THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1885. NO. 180.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

The Ringsters Wrenched From Their Perpendicular by Riley

The Brainy Douglas Member Tackles the School Land Thieves,

And Throws the Calsominers Into a Confused Heap.

Vigorous Pen Sketches of the Senate Railroad Committee.

Bradford Brothers Want $10,000 Fees in the Morton Case.

Troup Elated Over His Bargain With Field—The Gamblers Invited to Step Up and "Howe-de."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, January 14.—The house re-assembled this afternoon at half past two and on proceeding to business the following message from the senate was received and read by the clerk:

"The senate concurs in that part of the house's resolution of this date requesting the appointment of a committee on the part of the senate to act with the house committee to investigate the management of state school lands and have authorized the committee heretofore appointed under the senate resolution, said committee consisting of Senators Buckwowth, Mills, Spencer, Lewis, Motz, Cherry and Norris to act with the committee of the house; also to inform the house that the senate has failed to concur in that part of the house resolution authorizing said joint committee to engage legal services."

This gave Riley, of Douglas, an opportunity for

A FIELD DAY,

and on the conclusion of the reading of the message from the senate, he immediately introduced a resolution to the effect that the committee appointed yesterday by the house be dismissed and a new committee of six be appointed, consisting of three republicans and three democrats, to investigate all transactions concerning the leasing and sale of school lands in the state, the committee to have power to employ independent legal advice and investigate the whole subject thoroughly and report to the house. In support of his resolution Riley very forcibly maintained that this investigation was necessary; that the attorney general was an improper person to employ as counsel in prosecuting this investigation, as he, with the commissioner of public lands and the secretary of state and treasurer, constitute the board having in charge the disposition of said school lands and as such was unfitted to advise the committee of investigation. He adverted strongly to the methods used in the senate in failing to comply with the terms of the resolution of the house, and said that the action of the senate being a virtual refusal to cooperate with the house it should investigate the matter thoroughly and alone. He then quoted figures showing the acres of school land disposed of both by public and by private sale and showed that the number of acres sold privately was ten times the number sold by public and legal methods. This he said was significant and suspicious and it was the right of the people to know what had become of their heritage.

Troup of Douglas, who may now be considered

THE CHAMPION OF FIELD

and Lancaster rings, followed Riley and his remarks show how completely he was in their possession. The debate was continued by Miller, Holmes who objected to counsel because of the expense, King who said that any committee appointed by the house would be admirably qualified to prosecute any investigation, Dampler who requested the report again be read, and a gentleman from Webster who moved that the report be laid on the table.

On the role being called sixty-four members voted that the resolution be tabled and twenty-eight against it. Riley who voted in the affirmative again appeared on the scene with a resolution that the previous vote be reconsided and he gave as his reason the fact that the senate had appointed on its committee four republicans and three democrats which was not complying with the resolution of yesterday.

THIS LED TO SOME CONFUSION

and many inquiries were made of the speaker as to the state of the proceedings.

Olmstead requested that the original resolution sent to the senate be read, and the clerk read it. This seemed to add confusion to the already confused state of things for one gentleman immediately after the clerk had finished reading wanted to know where they were now. However, another member came to the rescue with an amendment to Riley's motion to the effect that it be laid on the table and the amendment was carried by 69 to 23. The resolution was therefore lost.

Immediately after Riley had subsided, Mr. Lee, of Furnas, proposed a resolution to the effect that the railroad committee draft a bill at earliest opportunity establishing

MAXIMUM RATES OF FARES AND FREIGHT

to be charged by railroads in the state and report same to the house. This was a weak attempt on the part of Lee to appear virtuous, but being surrounded by Thurston, John Sahler, Pat Hawes, John Mancuester, C. H. Green and forty other railroad cappers, he was speedily frightened and to make amends and fully earn his passes and other swag, he not only side tracked his apparent good intentions but backed the whole thing off the switch by moving to lay his own resolution on the table.

Mr. Lee will find out before to-morrow night that it is a bad thing far a railroad member to essay the role of reformer. However, there is not much fear of his trying it again for the decisive vote which tabled Mr. Lee's resolution (72 against 18) was probably a fair indication of the strength of the reform element in the legislature.

The subsidized press of the state at the late election in order to make the legislature as nearly unanimous as possible against legislative railroad reform ignored all questions in that direction and steadfastly talked of matters foreign thereto—tariff reform, party supremacy, etc., etc. The schemers now manage when questions of this character come up to make a party issue and thus whip in many of the unsuspecting members who are inclined to vote for any reasonable bill which has a chance of passing. Whilst on this question of railroads a word on Lieut. Gov. Shedd's committees may be strictly in order. When Mr. Shedd was speaker he pretended to the

FRIENDS OF RAILROAD REFORM

that he would appoint a railroad committee which would treat the question of railroad reform "fairly." His committee when appointed consisted of so many new men that it was difficult to determine whether he acted in good faith or not, but subsequent events show the people that the committees was as supple to railroad demands as any that could have well been selected.

