THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TOBE CASTOR'S PULL

How the National Committeeman Engineered the Land Office Consolidation.

SERVED MORTON'S POLITICAL INTERESTS

Everything Submerged to the Furtherance of Somebody's Personal Aggrandizement.

DELEGATION IN CONGRESS WAS IGNOFED

Manderson, Allen and the Representatives Protest in Vain Against the Changes.

PATRONS' CONVENIENCE NOT CONSIDERED

Compromising Letter Written by Mr. Castor to Secretary Hoke Smith Which Throws Much Light on a Peculiar Official Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"Politics" suggested and directed the recent abolition of certain land offices in Nebraska.

"Politics" dictated the attachment of the officeless districts to other districts having an office.

"Politics" will defeat the efforts of the people at Chadron to secure the retention of the office at that place, and a "political interest" on the part of Secretary Morton will control the appointment of the Nebraska land officers.

These statements are all as true as national democratic doctrine, because Tobias Castor, member of the democratic national commission for Nebraska, has so stated in writing, and his written statement is upon the permanent files of the Interior department.

At the time National Committeeman Castor last visited Washington for the purpose of "looking after the consolidation of the Nebraska land districts and the abolition of certain offices," it was broadly intimated in BEE specials that other considerations than the public welfare would control this important step.

Castor Wrote a Letter.

When it was finally announced that one-third and possibly half of Nebraska's land offices would be abolished it was believed that there was an ulterior purpose in the raid; that there was something below the surface, as the immense amount of public domain yet remaining in Nebraska and the large volume of land business to be transacted would not warrant such an extreme move. THE BEE correspondent has discovered from the files of the Interior department the underlying secret of this step in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1893.—To Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington: DEAR SIR—If there are to be a number of land offices in Nebraska discontinued I would recommend Bloomington district added to McCook district, Neligh district to O'Neill district, Grand Island to Lincoln district. In any change contemplated from the above consolidation, I would suggest you advise with Secretary Morton, who has a political interest in the formation of the districts. Yours truly,

TOBIAS CASTOR,
Member of Democratic National Committee for Nebraska.

Not Intended for Public Perusal.

The last paragraph in Committeeman Castor's note let the cat out of the bag. "A political interest in the formation of the districts" was no doubt what suggested the abolition of so many and certain land offices in Nebraska and dictated the attachment of the territory in the abolished districts to certain districts having offices advantageously located. Mr. Castor of course had no idea that anybody else than Secretary Smith would ever see his letter, for he certainly would not have been so indiscreet as to have made the statement which he did for the public and permanent files of the Interior department. There was undoubtedly a vein of sarcasm running all through the action of Senator Manderson in calling upon the secretary of the interior, by a senate resolution on the 16th of last month, for the information upon which the department acted when it abolished and consolidated the Nebraska land district. The senator stated in his remarks when he submitted his inquiry that he did not know of any one in Nebraska having been consulted in the policy involved in the abolition of the land offices.

Senator Manderson's Offer.

He at least must have had the intimation that Tobias Castor, acting for Secretary Morton, had directed the work and that "political interests" alone were consulted, for the senator last June tendered his services and the information at his disposal to the commissioner of the general land office for the guidance of the department when it was ready to take up the questions involved, as the following letter now on the files of the department will show:

28 ALDINE SQUARE, CHICAGO, Ills., June 29, 1893.—To the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.—DEAR SIR—Enclosed find letter from the register and receiver of the United States land office at Lincoln, Neb., concerning the proposed abandonment of the Bloomington land office. Lincoln is the state capital, and the facts concerning the amount of business done at the several offices are, I believe, as stated. When I reach Washington in the fall I will be pleased to talk with you concerning the Nebraska land offices and the proposed change or abandonment of some of them, if you desire information from me concerning them. Truly yours,

CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
United States Senator.

Senator Manderson stated today that he received no answer to the above letter and that at no time while the commissioner of the general land office and the secretary of the interior were considering what land offices in Nebraska should be abolished and where the territory in the abolished districts should go was he consulted. He was not even informed that the department had taken the matter under consideration. He only learned of the fact, like thousands of others interested, through the columns of THE BEE.

Letter from Lincoln.

