THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1889. NUMBER 233

THE LAND OF BOOTLEGGERS.

Sioux City People Cross the River to Drink,

OR DRINK AT HOME IF THEY LIKE.

How Liquor Is to Be Had For the Asking, and a Moderate Fee to the Porter.

Crossing the River.

The saloons, in the main, have been driven out of Sioux City, though it has been by a law which citizens have never supported. As a consequence, when the people wish to indulge in liquor away from home, as shown in a previous article, they cross the Missouri to Covington. In the latter place there are no less than fifteen liquor places selling beverages night and day. Each of the proprietors of these annually pays to the state of Nebraska $500. From that little town $7,500 is thus obtained, and this amount is but one of the many large sums which the people of Sioux City feel belongs on the Iowa side. The liquor is consumed on this side of the river, but Nebraska enjoys the emolument of the sale. It is stated that Iowa is the gainer because the alleged crime of the sale of liquor has been transferred across the river. But such is not the case. As was shown in a previous article, crime is greater than ever in this city. If it be traceable to drink, it is to be charged to sales which are consummated on this side of the river, and which, as has been shown, the authorities are powerless to prevent.

Notwithstanding a great deal has been said about the sinfulness of Covington, it must be said that many of the things alleged against it are grossly exaggerated. Whatever drunkenness is to be found, in the large majority of cases is to be charged to people from Sioux City.

Before the advent of prohibition, the fast young man of Sioux was a curiosity. Now he is numbered by the hundreds. He does not hesitate to leave his home and cross the river even though floating cakes of ice make the passage dangerous and difficult. Before, under a liberal law or rather the popular ignoring of an illiberal one, he rarely went to excess, because pride of home and self kept him beyond the reach of disgrace. For the crimes which have resulted, and they have already been outlined in these columns, prohibition is held to be responsible. Three years ago, in 1886, there were but twelve policemen. To-day there are twenty-five, and these claim they are overworked. They know almost every hole in the wall and people could be found who could prove that they were also liberal patrons of many of them.

These policemen, as a rule, do not report these violations of the law. They are disposed to and do look upon the law as a fizzle. They also realize that, notwithstanding the law which tells them that they are expected to report such violations, they are not expected to act as spies, and consequently they secretly patronize those who are alleged to be dangerous to the community by disposing of intoxicating liquors.

One night I went into one of these holes-in-the-wall, or rather in the ground. I stumbled in the darkness, and my guide struck a match. It lighted up a cellar, and face to face with me stood a policeman, who was struggling through the darkness to again resume his beat. His breath indicated that he had not been away from the whisky bottle more than a couple of minutes, and that period of time did not elapse before my guide had taken his place. But the gallant gentleman with the star did not report the house in which he had received his beverage.

The detection of violators of this law therefore devolves upon hirelings who work for the sheriff. These are inspired by the alleged law and order league, which raises a fund with which to fee an attorney and keep him from starvation. These hireling have been attracted from other occupations, greedy mortals to whom the inducements of a certain percentage of the fines imposed upon parties convicted is such an inducement that it cannot be resisted. As a consequence, they have left sometimes a place behind the counter or bar to be mercenary watchers of some individual who is engaged in the alleged traffic on the quiet. In this manner some of them have kept from starving.

One night I saw one of these hypocrites leave the court house. In front of the north entrance stood a couple of gentlemen. One of them reached into his pocket and pulled out a flask of whisky which he said he had bottled that day. The money was paid for the liquor and the pair separated.

The seller that day received three large casks of unadulterated whisky and was peddling it in bottles through town, meeting his customers on the street. The enterprising merchant, I understand, in this manner sells about a barrel a week.

Later, I met a member of the city council. He is an excellent business man. We met pleasantly and from his pocket immediately shot a bottle of excellent bourbon which he extended to me and from which he quaffed most copiously.

I visited a friend in one of the smaller hotels.

"What will you have to drink?" he said.

"Some beer," I remarked.

Beer was ordered, and inside of five minutes a bottle of Best's beer was placed on the table before us.

At my own hotel one evening I asked the clerk:

"Can I get a drink?"

"Of what, water?" innocently asked the gentleman at the desk.

"No, of course not water. Is there no beer or whisky to be had?"

"Why, certainly; just speak to one of the porters."

I spoke to the porter. Three minutes later that functionary followed me to my room, and with him came a bottle of beer.

I shared the beverage with a friend who called upon me, rang for another porter, and when he arrived requested him to get me some more beer.

"Yes, sir," he said deferentially, and with as little concern as he would have received an order to bring a pitcher of water, disappeared.