He attempted to escape criticism by saying that whilst some were new men, he had confidence they would be faithful to the people but that they were unable to withstand the influence brought to bear upon them.

This time he has discarded all formality and announces a committee which certainly must have challenged the admiration of all the railroad managers in the state. There are a few fair men on the committee but they are so far in the minority as to be almost hopeless.

Joe Sowers, of Adams, the chairman, is one of Jim Laird's strikers and one of the most unblushing railroad tools the state ever produced. Meikeljohn is a runaway mate of Brad Slaughter—all that need be said of him. Paul is cut from the same piece with Glen Kendall. Both are notorious as railroad strikers, with pedigrees as far back as the Mayflower.

Gissell of Karney is a brother-in-law of Warden Nobes, and a pocket piece of Bill Stout and like "Barkiss" is always "willing." This gives a partial pedigree of four out of the nine. The fifth one is

BROWN, OF CLAY,

whom our readers will remember, was in the last senate and was so fastidious upon the subject of railroad legislation that he was unable to find a bill which in any manner effected rail road interest that suited him. His olfactories are probably as delicate now as they were there, hence no good need be expected of him. Of the other members, Howell, of York is a true man and may be relied upon to do what his constituents require. Buckworth, Motz and Hosbel are new men, and the BEE hopes to be able to say many good things of them before the session closes.

Howe's bill on the gambling question deserves a little free advertising at the hands of the BEE. Howe is

A LEGISLATOR FOR REVENUE ONLY,

and each session manages to introduce a half dozen or more bills for the purpose of blackmailing those whose interests are most affected. Sometimes the bills are introduced by himself and often by others—unsuspecting dummies, who lacking the ability to form a bill themselves, jump at the chance to offer any kind of one given them. Thus for a consideration the bill may be strangled in committee or withdrawn from consideration. In this case the gamblers of Nebraska must come down with the cold cash or go to other climes.

Something will be said of other committees, but had better be deferred to some other time. There is considerable excitement yet over the affairs at the asylum, and investigations will be many and thorough. Your correspondent has noticed that the railroad managers, when there is a prospect of adverse legislation endeavor to put on foot as many investigations as possible, to divert public attention from matters affecting railroad interest, and this session will prove no exception.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, January 15.—In the house to-day the bill introduced to pay Bradford Bros., of Washington, D. C., the modest sum of $10,000 for alleged services in the celebrated case of the state of Nebraska vs J. Sterling Morton, for the title to the salt springs of the state, a subject which the BEE will discuss in a few days. The speaker announced that the committee to investigate the school land frauds would be glad to have the co-operation of any person having knowledge concerning the inquiry and that all such appear before the committee as early as possible. Troup, of Douglase, who is greatly elated over the successful bargain made with Speaker Field, which purchased him the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, to-day introduced a bill to amend the constitution so as to increase the salary of the supreme judges. Troup probably has his eye on one of those vacant seats upon the supreme bench, and desires that the salary shall be somewhat commensurate with his brilliant talent. Chief Justice Troup will please wait a few days before donning the judicial ermine until the public jury has time to consider his case. The BEE is of the counsel in his case. The house received a visit from a large delegation of ladies, delegates to the state convention held to aid the home for the friendless. Mrs. Bittenbender, of Lincoln, was introduced by the speaker and spoke at some length in support of a request to appropriate $10,000 for support of the institution. The legislature was invited to attend the fair to-night. Stevenson, of Otoe county, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the necessity of such an appropriation which passed.

SENATE.

Special to the Bee.

LINCOLN, January 15.—Precisely at 10 o'clock this morning the senate met for legislative work. The lieutenant governor, who was absent yesterday morning, appeared at his post to-day, looking well and pleased with everybody, as well as himself. McShane, of Douglas, whose chair has been vacant during the week, was occupied to-day by that gentleman. The business of the day proceeded in a slow and interesting manner, and calls for no particular mention. Clark's resolution calling for a railroad committee of inquiry, came up for consideration, but created no stir. Brown declined to serve on the committee, and suggested that Clark himself be appointed in his place. This was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted. The following being the names of the members of the committee: Clark, McAllister, Spencer, Putnam and Mills. This being settled, the clerk at once proceeded with the reading of the bills before the senate. This continued until 11:30, when a motion to adjourn until 3 p. m. was proposed, and carried unanimously.

HOUSE

Special to THE BEE.