The letter referred to by Senator Manderson when he took occasion to write the department from Chicago reads as follows:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, LINCOLN, Neb., June 24, 1893.—To Charles F. Manderson: DEAR SIR—I see it is stated in THE OMAHA BEE of June 22, 1893, that the Bloomington Neb., land office is to be consolidated with the Grand Island office; at least it is stated that Commissioner Lamoreaux has practically agreed upon this plan. We desire to call your attention to the matter and refer you to the report of the honorable commissioner for the fiscal year, 1892. According to this report the salaries, fees and commissions of register and receiver of the Grand Island office were $5,837, while in the Lincoln office they were only $1,686. We hope the statement in THE BEE is a mistake. It would, in our opinion, be an injustice to this office to take the Bloomington office to Grand Island when the income of this office was so much smaller. Under President Cleveland's former administration it was understood here that he contemplated consolidating the Bloomington with the Lincoln office, but the matter was postponed by President Harrison. Will you kindly take the trouble to see the honorable commissioner and lay the matter before him. Anything that you can do for us in this direction will be highly appreciated. Very respectfully,

W. H. CLARK, Register,
JOSEPH TETERS, Receiver.

Senator Allen Also Overruled.

Under date of September 15 Senator Allen filed with Secretary Hoke Smith the following dispatch from H. G. Burt of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road:

The people along our line in northwest Nebraska are very much excited over the contemplated removal of the land office from Chadron to Alliance. We think it will work a hardship to our section of the country, and desire, through you, to enter a protest against the proposed removal. Please prevail, if possible, upon the department to defer action in the matter until our people can be heard, as I understand a protest is being formulated.

Senator Allen endorsed this telegram thus:

Please hold this matter in abeyance till the citizens can be heard.

Senator Allen tells THE BEE man that he heard no response from the department to the above protest against the abolition of the office at Chadron and the attachment of that territory to Alliance. He was not consulted for a moment, nor was he notified by the department that his advice was desired.

Kem Favored Chadron.

Representative Kem says that had he been consulted he would have suggested the abolition of the office at Broken Bow, which is his home, rather than the office at Chadron, if it was necessary to abolish either office. In this Mr Kem shows himself to be as frank and unselfish as he is honest in the premises, for he certainly would not suggest the abolition of the office at his own home if he did not feel that it would be in the public interest as against the proposition to abolish the office at Chadron. The business of the Broken Bow office is vastly inferior to that of the office at Chadron. Besides the Broken Bow office is located in a comparatively out of the way section of the state, and is not easy of access to the patrons of the office.

Not a Nebraskan Was Notified.

Representatives Bryan and McKeighan aver that they had no official intimation of the department's intention to abolish any land offices in Nebraska and that they were given no opportunity to be heard. Of course the three republican members, Messrs. Mercer, Hainer and Meiklejohn, were not consulted. In view of the intense interest taken in this question by the eight Nebraskans in congress it is somewhat remarkable that some of them were not notified of the contemplated changes, or asked at any time to give information or any expression of their wishes. Especially this would appear to apply to Senator Manderson, who, with Senator Paddock, introduced the bill which created most of the Nebraska land districts.

Tobe Engineered the Move.

The entire problem was left in the hands of Mr. Tobias Castor, who has never posed as an expert in anything except the organization of democratic conventions and the laying of railroad rights of way. Secretary Morton's hand is nowhere disclosed by documents on file at the Interior department except in a dispatch which leaves him noncommittal. On September 16 he filed at the department a Chadron dispatch signed by S. V. Pitcher, J. C. Hallman and H. A. Cox, simply requesting him to use his influence to have the removal of the Chadron land office suspended until the people from the district could be heard. Secretary Morton did not endorse the request. He doubtless did not want to interfere with his program, which Mr. Castor was enforcing.

Politics Did it All.

The whole transaction, from the inciptency of the move under this administration for the abolition of the land offices in Nebraska and the manner in which the slate was drawn up naming the offices to be abolished and the distribution of the territory, is shown by the files of the Interior department to have been guided by "political interests," and the protests which have been filed have so far had no more effect in official circles than water poured upon a duck's back.

It remains to be seen whether the people directly interested will resent it.

PERRY S. HEATH.

INTEREST IN THE SENATE.

People of the Country Take Much Interest in Its Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—No better illustration of the intense interest of the country in the proceedings of the senate could be furnished than that which is afforded at the capitol daily by the contrast between the interest taken in events in the two houses of congress, says a morning paper. When it was first proposed to take up the bill for the repeal of the federal elections law in the house it will be remembered that the most earnest advocates of the repeal of the silver purchase law were opposed to doing so, fearing that the debate on the elections law would tend to distract attention from the monetary question and would stir up a partisan feeling that would tend to dampen the ardor of some of the republican senators whose votes would be needed if the repeal bill is to pass. Such has not been the case, however; day after day the attention of the country has been concentrated on the senate. The galleries have been crowded with spectators listening to dry arguments on the money question, and the newspapers all over the country have devoted column after column to reports of the proceedings and comments on the situation. In the meantime there has been in progress at the other end of the capitol, almost unnoticed, a debate that, under any other circumstances, would attract the widest attention. The fundamental question at issue is the proper interpretation of one of the most important provisions of the constitution. The question is how far the constitution permits the general government to interfere in elections in the states, a question in the abstract almost as dry as the money question, but the collateral practical questions growing out of it giving opportunity for some of the most bitterly partisan speeches that have been delivered in either house or congress since the republicans attempted in the Fifty-first congress to still further extend the powers of the federal government in elections by the passage of the force bill. These speeches that would ordinarily be listened to with the closest attention, and would be reported fully in all the newspapers, are now delivered to empty seats on the floor, and galleries deserted except by the crowd of loafers who are always to be seen in the men's gallery. The newspapers give the debate the briefest mention, and apparently no one cares whether it goes on or not—all this means that the country is very much in earnest on the monetary question and has no patience for any other legislation as long as the repeal bill hangs in the senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