My curiosity was aroused. I hastily threw my coat over my shoulders, followed him through a side door, down an alley, illuminated in patches by large arrows of electric light from the rear of the still open stores, for a distance of about two hundred feet. He then dropped into a cellar entrance, and as I reached the landing. There stood a city official in whose office I had heard prohibition most forcibly denounced and at whose hands I had been the recipient of a bottle of vile adulteration called whisky. He had just emerged from the cellar into which the porter had disappeared, requested me to return with him, which I declined fearing my porter would mistake my object in following him.

who ran the corn-juice annex to the corn palace last fall, has been fined a number of times, but still continues to sell and make money. We had some beer and walked afterwards out through the front door of a double house on a residence street three blocks from the postoffice.

I returned to the hotel. The porter had executed his commission. On the table lay two bottles of beer, wrapped in a napkin. The porter was afterwards feed.

At these hotels a man may get any drink he desires and in any quantity. The amount of liquor consumed is scarcely to be credited. To say nothing of the amount brought into the city by commercial men and other transients, the amount sold through the instrumentality of the porters passes comprehension. I know of one man who supports himself and a large family by buying and selling again to the concerns in Covington the empty bottles found in one of the hotels. During the month of December his sales netted him $85. He had of course bought the empty bottles at a very low price and sold them to the above advantage.

Other people are engaged in the same business in connection with the other hotels.

There are not less than sixty places in this city in which liquor may be had, eighteen of these being the headquarters of the transportation companies, the remainder being divided between the holes-in-the-wall and the drug stores. There are about twenty of the latter and at least ten of these liquor may be had, without the formulary of a physicians prescription, if the thirsty mortal is accompanied by a man known to the proprietor. These buy their whisky by the barrel and sell it in various quantities and some of them have private tippling glasses in their stock room for their patrons. I was satisfied of this fact in three instances, having visited them in company with a hotel attache who had carte blanche to the mysterious apartments behind the prescription counter. These druggists get permits to sell liquor for stereotyped uses, sacramental and medicinal, and the amount of "brotherhood wine," as it is termed, which goes to the residences of some divines is remarkable. Sometimes it goes to the house in a package with a millinery label on the outside, as if the wife of the clerical gentleman had purchased a new hat. In other instances, it is delivered under deceptive coverings which are limited only by the versatility of the shipper or the consignee.

Some of the wholesale drug stores have gone into the wholesale whisky business, selling the liquor at low rates and taking orders for beer, porter or any other beverage which may be desired.

I had a talk with a liquor man a few days ago and was told by him that one of his customers whom he had desired to purchase a bill of goods, had said he had been offered better terms by one of the wholesale drug stores in the city. "I telephoned the drug store," he said, "knowing that they couldn't sell good whisky at the rate proposed, and told them that they ought not to sell the man medicine under the name of whisky. The drug house tumbled, and when the purchaser called to accept their terms, he was told he had better buy his goods across the river."

The liquor sold in those stores is of the vilest order. It is poor to begin with, and then is adulterated, so that in many instances the taste peculiar to the drink is with difficulty distinguished.

I called upon the deputy revenue collector, but learned he was out of town. I then called upon United States District Attorney Kelley, who said that it was impossible to ascertain the number of people who were paying special government taxes for the sale of liquor, owing to the absence of the collector. "But I know this," he said, "that there are more people paying special taxes in this city this year than there were ever before. I can say this, too, while not a drinking man now, that Governor Larrabee went with little propriety to Nebraska to tell the legislators that prohibition was enforced in this state, when in Fort Dodge, in his own county, under his very nose almost, I can to-day direct him to twenty saloons running with open doors."

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

It Is Rejected By the Senate After a Long Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate further debated the British extradition treaty nearly three hours to-day, and it was finally rejected. It has been supposed by some that with the objectionable political offences section stricken out, it might pass, especially as it was conceded on all sides that a treaty for the extradition of embezzlers and forgers was greatly to be desired by the United States, but, as was pointed out in the debate this afternoon, the striking out of the objectionable clause would not remove the subject from the field of negotiation, nor would reference of the treaty to the committee, with the understanding it should not be reported, dispose of it. The treaty as amended, if ratified, would be relegated to the realm of diplomacy, where representatives of other contracting powers might insist upon having the rejected clause inserted again, and the treaty, it was shown, could not forever slumber in the committee's archives without giving offense; so that, in order to definitely dispose of a treaty which contained any objectionable features whatever, it must be rejected. An earnest effort was made by friends of the treaty to save it from rejection, but their labors were in vain, and the final vote against it was greater than had been expected—38 to 15.