LINCOLN, January 15.—At half-past nine the speaker took the chair and called the house to order. After the usual introductory business and as soon as the speaker announced motions, at least forty of those present jumped to their feet with either bills or resolutions, wishing to present to the house. None of these, however, were of any importance or called for any remarks until a resolution by Cole of Adams, was proposed. This resolution was to the following effect: That the committee on railroads be instructed by this house to report back to this house at its earliest opportunity a bill regulating fares and freights of all railroads in the state of Nebraska.

Cole, in introducing his resolution, said he had every faith in the railroad committee, but he wanted them to act speedily, because the cry of the people of the state was for railroad reform.

Holmes, of Pierce, objected. No bill had been presented to the house yet and the house ought to wait until the railroad committee reported on some of the bills already given them for consideration. These resolutions were being introduced by irresponsible persons who wished to obtain notoriety. Peterson agreed with Holmes and moved the resolution be laid on the table. This was, however, lost.

Troup supported the resolution because the people demanded railroad reform. He said if he were on any committee he would examine all and any railroad bills and report.

Casper said the house should drop everything for railroad legislation and strongly advised the members of the house to go to the library and find out everything concerning railways by reading the official reports and statistics. At this point Dempster proposed an amendment that the railroad committee report to the house before the twentieth day of the session, and was of the opinion that the committee on railroads should do its work as early as possible.

Howard, of Clay, supported Dempster's amendment, and said that two years ago they had to wait until all the bills were considered by the railroad committee, and that when their report was made to the house it was too late for legislation. The same thing would occur now unless this amendment was adopted.

Price, of Holt, supported the resolution, and ridiculed the idea that this resolution would cast any reflection on the railroad committee. This subject demanded the earnest and speedy consideration of the house. Emerson at this juncture wished the amendment read, and the clerk read the amendment.

Harlan favored the motion, and in an earnest appeal to the house said the time had come for reform. Every where in the state the cry was the same—reform the railway legislation of the state. He advised the matter be taken hold of at the beginning of the session so that they might have time sufficiently to consider this important subject and to act thoroughly in the matter. Let this matter be agitated in the house discussion and sifted to the bottom.

Nettleton, as member of the railroad committee, hoped the house would pass the resolution, because it was apparent the house desired legislation on this subject as speedily as possible.

Cole, of Adams, replied and twitted Holmes about his remarks on notoriety. On the motion being put it was carried by 89 to 5.

This ended the principal business of the morning, for the rest of the session was occupied by the clerk reading bills. The house took a recess from 12 o'clock until 2:30 this afternoon.

AFFAIRS AT FORT ROBINSON.

AN INTERESTING DISPATCH FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

FT. ROBINSON, Neb., January 10.—Two shooting affrays took place last night at the saloons on the border of this military reservation, both of which were the results of pay day. The first occurred at what is called the "Lake Ranch," a desperate resort on the White River road, resulted in the serious wounding of John Winkler, the barber of H troop, fifth cavalry. Winkler was shot in the leg, the ball lodging in the head of the thigh bone.

The same night Private Carter, of F troop, while lying in a drunken stupor, on the floor of Denny Regan's saloon, was shot in the gluteal muscles by John Sales, the keeper of a neighboring "hog ranche." The ball passed around the pelvis and was extracted from the front. Sales, commonly called "Cotton," has left the country. The refusal of Gov. Dawes to organize Sioux county, in accordance with the petition presented him from this section, leaves our people without officers to enforce the laws or to apprehend law breakers. There is strong talk of the organization of a vigilance committee and something will doubtless be done soon in this line if Sioux county is not given self-government under the statute.

The storm which recently prevailed in western Nebraska between the Dakota line and the Platte was the most terrific in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Snow fell for twenty-two consecutive days, and a genuine blizzard with a wind blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour, and the thermometer averaging 28° below zero, raged for more than a week. There are rumors of several deaths among settlers to the east of this post, but none of the reports have yet been authenticated. Capt. J. M. Hameton, 5th Cavalry, and Mr. W. E. Annin, of the firm of Paddock & Co., post traders, had a terrible experience in the blizzard on their trip up from Sidney, in the Black Hills coach, and nearly perished in the storm, being five days and nights making a distance of sixty miles. They were three times lost in the blinding blizzard and spent three nights on the prairie with the thermometer 32° below zero. The coach in which they arrived late on the Saturday night after Christmas, had been toiling through the snow from Sidney since the Monday previous, a journey usually accomplished with ease in twenty-four hours.