Seven Hours Spent in Talking on the Elections Law Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Seven hours of uninterrupted debate on the elections bill occupied the time of the house today, the speech of Mr. Cummings of New York being the feature.

As but three days remain for the debate the house met this morning at 11 o'clock. Night sessions will also be ordered so that all desiring to speak shall have a chance. Only twenty-three members by actual count were present when Speaker Crisp dropped the gavel. All morning business was dispensed with and Mr. Hainer of Nebraska resumed the floor to complete his speech in opposition to the Tucker bill.

Mr. Dicks of Pennsylvania opposed the bill.

Mr. Brookshire of Indiana spoke in support of the measure.

Mr. Ray of New York also opposed the bill.

Mr. English of New Jersey spoke in favor of the bill.

Cummings' Spirited Speech.

Mr. Amos Cummings of New York followed with a vigorous speech. "These laws," he said, "were the result of party necessity not national needs. They were passed, not to preserve the purity of the ballot, but to violate it. The force bill, the legitimate offspring of these laws, was brought forward but failed. It was designed to accomplish what they could not."

Mr. Cummings went on to detail the operation of the election laws in New York City. The federal government sought to overawe the local officials. Troops were stationed at Governor's island, a gunboat was anchored at the foot of Wall street, the city authorities were not cowed. Bloodshed was averted by mutual concession, but Davenport remained in power. With his experience he could draw up the force bill. "And he did

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

ANOTHER SILVER AMENDMENT

Blackburn of Kentucky Wishes to Improve the Repeal Bill.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE OF MUCH INTEREST

Mr. Butler Makes a Plea for the Removal of the Tax on State Banks—Cost of the Deportation of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—In the senate today Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky submitted an amendment to the bill repealing the silver purchasing clause of the act of 1890. It strikes out the Voorhees substitute, leaving the bill as it passed the house, and then provides for the free coinage of silver of American production. The secretary of the treasury is authorized on the first day of each month to establish the seignorage to be charged for the following month, which is to be the difference between the market price and the minted value after coinage. This seignorage is not to be coined, but is to be sold by the secretary of the treasury for gold, to be used for the purpose of maintaining the parity of gold and silver. This is the amendment which Mr. Blackburn, in his recent speech, said he would propose with a view to reaching a compromise.

The debate on the repeal bill was continued by Senator Call of Florida and Senator Butler of South Carolina, both of whom opposed the bill. Mr. Butler devoted the largest part of his speech today to an argument in favor of the repeal of the tax on state bank circulation, taking the position that the tax was unconstitutional. This led to a debate participated in by Senators Dolph, Allison, Sherman and others. Teller resumed his speech against the repeal bill, commenced some time ago.

Cost of Deporting Chinese.

A document from the Treasury department was laid before the senate supplemental to the recent letter of that department in relation to the appropriations necessary for the execution of the Chinese exclusion act.

The document gives a revised estimate of the cost of the deportation of the Chinese now in the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Geary law. The statement is supplementary to that of September 12, and increases the estimate of the total appropriation necessary from $6,000,000 to $10,335,000. A portion of this increase, $1,360,000, is due to the fact that the steamship companies have increased their rates for the transportation of Chinese from San Francisco to Hong Kong from $35 to $51. The remaining portion of the increase is due to the fact that the first estimate did not include the expenditures in the courts. The first auditor of the treasury says that $85 per capita will be a low estimate of the cost under this head in California, while the amount will be greatly increased in other states. As an example of the maximum of such costs, the auditor instances the fee of a United States marshal in a deportation case in that state, in which the fee is $450. The auditor thinks $70 a fair average of such costs, outside of the expense of confinement, which is from 50 cents to $1 per day and would therefore increase the amount necessary indefinitely.

Mr. Gorman, democrat, of Maryland presented a memorial signed, he said, by the leading merchants of Baltimore, representing, he supposed, two-thirds of the trade and commerce of that city, praying for speedy action on the repeal bill.