ZALINSKI'S GUN.

Great Work Done by the Deadly Dynamite Weapon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Captain Zalinski rigged up his dynamite gun at Fort Lafayette yesterday and fired it off several times for the edification of Duke de Dorcal, who is cousin of the queen of Spain, Captain Varela, military attache of the Spanish legation at Washington, and Captain Uriondo, of the Spanish navy. They had all come from Washington to see the gun. A 500 pound shell was fired with entirely satisfactory results. The explosion of the shell threw up a great column of water, which Captain Zalinski declared was the largest and most beautiful he had ever seen. Two other shots were fired, both sand shots. One of the shells, weighing 500 pounds, was thrown considerably over a mile. The other, weighing 200 pounds, was thrown nearly two miles. This is the greatest distance a shell has yet been thrown by the dynamite gun. It was said at Fort Lafayette to-day that the results of the official test, although not officially declared, were satisfactory to the examining board, and that the board would recommend that the government accept the gun.

New Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Theodore E. Freese has been appointed postmaster at Centropolis, Cheyenne county, Neb., vice Charles H. Randall, removed.

Iowa postmasters appointed: John G. Blair, Heprig, Emmett county, vice S. C. Blair, resigned; William Smiley, Winfield, Henry county, vice John W. Hanna, resigned.

Shot While Resisting Arrest

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—Dr. Charles P. Burns, of Baxter, Ark., well known in the southern part of the state, was shot and killed last night by a deputy sheriff who had gone to the doctor's house to arrest him. The doctor resisted arrest and drew a pistol on the officer.

Killed By Falling Walls.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The wall of the high school building in Johnstown, which burned last night, fell this morning, killing George Thompson and seriously injuring a fireman. The loss to the building by fire is about $45,000.

Blanchard Will Not Resign.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic association, to-day sig-

SENATOR ALLISON DECLINES.

And Throws Harrison's Cabinet Work Out of Gear.

CONSIDERATION FOR CLARKSON.

Anxiety For the Iowa Editor's Prospects the Chief Cause of His Refusing to Accept the Treasuryship.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.

Senator Allison has at last written a letter letter to General Harrison declining the treasury portfolio. It was not till last night that he reached a final decision to reconsider his acceptance of a week ago and give a positive refusal. If the mails do not miscarry, the president-elect will by to-morrow evening or Sunday morning learn officially that he is not to have his first choice at the head of the treasury department. The action of Senator Allison will throw General Harrison's cabinet work all out of gear, and he will have to begin anew, for although he has Mr. Blaine for the secretaryship of state he intends to build his cabinet around the treasury, and not the state department. The selection of a secretary of the treasury and a secretary of the interior entail the greatest hardships upon the president-elect. Who will fill either place no one here has any authority to say, and undoubtedly it is a serious question to General Harrison. There is talk about Representative Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, but the prediction that he may be tendered the place appears to be based largely upon the friendship of General Harrison and his family for the Ohio congressman and family. The fact that the president-elect stated very recently that he would not take a secretary of the treasury from New York, but that he would go west, coupled with the prediction made by General Lew Wallace a fortnight since, that Colonel John C. New would yet be at the head of the treasury, directs attention to the latter gentleman at this time. Within a week after the election Colonel New went to General Harrison and told him to pay no attention to newspaper and other gossip about his (New's) ambition being toward the treasury. He asked that, in making up the cabinet, his name should not be considered. He had, Colonel New said, enough consolation in the success of the election to satisfy him. Within a week General Harrison has mentioned Colonel New's name in connection with the treasury, and in the same breath said: "John C. New is the most unselfish man I ever saw." Colonel New may have the treasuryship urged upon him whether he wants it or not. The boomers of the Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, are very active just now. They believe that the declination of Mr. Allison means the selection of Mr. Thurston for secretary of the interior. If Senator Allison could have been assured by Governor Larrabee that Mr. Clarkson would be appointed to the senate till the legislature meets, it is stated that he would have not declined the treasuryship. Larrabee has his eye upon Senator Allison's seat, and he would do nothing for Clarkson in that direction. It is more than likely that since Clarkson will not go into the cabinet he will draw his scalping knife upon the governor.

MISCELLANEOUS AND PERSONAL.

R. P. Denby, of Nebraska, is at the Howard house.

N. S. Porter, of Ponca, is in the city.

Representative Dorsey attended President and Mrs. Cleveland's reception last night, with Miss Howell, of Omaha, and Mr. and Mrs. Will Sumner, of Schuyler, Neb.