The news of an appropriation for Fort Niobrara has induced strong hopes in the settlers around this point that Fort Robinson will not be much longer neglected, as it has been in the past. Military authorities concede it to be by far the most important frontier post in Nebraska, lying as it does on the left flank of the Sioux reservation and only sixty miles distant from Pine Ridge Agency. The country adjacent to the reservation is settling up very rapidly, and immigration has been largely induced by assurances that Fort Robinson was to be built up and materially strengthened as soon as sufficient appropriations to that end could be secured. The nearest military post to the east is Fort Niobrara, nearly 200 miles distant, and which would be quite useless as a place of refuge for the settlers of the western part of Sioux county in case of an outbreak at Pine Ridge. As there are now nearly two thousand settlers in the county, which number will be doubled by the close of spring, the importance of Fort Robinson to this section is a constantly increasing one, especially as from Gordon west the line of settlement is parallel to the southern line of the Sioux reserve. There is a steadily growing feeling that it is unfair and unjust on the part of those who have the matter in charge at Washington to provide so bountifully for the Elkhorn valley in the way of military protection, while the settlers on the White river are left with a rapidly decaying post, and a paltry garrison of four companies, in the most important military position in northwestern Nebraska, a position which must continue equally important until the Indian problem has been thoroughly solved by the complete civilization of the most bloodthirsty savages in the west. With a strongly built post at Fort Niobrara on the east, and with one at least, equally as strong at Fort Robinson on the west of the Sioux reserve, the settlers in northwestern Nebraska would feel secure from any probable raid from the north, while a general outbreak could be turned successfully from these elements on our northern frontier. Without Fort Robinson this entire sect on would lie completely at the mercy of the smallest band of marauders who might choose to descend upon the settlements and ravage them before relief could reach them from either Niobrara or Laramie.

The feeling is becoming so strong among our people that petitions are already in circulation, addressed to our senators, urging them to make a united effort on behalf of enlarging Fort Robinson and rebuilding its tumble-down quarters.

The Striking Brakemen.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., January 15.—Up to this hour the situation of the striking railroad brakemen is practically unchanged. No movement has been made to-day looking toward the movement of freight trains. The strikers hold absolute sway over the yards of the Pittsburgh, Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad. They keep a patrol moving upon the shifting engines from the east yards to Grand Rapids junction, a distance of two miles west, to head off any movement of the officials towards starting the trains. The strikers have since the strike been holding meetings in caboose No. 60, near Lafayette street, inside the city limits, but to-day they decided to move into more commodious quarters. They appropriated a passenger coach, placed it near their caboose, and will hereafter hold their star chamber sessions in the coach, while the caboose will be used as a reception room. Supt. Law says that he has called upon the city and county authorities for protection, but for some unexplained reason no aid has been rendered. It is thought tonight some arrests will be made to-morrow, but nothing definite is known, meantime the yards of the company are blocked with loaded freight cars, many of them with perishable goods. The strikers doggedly assert that not a wheel shall turn until the obnoxious double-header system is abolished. It is supposed the firemen will join the strikers tomorrow. The pay car is due to-morrow.

Illinois Senatorial Aspirants.

CHICAGO, January 15.—The Inter Ocean's Springfield, Ill., special says: The Hon. David T. Littler gave a dinner this evening to various aspirants for the United States senatorship. Those present were General Logan, Judge Wm. Snider, Congressman Morrison, General Black, Joshua Allen and Carter Harrison. It was an enjoyable occasion to the participants, who all engaged in good-natured wrangle over their respective chances for election.

Hung for Murder.

WELLSBORO, January 15.—George Traviss was hanged in jail here to-day for the murder of Mariah Sylvia Charleston, in Tioga, Pa., April 3, 1883, and burning the remains in a vacant barn to conceal the crime. Afterward he drove her cattle away, claiming to have bought them. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence alone.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The McPherson Bill is Virtually Defeated.

Speculations in Regard to General Grant's Retirement.

Randall Thinks all Appropration Bills Will be Passed,

And Recommends that Nothing Be Done to

Embarras the Incoming of the New Administration.

The Portrait of Ex-President Hayes to be Hung in the Main Corridor.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 15. 1885.—Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported favorably the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer "Tallapoosa."

Calendar. Miller, Cala., introduced a bill to increase the pension of the widow of General George H. Thomas from $360 to $1000 a year. Referred.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar.

On motion Miller, Cala., senate went into executive session.

A portrait of ex-President Hayes, painted by Huntington, was received at the White House to-day will be hung in the main corridor.

When the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

Senator Morgan made a speech in the executive session in favor of the Nicaraguan treaty. He discussed the possible relations of foreign powers to this subject, and set forth at great length the advantage to this country, which may be expected to follow the construction of this canal. There were no other speeches.

An amendment was offered by Sherman looking to negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation or amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty before the Nicaraguan treaty shall take effect.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. D., January 15, 1885.—The speaker laid before the house the estimate from the commission of the District of Columbia for the appropriation of $10,000 to enable them to maintain public order during the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington monument and the inauguration of the next president; referred. The house then went under a special order to proceed to the consideration of the McPherson bill. Henly wished to antagonize it with the question of consideration, but the speaker ruled such a question could not be raised against the special order. Henly gave notice that he would Saturday press the Northern Pacific land grant bill for action.

