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

A Close Call.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire originated from some unknown cause between the New England house and the store building occupied by C. A. Wills with a stock of notions. They were both old frame structures and the damage is about $1,200 in each case. Before the flames were extinguished the hotel, ran by D. T. Ulmer, was damaged to the extent of $300. The other building was owned by D. Quackenbush. Wills loses $800. All the property is well covered by insurance. Wills and wife occupied a room in the rear of the store for a sleeping apartment, and were awakened by the flames. Their hair and eyebrows were singed and their faces burned, and they barely escaped in their night robes.

Beaver Crossing.

BEAVER CROSSING, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Beaver Crossing is situated on the Blue river, 103 miles from Omaha, and on the main line of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, in Seward county, Nebraska, and is one of the rising cities of this great state. It will soon be quite a railroad center. The Missouri Pacific will build from Crete up the Blue, through this town and by way of York to the coal and oil fields of the Black Hills. The B. & M. is about to build a line from Milford to the same points, and there is very flattering prospects for a division station for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley next spring. The following are the principle business men here: Dewitt Eages, the pioneer merchant, carries a large stock of general merchandise in a store 80x42, and is doing a good business. Next comes Johnson & Greedy, with a fine stock of general merchandise. They are two energetic young men and are meeting with good success and are bound to be in the head column in the near future. Mr. Boyington has a nice, clean stock of dry goods and groceries, and is getting his share of the trade. Davis & Sons have the leading hardware store of the town, and are meeting with merited success. McDougal & Callahan also carry a large stock of hardware. Greedy & Corkins keep a fine stock of drugs and patent medicines and do a fine business. The State bank, with T. E. Sanders as cashier, who, by the way, is one of the most jolly and thorough business men of the town, has the entire confidence of the surrounding country. We have two grain buyers who are alive to the interests of the town. H. C. Henesel, of Millford, prints a very good paper called the Bugle. There is an abundance of water power here going to waste, only a small part being utilized to run the Dunery mill, which is for sale to anyone who will put in the roller process.

Platte County Teachers' Association.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Platte County Teachers' association carried out its first programme at the high scool building in Platte Center yesterday at 2 o'clock p. m. A number of teachers from this city were in attendance. The association is expected to do much good for the schools of Platte county. Only practical subjects are taken up for discussion. Superintendent L. J. Cramer is putting forth every effort to have closer relations existing between the teachers, so that the best results may follow. The diphtheria excitement has somewhat abated, although three new cases are reported in the neighborhood of Platte Center.

Destructive Fire at Fairbury.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Jan. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A disastrous fire occurred here last night, destroying four of the best business houses in town. The flames originated in the basement of the mercantile establishment of H. W. White, and spread to and consumed the stores of T. T. Berry & Bro., Will & Cohn, and the drug store of G. A. Pease. A number of doctors and dentists had offices in the buildings, and much of their contents was destroyed. The principal losses are covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Increased Its Surplus Fund.

BENNET, Neb., Jan. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Citizens' bank of Bennet, at its regular annual meeting, increased its surplus fund from $8,000 to $13,500, and re-elected the former board of directors for the ensuing year. The following are the officers: J. E. Vanderlip, president; G. W. Eggleston, vice president; Charles A. Pierce, cashier.

Band Men, Take Notice.

A meeting will be held in West Point, Neb., January 28, for the purpose of organizing a state band association. The bands of the state are earnestly requested to be represented at the meeting.

State papers please copy.

Birth of a New Town.

LOMAX, Neb., Jan. 4.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—In heading this letter from Lomax the general reader might wonder where this place is. The year 1888 went into futurity and knew not Lomax, but identical with the birth of the new year another youngster was born to Nebraska, and a christening was held January 3, at which hundreds of our best citizens turned out and unanimously named the infant "Lomax."

The site of the new town of Lomax is situated on section 36, township 13, range 21, on the extreme southern limit of Custer county, in the beautiful valley of Wood river, forty-five miles northwest of Kearney, twenty-five miles north of Plum creek, twenty-six miles south of Broken Bow and twenty-three miles (midway by this valley) between the towns of Callaway, northwest, and Armada, southeast, in the center of as populous and thriving a settlement as any to be found in the newer portions of Nebraska.

