

IT WAS SPITE WORK.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Russell Sage Criticizes the Uncalled-for Remarks of the Retiring Union Pacific President—Gould Says Adams is a Theorist and Has Conducted Union Pacific Affairs Without Knowledge of the Directors—The Case of Buffalo Bill.

Sage Rebukes Adams.

YORK, Nov. 28.—It is quite clear that the Gould-Sage party yesterday went into power in public affairs did not enjoy the address of Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Sage was seen last night return from Boston and said: "The address of Mr. Adams' address is uncalled for. There had been public criticism of his management by any of the directors, and the fact that he was to resign. A change in management is necessary and Mr. Adams' resignation is a matter of course."

At McMillan's

The Union Pacific

sent out to get to the bottom of the Messiah craze.

Suicide of a Wyoming Judge

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 30.—Judge Isaac Bergman, one of the most prominent citizens in Wyoming, locked himself in his office and in a few minutes after shot himself twice in the head. One bullet produced a scalp wound and the other tore out his eyes and inflicted a wound from which he is dying. Judge Bergman has been probate judge and ex-officio county treasurer for the last fourteen years. He has been an active republican politician, but for the last few years has been opposed to the faction controlling the party here. When Wyoming was admitted to statehood the constitution adopted emerged the office of the probate court into the district court. The constitution provided that all county officers should serve until the term for which they were elected should expire. Under these contradictory clauses, Bergman, when ordered by Judge Scott of the district court to turn over the probate court records, declined to obey the order and was sent constructively to jail for contempt of court. The supreme court sustained the action of the district court and decided that Bergman should give up the records or be imprisoned. Bergman was of the opinion that he was right in his action and he held the records and went to work late at night getting the records as county treasurer in order that he could go to jail.

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Union Pacific Affairs.

30.—The Tribune with Jay Gould, in the utmost confidence of the country and the Union Pacific and railroad would be a financial trouble.

Mr. Dillon will devote himself to the building up of the property and his practical knowledge and thorough honesty will soon have their effect. In regard to the address of Charles Francis Adams in resigning the presidency, Mr. Gould was somewhat reluctant to speak. "We did not see it," he said, "until we were on the train on our return. I was surprised at the tone of it, for when Mr. Adams came to see me last week he thanked me for my efforts to strengthen the company. His statement about harmony in the board during his administration is not wholly correct. The fact is that, as I understand it, the directors knew very little about what the president was doing. The road has been run on principles that have never before been carried into practice. The difference between the two presidents is very simple, but very great. Mr. Dillon is a practical railroad man, while Mr. Adams is a theorist. The change in the management of the Union Pacific insures harmony among western railroads and the formation of a strong association on the basis suggested by Chairman Walker. It will be the purpose of the new association not so much as to advance rates as to enable the roads to get those now supposed to be in force. Such an agreement will preserve competition, for it will tend to give the little roads a chance to live while the present methods is driving them into control of large systems. I think every state in the union ought to pass laws compelling the observance of an agreement on that basis. A meeting of western railroad officers will be held very soon, probably next week. There will be no difficulty in gaining the co-operation of the Burlington or the Rock Island company. I have not seen Mr. Cable lately, but I do not think he will have any serious objections to the agreement that is proposed. It may be merely a question whether a road will be worth more in or outside of the association." In regard to the money market and the general financial situation, Mr. Gould was confident that the most serious trouble had been passed.

Nov. 28.—Today's Tribune had an interview with Jay Gould which he says ex-President Adams is a theorist, who has no practical knowledge of the business of the Union Pacific. Mr. Gould said that he learned, in Kansas City, that Mr. Adams had no control of the railroad. He said that the railroad was nothing but a live stock company, and that the last time he saw Mr. Adams was at the camp of Buffalo Bill.

Flagged by Girls.

ANDERSON, Ind. Nov. 28.—At Perkinsville, this county, last night, William F. Hill, a widower, aged sixty, was publicly flogged with buggy whips in the hands of Miss Flora Farres and Bessie Dyer. Miss Farres' father held him while the girls administered the flogging. Hill has persisted in lavishing his affections on the young ladies and dogging their footsteps. So offensive did he become that they determined upon this method to get rid of him. Hill has filed affidavits against his assailants.

