NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA DAY AT NEW ORLEANS.-In the selection of Wednesday for Nebraska day Gov. Furnas was most fortunate. The weather was perfect, and drew to the Nebras ka department, in the government building, a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen. The programme of exercises, as prepared and most successfully carried out, was a fitting culmination of the whole. Mr. Thurston entertained the audience with a speech of a most enjoyable character and in a manner of

leasing address and engaging eloquence. Gen. C. F. Morehead, in behalf of the management, accepted the exhibit. He said he felt deeply the honor of receiving the exhibit of Nebraska, but with the exhaustive address of Mr. Thurston, an address worthy of the great exhibit itself, he thought it sufficlent to say no more than to return thanks for the great exhibit which speaks for itself, and which adds so much to the value of the attractions of the government building. He thought it also due to say that the especial credit is due Nebraska, and the opportunity for him to say so was a fitting one, because at no time had Nebraska heshated to come forward in doing everything in its power to make the exposition a success. He also thought it proper to return well merited thanks to Gov. Furnas, whose efforts in behalf of Nebraska deserved more than a passing notice, as too much cannot be said of the manner in which he has sustained the honor and dignity of the state which he represents. In conclusion he could but say that the board of management felt it greatly honored itself in being able to receive the great exhibit that Nebraska has sent as her share in the

world's exposition. Mr. Fred. N. Thayer was then called on to read a poem by Isaac N. Maynard, entitled "Nebreska Day," which he did to the great

delight of the audience. Prof. Chas. H. Bessey, dean of the industrial college of the Nebraska university, de-livered an address on the "Educational Growth of Nebraska."

With the conclusion of the address, Gov. Furnas announced that while the orchestra finished their programme the refreshments provided would be furnished to all present if they would remain seated.

This concluded one of the most successful and enjoyable state days that has yet been held at the exposition.—[New Origans Pica-

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

Bishop Worthington will be in Ashiand and preach on the 29th.

Stages for carrying passengers from Valentine to Chadron are to be put on.

Its costs Douglas county \$137.42 a year to support a pauper on the poor farm.

Weeping Water will issue bonds to the amount of \$8,000 for water works.

The Seventh Day Adventists are holding a series of meetings in Bloomington.

Gage county will hold its fair October 6th to 9th, and pay \$1,000 in premiums.

The state university at Lincoln will import a professor of sanscrit from Europe. C. G. Mayfield, of Cass county, had a litter

of pigs carried away by wolves last week. A Kearney man has \$1,000 which he thinks

of investing in a soap factory at that place. Hen-roosts and coal-bins of Blair are suffering from the depredations of sneak thieves.

Burglars entered the store of Winger & Miller, Lincoln, and carried off \$1,500 worth of

By the late directory issued in Omaha it is figured that the city has a population of just Owing to increase of business at the Seward

creamery it is proposed to organize a joint Hon. James E. Boyd will be the citizens'

candidate for mayor of Omaha at the coming municipal election.

Two stores at Dorchester were consumed by fire on the night of the 18th. Most of the goods were saved.

The Papillion Times says if the building boom continues as it has started, it will far exceed that of last year. Louisvillians invite all strangers looking

for a progressive town in which to locate to see that place before deciding.

Fourteen car loads of immigrants passed through Kenesaw the other evening, destined for different points in Nebraska. The G. A. R. society of Creighton have se-

cured ground and will erect a building with a hall in the near coming months. Edward Warner, of Gosper county, puts

\$300 back pay from the government where it will do the most good-in Nebraska land. Bishop Worthington first sermon in Ne braska was delivered at Omaha on the 15th

there being an overflowing congregation. It is reported that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy think very seriously of looking out for another crossing for their trains than

Wayne county reports the tide of immigra tion fairly open, and that it bids fair to excel anything heretofore known in that sec

The city marshal of Omaha has decided that the "Buckingham" theatre, a notorious re sort for bad men and worse women in that

Death is announced at Omaha of Col. Joseph Taylor, U. S. A., of pneumonia, after an illness of six days. He leaves one son and two

daughters, all grown. Reform is now the watchword at Nebraska City. The mayor has issued a proclamation

closing the selcons on Sunday. A few fo the Indians making selections on the Santee reservation are already preparing to make improvements and put in crops this

The store of Moses Adler & Co., Lincoln, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building was not of much account, but there is a loss of \$1,500 on goods.