A long series of years since its first settlement has proven this portion of the state to be free from those dreaded elements, drouth, hail, hot winds, cyclones, etc., which have devastated other portions of the west, and such a thing as a failure or even a partial failure of crops is here unknown. From the head of the river down to the Forks twenty-five miles of as pretty a valley as it has ever been our fortune to look upon. It resembles the famous Mohawk valley of New York, and has an average width of of from one to three miles. Backed by low hills, more easily cultivated than much of the lands of Iowa; the soil of a rich black loam from three to eleven feet in depth; no sand, alkali, nor Buffalo wallows to interfere, it is the very paradise of the farmer. The Omaha & Republican Valley railroad has graded a line from Kearney up this valley to Mildale, and the early spring will see the iron laid and we will be out of the wilderness.

In anticipation of the early completion of this line of road the town of "Lomax" has been projected. The projector of this enterprise, Mr. H. Lomax is not pushing the matter as a speculation, nor to discomfit those who are already engaged in business on Wood river, but to concentrate that business which is scattered for a dozen miles around in little country stores, into one central point, where we can command the attention of business men which the importance of our trade demands. Already nearly a score of applications have been made for business lots, including a heavy milling enterprise, which go to show the faith which our business men have in this section of the state.

It is understood that only a limited number of lots are for sale, but all who wish to engage in business here or build residences, will be given deeds to lots, and the choice at present at least.

DUPED BY AN AMERICAN.

A Buffalo Man's Scheme For "Working" the London Times.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—The Courier this morning created a sensation in nationalist circles by publishing a number of telegrams and letters written by a special detective from Scotland Yard sent out in the interest of the London Times, to procure evidence to implicate Parnell in the Phoenix Park murders.

It appears that in August last a mechanic residing at Blackrock, being out of work and money, conceived the idea of making something out of the London Times. He wrote to the publisher, stating in effect that he knew of two Irishmen who were in possession of documentary evidence that would prove the letters on which the Times relied in the present investigation to be perfectly genuine. He soon received advice from the Times that a detective would be sent. Detective Daly came and corresponded with the mechanic from New York. He said he was authorized to see that the mechanic and others willing to give proofs, and, if necessary, go to England and testify, were well compensated and protected. He wanted the mechanic to go to New York, and later to meet him at a hotel in Buffalo. The mechanic, however, was equal to the occasion, and on the arrival of the detective here notified him that their game had been discovered.

The detective and his female companion thereupon went to Toronto. From there he went to Montreal and thence to Chicago, where his headquarters were with George Harvey & Co., 179 LaSalle street, all the time imploring the Buffalo man to hasten his proofs, and at the same time paying him several sums of money, amounting in all to about $500.

Writing from Chicago on November 23, he began to show suspicion, and declared that he would not pay out another dollar until he could see the papers in his own hands. Besides, he had got so much evidence, as it was, that he could afford to do without them. Still he was willing to give $400 for them. On December 1 he wrote, announcing his intention of proceeding to Niagara Falls.

In the course of his wanderings after proofs the detective came to Ravenswood, Ill., where he said his son lived, and thence he wrote offering to give the Buffalo man $500 and the same to the other two if success was made certain. There was no evidence, of course, whatever of the nature sought.

COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Important Measures Pending in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The senate has now discussed the whole tariff bill, except the wool, sugar and lumber schedules, and a portion of two or three others of minor importance. The debate will probably occupy every day until the time fixed for voting on the passage of the bill.

Monday, after passing the fortification appropriation bill in the house, the river and harbor bill is to be taken up. Mr. Springer intends to try to get consideration for the omnibus territorial bill on Tuesday, but the indications are that he will meet with some republican opposition. The appropriations committee wish to consider and pass the sundry civil appropriation bill on Wednesday, and the southern contested election case of Smalls vs Elliott is set for Thursday and may consume the remainder of the week. It is to be noted, however, that a part of all this programme is subject to disarrangement by the report from the committee on rules on Mr. Randall's resolution rescinding the rule which now requires adjournment at 5 o'clock every day. If this resolution be rejected or defended by individual or party effort, the result may be a renewal of the filibustering proceedings of last week.

OFFERED TO SELL.