Rev. John M. Moose of Morrilton, Ark., has mysteriously disappeared.

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The Alliances for the Paddock Pure Food Bill and against the Conger Lard Bill.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Farmers' Alliance of Illinois, October 29: WHEREAS, The adulteration and fraud practiced in the sale of counterfeit articles of food can be prevented under the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States; AND WHEREAS, Such a measure would be more effectual than one under the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes and less liable to injure one industry for the benefit of another; Therefore, Be it resolved, that we approve and endorse the Paddock Pure Food Bill, introduced in behalf of the Farmers' Alliance of Nebraska, and protest against the Conger Lard Bill, which taxes one industry for the benefit of another, such legislation being injurious to the benefit of the Pork Packers and not to the Farmer.

Not Talking for Newspapers.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 27.—Senator Ingalls was today shown the letter ex-President Cleveland is said to have written to ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Nelson F. Acers about the senator and the probability of the legislature voting for his re-election. The senator had not seen the letter before, and after reading it carefully he said: "So Cleveland is mad because Acers gave it to the newspapers, is he? Well, I don't blame him."

Favoritism in the Ranks.

SAN ANTONIO, Cal., Nov. 28.—Something of a sensation in army circles threatens to develop here shortly, growing out of the recent promotion of certain enlisted men from the ranks to second lieutenants. A case in point is that of young Garashe Ord,

OBSTREPEROUS REDS.

THOUGH MEAN AND TREACHEROUS THEY ARE GIVEN GRUB.

No Attack Anticipated—Rosebud Agency a Natural Trap that Troops Will Not Fall Into—The Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Payment of Bounties to Producers of Beet Sugar—A Sensation in Army Circles.

Rosebud Agency Just the Place for an Ambush.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D., (via Valentine, Neb.) Nov. 26.—[Special to the Omaha Bee.]—The beef issue passed quietly. No one was refused beef, even those coming from Two Strikes, Crow Dogs and White Horse camps. No arrests were made. Short Bull and the rebels have moved to Corn creek, about seventy-eight miles from Rosebud and Pine Ridge. Some have taken their wives and children and are driving all the cattle they can pick up. No attack is anticipated at Rosebud. Pine Ridge agency is a fort while Rosebud is just the place to ambush troops. The agency is situated in a hole having six deep winding canyons leading to it. Any one of these would hold 2,000 Indians and their approach could not be seen. Col. Smith said: "If I picket and guard this agency as it should be I have not sufficient men. Old Spotted Tail picked this place out for the Indians, not for the convenience of any one else."

No place short of the bad lands is so difficult to get out of. At present companies A, B and H of the Eighth infantry and A and G of the Ninth cavalry are holding this hazardous situation. One company is entrenched on a high hill that commands two canyons. The rest of the command is encamped near the agency. The encampment is on the only spot where the agency can be protected, but as a camp ground it is awful. During the whole year hundreds of teams stand there daily.

Said Captain Porter to-day: "We are perhaps sufficient for defense but as for doing anything more even making a demonstration we can do nothing." However no attack is anticipated at present. But in case the force is ordered to move after the rebels then where will the agency be? Just the fighting force of the rebels is now unknown. Many of the Indians run toward the rebel forces on the arrival of the soldiers from fear alone. When these are given to understand no harm will be done those at home many will return. At Rosebud the trouble is complicated, Crow Dog, White Horse and Two Strike seems to be pushing matters on and urging Short Bull as a tool. The Indian police are on the alert and active, and a large force is added to protect the government herd. Many of the mixed bloods knowing the country thoroughly are rendering good service, and all can be depended on as loyal. Everyone at Rosebud is pleased with the reinstatement of Agent Wright.

Internal Revenue Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, is at hand and contains some interesting local information. The total receipts from internal revenue were \$142,587,188. Of this Nebraska paid \$2,969,745. This is more than was paid by California, Massachusetts, Michigan and other states. California's amount was \$2,014,624, and Colorado's only \$318,224. Illinois paid the largest amount with \$34,878,691. The Nebraska districts includes the two Dakotas.