The Blue Valley association of the Congregational churches will hold its annual session in Crete this year, beginning on the fourth Wednesday in April.

Fort Pierre and Chamberlain will meet their first serious competition for the Black Hills trade by the opening up of the Chadron-Rapid City route this spring.

The lively corn husker is again around. A man in Seward county the other day go away with thirty-three bushels in three hours Eleven bushels an hour is not slow.

All Nebraska's returning visitors to the New Orleans exposition express themselves more than pleased with their state exhibit, the management and attractions.

James Mills, of Omaha, has been found guilty of criminal libel of Mrs. Alice Daily. The penalty is not te exceed to \$500 fine or six

Another shooting agair occurred at Omaha on the 18th, but without ser ous results. Dr. Morgner fired several shots at one Lon George, slightly wounding him. There was a

woman in the trouble. Omaha, and who will be remembered by elected a member of the state legislature

them, has turned to be preacher and is laboring in Wi consin in the work of saving souls.

Pierce, too, will have a creamery. A gen, tleman who thoroughly understands the business will manage the enterprise. He is quietly making arrangements to commence operations at an early day.

While workmen were engaged in laying brick on a two-story business block in Hastings, the front of the building fell in with a terrible crash, owing to a defect in the wall of the adjoining building.

Dr. George B. Graff, of Omaha, one of Nebraska's early pioneers, died suddenly in Denver a few days ago of heart disease. At the time of his death he was largely interested in the Wyoming oil lands.

It is said that Mrs. Griffin, widow of the man killed while trying to rob the state treasury, is about to begin an action for \$10,000 damages against Gov. Dawes, Treasurer Bartlett and the detectives implicated in the murder.

Rev. C. R. Ford, of Kearney, is in bad odor just now on account of his alleged inhuman treatment of a young man named Frank Bicknell, while sick with diphtheria in the reverend gentleman's house.

A Lincoln married man objected to his wife going home from the skating rink with a gentleman friend," enforcing his command with a revolver. Only one shot was fired, but that was enough to frighten the intruder so far away that he has not since been heard of.

In Adams county some boys got hold of a

rusty revolver. As usual it was loaded, though it had laid about for years, and with a premature explosion a boy named Alexander was shot through the heart and instantly killed. J. D. Caihoun, of the Lincoln Journal, who

has been attending the exposition at New Orleans, writes to that paper that the Beatrice canning company displays a splendid line of goods and has received a large number of orders. The Crete Globe complains, of the poor

showing that laboring men who always pay cash get from the business men. The man who buys his goods and is consequently in debt to the merchant gets what work he has to give out. Fifty cents an hour, for the time actually employed, is the price paid the teachers in the

Blair schools. The Pilot says that no business man in Blair gets as much pay for his services. The railroad companies and banks don't pay their most expert clerks any such The Santee reservation Indians are com-

plaining that their white brethren living adfacent to the reservation have been taking wood from the Indian lands, and are threatening retaliation by appropriating settlers' live stock in numbers sufficient to make the

W. F. Apgar turned up in Lawrence, Kan. the other day seemingly in great trouble. This he relieved by hanging himself in his room, after an ineffectual attempt to bleed himself to death. His malady was a love affair, the young lady in the case being a resident of Hastings, this state.

At Everts Bros. farm, in Richardson county, fire destroyed the corn-cribs containing 1,000 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of millet, a large quantity of clover seed, agricultural implements, the hog sheds, together with twelve fine brood sows and about seventy pigs. The amount of loss is not stated.

The clearances at the Omaha clearing house last week amounted to \$1,863,939. This is a decrease of nearly \$400,000 from the preceding week, but still puts Omaha twelfth in the list of twenty-seven cities. The towns distanced are Indianapolis, Cleveland, Hartford, Mem phis, New Haven, Columbus, Peoria, Portland, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell and Syra-

Dr. W. H. Smith, of Crete, intends to set ou 5.000 tress on Arbor day. The Vidette re minds the farmers that there is a first pre mium of fifty dollars and a second premium of twenty-five dollars to the one who sets out the most trees on Arbor day in Nebraska. These premiums are always promptly paid when passed upon by the committee of the state board of agriculture at their annual