Allen Asks for Information.

Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska offered a resolution, which went over, calling for information as to whether the government, since March, 1875, had borrowed any money.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Peffer for a select committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to improve the banking system of the country was then taken up and Mr. Stewart, republican, of Nevada spoke upon it. He confined himself to a criticism of the secretary of the treasury for failing to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and went over much of the ground heretofore covered by him.

Mr. Blackburn, democrat, of Kentucky, sent to the desk and had read the amendment intended to be proposed by him to the repeal bill. It provides for the free coinage of silver of American production on and after January, 1894.

The debate on the resolution for a committee to inquire into the banking system was referred to the committee on finance by a vote of 25 yeas to 8 nays.

The resolution offered some days since by Mr. Morgan, democrat, of Alabama, instructing the committee on judiciary to report whether any of the provisions of the coinage act of 1887 are in force, was laid before the senate and agreed upon without discussion.

Took Up the Repeal Bill.

The repeal bill was taken up at 12:25, and Mr. McPherson, democrat, of New Jersey, gave notice he would address the senate upon the bill next Monday.

Mr. Call, democrat, of Florida, took the floor and resumed his speech against the bill begun on Wednesday. He referred to the importance of the subject, and spoke of the great interest manifested in the debate by the American people.

Mr. Call said the senate was called upon to act without reason, and not to perform the function imposed upon it. It is called on to rush through a bill repealing the only method by which there could be an increase of the currency of the country in metal money. Against this he protested.

Mr. Call made a long argument in favor of the amendment suggested by him, requiring all the silver bullion in the treasury to be coined into dollars, half-dollars and quarter-dollars at the existing ratio of 16 to 1. He also looked with favor upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Blackburn, and a lengthy discussion ensued between Mr. Dolph, republican, of Oregon and himself as to the effect of these amendments. When Mr. Call concluded his speech at 2:45 p. m. there were but six senators present.

Mr. Butler, democrat, of South Carolina obtained the floor, but Mr. Pugh, democrat, of Alabama suggested the absence of a quorum, and the roll was called, forty-four senators responding.

Butler's Argument.

Mr. Butler went into a long argument in favor of the amendment, which he submitted some time ago, repealing the tax on state bank circulation. He proposed to modify his amendment by striking out the proviso, limiting the right to issue circulation to such banks as secure their circulation by coin, or approved state or municipal bonds.

Mr. Butler ridiculed the suggestion that if the tax on state bank circulation were repealed the days of wildcat banks would return. It was impossible for any state in the union to permit for an hour the existence of a bank that was not conducted upon conservative, prudent and business principles. Mr. Butler read copious extracts from articles in the Forum on the Scotch banking system, and he asked why such a system could not be established in the United States.

Mr. Allison, republican, of Iowa, said every stockholder in the Scotch bank was liable to the full extent of his property for every obligation of the bank. That was one of the reasons for the success of the Scotch banking system.

Mr. Butler believed that South Carolina or Iowa would, with the tax on circulation removed, require a method of banking as safe and conservative as that of Scotland. Why could not the American people imitate the Scotch? Why could not each locality be allowed to have banks established on the credit system of Scotland, where a man's personal credit, with the aid of two friends, would get capital? What was there in the American people that they could not be trusted as the Scotch people were trusted; that the state which was trusted in so many other vital points could not be trusted to regulate the currency for its people?

Better than the Scotch System.

Mr. Sherman thought the national banking system was better in every respect than the Scotch system, and afforded a larger circulation per capita.

Mr. Butler said there was not $3 per capita in circulation in South Carolina. He closed his speech by reading an extract from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson, condemning the United States banking system of that day. What Mr. Jackson said at that time, Mr. Butler said, was a solemn truth when it was uttered, and as true today as then.

Mr. Dolph read from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of January 15, 1893, as to the state bank circulation. He said that in New York state there were 153 failed, closed and worthless banks of issue, and only 239 in operation.

Mr. Butler wanted the senator from Oregon to supplement the statement he was making with another as to the number of banks which had failed in the last twelve months.

Mr. Dolph replied it was not necessary to do that, as in no case had the holder of national bank currency lost a dollar.

Mr. Teller, republican, of Colorado, took the floor on the repeal bill at 4:45, and before he began Mr. Dubois suggested the lack of a quorum. After some little delay a quorum was secured.

Teller's Remarks.

Mr. Teller said that while he radically differed from the secretary of the treasury and the president of the United States, he assumed they were not actuated by any desire to injure the country. He believed the evidence could be and had been produced sufficient to justify the statement that neither the senate nor the secretary of the treasury intended to interfere in the slightest degree to prevent in any way, by any action on their part the disturbance that was somewhat apparent as early as the last of April or the 1st of May.