One man was killed in Florida, Deputy Collector Frank Miller, while attempting to enforce the revenue laws and one was killed in North Carolina, Revenue Agent Kirkpatrick. This is the smallest casualty list in years. As to the payment of bounties to producers of beet sugar, the commissioner says it is an entirely new feature which his office lacks the machinery to carry on. The office is simply a collection office. It will be necessary to make a chemical analysis in all cases where bounty is claimed. It is not deemed practical to have samples sent here and rely on the tests on these as to the entire production. The tests with polariscopes will require a large force of chemists, as the department of agriculture had these chemists and is conversant with the beet sugar industry. The commissioner urges that congress transfer this entire matter of bounties to that department.

New York stands at the head of the list in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, Pennsylvania second. Nebraska used 375,346 pounds of tobacco and manufactured 19,098,346 cigars. There are 202 cigar manufacturers in the state of Nebraska. The state also has 4 rectifiers, 1445 retail liquor dealers, 46 wholesale liquor dealers, 2 dealers in leaf tobacco, 9,510 dealers in manufactured tobacco, 9 peddlers of tobacco, 25 brewers, 44 retail dealers in malt liquor, 42 wholesale dealers in malt liquor, 11 retail dealers in oleomargarine, 4 wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, showing a grand total of 11,344 dealers who pay internal revenue taxes. There is no oleomargarine manufactured in Nebraska but the state pays \$224 on retail sales and \$1,020 on wholesale sales. There are thirty-nine retailers of oleomargarine in the state.

The December Century will contain four complete stories, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Joel Chandler Harris, Richard Harding Davis, and Maurice Thompson. Three of them are illustrated. Besides these, there will be the first chapters of a novelette by James Lane Allen, "Sister Dolorosa," the scene of which is laid in a Kentucky convent; and the second installment of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," by F. Hopkinson Smith, introducing the author's celebrated "One-legged Goose Story." The coming year of The Century will be unusually strong in fiction.

The passage of the act providing for the purchase of silver bullion is considered by the comptroller tantamount to a declaration that the national banks are not to be called upon to furnish additional circulation, evidently needed and a discussion of the measures providing for the extension and perpetuation of note issues based on some new form of security is deemed inopportune. The exhaustive statement of the proportion of coin, paper money, etc., used in banking operations in 1881 and 1890 shows an increase of money equal to 68 per cent, which is deemed significant when considered in connection with the present apparent insufficiency in the amount of coin and paper money in circulation.

The comptroller says it is evident the lack of currency is greatly aggravated by the retirement of national bank notes, which form of paper alone possess that elastic property so essential in perfect circulation. All the money issued directly by the government is necessarily non-elastic by reason of being in all cases available for the lawful money reserve of the national banks and in most cases possessing legal tender quality. The comptroller says if the rapid extension is a correct criterion, the national banking system is more favorably regarded than heretofore and the transactions of the year have been attended by more than the average degree of success.

The altered complexion of the board necessitated, of course, a change in the make-up of the committees, and this was the business next in order. On the executive commission Mr. Gould succeeded ex-President Adams, and Russell Sage took the place of James A. Rumrill. That committee as now constituted consists of Jay Gould of New York; Frederick L. Ames, Edwin F. Atkins and F. Gordon Dexter of Boston; Sydney Dillon, Russell Sage and Government Director John P. Plummer of New York. Henry B. Hyde and Alexander E. Orr replace Messrs. Rumrill and Spaulding on the finance committee; Messrs. Sage, Orr and Government Director George E. Leighton of St. Louis succeed Messrs. Adams and Carr and late Government Director James W. Savage of Omaha on the land committee; Mr. Gould succeeds Mr. Adams on the committee on connecting roads; Mr. Hyde succeeds Mr. Adams on the committee on bridge over the Missouri river, and Government Director Jesse Spaulding succeeds Mr. Savage on the coal lands and coal department committee.

Second Vice-President Gardner M. Lane, when the fashion of resigning was in full swing, sent in his resignation, but it was not accepted. All the business was transacted without the least discussion and without any indication of friction beyond that which appeared between the lines of Retiring President Adams' speech. At the meeting of the executive committee the name of S. H. H. Clark, vice president of the Missouri Pacific, was mentioned for the position of general manager of the Union Pacific, but no action was taken and the committee adjourned without transacting any business. President Dillon said in an interview that his policy would be to harmonize all conflicting interests and build up the road.