John J. Monell, of Omaha, who was a pas senger on the Union Pacific train from Den ver on the 14th, was blown from the platform of a car while the train was running at ful speed, a few miles west of Clark station, by the high wind which swept across the prairie at about fifty miles an hour. Being hampered by several books which he was carrying, Mr-Monell could not seize the guard rail, and was carried to the ground, where he struck violently, dislocating his right ankle and breakng one of the bones of that leg near the

One Tom Ballard, at Omaha on the 15th, shot and killed Henry Verpoorten, a bartender. Both men were employed at the St James hotel, kept by Mrs. Daemon. When Ballard was asked why he had killed Verpoor etn, he said he did it because he (the dead man) had been stealing money from the proprietress of the hotel, and that he had been in the habit of confiscating to his own use a large share of the funds that came into his possession. Further statements relative to the motive for the crime he would not volun-

Near Valparaiso recently a man allowed a keg containing powder to stand in his yard. Some of this was spilled on the ground by the children at play. The owner went to the spot to scrape up the powder and replace it in the keg, smoking his pipe in the meantime Result-a spark went to the powder and the powder went off, burning and blackening the children standing about in a serious manner. The local paper says it was supposed their eyes were so badly burned that in the future they would be sightless, but hopes are now entertained that they will soon be able to

ee again. J. W. Rogers, adjusting agent of the German Insurance company, was found dead in bed in his room in Lincoln a few days ago. I was supposed at first that he had committed suicide, as he left a note directing that his remains be sent to his brother in Peoria. Ill. and from the fact that a bottle of morphine was found in his room. Later developments, however, showed that he has been troubled with h-art disease for some time, and it has long been his custom when away from home to leave instructions as to his affairs, to be carried out in case of sudden death. Rogers'

home was at Freport, Itl. A dispatch from Columbus says: Major Frank North, the famous scout and Indian fighter, died at his residence in this city at 4 o'clock this evening. Major North was born in Tompkins county, New York, March 10, 1840. He removed to Nebraska in May, 1853. In 1864 he was lieutenant of scouts with Gen Curtis. In 1865 he was captain commanding scouts with Gen. Connor in the Powder and owstone river campaign and was mus tered out of service in 1866. In the spring of 1876 he was commissioned as major and done effective service on the plains during the building of the Union Pacific railway in 1867 1868 and 1869. In 1877 he raised another company of scouts and joined Gen. Crook in his Dr. Fishblatt, who formerly operated in | tamous Indian campaign. In 1883 he was

which left him a terrible sufferer with asth ma. Upon his removal to Nebraska this affliction left him and for thirteen years he was in robust health. During his wedding trip to Ohio in 1865 his old disease attacked him with renewed vigor and from which he bas been a terrible sufferer.

BOTH CATTLEMEN AND SETTLERS.

To Which the Recent Proclamation of Proci dent Cleveland Applies.

In view of the proclamation of the president relating to the Oklahoma country, Gen. James B. Weaver, congressmen-elect from Iows, and ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, representing the Oklahoma settlers, have sent the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- W. L. Couch, Arkansas City, Kan .: The president is of the opinion that further negotiations with the Creeks and Seminoles, as contemplated by the recent action of congress, is necessary to authorize the settlement of Oklahoma. His proclamation vesterday is intended to eject cattle syndicates on one hand and suspend on the other the settlement of the country pending negotiations. We have earnestly urged upon the secretary of the interior in view of the exigencies of the situation to proceed at once to conclude the negotiations and to place upon the some commission a representative of the settlers. We deem it best for all parties to await the contemplated action. It must be understood that the corrupt conspiracy by which the lands in Oklahoma county and the whole Indian Territory have been illegally occupied by cattle kings is strongly defended here by powerful financial influences. This conspiracy has been for years, and is now, represented here by persons in the govern ment. These men, having access to the avenues of public opinion and the privileges of constant communication with all departments of the government, are persistent in their misrepresentations. They who attack here any of the great wrongs which have fastened themselves upon the government undertake a task of great magnitude, but we shall continue to urge, with confidence, upon President Cleveland's administration a reversal of the bad policy of former years. The only safety for the people is a sharply defined public opinion rising above above all party distinctions and demanding that the public domain shall be held sacred as a heritage for actual settlers.

SIDNEY CLARKE, J. B. WEAVER.