"I will say more," said Mr. Teller, "that, so far as I am concerned, I am satisfied that the excitement and distrust were created in a large extent by the attitude of the executive department of this government on the financial question. The president did not intend to take such steps as were hitherto taken to bring quiet and peace to the financial centers. If senators were misinformed, the president more than once declared that the people should have an object lesson in order to bring about the enactment into a law of certain financial views."

At 5:15 Mr. Faulkner, understanding that Mr. Teller was not feeling well, moved an executive session. Without concluding his speech Mr. Teller yielded for this purpose.

The senate then, after a short executive session, adjourned.

POPULISTS CONGRATULATE BRYAN.

They Are Glad to Have the Nebraska Congressman in Their Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—William Jennings Bryan, representative of the First Nebraska district, has been fully accepted as a member of the populist party by all of those in that organization here. The nine populist members of the house and the three populist senators now recognize Mr. Bryan as one of their number. One of the populists in the house, Mr. Haldor E. Boen of Minnesota, today expressed his gratification at the accession of Mr. Bryan into the populist party by sending him the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—To Rt. Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln Neb.: Accept congratulations on your excellent fight and defeat. You are not at home in the democratic camp. No silver man is. Shake. H. E. BOEN.

All of the newspapers of Washington today comment upon the defeat of Mr. Bryan in the state convention. They all regard this as his last act in democratic politics.

C. W. Hubbard of Sioux Falls, S. D., is at the Ebbitt.

Eunice Adkins was today appointed postmaster at Anselmo, Custer county, Neb., vice Henry Kelly, removed.

H. J. Scannon is appointed postmaster at Hanna, Carbon county, Wyo., and Patrick McMahon at Ketchum, Alturas county, Idaho.

Mrs. Mary M. Reed of Omaha has arrived at the Shoreham.

Domestic money order offices have been established as follows:

Nebraska—Atlanta, Phelps county; Curtis, Frontier county; Merriman, Cherry county; Ohiowa, Fillmore county; Spaulding, Greeley county; Prague, Saunders county.

Iowa—Badger, Webster county; Columbia, Marion county; Frankville, Winneshiek county; Gilbert Station, Story county; Hamilton, Marion county; Harpers Ferry, Allamakee county; Hepburn, Page county; La Motte, Marshall county; Lorener, Union county.

South Dakota—Cascade Springs, Fall River county; Hillsview, McPherson county; Tulare, Spink county.

International money order offices have been established at Cerevio, Saunders county, and Pierce, Pierce county, Neb.; also at Bade, Humboldt county, and Laurens, Pocahontas county, Ia.

VACANCIES TO FILL.

Positions in the Consular Service that are Without Occupants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—There are several vacancies in the diplomatic service of the government at the president's disposal. All foreign missions have been filled with two exceptions, and, so far, no names have been mentioned for either one that can be considered as at all probable candidates. These two missions are the first class missions to Russia and that to China. There has been a vacancy at St. Petersburg since the resignation of Minister Charles W. Smith a year ago. Minister Denby still holds the post to China, to which he was first appointed by President Cleveland in his first administration. Mr. Denby's resignation has not been asked under this administration, and it is probable that he will be allowed to continue to represent the United States in the Flowery Kingdom.

The president has also two or three vacancies to fill in the Central and South American republics, and besides these positions there are still quite a number of important consular appointments. The president will give his attention to all of these shortly, and another batch of consular commissions are expected to be soon sent to the senate.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following nominations were sent to the senate today by the president: Stephen Pedsal of Maryland, now secretary of legation at Peking, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Madrid; Charles Denby, jr., of Indiana, now second secretary of legation of the United States at Peking, to be secretary of legation at Peking, China.

To be Consuls of the United States—Frank A. Dean of Michigan, at Naples, Italy; Marshall Hanger of Virginia, at Bermuda; Wilburn B. Hall of Maryland, at Nice, France; Edgar Schramme of Texas, at Montevideo; James H. Stewart of New York, at St. Thomas, West Indies; P. B. Spence of Kentucky, at Quebec; Israel Savage of Maryland, at Nantes, France; Edwin S. Wallace of South Dakota, at Jerusalem, Syria.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Hinds, Second artillery, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Wirt Robinson, Fourth artillery, to be first lieutenant.

Treasury—C. Marshal Force of Kentucky, to be deputy first comptroller of the treasury.

Postmasters—Henry G. Schlosser, Attica, Ind.; Robert J. Jones, Rising Sun, Ind.