Koch and His Treatment. BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The hospitals in this city have already refused the applications of 400 physicians who have come here to study the Koch method of treatment on the ground that it is impracticable to instruct successfully a large number of those who desire to study the method. Already 2,000 foreign doctors have arrived here for the purpose of informing themselves regarding the treatment. Prof. Koch has been elected honorary member of the society for preservation of public health. Dr. Koeller, chief of the charity hospital here, while admitting that marvelous effects have been produced by injection of Prof. Koch's curative lymph, declares that as yet there has been no certain experience of a lasting nature of cure. Dr. Koeller says, however, that the lymph has proved indispensable in diagnosing cases in which there was doubt of the existence of tuberculosis.

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son of the late General E. O. C. Ord. A few weeks ago Ord was examined by the army board here and promoted from second sergeant to second lieutenant and General Stanly assigned him to a company of the Eighteenth infantry, stationed at Fort Clark. Colonel Laselle, commander at the post is preparing a protest against the promotion of Lieutenant Ord as commissioned officer in his regiment on the ground that his promotion was the result of a species of favoritism becoming too frequent in the United States army. It is claimed by a certain element of army officers that the sons of rich men, politicians or army officers who fail to pass the examination for West Point are enlisted in the army with the understanding that after serving a short time in the ranks they are to be given undue preference over the ordinary private in the matter of promotion.

A Mass of Figures Showing the Prosperity of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The report of Comptroller of the Currency Laeey covers operations of the bureau for twelve months, ending October 31. During this period 307 new banking associations were organized, fifty have gone into voluntary liquidation and nine were placed in the hands of receivers. The net increase is 248, constituting a larger growth than for any similar period since 1865. The number of active banks October 31 was 3,567. These banks have in capital stock \$659,782,865; bonds deposited to secure circulation, \$140,190,900, and bank notes outstanding \$179,755,648, including \$54,796,907 deposited by lawful money posted to redeem circulation still outstanding. The gross decrease in circulation during the year, including notes of gold banks and failed and liquidating associations was \$22,267,772, and decrease of circulation secured by United States bonds, \$5,248,549. At the last report the gross deposits of these banks, including amounts due the banks, was \$2,023,502,067; loans and discounts \$1,970,022,687. Both these items show a great increase over any previous report.

The comptroller again calls attention to the fact that the issue of circulating notes has become unremunerative on account of the high premium commanded by federal bonds; renews the recommendation that the obligatory deposit of bonds be reduced; the circulation issued be equal in amount to the par value of the bonds pledged, and the semi-annual duty be fixed at one-fourth of one per cent per annum. The passage of a bill to this effect, now pending in both houses, would at once increase the volume of paper money by about \$15,000,000, which would in a marked degree relieve the present monetary stringency.

New associations could form more rapidly without advancing the premium on bonds necessarily purchased by the secretary of the treasury for the sinking fund.

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THE NEXT PRESIDENT

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS IN SIDNEY DILLON'S HANDS.

Charles Francis Adams Steps Down and Out and an Old Time Railroad Takes His Place—The Man who Can Have General Management if He Wants It—Death of Augustus Belmont—Prof. Koch on His Treatment—Parnell to Remain Leader.

Dillon Elected President of the Union Pacific.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The board of directors of the Union Pacific met at their office in this city yesterday. There were present the following directors: Charles Francis Adams, Edwin P. Atkins, Samuel, Samuel Carr, F. Gordon Dexter and John P. Spaulding, Boston; Sydney Dillon and Henry H. Cook, New York; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland, O.; Joseph H. Millard, Omaha; James A. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass. The government directory was represented by John F. Plummer of New York.

After the preliminaries of opening the meeting had been completed, President Adams resigned his office and made a forcible and characteristic address. Immediately following President Adams' speech, Messrs. John P. Spaulding, Samuel Carr and James A. Rumrill tendered their resignations, which was promptly accepted, and the four Massachusetts managers of the great road at once withdrew from the room. Their places were filled without any dissent, and Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Henry B. Hyde and Alex. E. Orr took their places in the directory as soon as they were elected. Their first business was the election of a successor to Mr. Adams and Sydney Dillon, a former incumbent of the office and ex-president of the Gould interest, was elected.