THE BOOMER'S CAMP. The president's proclamation was received at noon on the 14th. Great disappointment and judignation was manifested among the boomers here, who had expected the action would be favorable to their cause. A meeting was held at the camp in the afternoon. Over one thousand colonists were present. The president's proclamation was read and the fol-lowing resolutions were read without a dis-

(Signed)

W MEREAS, The Payne Oklahoma colony, in camp at Arkansas City, have received with surprise and astonishment the full text of the proclamation issued by President Cleveland on the 13th instant, where it is asserted we have organized for the fercible entry upon the aforesaid Oklahoma lands within the Indian Territory, and

WHEREAS. The laws of the United States which provide for the removal of persons resicing upon Indian lands cannot in any way apply to the aforesaid Oklahoma lands, and WHEREAS, At the present time a large number of cattlemen and cattle syndicates are occupying these same lands with permanent improvements for grazing and farming purroses, among whom may be mentioned Berry Bros., Burke & Martin, Fitzgerald Bros., the McClellan cattle company, Wyeth cattle company, Hewins & Titus, Williams Bros., Standard Oil company, B. H. Campbell, J. Sanderard Oil company, B. H. Campbell, B. Sanderard Oil company, B. H. Campbell, B. Sanderard Oil company, B. H. Cam son, Belle Plain cattle company, John Purcell, Butter company, Ben Keith, Quartermaster Clerk House, and the same are not, nor have they been disturbed or ejected from the lands, we can see no justice or reason for the enforce ment of an order in the case of actual settlers which is not also enforced upon cattlemen who continue to hold thousands of cattle upon

these lands. Therefore be it Resolved. That in our opinion President Cleveland has not been made acquainted fully with the situation, which we had hoped and believed would be done before he made any public utterance, and we yet demand a speedy and thorough investigation and explanation as to why settlers are ejected and rich syndicates allowed to remain; and, further, we condemn the misrepresentation of Gen. Hatch in stating to the secretary of war that there were no trespassers now in the Indian territory. To our knowledge and that of Gen. Hatch the above named cattlemen are holding large herds of cattle upon these lands. Be it further

That we demand of President Cleveland an explanation of the laws and treaties governing such Oklahoma lands by which he claims such lands are Indian lands, and we impatiently await a most speedy reply; and we instruct our president to forward se resolutions by telegraph to President Cleveland.

The resolutions were immediately tele graphed to the president. Capt Couch said it was to be hoped that every man would remain in camp until an answer could be received. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of President Couch. None of the boomers left town on the 14th, but about fifty arrived. Thirteen hundred are now at Arkansas

HOW THEY WILL STAND.

The Colored Men Looking Into the Situation

from a White House Standpoint. Washington dispatch: C. S. Smith, of Eloomington, Ill., the colored independent, visited the president on the 19th, accompanied by Bishop Oberly. Mr. Smith called to pay his respects, to announce that he would be no longer a candidate for the mission to Liberia, and to confer with the president generally as to the relations of the democratic party to the colored man. Some of the questions which the president asked were not without significance. He inquired what the effect would be upon the colored men if a white man should be put in a position now held by a colored man and a colored man put in a place now held by a white man. The president's thoughts seemed to be upon the two important positions in this district held by colored men-the registry of the treasury by Mr. Bruce and recordership of deeds by Fred Douglass. The president said that he hoped the position of the colored man in the south would be improved under his administration, and believed that the signs of division among the colored mea of the north would be of advantage in the south, where the vote would not always be along the color line. He said that the time had come when he thought it possible that all political dist nctions between the white and colored man should be aban ioned, and he hoped his administration would contribute to that end. There are four prominent colored men in office-Bruce, register of the treasury; Douglass, recorder of deeds; Langston, minister to Havti, and Smith, minister to Liberia. There are two prominent democratic colored men-Peter Clark, of Cincinnati, and Ma thews, of the Albany Phalanx, Albany, and well known to the president, Lamont and Manning-who seek important places, while the two indepen-dent colored men-Smith, of Bloomington, Ill., and George T. Downing, of Newport-are also booked for places. It is not improbable that the four republican colored men will be removed and that the four gentlemen named suppointed to their places. Peter Clark, of Cincinnati, has been suggested as minister to Hayti. Bradley, the colored Chicago democrat who made a contest here for Fred Douglass' place, has returned home, confident that be cannot secure it.