Mr. Harter's Banking Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Mr. Harter of Ohio before the banking and currency committee advocated his bill providing for the extension of the national banking system by allowing the issuance and circulation by these banks of notes equal to 75 per cent of the paid and unimpaired capital stock and providing for an emergency clause which permits an additional issue of 50 per cent of paid stock, provided that it is secured by a deposit of bonds on which 6 per cent quarterly interest is imposed. Mr. Harter did not believe that this law should include state banks.

IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

Survivors of the Storm Swept Places of Louisiana in Sore Distress.

HALF OF THEIR SUFFERINGS NOT TOLD

Death and Desolation Mark the Spots Visited by the Awful Hurricane—An Awful Condition of Affairs—Immediate Aid Necessary.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—The whole lower coast has been devastated by a storm without parallel in history. The historic gale of 1856, which destroyed Long island, while terrific, does not compare with the last disaster.

On Chenier island it reached a climax of horror. They have already buried in the rude graves on the island 950 persons, and there are yet more to be interred.

The storm was beyond any doubt the worst that has been experienced in the south, but it has never anywhere been equalled in its destruction of property and sacrifice of human life by any storm confined to as limited an area of country.

In the rear of the island hundreds of little mounds mark the resting places of those who were killed in the terrible storm. There were many burial parties. Men, women and children joined in the search for the dead. With poles and hooks and ropes they drew the corpses from the water or dragged them from the debris that strews the island and buried them.

Went Down in the Gale.

Shipping has suffered to an extent that would be incredible if the upturned craft and stark bodies did not bear ample witness thereto. Hardly less than 350 craft were wrecked, and in many instances all of their crews were lost. More than 200 sailors have been lost at different points—sailors who were upon their vessels when the storm burst in all its fury.

The wreck of the Louisville & Nashville railroad is the worst in its history, and it will be weeks before the line is running regularly again to this point. The Ocean Spring branch is damaged, and thirty-five miles of track between Scranton and West Paragould is gone. The magnificent bridge across Biloxi bay, except the draw and about seven spans, has been completely destroyed, and the bridge at Bay St. Louis, one of the finest in the country, has been almost entirely ruined.

An arriving schooner at Biloxi reported that many bodies are floating on the shore at Cat island, Ship island and Cheniere island. Not less than seventy of them are now counted on Cat island alone. They have been buffeted in the wind and rain and are in a state of decomposition and being buried as rapidly as the relief parties are able to dig graves for them in the sand of the beach.

Appeal for Aid.

The following was telegraphed to the Commercial exchanges at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and other places:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (LIMITED), NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6, 1893.—A terrible disaster has destroyed a majority of the inhabitants of the islands and marshes adjacent to this city and the survivors are left penniless, their stock, houses, boats and means of livelihood gone, and they are in dire distress. The people of Louisiana will bury the dead and feed the starving, but appeal to a generous public to assist in contributions, which will enable thousands of deserving people to resume their vocations and support their families. Subscriptions of every character will be thankfully received and disbursed by the executive committee of the Board of Trade, acting jointly with committees of other commercial bodies. JOHN M. PARKER, jr.,
President.

Arrival of Refugees.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the lugger, Evilina pulled up at the wharf at Harvey's canal. It was crowded with refugees from Cavarnache, a small settlement on Grand bayou. There were sixteen persons all told on the lugger and the first thing they asked for was water. They said that the settlement of Cavarnache was completely wiped out of existence. Fortunately none of the inhabitants were lost.

At Bayou La Foude eleven were killed. Among those that perished were Mr. and Mrs. George and servant, Joe Morino.

At Bayou Henry the latest reports place the loss of life at sixty-five. The suffering at these places is terrible. Only at Bayou Henry is there any store in existence. The proprietor, however, raised his prices so high that the starving people are unable to pay for food. Rice is selling at $10 a barrel.

The people at Bayou La Foude are eating hogs, chickens and other animals that perished in the storm. The greatest suffering is from the lack of water.

The Chinese colony that was situated near Bayou Henry was totally wiped out. Over forty Chinamen perished. The Chinese who survived saved some provisions, but will not share them with their white brethren. Every lugger, with the exception of the Evilina, was lost and there is now no way to enable the survivors to search for the dead.

The Picayune's relief steamer, the Emma M. C. Sweeney, returned at an early hour this morning from Grand Isle and Cheniere. The inhabitants of both islands are in need of clothing, water and provisions. The relief boat distributed all that it had. She took on a cargo of provisions this morning and proceeded direct to Cheniere.

Menacing the People's Health.

Parties arriving today from down the coast say that the stench from the marshes is unbearable and that the gases from the dead bodies and animals is a menace to the health of the men and women who are camped in the vicinity, and who, because of lack of strength and facilities, and because of the high and tangled growth of bushes, are unable to penetrate them.