At the Portland Mrs. Paddock and Mrs. Manderson held large and enjoyable receptions yesterday. Both ladies are cordial receivers, and as usual the music was an attractive feature. Mrs. Paddock was assisted by a bevy of pretty girls, among them Miss Charlotta French, Miss Loring Lusk, Miss Paddock, Miss Rustin, Miss Hayden, Miss Cappock and Miss Duharnel.

Company B of the Twentieth reriment, Dakota National Guards of Sioux Falls, is coming to the inauguration fifty strong.

ARMY ORDERS.

By direction of the secretary of war, Private Wilber Delaplane, company E, Seventh infantry, now with his company, will be discharged without character from the service of the United States on receipt of this order.

The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause thirty recruits to be assigned to the Second infantry and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Omaha for distribution among the companies of the regiment.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the division of the Missouri, is granted to First Lieutenant John J. Hayden, Eighth infantry. PERRY S. HEATH.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is the public debt statement: Interest-bearing debt, principal, $933,127,842; interest, $6,058,493; total, $939,086,335. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest, $2,225,741. Debt bearing no interest, $743,894,982. Total debt, principal, $1,679,089,920; interest, $6,218,139; total, $1,685,308,059. Total debt, less available cash items, $1,186,782,915. Net cash in the treasury $64,936,943. Debt less cash in treasury February 1, 1889, $1,121,845,972. Debt less cash in treasury January 1, 1889, $1,134,032,257. Decrease of debt during the month, $12,216,285. Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888, $43,738,683. Total cash in treasury as shown by the treasurer's general account, $617,910,482

An Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The attorney general has rendered an important decision, involving the right of Indians who have taken allotments of land under the severalty act, to dispose of the timber standing upon their several allotments. It is in fact a declaration of the invalidity of all contracts between Indians to whom lands have been allotted, and lumbermen, for cutting timber, made either under the severalty act, or under treaties containing the twenty-five year alienation clause. It is understood that the treaties with the northern Wisconsin Indians, on whose reservations timber is being cut under contract with those Indians, contains this clause.

The Territorial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the senate conferees on the territorial bill, when they meet the house conferees, will insist on the amendments desired by the representatives of Dakota, now here, for the purpose of securing satisfactory legislation. These include the acceptance of the Sioux Falls constitution, and division into north and south Dakota, without further action. After that is secured they are willing to hold an election for state officers and legislators, to choose a senator. It is stated that Representative Springer is now willing to concede these amendments.

Committed Suicide at Sea.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 1.—August Deichman, a saloon passenger in the steamship Belgenland, which arrived to-day, committed suicide in his stateroom by hanging. Deichman embarked just before the Belgenland left Antwerp. During the passage he made inquiries as to what crimes a voyager could be arrested for upon reaching America.

Will Force O'Brien to Submit.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The governor of Clonmel prison has informed O'Brien that he will compel him to don the prison uniform, and if

THEY LOVE HIM STILL.

Cleveland Will Be the Standard Bearer in 1892.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Congressman Frank Lawler, who returned from Washington some time ago, and who has been detained here longer than he expected by sickness in his family, goes back to Washington this evening. To a reporter he said this afternoon: "The representatives of the people in Washington all feel cheerful over the vote cast for Cleveland at the last election, and believe that he will be the standard bearer in 1892. The representatives feel as I do, that the Mills bill is for the best interests of the masses of the country. I believe that Cleveland to-day is as strong with the party as he has been at any time during the four years he has been serving as head of the nation."

"What about Hill, of New York, as the next democratic candidate for the presidency?"

"Well, Hill is strong in New York, but I don't believe that he is strong in the country. I believe that the party will have to look to Cleveland in 1892. Hill is popular in New York from the fact that he is strong with the liquor interests there, but that doesn't count in the west. There is a great big vote behind New York in the country, that would only go to Cleveland for his administration of affairs."

"What about Secretary Whitney as a possible candidate?"

"Whitney has made a splendid record. He can make a fine showing, and by the time he leaves the office he now holds, a great deal will have been accomplished."

"So you think the tariff will be the issue again in the next national campaign?"

"Well, I never was one of the free trade party, and many who favor a reduction of taxes here are not free traders, in the strict sense of the word, though our position has been looked upon in that light, yet it was demonstrated by the vote cast in the large cities of the United States that Cleveland's position was affirmed by every large city except two, and had the farmers been educated up to the question as they ought to have been, there would have been a different state of affairs even in the great northwest. A great deal has been made of the vote in New York and Indiana, but is true that while in Indiana the republicans elected their national ticket, we elected a great many democratic congressmen, and much success attended all other portions of the democratic ticket in New York state. If money was used in New York state by the republicans they only used it in a way that we ought to have resorted to as well, for in politics all honorable means ought always to be resorted to, everything being fair in a politician's eye."