Not a Trace

Dr. D. F. Penington, D. D. S., 536 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Maryland, states that he has personally used many publishers by the amounts he is owing from this county. When only two years of Not a trace of opium or morphis.

age he had a severe attack of lung fever, Of the North Atlantic squadron three vessels —the Galens, Powhattan and Swa'ara—are now in Central American waters. The entire squadron will be held subject to orders from Washington. The movements are under-stood to have direct reference to the endeavor of Gen. Barrios to make himself the supreme military chief of Central America.

A TRIUMPH FOR TEMPERANCE.

Iowa Prohibitionists Successful in a Second Legal Battle-A Decision by the State Su-

At Council Bluffs on the 17th, the supreme court, through Judge Rothrock, all the bench concurring, rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the prohibition law. This opinion is sweeping, conclusive and complete It sustains the validity of the injunctions to abate nuisances which exist as saloons and, in particular, maintains the provisions of the act as it stands to-day on the statute books of the

The title and facts of the case with abreviated opinions are: A. D. Littleton vs. Louis Fritz, appellant, appeal from the Polk county circuit court. This is an action in equity by which the plaintiff, a citizen of Polk county, seeks to enjoin and abate a nuisance which it is alleged the defendant keeps and maintains in Des Moines, by seiling intoxicating liquors countrary to law. A temporary injunction was prayed for and notice of the application therefor was served on the defendant, who appealed and the motion for an injunction was sustained and a writ was issued and served on the defendant. This appeal was taken from the order granting a temporary injunction by Judge Rothrock, who announced the opinion that the case turned upon the question whether any citizen of the country where a nuisance of this kind is kept may maintain an action in quity to enjoin and abate it, and whether the court has the power under the law to order a temporary injunction in such cases. After citing the provisions of the statute relating to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating Houors as a nuisance, the opinion states that this statute plainly authorizes any citizen of the county to maintain the action, and there can be no denial of the right of the action, unless it be held that the legislature had no constitutional power to enact the law. The jurisdiction of the courts to abate nuisances is of a very ancient origin. The jurisdiction is applicable not only to public nuisances, strictly so-called, but also to purprestures upon public rights and property. This general rule is not and cannot be disputed. "Let it be conceded," says the opinion, "that the courts of equity, before the adoption of the constitution, declined to entertain an action for an injunction to restrain and abate nuisances in cases where no property rights were involved. The legislative history of this state and the jurisdiction entertained by its courts do not warrant the conclusion that there is no legislative discretion in regard to what controversies shall be of equitable cognizance. Since the adoption of the constitut on a jury has been allowed for actions in divorce, and this right has been taken away. So in cases of foreclosures of mortgages and mechanics' hens. We are not then required to examine the laws in force at the time the constitution was adopted, and hold that in every case that was then triable by a jury the right to such trial remains inviolate. Such a construction of the constitutional provision involves the narrow view of legislative power. It being conceded that equity had jurisdiction in the case of a nuisance, we can see no inversion of the rights of the citizen by an act of the legislature extending to cases where its distinct property right is involved, and we may say here that the distinc-tion thought to be made between nu sances where property rights are and are not involved is very limited, narrow and not well defined. The defendant, in order to succeed in the defense that the proceeding by injunction is an attempt to enforce a criminal law by civil process demands in effect that the courts must establish the principle that because the nuisance complained of is a crime, it is entitled to the favor and protection of the court of

equity. Such rule would not command the respect or approval of any one." It is further claimed that the statute is invalid because it authorizes an action to be brought by any citizen of the county without showing that he is especially damaged by the nuisance. What we have said with reference to the power of the legislature to enlarge the jurisdiction of the court of equity will apply with the same force to this objection. It is surely within the power of the legislature to designate the persons at whose suit a nuisance may be enjoined or abated. The reason of the rule which formerly obtained that a private action will not lie for a public nuisance without special damages, was that to authorize private actions would cause a multiplicity of suits, one being as well entitled to bring an ction as another. We are strongly inclined to think that in this case a decree for the defendant would be a bar to any other like action for an injunction upon the evidence of sales of liquor within the same time as is embraced in this action. The plaintiff is by law made a representative of the public in bring-ing and maintaining action. The law having denounced the defendant's calling as a nuisauce, in the judgment of the law he was every day doing acts which produced great and irreparable injury to the plaintiff and other citizens-injuries that, in the judgment of the legislature, ought to be enjoined and prevented by action in equity. No earthly power is able to repair the injury which may be done by the maintenance of the nuisance from the commencement of the action to the final de-