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The Work for Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—When the second session of the Fifty-first congress is called to order at noon today it will be confronted by an immense amount of business, much of it the remnant of last session and some of its new legislation. Allowing for the Christmas holidays there will be seventy-nine working days in the session. Among the bills left over from last session are the election bill, the Conger lard bill and the bankruptcy bill. These bills, as is well known, have already passed the house and now await action only by the senate. It is likely that there will be substitutes offered for the lard bill and the election bill. The Paddock pure food bill will probably be the one offered as a substitute for the Conger bill, while Senator Hoar's bill will be submitted as a substitute for the Podge bill as a matter of course. If these substitutes are passed by the senate it will again throw them before the house. While the senate is struggling with the above named bills the house will be considering the shipping bills and the bills transferring the revenue marine service from the treasury department, which were left over from last session, having passed the senate. There are several bills now upon the calendar unacted upon, but reported favorably from committees among them the international copyright; to establish a limited postal service; to increase the naval establishment; to telegraph companies under the operation of the interstate commerce law; to provide fortifications; to establish a gun factory on the Pacific coast; to amend the interstate commerce act; to protect American forests, and to reduce the amount of bonds required to secure the circulation of national banks to \$1,000 for each bank. To consider all of these bills would require more time than this session affords, and in order to accomplish anything it will be necessary to lay aside some of the bills and act only on those which are absolutely important. Outside of the bills mentioned are the new ones which are regarded as those requiring more attention. They are the reappropriation bill and the various appropriation bills. The appropriation bills will likely give little trouble, as the democratic members of the appropriations committee say they will give no opposition. The reappropriation bill, however, is sure to precipitate a long and acrimonious war. Then there are the many small bills which will consume a great deal of time and which are of local importance only. Altogether, the session will have its hands full to overflowing and it will require all the energy of the leaders to get anything out of the accumulated mass.

Cattle Shippers Complain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A great deal of complaint has been heard from cattle shippers at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore on account of the delay occasioned in the carrying out of the regulations provided in the cattle inspection act. The law only went into effect formally on the 15th inst., and of course there have been a good many hitches in carrying out its provisions at the outset. The inspectors at the ports named, as well as those at Norfolk and Newport News, Va., and others stationed in the stockyards of Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo and Pittsburg are required to examine carefully every animal passing through them destined for Europe, and all those found to be free from disease are tagged with a metal tag affixed to the ear, which tag is a guarantee of inspection and sound health. The secretary of agriculture believes that as soon as this new system is in thorough operation it will result in relieving the American cattle producer from the annoyance and loss which the embargo placed upon American cattle by Great Britain and other foreign countries has caused.

The Farmers' Alliance.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 1.—The annual meeting of the farmers' alliance begins Tuesday. In an interview to-day, President Polk said the national alliance would stand squarely on the platform adopted at St. Louis. Referring to the recent election, he said that for the result one must look beyond the McKinley bill. "The people," he said, "have scratched away all the rubbish of the negro question, bloody shirt, tariff and federal control of elections. It is the money power, the rule of plutocracy, that has been keeping the people down, and the slogan henceforth is financial reform. The national banking system must go. The farmer and laborer must be given a chance to get what money they need upon security of their real property. The issue is to be a square one between the manhood of America on one side and the great American dollar on the other, and unless the leaders of the great parties recognize the real issue and make it there is going to be terrible times in this country. Sectionalism cannot pull the people apart any longer. We are sick of that rubbish, and only men who can secure popular support are those who understand the great economic questions of the day."

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Lillian Roundly, of New York, has become the blushing bride of Young Shing, a member of her Chinese Sunday school class. Mrs. Grover Cleveland helped give a Thanksgiving dinner to the children of the New York kindergarten association. The steamer T. P. Leathers was destroyed by fire at Fort Adams, Miss. Five lives were lost. Will E. Tabler, wanted for forgery at Paducah, Ky., was arrested at St. Joseph, Mo.