What Powderly Says About the New Labor Organization.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, in an address to District Assembly 152 of this city last evening, stated that one of the four alleged founders of the Knights of Labor who are trying to establish a new order in Philadelphia, recently offered to sell out the new order to him for $100, and he had satisfactory proof that some person had previously offered to sell out to John Wanamaker.

To Find Stanley and Emin Pasha.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The World has made arrangements for an exploring expedition into Central Africa to obtain authentic news of Stanley and of Emin Pasha. It will be led by Thomas A. Stevens, who made himself famous by his tour around the globe on a bicycle and who is now on his way to Zanzibar, whence the expedition will start. In case the two explorers shall have returned to civilized regions before Stevens reaches Wadedelai he will devote himself to an investigation of the African slave trade, against which Cardinal Lavageric, primate of Africa is conducting a crusade.

For Breach of Promise.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—The Post's Mifflintown, Pa., special says: Hon. John J. Patterson has been sued for breach of promise by Mrs. Mary Fleming, a resident of Philadelphia. Patterson is quite wealthy, and was recently married to Miss Frank, a prominent lady of Waukesha, Wis. He is fifty-five years of age. The amount of damages asked is not stated.

Marriage of Illinois Elopers.

STEELVILLE, Mo., Jan. 13.—George E. Allen and Miss Lora Fuget, the couple who eloped Thursday from Tower Hill, Ill., were married here yesterday afternoon by Judge W. M. Robinson, who was licensed to do so by Register Evans. The groom denies the story of having been formerly married. Miss Fuget says she does not believe the stories published about Allen.

De Lesseps Gets Another Lift.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Figaro announces that De Lesseps and the administrative council of the Panama Canal company have signed an agreement with the Banque Parisienne for a fresh issue of 60,000,000 shares to be subscribed in two lots.

Shot His Wife and Suicided.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 13.—James G. Dutcher this morning shot and seriously wounded his wife and then suicided. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

PUBLIC PRINTER ASPIRANTS.

Lewis Payne, of New York, Apparently Leading.

GEN. ROSENCRANS' BOOMERANG.

His Testy Criticisms of General Grant's Retirement Coming Home to Roost—Dorsey on Western Politics.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.

The fight for the position of public printer under President Harrison has opened in earnest with the arrival in Washington of two or three representatives of Lewis Payne from New York City. A great deal of assurance is shown by Payne's friends on account of his geographical location and the fact that he is endorsed by nearly all the typographical unions of the Empire state. He is being pushed also by the New York senators and a number of gentlemen in the senate from other eastern states, together with the New York delegation in the house. Mr. Payne is at present foreman of the New York Press. The only active work done in the interest of anybody for the position up to this time is for Mr. Payne, the other aspirants not having taken any positive moves. Among them are M. D. Helm, of Indiana, who was a foreman in the office under Defrees and Rounds. Colonel Hollaway, of Indianapolis, is also an aspirant, and Captain Meredith, of Chicago, who was in General Harrison's regiment, likewise aspires to be public printer. Payne has the advantage of geographical location, and Helm is given the advantage of long and creditable experience in the office.

BILL RESTORING ROSENCRANS.

If the bill which has been favorably reported from the committees of military affairs of the two houses of congress restoring General William S. Rosencrans to the army and placing him on the retired list as a brigadier general, is passed, it will tax the charity of the friends of the late General Grant to the fullest limit. There are many men in congress now who were there five years ago when General Rosencrans made his unprovoked and memorably bitter attack upon General Grant, while a bill restoring to the army and placing on the retired list the hero of Appomatox, was under consideration. General Rosencrans contended that there was no law or precedent for restoring a name to the rolls of the army after it had been stricken off during peace, and that there were no demands made by justice or courtesy or the American idea of hero worship, which would justify the restoration of a man to the army who had subsequently held federal offices such as General Grant had been honored with. He ridiculed the idea that the impoverished financial condition of the Grant family justified congress in restoring General Grant's name to the army rolls, and in this connection alluded to the failure of Grant & Ward's bank as that "great confidence mill." From General Rosencrans' speech the following extracts are taken: "It is not my intention to recount any of the historical reasons why I think Grant's military reputation has been exaggerated and misrepresented under the exigencies of party interest and power, and can only suggest that when a true history comes to be written it will be pared down to very different dimensions. It was the interest of a great political party of this country to make his services appear as large and important as possible, for he was their servant and tool to secure power." Further, in General Rosencran's speech, he charged General Grant with having dictated the first two volumes of Badeau's "Life of Grant," and declared that it was unworthy and misleading; that General Grant had made false military records, and that he was a party to a scheme which robbed the people of millions of dollars. The speech created a great sensation at the time and is yet fresh in the minds of many men who may at any day be called to vote for a bill which will restore General Rosencrans to the army and place him on the retired list with a salary almost as large as that of a congressman or senator, years after he has gone out of the army, and without any disability traceable to army services.