cree, and for that reason a temporary injunction is authorized by law. The opinion is very lengthy, and so connectcd as to render any abridged report of it un-satisfactory and injurious, but the above are

salient points therefrom. SAD-EYED OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Political Plums Few and Far Between President Cleveland's Conservatism Creat-

ing Astonishment. Washington special: The new administration is a source of continual surprise to the republican senators. So few nominations have been sent in by President Cleveland for confirmation that the dignified and easy-going legislators are actually weary of doing nothing and wish to go home. Hence it is about decided that a final adjournment will be taken in a few days. The republicans, no less than the democrats, expected that at least 200 nominations would be passed upon during the extra session, and, while the former are astonished, the latter are dissatisfied at the small number of changes made in the lucrative offices. Both alike desire the credit of confirming a large number of new officers, but will end their labors with a feeling of but little accomplished. "However, it will make no difference," said a democratic senator, "the rush of appointments will not occur until we adjourn, and then the list of new office holders will swell rapidly during the eight months which will intervene before the next session of congress. The host of new appointees during the recess will be inducted to office without of position and the senate can confirm them next December in the usual course

The bost of office-seekers who remained here after the inauguration are disappearing rapidly, it being found that the new administration is determined to take things easy in making changes in office. The 5,000 applicants who have recently visited Washington are returning home sad-eved and more or 1-ss disheartened. The party managers have deed d that all republicans must go, but President (leveland dictates the order of going. and, under the circumstances, four years will be required to make a clean sweep.

A Bonanza Waiting for Some Somebody William Arnold, a shoe merchant of Dayton, Ohio, is in receipt of a letter containing some startling information, which promises ald in leading to the ownership of an estate smilar to that which took place shortly subvalued at \$100,000,000. The letter was written by L. L. Hyne, a brother-in-law of Ar-sion. But, coming back to the starting point, tea by L. L. Hyne, a brother-in-law of Ar-nold, who is a prominent commission mer-chant of Philadelphia. He says Mr. Arnold's land, states that he has personally used the Red Star Cough Cure and in his family, and has found it a prompt and sure remedy for coughs and colds. No bad results of other cough remedies. Not a trace of opium or morphia.

Chart of Philadelphia He says Mr. Arnold's the reception of revelations to the church, are necessarily premature. The faithful, who seek to know the will of God will not be shaken of their purpose, neither will they abandon their religious principles in whole or in part, under any kind of oppression whatever. They would hold their integrity, are the living heirs-at-law of taegrandmother and the representatives of her branch of the the Red Star Cough Cure and in his Mitchell, would be, if living, the legal heir-

Mitchell family. He also says that a relative of the family lives at Springfield, Ohio, and another some place in New York. He speaks hopefully of proving that that branch of the family can establish a claim that will be recognized as the legal one, and advises Mr. Arnold to make an immediate search for data. lates and facts relating to the Mitchell

THE CLASSIFICATION REGULATION.

That in Regard to the Civil Service Rules Ex-

plained by Commissioner Gregory. Washington special: Your correspondent called the attention of Gregory, of the civil service commission, to the suspicion expressed by many that the recent agitation of the subject of classification in the different departments has an object, the securing of the civil service protection for officials who have here tofore been regarded as beyond that protection, and who, in consequence, would be in danger of dismissal under the new administration.

"We are perfectly willing," said Prof. Gregory, "that the course of the civil service com mission since the enactment of the civil service law should be proclaimed from the housetops. I can readily show that such a suspicion as you have referred to is entirely unfounded. The agitation of the classification question, which is not recent, as is supposed. s not to secure a reconstruction of any portion of the civil service law or the civil service rules, but simply to have from the heads of the different departments a statement in writing of the existing classification in each of the departments as heretofore construed and applied in all cases. I state postively that no attempt has been made, or will be made, to extend the limits of the professions of the civil service rules, but that our aim is simply to secure as near as possible a uniform classification in the departments within those limits, which will materially aid in establishing rules for promotion. This is a phase of the civil service which has not yet been acted upon, but which comes within the province of the civil service commission. To show that the change of administration has in no wise caused this agitation, I will state that on several occasions before the election it was suggested to the president to call upon the heads of the different departments to put in writing for the guidance of the commiss on, the classification of the cler cal forces in their respective departments. This was done and the pubication of the circular a few weeks ago by the outgoing secretary of the treasury in his answer to that request. [The replies of other cabinet officers made earlier created no comment. although similar in substance to that of the secretary of the treasury. The secretary of the interior made his reply December 6, 1884, and the secretary of war January 13, 18:5.]
"All officials and employes who are not nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate, and who are not employed as workmen or laborers, come within the classification proposed by the civil service law. The president and heads of departments are authorized to classify these employes. Rule 19 of the civil service rules, exempts certain of these officials from examination, but not from classification. Pending the establishment of a system of rules governing the promotions in the departments, such matters have been left with the heads of the respective departments. Our efforts are now simply to s cure a classification as uniform in the departments as possible, in order to establish a necessary system regarding promotions. So far from hastening in this matter because of a change of administration, I am free to say that had the presidential election resulted differently, our steps in this matter would have been much more active than they have been. The commission is unanimous in he opinion that it would not b proper to move actively in the matter at the outset of a change of administration. As I said at first, there is no intention, nor has there been, of endeavoring to extend the application