A somewhat extended debate on the McPherson bill ensued. Cook was among those who opposed the bill. Henderson, of Iowa, supported the measure, declaring it in the interest of the people and not in the interests of the banks. Potter opposed the bill. He gave notice of a motion to re-commit the bill with instructions to the committee on banking and currency to report back the bill which he read entitled a bill to refund the bonded debt of the United States at 2½ per cent interest to reduce taxation upon the circulating bank note currency and to secure such currency against unnecessary disturbance and fluctuations by applying the national revenues economically to the payment of the national debt.

Hewitt, New York, thought the vote of New York city would be found cast against the McPherson bill. Hewitt advocated the Potter substitute, because that would take the surplus money in the treasury and use it for the purpose of reducing the rate of interest on the bonds, while the principal of the bonds would still remain as a basis for banking. Hunt briefly advocated the McPherson bill. Warner, Ohio, offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the treasury, that whenever the circulating notes national banks shall fall below $303,318,984 to issue United States notes in sufficient amounts to keep the volume of paper currency at all times at a total of $650,000,000.

Wilkins then demanded the previous question on the bill and amendments, pending which Mills moved the House adjourn, stating that the democrats wished to hold a caucus. The motion was carried, yeas 130 nays 112. While this was in no sense a test vote on the McPherson bill (many members voting in the affirmative in order that the caucus might be held) it operates as a virtual defeat of that measure, as the special order is not the continuancy order.

Buckner, chairman of the banking and currency committee, said to an associated press reporter: "'That settles the bill, we will never again be able to get it before the house." Pending the announcement of the votes, the house concurred in the senate amendment to the six months naval appropriation bill and Randall, Holman and Long were appointed conferees. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE GRANT BILL.

Special Telegram to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—There is considerable inquiry here to-day as regards to the amount of salary Gen ral Grant will receive in case the house concurs in the bill placing him on the retired list, which passed the senate yesterday. Of course, he will receive the same salary as General Sherman now receives, but the difficulty is to ascertain exactly how much General Sherman receives. Army officers, as a rule, conceal the amount of their salary. The money is not appropriated direct, as are salaries paid the civil employes. It goes to them in parcels, so much for salary, so much for length of service, so much for rations, and in other ways. General Sherman's salary amounts in all to about $17,500 per year, a little more than double the amount received by cabinet officers or justices of the supreme court. General Slocum, who has charge of the Grant bill in the house, is urged to move the senate bill as a substitute. At the democratic caucus to be held to-night Speaker Carlisle says the order of business will be arranged. It is understood that the Grant bill will be one of the measures to be considered, as will also the various public building bills. The idea is to pass all bills that are meritorious, and as far as possible to prevent antagonism on the democratic side of the house on any measure. In an interview with Col. Lamont, the president-elect's private secretary, published in the New York World, the colonel denies that there is any marked scramble for office under the new administration. He says the number of applications for office is quite small, and indicates that Cleveland has made no pledges of any sort.

Political Trickery.

Special telegram to the BEE.

WASHINGTON, Janary 15.—Blaine is getting to be almost as active as he was during the late campaign. Democratic senators trace his mischievous influence to two very recent attempts to embarrass Cleveland. They hold him responsible for the debate over the Sherman Jefferson Davis controversy, which they say he had precipitated with a view of stirring the southern democrats up, in the hope that they might say or do something which would be offensive to the people of the north. They regret that any southern senator suffered himself to be drawn into the debate on this subject, but they think that what was said by the southern men will not be obnoxious to the sense of the right of many.

It was because they detected Blaine's purpose that the leaders of the democratic side cut the debate off, suffering only two democrats, Brown and Vance, to speak, and allowing them only because they had been mentioned by Mr. Sherman. The other attempt was that embodied in a Washington dispatch published recently, which stated that the southern advisory board had been created by and was composed of southern senators, who were to distribute the patronage of the south for Cleveland. This report was absolutely untrue. It is so pronounced by all southern senators, including those who were mentioned as members of the board.

Rivers and Harbors.

The committee on rivers and harbors decided to recommend an appropriation of $150,000 for New Orleans harbor on the ground that it is a harbor of refuge and a city of a great seaport. Recommendations for appropriations for other harbors on the Mississippi, made by the Mississippi river commission, will not be considered. An appropriation of $350,000 is recommended for big Mussel shoal and $50,000 for the Tennessee river above Chattanooga.