NOTHING IN IT.

There is considerable comment in congressional circles upon what is reported to have been a "scheme" to induce Major McKinley, of Ohio, to withdraw from the speakership contest and receive, as a reward, a portfolio in President Harrison's cabinet. Major McKinley prefers his chances on the speakership to all things else in politics just now. His friends believe if he can be elected speaker, and they confidently expect him to be, he will become good presidential timber. The story about a cabinet position being offered to Major McKinley is probably "fishy." If it was tendered it was without the authority of any one. General Harrison has tendered no man, directly or indirectly, a place in his cabinet, up to this time. Whom he may have in mind is another question. When he makes a tender of one position he will tender them all. He will select his entire cabinet at one time. Just now he is obtaining information. He will soon know the names of all the men being urged for portfolios, and he will know what their merits are. He will know who will accept without making overtures, and when he is ready he will tender his positions all at the same time. This will not be till late in next month. The cabinet will not be announced till after the inauguration, and it is not likely that anyone will be able to anticipate who will compose any part of it many days before it is officially announced. This I get from the best possible source. Cabinet speculations at this time are therefore of little, if any value.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND CASE.

There is likely to be a settlement of the Northern Pacific land question which has so long vexed congress, before the end of this session, by the passage of the senate bill. The two houses have been very far apart on the subject, but Mr. Holman, Mr. Payson and others, who have insisted on severe measures, have finally yielded and will agree to the bill prepared by the senate. The house bill provided for the forfeiture to the United States of all lands that were unearned by the railway company at the time of the expiration of the grant. As the Norther Pacific line had been built only so far as Bismarck at this time it would cause a forfeiture of the lands, and the bonds on them as security, between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. The senate bill, however, provides for only the forfeiture of such lands as were unearned at the time of the passage of the bill, giving the railroad the benefit of the extensive work it has done since the panic of 1873. While this bill has not been formally agreed to, there is reason to believe that at the next meeting of the conference committee, which will take place early this week, there will be a compromise on this basis.

DORSEY ON WESTERN POLITICS.

To-day's Washington Press quotes Representative G. W. E. Dorsey as saying: "The people in the west don't demand anything." He smilingly answered to a query regarding General Harrison's cabinet: "The western people think that some western statesman should enter the cabinet, but they are not so persistent as some of the eastern states, that they say they demand recognition. Senator Allison would look well to our people as secretary of the treasury, and we are in hopes the secretary of state will be a western man. As regards politics, there is nothing new in the west. Senator Manderson will be reelected beyond doubt, if he is not already, as the state legislature is in session."

CLEVELAND'S PHILOSOPHY OF DEFEAT.

President Cleveland is becoming a philosopher. He is learning to take defeat gracefully. In some respects he reminds one of the old darkey who, upon catching a rabbit one day, stroked the fur of the animal gracefully down its back and sides, then smoothed the fur along its neck and down the legs consoling himself with the thought that the rabbit would be good broiled, fried, stewed, souped or made into game pie. Finally the rabbit slipped the old fellow's grasp and disappeared like magic from view. When the darkey realized that he had lost his game, he scratched his woolly pate and ejaculated: "Go it, you durned thing, you are no good anyway!" A few days ago Mr. Cleveland was talking with an intimate friend about his defeat in November, and what the future held in store for him, when he said:

"I have never been as happy in my life as I have been during the last month. The idea that I am to be relieved of all this harrassment, to have no more of those officeseekers and those hammerings at the hands of congress, affords me inexpressible relief. For the first time in four years I can breathe easy. It is a real source of satisfaction to look out upon the future, when I shall have none of the cares of office, none of the complaints of friends and cuffs of enemies. After all, the cares of the office outweigh all of the benefits and pleasures it brings. The presidency is a position which offers great enticement and arouses the highest ambition of an American citizen, no matter what his position in any place in life may be; but when he gets it he finds that it is all glamour, and that it does no compensate for one-half the sacrifices he must make in obtaining and holding it. I shall embrace private life with greater pleasure than I ever anticipated."