The number of children lost is very large. Of the 822 dead whose names are known 496 were children.

Two ghouls were discovered at work robbing the dead bodies at Cheniere Cananda today. There were threats of lynching, but they were finally turned loose and warned away and their boat with all its contents, containing a large amount of stolen property was confiscated.

The character and topography of the country visited by the storm have been greatly changed. A great portion of Chanveleur has ceased to be an island and is now a reef below water. The front of Cheniere formerly faced Barateria bay. It now faces the Gulf of Mexico.

Work of Relief.

The chief interest now centers in the relief work, which is being carried on energetically. There are more than a dozen relief organizations at work, each independently of the other, and forwarding provisions and clothing. Cash contributions have been most liberal, already exceeding $36,000. Every vessel in the storm district brings up storm refugees and perhaps one-fifth of the surviving populations is now in New Orleans and cared for by friends or relatives. The number of sufferers who have lost everything and are in a destitute condition in the Cheniere district is 796; at Grand Isle, 744; at Bayou Cook district, 320; at the Lower Plaquemines coast, 1,240; fishing camps east of the Mississippi, 360; other settlements, estimated, 500; total, 3,959.

Swept by a Cyclone.

CAMDEN, Ark., Oct. 6.—News received this afternoon here state that last night a disastrous cyclone passed over the section of Union county, south of Eldorado, the county seat. The reports are meager. Three negroes were killed.

Seventy-five Farmers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—John H. Wise, collector of customs here, has obtained six months leave of absence and will go to Washington to urge anti-Chinese legislation that will not fall in purposes of exclusion. Referring to his dispatch suggesting an ironical definition of the word "merchant," Collector Wise says there is one Chinese firm in San Francisco that has no less than seventy-five partners.

WILL LEAVE CHICAGO.

Phil Armour to Take His Packing Houses to the Seaboard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It was reported in real estate circles today that an enormous deal had just been put through in New Jersey, involving an outlay of $2,500,000. The property in question is in the Newark meadows, between Jersey City and Newark and just outside the Bergen tunnel on the lines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and the New York, Lake Erie & Western. It is owned by the Pike estate of Cincinnati, who also own the Pike Opera house of that city, and the reported purchaser is Philip D. Armour, the well known Chicago pork packer.

There is in all about 3,880 acres.

It was further reported in real estate circles that Mr. Armour purchased this property, not for speculative purposes, but to enable him to bring together in one great center his entire pork packing establishments, now centered in and around Chicago, as the transportation now from the west is very expensive, and the Armours believe they can save a good deal of money in bringing live cattle east and slaughtering them here. The property is to be greatly improved by the building of abbatoirs, schools, churches and homes for the vast number employed in these establishments.

A reporter called at the office of the Armour Beef company for information concerning the sale. Mr. Armour's manager said: "I know of no such transaction, and I can hardly believe Mr. Armour would go into such a scheme in times like these. I cannot see any reason why Mr. Armour should bring his business east.

At Mr. H. O. Armour's office C. O. Armour, a nephew of H. O. Armour, said he could deny positively the report that his family or that of P. D Armour were in any way connected in a deal of such magnitude for business purposes.

John D. Goin, a representative of the Pike estate, when interviewed said: "This property has been sold; the price given for the property was not $2,500,000, but $3,000,000. It was not sold through a broker, but myself. I get 10 per cent for selling this property."

Mr. Goin would neither deny nor confirm the report that the purchaser was Mr. P. D Armour, but said it was a very wealthy man who had bought it. The title will not be passed for a month or six weeks, and at the end of that time the purchaser's name will be given.

PLAYED A BOLD GAME.

Desperate Attempt at Robbery by a St. Louis Young Man.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—For a brief space tonight one of the army of unemployed was the richer by the sum of $784.55 and then he resigned it for a cell in the station.

Captain E. W. Sinclair, secretary and treasurer of the East St. Louis Jockey club, returned late from the track this evening and while at his desk in room 308 Globe-Democrat building at work upon his accounts, was startled by the appearance of a youth of 25, revolver in hand, who demanded the day's receipts, $784.55, tying in a sack on a table near. Sinclair's response was a spring for the would-be robber, but after a desperate wrestle the thief got away from him, seized the money and fled.

Pursuit was made, and after a short chase through the streets and alleys the thief was captured by Officers King and Pickel and the money recovered. The young fellow was taken to the police station, where he gave the name of Fred Horan, 25 years old, of Montpelier, Vt., a new arrival, out of work and driven to the theft thereby.

Up to a late hour the prisoner stuck to the name of Horan, but he was identified as Frederick Hadlock, an engineer on the Ohio & Mississippi Valley railroad. He is the son of Joseph W. Hadlock, the local agent of the Burton Car Construction company. His father identified him, but as to reasons for the crime none could be secured.