POLITICIANS AT SEA.

Allison's Declination Demolishes the Cabinet Slates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The most distinguished caller at General Harrison's house to-day was Senator Sabin, of Minnesota. He had a long conference with the president-elect, and at its close left for Washington. In a brief interview before his departure he said he was very sorry that Senator Allison had declined the treasury, and asserted that his own visit had no political significance whatever.

A committee of colored men from Virginia and Maryland called on the president-elect in the afternoon in the interest of Mahone for a cabinet position. General Harrison gave the committee a cordial reception and spent half an hour in conversation with them. When the committee returned to the hotel they expressed themselves highly gratified with their reception, but did not claim to have received any encouragement as to the result of their mission.

There were many other visitors during the day, among them George R. Davis, of Chicago.

Politicians are at sea now as regards cabinet speculation, Senator Allison's declination having necessitated tearing down all the work of construction, with the exception of Blaine, and beginning over again. In conversation to-day, General Harrison jocosely remarked that if he could find seven men in Alaska he believed he should put them in his cabinet as a means of restoring harmony in the states.

Last night, it was asserted, that political signs once more point strongly toward John C. New for a member of the cabinet. Here it is believed that he would not accept anything but the treasury portfolio.

Referring to this gossip, a prominent politician said to a correspondent to-night that Justice Miller, of the federal supreme court, intends to retire from the bench at an early day. "He is competent," said this gentleman, "to fill any position under the government, and his nomination as secretary of the treasury would meet the approval of the entire west and east. They could find no objections to him. It is true, he is well advanced in years, and probably would break down if he undertook all the details of such a great office, but that is not necessary; neither is it imperative that he should remain in office throughout the entire term. His appointment, even though temporary, would serve a good end, as after the house is organized some younger man could be substituted." It is believed that this suggestion is among those under consideration by the president-elect.

General Alger's name, it is believed, has, since the smashing of the slate by Senator Allison, been permanently marked off, without prejudice to that distinguished gentleman. It is believed that Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, or some other soldier's name will be substituted.

The Fire Record.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., Feb. 1.—The cotton warehouse of the Graniteville Manufacturing company, with its contents, burned today. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $90,000.

CARBON, Ind., Feb. 1.—The business portion of Carbon, Clay county, burned to night. Loss, about $50,000. Fully insured.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The building on Court street, occupied by Albert Russell, manufacturer of electrical and mechanical instruments, was damaged $50,000 by a fire at midnight. Insurance $25,000. It was first reported that several persons were injured; but later reports do not confirm this.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 1.—The handsome new residence of P. T. Barnum, at Seaside park, was nearly destroyed by fire tonight.

A Canadian Pacific Wreck.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—News of a fatal accident on the Canadian Pacific last Tuesday has just reached here. It appears that a freight was descending a steep grade when an axle on the locomotive tender broke, precipitating the engine and six cars some distance down the side of the mountain. The fireman and a brakeman were instantly killed. The engineer escaped uninjured.

The Alaskan Outrages.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Feb. 1. The steamer Auchen arrived from Alaska with letters and newspapers which reiterate the stories of outrages on Indian women, and says that the Indians will sell their daughters and sisters to the white men for from $5 to $50. The schooner Active has been missing since September 14, and no tidings have since been received concerning her. It is generally believed that she has been lost.

Will Meet at Beatrice.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The meeting of railroad and grain men at the Pacific adjourned at an early hour this morning, without coming to any understanding. They will meet again at Beatrice, Neb., to-morrow.

Holland's King Much Improved.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1.—The condition of the king is so much improved that henceforth bulletins will be issued only once a week.

Seamen On a Strike.

GLASGOW, Feb. 1.—Three thousand seamen and firemen are now on a strike here.

ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Superintendent of the Norfolk Asylum Arrested.

CAROLINE SOUDIER'S DEATH.

Relatives Prefer Charges Against Dr. Kelly—Accidental Shooting at Plainview—Alleged Cruelty to an Imbecile Child.

Charged With Murder.

NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On complaint of Michael Soudier and Mary Soudier, brother and sister of Caroline Soudier, Dr. Kelly, superintendent of the hospital for the insane, was arrested this afternoon and brought before Justice Brueggeman on a warrant charging him with the murder of their sister. The doctor waived examination and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the district court. Messrs. N. A. Rainbolt, J. S. McClary, S. W. Hayes, P. Schwenck and C. F. Eisley going on his bonds. There was a good deal of excitement among the Germans, and in one case a pistol was drawn, apparently for the purpose of shooting at Dr. Kelly, but it was promptly knocked aside by Dr. Schwenk. Intelligent people generally coincide with the findings of the coroners jury.

Accidental Shooting.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Feb. 1.—Ben Solock, Plainview's jeweler, met with quite a severe accident yesterday afternoon. While engaged in springing the trap at the clay pigeon shooting he was accidentally shot in the leg by a young man named Bush. The patient is doing well under Dr. Stetson's care.

Alleged Cruelty to a Child.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The case of alleged cruel treatment of an imbecile child by a family named King, which has received so much attention, has been settled by habeas corpus proceedings. The child was taken from its parents by the court and given into the care of a guardian. Application has been made for its admission to the institute for the feeble minded at Beatrice.

On Bank Regulation.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Jan. 31.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Your correspondent, Ben Hayseed, is pleased to note that that his suggestions through THE BEE have met with such a universal response in the state demanding local bank regulation, and that the legislature at Lincoln is making efforts to meet the demands so emphatically expressed everywhere. After having perused and pondered over the various bills introduced, and seen the comments of the press thereon. I feel certain that the work is proceeding in the right direction, and the prospects are that something will be done to prevent the people from being fleeced by wildcat institutions in the state. While the provisions of the bills are good on the whole, being modelled after the national banking act, yet two of the most vital provisions are left out. These are that the reports of the banks shall be published in one paper at least where the bank is located, and the report of each banks at the close of each fiscal year be embodied with the report of the state auditor to the legislature bi-annually; and that a bank expert be appointed (he may be a clerk in the auditor's office or deputy auditor), to examine personally each bank at least once each six months. This is essential, and the law will not be really effective unless these conditions are met.

The bank examiner must throw out all notes six months past due, from the assets of a bank, and all dummies, all notes that do not represent proper values and are really fictitious. Unless this restraint is put on, it will be found that bad men in the business will make bad reports. A tendency will make itself manifest to stuffing accounts for making a big showing, which is very pernicious. Examine Scoville's statements to the auditor, from Valparaiso, Neb., and you will see what I mean, though I have never consulted them, and chance my suggestion. Let the good work go on, and if we cannot secure a perfect law regulating banks in the state, it is better to take half a loaf than none. BEN HAYSEED.

A Boom at Stockham.

STOCKHAM, Neb., Jan. 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Yesterday the last of the stock for a $4,000 creamery was subscribed, and the work on the plant will be begun at once. An addition to the town site will be platted in a few days. The opening up of new business firms is a daily occurrence. This town is situated on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, on the West Blue river, in the southern part of Hamilton county. The Blue affords ample water power for mills, factories, etc., and it is confidently expected that next fall will see a grist mill and canning factory located here, as this is a splendid field for something in that line.

State Band Association.

WEST POINT, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The meeting called for the purpose of organizing a band association met in the Juvenile cornet band room in West Point and elected B. F. Good, of the Musical Union band of Wahoo, president, and D. S. Dusenbery, of the Juvenile cornet band of West Point, secretary. Arrangements were made to hold a grand band carnival during the month of June, 1889. Correspondence is invited with all bands in the state.

For Selling Liquor Without License.

DWIGHT, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—For selling liquor in this county without a license, three persons were fined at David City $100, and have contributed that much to the county fund. It is also reported that warrants are out for two parties at Beno, this county, charged with the same offense.

Died of His Injuries.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Peter Nelson, the section foreman of Brady Island, who was crushed by the cars last night, was brought here for medical aid, and died from the effects of his injuries early this morning.

Forgerer Captured.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Basil Morse, who some time ago forged the name of S. Goldberg for a large amount in this city, was caught to-day in Bowling Green, Ky. An officer has been sent after him.

A Satisfactory Test.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A satisfactory test of the Strang waterworks was made to-day. Four streams were thrown simultaneously eighty feet high. The final test of acceptance will occur next week.

Live Stock Cremated.

WASHINGTON, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The barn of Chris Rassmussen, one and a half miles north of here, burned last night about 9 o'clock. Six teen head of cattle were burned, together with some hay and grain. Loss, $800; insured for $300. The origin of the fire is unknown.

County Seat Election.

NEWPORT, Neb., Feb. 1.—The prolonged and bitter county seat war of Rock county has been finally decided, Newport coming

TO HELP LEGITIME.