The committee also recommend the appointment of a commission of seven members, two army engineers, one coast survey officer and four civilians to examine the work in progress on the various rivers and harbors and report to congress, the commission to be in existence but one year. The members of the house committee on public health express the opinion to be impossible, owing to the short time remaining before adjournment of congress to pass the bill providing for regulations to protect the public health. They may, however, recommend the appropriations committee to report an appropriation to aid in the prevention and spread of the cholera, should it appear in the country within the next year.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Immediately after adjournment this afternoon the democratic members of the house held a short caucus. It was announced that its object was to agree upon a plan of work during the remainder of the session. No plan, however, was presented. Randall said he had called the caucus simply to acquaint the members with the condition of the appropriation measures. He was of the opinion that there would be no disagreement between the two houses of congress and every appropriation bill would be passed before the 4th of March. He recommends that nothing be done which would in any way embarras the new administration.

NOMINATIONS.

William A. Richardson, judge of the court of claims, to be chief justice of the court of claims. John Davis, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the court of claims. Mr. Davis is the present assistant secretary of state. Richardson takes the place of Chief Justice Drake, retired.

New York Senatorial Aspirants.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 15.—Ex-Governor Cornell has arrived from New York and personally taken charge of Morton's canvass. One of the Evarts leaders on seeing Cornell at the Delevan house said: "There must be some great necessity or Mr. Cornell would not be summoned here by the Morton leaders." Mr. Cornell took the room which he occupied while speaker of the assembly in 1873. There he was soon visited by scores of political friends. Throughout the evening his room was crowded as a political headquarters. Mr. Cornell made no disguise of his interest in Mr. Morton's canvass and it was evident to-night that he was throwing his great influence in the state in Mr. Morton's favor. Meanwhile the headquarters of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Morton were full of life. Persons entering the Delavan house found great placards posted up on the white pillars of the lower corridor, stating that Levi P. Morton, William M. Evarts and Leslie W. Russell were candidates for United States senator, and that their headquarters would be found in the corridor above. It was anticipated that a placard announcing the candidacy of Frank Hiscock would appear during the day, but his managers for some unknown reason made no such announcement. An immense crowd of politicians crowded the lower corridor all day. Up stairs the Evarts and Morton leaders were in council nearly all day. Ex Senator Hamilton Harris, of this city, took the management of Mr. Evarts' canvass. With him, there was seated at a table on which Mr. Evats' campaign was marked out Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall. The presence of Mr. Burleigh was generally interpreted as a sign that President Arthur and his friends had decided to support Mr. Evarts. Andrew S. Draper, chairman of the executive committee of the republican state committee, and James S. Smart, of Cambridge, who are personal friends of President Arthur, were in frequent consultation with Mr. Burleigh and Mr Harris during the day. Indeed the Arthur men made no disguise of the fact that they were going to do their best to elect Mr. Evarts.

St. John Interviewed.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 15.—The Associated press agent asked St. John to-day if he would consent to make a public statement regarding the Clarkson-Legate publications, which regard his course during the late campaign. "No," said he, "I have thus far declined to make any statement beyond a mere denial of the accusations, but I may prepare a statement and furnish you with the manuscript before I leave the city. I have not yet determined. If I conclude to answer the charges at all, further than to deny the whole affair I will not depend upon the memory or anyone, but will furnish the copy to you myself. The charges are false from beginning to end. Legate is now the strongest witness against my accusers, and I have no communication with him or any one else about the matter. The associated press dispatches for the last few days should be sufficient proof to anyone that the charges are false. Legate admits that the letter, or part of it, is a forgery. All I desire to say now is, that I am innocent of those charges, and I hope I do not look like a guilty man. If I conclude to make a public statement I will furnish you with a copy over my own signature." This was all the governor had to say about the recent publications. Incidentally he said he had ten times as many offers to lecture as he could accept.

Another Big Fire in Tecumseh.

Johnson County Journal January 15.

At about six o'clock Wednesday morning the alarm of fire was given by the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles. The streets were soon filled with of our citizens anxious to reach the scene of the fire and render all possible assistance. Testimony appears to show that the flames were first discovered in the room of or immediately back of R. P. Shuck's fruit stand on Clay street. In a few moments the flames had possession of S. Tingle's building occupied by Offill & Spurgin, as a butcher shop, and Fred Keymer, as a harness shop, while V. D. Metcalf also had his law office upstairs. Next came the building occupied by Martin & Montz as a billiard hall, owned by Willard Stewart, of Lincoln. Then the building owned and occupied by A. P. Wilson was consumed, but by dint of hard work the law office of Pinero & Chapman was saved and that, too, after the building had caught fire. S. P. Tingle had $1,000 insurance on his building; Willard Stewart had $1,000 insurance. Fred Keymer had his stock insured for $1,000 but saved most of his goods. Offill & Spurgin, Martin & Montz and A. P. Wilson saved most of their goods having light insurance. V. D. Metcalfe lost his entire law library, and many other valuable articles, no insurance. R. P. Shuck had $200 insurance on his stock, but saved some of his goods. It is a mystery how the fire originated. Total loss about $4,000 or $5,000. Our fire in December occurred on the 15th, while this one took place on the 14th, just one month later.