CHOCTAW AFFAIRS.

Amnesty for Political Offenders Recommended—A Bad Showing.

TUSCAHOMA, I. T., Oct. 6.—In the Choctaw council this morning Senator Harris introduced a bill extending amnesty to all persons charged with political crimes from August, 1892, to October 1, 1892, who are now or may hereafter be indicted. Full citizenship is to be restored as though no offense had ever been committed. It is thought that the bill will be passed without serious opposition, the developments of the past few weeks having convinced the greater part of the Choctaw people, regardless of factions, that this is the wisest course to pursue. It is said that Governor Jones is not averse to the measure.

The finances of the Choctaw nation are in such a tangled shape that it is doubtful if they will ever be straightened. Willie Wilson, the new treasurer, made his bond and was sworn in last night. The report of McCurtain, the outgoing treasurer, has not been sent in and no information can be had as to when it will be ready. Governor Jones in his message recommended a most rigid investigation into the accounts of all officials. McCurtain does not seem to know how he stands. There is only $800 cash on hand of available funds. Investigation will be made and a scandal is looked for.

BISMARCK GOING HOME.

His Health Sufficiently Improved to Warrant His Undertaking the Journey.

KISSENGEN, Oct. 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Prince Bismarck's condition has so much improved that it is now considered by his entourage that he is well enough to undertake the journey to Friedrichsruhe. His departure has accordingly been fixed for tomorrow.

The prince's residence at Ober Saline is not a cheerful abode, but a touch of color has been given to it by the masses of cheerful flowers which have arrived there daily from Austria for the past two months. These welcome flowers are the gift of an Austrian lady, who has preserved her incognito so well that no one has been able to satisfy his or her curiosity on the subject.

I learn from a reliable source that one cause of the delay in Prince Bismarck's departure had been the unwillingness of Dr. Schweninger to assume the responsibility of advising the departure of his patient unless the prince himself should first express the wish to be moved.

Cotton Statistics.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Secretary Nestor's weekly Cotton exchange cotton report, issued before the close of business today, again shows a further decrease of 39,704 bales over the corresponding seven days of last year, but a deficit compared with the year before last of 74,927 bales. This brings the total movement since September 1 to about the same as last year, the difference being less than 2,000 bales. The amount brought into sight during the week ending tonight is 277,545 bales, against 237,841 for the corresponding seven days of last year. The movement since September 1 shows receipts at all United States ports 552,780 bales, against 555,917 last year.

Movements of Ocean Steamers October 6.

At New York—Arrived—Lucania, from Liverpool.

At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Trave, from New York.

At London—Arrived—Campania, from New York.

KILLED A BURGLAR

Well Directed Bullet Ends the Varied Career of a Daring Criminal.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN GRAND ISLAND

One Police Officer Dangerously Wounded Before the Thief Was Laid Low.

A WELL KNOWN OMAHA CROOK THE VICTIM

Identified as Charles Fisher, the Young Footpad Who Held Up Billy Dox.

TWO COMPANIONS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE

Many Shots Exchanged in the Dark by the Three Desperadoes and the Two Policemen, but Only Two Bullets Took Effect.

GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One burglar dead and a policeman dangerously wounded was the result of a desperate battle early this morning in the business part of the city.

Police Officers Joseph Smith and O. K. Serviss had a desperate battle with three burglars in the rear of Hayden's general store. Officer Smith has a forty-four bullet hole in his thigh, and the bloody remains of one of the burglars lie in Troyer's morgue. About twenty bullets must have been exchanged, but only two took effect. One of them entered Smith's thigh, making only a flesh wound. The other entered the burglar's head a little below the lower jaw bone and lodged in his brain.

The stories of Officer Serviss and Smith as told THE BEE reporter this morning were substantially as follows:

Saw a Burglar's Shadow.

Officer Serviss, while passing in front of Hayden's store saw a man dodge down. He called a Mr. Williamson standing near and told him to watch the front door and let no one escape. He ran around to the rear of the store.

When he arrived there he saw a man in the shadow of the building. He grabbed him and asked what he was doing there. The man answered that he had just come out of the next door saloon. At the same time, Mr. Serviss saw a man coming over a low fence with a big bundle of goods and jewelry.

Officer Smith, who had reached the scene almost at the same time, having noticed Mr. Serviss running down the street took hold of this second burglar and told him he was wanted. The latter began to fire at once and the officer immediately followed suit. It was dark and both parties in shooting could aim only as the flashes of previous shots located the persons.

Shot at the Prostrate Officer.

Officer Serviss, after emptying his revolver, took his billy, and made a bl