Major Porter Will Assume Command of the Haytien Forces.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Major David Essex Porter, an army officer, has offered his services to General Legitime to help subdue the northerners under Hippolyte and they have been accepted. Major Porter is the eldest son of the admiral. He says he is to have charge of the entire forces of the south, by both land and water, and he expects to lead his black army to certain victory.

"I have signed a contract with Minister Preston to take charge of the entire Haytien forces," he said. "The army in Hayti is in a disorganized condition. I shall go there expecting to be implicitly obeyed. I shall not take any step against the flag of the United States, nor will I submit to see that flag dishonored in the smallest particular."

Porter said that four twelve-pounders and six mountain howitzers would go down on the Orange Nassau, on which he will sail to-morrow, with three cannoneers. Eleven more smooth-bore twelve-pounders will go on the next Atlas line steamer, with four light batteries.

The Situation Practically Unchanged.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 1—The situation here shows but little change. President Legitime, by his many arrests, imprisonments and subsequent trials and occasional executions, has quieted all expressions of open opposition to his rule in the capital city. Hyppolite's forces remain near Laecerar, on the road to San Marc. Legitime will offer, in the event of the capture of his capital, to establish his rule only over the southern departments, acknowledging the northern departments under a separate government, presided over by Hyppolite. Legitime has placed under arrest and in double irons General Ancrona, commander of Toussaint's batteries, because of his firing on San Marc without orders. It is stated that sinews of war are being furnished to Legitime largely by the French government through its minister resident at Port-au-Prince, with the hope of ultimately securing a protectorate over this, their former possession. The German government is said to be financially backing Hyppolite. The condition of the northern department, dependant upon supplies through the blockaded ports, is most deplorable, and cannibalism is rampant, but little effort being made to hide its existence.

WEAK-KNEED STRIKERS.

It Looks as if They Would Suffer Defeat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. The Third and Fourth avenue lines and Twenty-third street cars were running early and Broadway cars are to be run before noon. Unless the strikers assume more organized opposition than they have thus far developed, it is not improbable that all lines will run cars to-day. All the roads have notified their old employes that they must return to work to-day or consider themselves discharged. Judging from the applications for work made by old hands yesterday, there are a great many of the strikers who feel very weak-kneed, and the opinion is expressed by well-informed people this morning that the strike will not be of long duration.

At noon to-day the state of affairs on the east side of the city would seem to indicate that the backbone of the strike was broken. All the companies who braved the strikers on the first day, and run their cars, had their roads in almost complete running order today.

The only serious affray this afternoon was when the policeman on duty at Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street was set upon by a large crowd of strikers and badly beaten. Finally, when on the ground and nearly overpowered, he drew his revolver and fired. One man was seen to fall, but was carried away by his comrades and the crowd dispersed. At different points several arrests were made of men who attempted to obstruct the tracks, but no serious conflicts resulted.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.—Four of Deacon Richardson's cars were run this morning without any material interference from the strikers. Five hundred and fifty policemen were on hand to subdue possible outbreaks, and ten roundsmen were on each car. A committee again called on the deacon this morning for a conference, but with no success.

The Inter-State Agreement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The new agreement of the Western States Passenger association went into effect to-day. All roads that are parties to it will be required to file with Chairman Abbott as early as February 10, complete and sworn statements of the number of tickets outstanding at the time the agreement become effective, in order that the situation may be clearly understood and the necessary steps taken to clear the market of these disturbing tickets. An important measure that remains to be completed is the withdrawal from sale of all coupon tickets over routes so circuitous as to make them available for use at intermediate points. The general passenger agents will take up this question at their first meeting.

The withdrawal of these coupon tickets, it is expected, will be the finishing blow to scalpers. The agreement as a whole appears fully as strong as that of the presidents'. Any violations of the inter-state commerce law are to be made the subject of complaint, and the chairman is instructed and empowered to investigate all charges.

WANT THE SOUTH SUBDUED.

Kansas Legislators Call on Congress to Protect All Citizens.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—The lower house of the Kansas legislature yesterday, after expressing regret at the murder of John W. Clayton, in Arkansas, unanimously adopted the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the congress of the United States be requested to adopt such measures as will secure to every citizen of the states at one time in open rebellion perfect protection in the exercise of all political rights, even though it be necessary to place such states under military authority.

Municipal Reform in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mayor Hart last evening swung his official axe for the first time and lopped off thirty-seven heads, the entire force in the division of inspection and waste connected with the water board. These men were drawing annually $35,000 from the city treasury, and Mayor Hart says their services are not needed. The order fell like a bombshell in the city hall, especially in the water department. The department of inspection and waste was organized in 1883. There are several other departments in the city hall which are overstocked with clerks, and rumors of other removals in the near future are hinted.