Cincinnati Election Investigation.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—The Springer congressional committee investigating the conduct of the October election in this district to-day received the testimony of Amos Ludington. He said he was supervisor of the Race street precinct of the Eighth ward. The colored people did not take charge of the polls and run things their own way. The democrats challenged every negro. In some cases before the judges had time to examine the man the democrats would shout "He's a repeater" and he would be jerked down and beaten till he ran away. The deputy sheriffs, armed with dray pins, ordered the deputy marshals and supervisors out of the polling places. One of them was in the room now, and to-day threatened the witness. Judge Foraker asked if Phillips was present. Witness pointed him out, and Phillips arose and looking at the witness, said "You lie." Witness said that he had been told that witness had threatened him. Witness said that a man with a hickory club in his hand had ordered him out of the polling place. He put his hand on the ballot box and stood at his post. Samuel Taylor (colored), a bank messenger, told his effort to vote at this precinct. He was challenged by a colored democrat, the only colored man he law there. The judge appointed men to go with him to see where he lived. The moment he stepped down, he was knocked down. He got up and ran away. Did not dare to go back. Later while on business for the bank, he was passing within a square or two of the polls when he saw a mob after Anderson Bennett, (colored.) The mob turned on him. He showed two scars on the top of his head and one on his lip caused by wounds then received. He was put in a patrol wagon and had a chance to see the mob trying to kill Bennett in the house of Preacher Webb where he took refuge. Bennett was finally put in the patrol wagon and the mob threw boulders at him in the wagon."

Failure of John J. Cisco & Son.

NEW YORK, January 15.—It was officially announced shortly after the close of business that the old banking firm of Jno. J. Cisco & Son had made an assignment to Louis May, formerly of the firm of May & King, bankers, who is also the assignee of Halstead, Haines & Co., which concern suspended some months ago. The firm was intimately connected financially for many years with the Louisville & Nashville, and Houston & Texas Central Railroad companies; owing to the shrinkage of values of the above securities reports were started several days ago that the firm was embarrassed. Although the reports affecting the credit were denied at the time, they led to a steady and increasing run by depositors and it was deemed best for the benefit of all the creditors to make an assignment without preferences, for the purpose of a gradual liquidation and as generally believed this afternoon, the matter is rather in the nature of liquidation than a failure, as it is stated that all depositors will be paid in full as soon as the securities can be realized upon. No statement has yet been made up. The present partners are John A. Cisco, son of John J. Cisco, and F. A. Foote. The late John J. Cisco was for a long time treasurer of the United States at New York. All monies deposited with the firm to-day will be returned to-morrow.

Protestant Monks,

NEW YORK, January 15.—The correspondence between Bishop Lee, of Wilmington, Del., and Dr. Potter, in regard to the admission of Mr Huntington to the Order of the Holy Cross, has been made public. Bishop Lee condems Potter's action in the matter strongly, characterizing the influence of the order as evil and pernicious. He entreats Potter not to repeat the act, wishing the present act might be undone. In reply Bishop Potter says the ceremony did not commend itself wholly to his taste or judgment. The young man had taken practically the same vow taken by a woman who joins the sisterhood. What is the objection to a brotherhood if there was none to a sisterhood? He claims the course pursued by Huntington to be a necessity in order to perform a mission of good among those whom he intends to work. Potter then enters into the question of the effect of his action upon the church and says if the Episcopate decide to did wrong he will release Huntington from the obligations without however, surrendering his own judgment as to expediency and propriety of his action.

A Boil in the Neck.

PANAMA, January 5.—The most alarming condition of affairs prevails throughout the republic. A general conflict is imminent. A civil war is under way in Cundinamaraca, Boyaca, Santander, Magdalena and seems about to break out in the important state of Cauca. Here in Panama more trouble may occur, but there will be little bloodshed. Heavy fighting has already taken place in the interior. The radical party has joined a faction of the conservatives. They are endeavoring to turn out the liberal governments in different states, which are strongly supported by the government of President Nunez. Then, if they are successful they will unite the states they hold, and make an attempt to overthrow the general government. Severe skirmishes occurred in Santander and Boyaca. A cable this morning says a battle has taken place at Tunja in Boyaca, in which the federal forces were defeated. The commander in chief, Gen. Montifar and another general were killed.

Bandits' Work in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—The Chronicle's San Diego special gives the following particulars of the outbreak at Ensenada, Mexico: At midnight Saturday the sargeant of the guard was bayonetted by a sentry in the back while sitting in his tent. The house of Captain Rico was broken into and the captain shot dead in bed. His wife was seized and the money in the house demanded. She said there was none. She was clubbed to death with muskets and the house pillaged. One thousand dollars and other valuables were taken. All horses in the village were collected by the mutineers who departed. The lieutenant who was taked with them a short distance was clubbed and left for dead. He afterward recovered and returned to the village. It is thought his injuries are not fatal. The noted bandit, Pancho Lopez planned the revolt and leads the party which is camped at Jacumbe.