INAUGURATION ACCOMMODATIONS.

It is useless for persons who expect to attend the presidential inauguration on the 4th of March to attempt to engage rooms at the hotels at Washington. It is safe to say that the four first-class American hotels in the national capitol have refused eight thousand applications for rooms, and nine-tenths of the applications come from well known and responsible people. How many persons have applied to the twenty or thirty second and third-class hotels, and the hundreds of landlords who have flats, boarding-houses and private residences to let can not be imagined, but it is safe to say that the number will run somewhere between thirty and forty thousand. All of the rooms engaged at the four leading hotels will not aggregate two hundred, and those engaged at the eight or ten second-class hotels will probably not exceed one thousand rooms. The capacity of these twelve or fifteen hotels is something like five or six thousand rooms. It will be seen that the landlords are, for reasons sufficient to themselves, unwilling to engage their rooms at this early date. The manager of the Ebbitt house, which is one of the principal hosteries of the city, tells me that he has refused over two thousand applications, and has set aside less than a dozen rooms. In very many instances he has received offers as high as $500 for a suite of two or three rooms for a period of a week or ten days. In several instances he has been offered a $1,000 for three or four rooms for the same period, and he has refused the offers in every instance.

The reasons the proprietors of the best hotels will not engage their rooms for the inauguration are manifold; but the principal one is this: A room engaged now for the inauguration week would not yield the landlord on an average, more than $50 to $75 Nearly every room in these hotels, if not engaged now, will be occupied within the next three or four weeks by people who will stay until after the inauguration. Thousands of persons will come here within the next three or four weeks and remain after the 4th of March for no other purpose than to have suitable accommodations. Thus the landlords will rent their rooms for a period of from five to eight weeks by not engaging them, whereas, if they should engage them now for the inauguration, they would have but the patronage of a week or ten days.

There will be no trouble about accommodations of a comfortable character for every person who comes here during the inauguration. There need be no nervousness about the failure to secure rooms at this time. Wise people, who want good accommodations and do not care to pay fancy prices merely to have them engaged in advance, will arrive in Washington on a morning train four or five, or two or three days before the 4th of March. They will take a carriage or a cab at the railroad station, drive round the city, and secure their rooms. They will get just what they want and pay a legitimate price. There will be thousands of rooms unoccupied on the 4th of March. Chairman Britton, of the inauguration committee, is having a canvass made of the city and a directory will be compiled showing all of the rooms which can be obtained by strangers, their location and the price set upon them, and those who do not care to make a trade directly with the landlords can go to the inauguration headquarters in the Atlantic building, on a street between Ninth and Tenth streets, and after an examination of this directory will be enabled to satisfy themselves.

There is no use trying to get rooms at first class hotels before the persons wanting them are ready to move in. They cannot be secured for love or money, and efforts in that direction are simply wasted. Only promises are given, not assurance.

ARIZONA AND STATEHOOD.

There is quite as much improbability that Arizona will be admitted to the union of states within the next few years as that Utah will be made a state. The objections to the territory of Arizona becoming a state are identical with those opposing Utah. The Mormons in Arizona have the balance of political power, and were they given statehood would elect the officers, enact laws, and run internal affairs. There are not near as many Mormons in Arizona as in Utah, but there are a sufficiency to easily control the balance of power and have a margin left so large that there is no danger of Protestant inroads.