Rejoicing at Arkansas City.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 1.—There was great rejoicing in this city to-day when news was received that Springer's Oklahoma bill had passed the lower branch of congress. Pawnee Bill and many of his followers are now here, where they expect to remain until the last legal barriers are removed. Then they will peaceably take up their march to Oklahoma.

The Express War Ended.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The express war, which had brought rates in many cases below the actual cost of transportation, is ended. An agreement was signed to-day by the presidents of the several companies. By it the rates existing in all competitive business previous to May 1, 1886, are re-established.

Sheehy Gets Four Months.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—Sheehy, member of parliament for Galway, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment without hard labor for making speeches at Ballynecly.

THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

Submissionists Open the Day With Confident Boasting,

WHICH THEY KEEP UP BRAVELY.

After a Hard Struggle the House Amendment is Concurred in By a Vote of 23 to 10.

The Submissionists Win.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate this morning adopted Senator Ijams' resolution calling on the adjutant general for itemized statements of the cost of the state militia, amid facetious remarks at the expense of the head of the department.

A resolution by Jewett was passed calling for a committee to make up a list of senate employes that will show whether they have any other occupation.

Senator Howe's bill was passed including the W. C. T. U. in the statute that allows subordinate lodges of the Masons, Odd Fellows and other benevolent organizations to incorporate.

Senator Pope introduced a bill fixing Pullman car charges at one-half cent per mile.

Senator Lindsay moved that when the senate adjourned, it be until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It was adopted, but several senators rushed hastily to Lindsay, and he moved a reconsideration, which was carried.

A call of the house then followed, and it dawned upon those who were surprised by Lindsay's tactics that the submissionists were about to call up their double-barreled bill.

The roll call showed Senator Taggart, of Hastings, absent. The president read a letter from the absentee, saying that he had been called home, and asking to be excused.

Norvel moved that he be excused, but the chair sustained the point of order raised by Hurd that the senate could not transact business under a call of the house.

The president directed the sergeant-at-arms to bring the delinquent before the bar of the house.

The submissionists made several efforts to hold a caucus and agree on a programme. They stepped into the secretary's room and locked the door. No one was admitted except on signal of raps with a lead pencil.

Ransom called the president's attention to the absence of several senators from the floor, and the assistant sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring them back. They filed in with a crestfallen air, and asked if they might not return if they would leave the door open. Ransom again objected, but the chair refused to interfere on the ground that the bill room had no exit into the corridor.

A general rush was made for the bill room, and the committee in the hole began business. A resolution was offered that the capitol be roofed with prohibition planks, to which was put an amendment that the state house also have a high license cupola. The resolution was referred to the Douglas county delegation, but they refused to entertain it without an appropriation.

Ransom again raised his voice in objection, and Norval moved a call of the house. They came out to answer roll call and made no further attempts to caucus.

The senators amused themselves as best they could until their stomachs rebelled. Senator Paxton sent for two baskets of lunch, which he generously distributed without favor. Forage supplies were lowered from the gallery, and the senate resolved itself into a picnic of the whole. After luncheon the senators settled down to read and smoke in comfort.

Representative Cushing of Omaha slipped into the senate, and President Church Howe told the doorkeeper sharply that no member from the other house should be admitted during the call. Cushing took the hint, but in leaving held up a blue ticket with the explanation that he had a pass.

"That's not good to-day," replied the president. "It takes a white ticket to get into the parquet." The quick retort raised a hearty laugh.

At 8 o'clock a message was received from the operator at Hastings stating that he had delivered the telegram of the sergeant-at-arms to Senator Taggart at 1:40.

President Howe announced that he would send a special engine for Taggart if there was a general expression favorable to such a course.

TAGGART SENT FOR.

When a proposition was made that the sergeant-at-arms should take a special engine to bring Taggart from Hastings, the chair held that no action could be taken on it during the call of the house. The call was suspended, and Keckley moved to send a special messenger.

The submissionists had agreed to sustain him, but flunked and carried an amendment by Conner to send a messenger on the regular passenger train. Before voting on the motion as amended, another call of the house was made. Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn then ordered the sergeant-at-arms to bring Taggart before the senate. The sergeant was given to understand that a B. & M. locomotive was at the depot, steam up, and ready for the chase. He left at 5 o'clock, and the senate settled down for a tedious wait. They were allowed to go to supper in squads and are putting in the evening at high five, reading and smoking.

At 8:30