The Cincinnati Whisky Market.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—The whisky market which was unsettled for the past few days by reason of the large quantity thrown on this market contrary to the usual manner of disposing of the production at that point, resumed a normal condition to-day. The surplus from abroad was bought by two houses, and it is said measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the embarrassment.

Baked Beans for Grinnell.

BOSTON, January 15.—Rev. Charles F. Thwing, pastor of the North avenue Congregational church, Cambridge, has received an invitation to become the successor of the Rev. Dr. Magoon, as president of the Iowa college at Grinnell, Iowa.

Cremated.

LANCASTER, January 15.—The fourth cremation took place at Lancaster at the crematory to-day noon when the body of Major Chas. D. Brady, of St. Louis, who committed suicide at his home in that city on Friday night, was incinerated.

THE MARKETS.

Cattle Lower and No Improvement Expected this Week.

Receipts are Averaging About 8,000 Per Day.

Hogs Have Advanced Ten Cents and Closed Firm.

Wheat Fluctuated and Closed a Trifle Weak.

Corn Continues to Rule Steady and Firm.

Oats in Good Demand—Rye Firm—Provisions Generally Higher and Firm.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, January 15.—Cattle are lower and the outlook at present is that there will be no improvement for the remainder of the week, at least the receipts are averaging 8,000 per day and are considerably ahead of this time last week. The decline includes all sorts, but is more noticeable on medium and common steers. The spread is wide just now between fat and half fat steers, fully $1 00@1 25. The demand for cows and mixed stock remains steady; canning stock has been rather too plentiful for a day or two, and is slow, and prices on the same rather weak. There is more active business in stockers and feeders and prices are quoted stronger than on Monday and considerably higher than a week ago. The cold weather has almost shut off trading in milkers and only fancy animals can be disposed of at anything like a fair price. Speculators and jobbers, who deal in the common kinds, are out of the market at present. Good to choice shipping, 1,350 and 1 500 pounds, $5 40@$5 90; 1,200 and 1,300 pounds, $5 10@$5 60; common to fair, $4 00 $5 00; inferior to fair butchering stock, $2 40 $3 25; medium to choice, $3 25 $4 25; stockers, $3 30@4 00; feeders, $4 00@4 60.

HOGS.

In this market business was active and prices strong and ten cents higher, recovering the decline of yesterday, selling fully as high as on Monday. Sales: Common and rough packers around about 4 15@4 25, fair to choice 4 35@4 45, and best 4 50@4 60 with choice assorted heavy at 4 65@4 75. Closely assorted light at 4 40@4 50; common light 4 20@4 30 and pigs 4 10@4 15. Packing and shipping 240@400 lbs., 4 00@4 75. Light 160@210 lbs., 4 20@4 50. Values on 'change to-day were more or less unsettled being subject to alternate spurts of strength and weakness, the opening was a few points lower all around but steady buying until well toward noon raised it 1½ cents. At figures then current there was an active realizing and a decline of 2, the close at 1 o'clock being about steady. The whole provision list was easy and generally a shade lower.

WHEAT.

was from ⅛ to ⅝c lower at the opening as compared with Wednesday's closing figures. Until about noon the feeling was steady and firm with a tendency upward, a large number of representative houses covering in their shorts and going long on stuff on its merits. Later there was a free realizing and a partial loss of the previous advance without the market being quotably weak. At the close of the morning session the market was firm. No 2 spring was quoted early at 81⅛c and nominally at 80⅝c later.

CORN

continues to rule steady without attracting particular attention. To-day it was relatively stronger than wheat though far more quiet. No. 2 cash sold at 38c.

OATS

were in good demand for the favorite speculative option. Notwithstanding the unusually heavy receipts fluctuations were within ½c and at the close of the morning session steady.

RYE

ruled generally firmer and was in fair demand with offerings somewhat below the average. No. 2 cash was called for at 60c, while 66½c was bid for May. Track stuff ranged from 52c to 62½c for No. 3 to No. 2.

PROVISIONS

generally showed a higher range of prices and more firmness at the opening, owing to the light estimated hog receipts and considerable uncertainty as to what they would actually be, all trains being late. The early strength and upward tendency in wheat and other grains added to the better feeling and helped the market up 7½, but at the advance more stuff was brought out than the market could absorb and the subsequent down turn aggregated 15. Lard and ribs were both steadier with fluctuations within moderate limits. Cash stuff was a little better than nominal at the following quotations: Pork, $12 25; lard, $6 85@$6 90; ribs, $6 10@$6 15. Close of the morning session was firm.

The New York Bond Market.

Special Telegram to THE BE