Another objection used against the admission of Arizona to statehood is the enormous tax being levied now. It is stated that property pays 3½ per cent tax, and that the business men are opposed to the heavier burdens which statehood would impose upon them. The conditions existing are very different from those found in Dakota. In the first place the people are entirely different. Then the way in which the citizens have gone about to make improvements and levy taxes has been as different from the way of doing things in Dakota as can be imagined. To-day I asked a well known resident of Arizona why the Mormons in his territory were allied with the democracy, and he said:

"For the same reason they are allied with the democrats in Utah. The republicans refuse to give the Mormons any show in the selection of officers or the management of affairs, while the democrats are willing to divide everything in order to get the Mormon influence and have control. In general principles the Mormons are no more democratic than they are republican; but they will never rest easy in any community without a voice in the politics which runs everything. They demand their share, and frequently the lion's share. The democrats have been willing to give this, while the republicans refuse it because they are from principle opposed to Mormonism. The democrats don't care a fig about Mormonism or anything else, if they can gain the political majority."

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. N. Carpenter, 210 A street, southeast, has as guests Miss Viola O. Davis and Mrs. F. M. Phillips, of Omaha.

Miss Metzger, Mr. Morsell, Mr. Nyman, Mr. E. H. Droop and Mr. Paul Wiersch will contribute to the pleasure of Senator and Mrs. Paddock's musicale at the Portland on next Wednesday evening.

Henry J. Philpot, of Iowa, who was appointed last week as special agent of the general land office, with a salary of $1,500 per annum, has qualified.

ARMY MATTERS.

Captain Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth infantry, well known in this city, has been granted six months' leave, with permission to go abroad.

Sergeant Winant V. P. Gush, Company D, Eighth infantry, now on furlough, is discharged from the service of the United States. PERRY S. HEATH.

A Terrible Experience.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Ex-Sheriff Habensack, of Union county, Ohio, who lives near Mount Hickory, had a terrible experience with two robbers last night. Two men set upon him, shooting him twice, and inflicting seven wounds with a knife. They threw the wounded man into a manger and set fire to the barn, which was destroyed after Habensack had been rescued by members of his family. The injured man will probably die. Suspicion rests upon two colored men.

LO IS TOO LAZY TO THRIVE,

And Must Be Taught to Work or Perish From the Earth.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS NEEDED.

Commissioner Oberly Condemns the Reservation System as Lacking in the Essential Elements of Civilization.

The Indian Must Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Oberly, in his annual report, discusses the act of June 29, 1888, by which the authority and duties of the superintendent of Indian schools were extended, and reaches the conclusion that the most natural, economical, and effective administration of the Indian school will be secured by enlarging the perogatives of the superintendent, first, by placing under his immediate charge all matters connected with all branches of Indian education, instead of restricting him to two lines of work in connection with but one class of schools; and, second, by providing that he shall perform the official functions necessary in the discharge of such enlarged duties through the bureau of Indian affairs, under which arrangement the commissioner of Indian affairs may place at the disposal of the superintendent the entire official machinery of the bureau, by the use of which nearly all business in relation to the Indian school is and must be transacted.

The commissioner recommends some important changes in the methods of making purchases of Indian supplies. A much more satisfactory method, he thinks, would be the founding of a bureau to submit to bidders a standard sample of each article instead of submitting a large variety of samples of each article. Thus the question of price would have alone been considered in awarding contracts, and nothing more would be required of the commissioner than the making of the award to the lowest bidder.

The commissioner favors the extension of the provisions of the civil service law to the Indian service, and says that he would advise that this extension be made immediately if he were not fearful that if made now it would be robbed of much of its effectiveness by being attributed to partisan motives. He, however, recommends that special applicants for positions be required to establish their fitness by furnishing such evidence as the commissioners may require, not only from the applicants but from three reputable citizens personally acquainted with him. In conclusion the commissioner says:

"The Indian is commencing to appreciate the fact that he must become civilized—must, as he expresses it, 'learn the white man's ways' or perish from the face of the earth. He should be taught how to work, and all schools that are open for his children should be schools in which they will be instructed in the use of agricultural and mechanical implements. The Indian should be taught not only how to work, but also that it is his duty to work. The reservation system gives to the individual no incentive to labor, but puts a premium on idleness and makes it fashionable."

MADAMS' PAST LIFE.

Something More About the Abductor of Miss Minard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13.—J. C. McAdams, who, it is claimed, forcibly abducted Miss May Minard, of Elgin, Ill., at one time resided in this city and was prominently known. He was formerly a man of means and lived on Litt street with his family, consisting