of the civil service rules." SPECIALIST VS. REGULAR.

The Latter Refuse to Allow the Former to See General Grant.

New York dispatch: Mr. W. E. Brown, a cancer specialist, of North Adams, Mass., came here at the request of ex-Senator Chaffee to pay a professional visit to General Grant and give his advice and counsel so as to save the general's life. He is not a regular practicing physician and has no diploma. Without consulting the physicians who had charge of General Grant, Fred Grant and Senator Chaffee invited him down here. When he arived he immediately called upon Fred Grant, who gave him a letter of introduction to Dr. Douglass, one of his father's physicians. Dr. Douglass refused to grant Brown permission to see General Grant and referred him to Dr. Fordyce Barker, endorsing Mr. Grant's note

Dr. B. F. Barker-I refer this note to you. Will you please give it your consideration and let me know your opinion and decision? The request comes from the family and has to be considered. J. H. Douglass.
Mr. Brown, however, had a very cool reception in Mr. Barker's office. The leading physician laid down the proposition that he would not permit any treatment to be undertaken without first knowing what remedies were proposed. This the New Englander refused to agree to, saying that his remedies were a secret and that he did not care to disclose them. He would, he said, in case of failure, agree to make known exactly what he had lone and the remedies he had used. Dr. Barker finally agreed to leave a note at Grant's house by which Mr. Brown would be admitted to see him to day at half past 2. went there, however, he was met by Col. Fred Grant and told the doctor had not left any note. The physicians had been in consultation and it was evident that the matter had been discussed, for they laid down the same ultimatum about making known the remedies. Mr. Brown departed wthout seeing the general, and unless he is formal; called into the case in the meantime, will

leave for home to-morrow. In speaking to a correspondent Mr. Brown said: "From what I am told by Grant's physicians, I am sure that the case is curable. I am told that, so far, no remedy of any kind has been applied in Grant's case, the effort being only to make him comfortable and let him die as early as possible. If he were an unknown man they would go to work to cure him by some process or other. There is no reason why they should delay because the patient is Gen. Grant.'

Dr. Barker: 4 the other physicians who visit Grant daily refused to talk on the subject, but one of them stated that he thought it was practically determined between them not to allow any outside interference.

ABROGATION OF POLYGAMY.

The Mormon Church Organ Touches Upon the Question for the First Time. Salt Lake dispatch: The Deseret News, the Mormon church organ, breaks the silence for the first time on the rumor of the coming abrogation of polygamy at the spring confernce. The paper argues against such action and does not absolutely deny the rumor. mitting that a portion of the church favors the step, the long editorial closes as follows:
"The members of the church who feel and talk favorably for the abrogation of these doctrinal points are the reverse of the strong They probably belong to a class who believe in the fullness of the gospel as restored through Jos. Smith and almost wish they did not; or, at least, that it was not true They would like to do the will of God, providing it was strictly in accordance with their own. They desire to achere to the church, because they cannot rid themselves of the conviction that it is the power of God unto salvation, but they would like its doctrines and ways mo e in conformity with the ways of the world: that the very species of fletion which causes discomfort and temporal disadvantage might be avoided; in fact, they are conservative Mormons, another term for men who, if the church of Christ were manipulated by them, would doubtless adopt a policy of giving up their rel gious rights piecemeal until every distinguishing feature between the saints and world would disappear, and they would be loved all over the earth, because they would be swallowed up by the world, and the world loves its own. all anticipations and prefictions regarding the reception of revelations to the church,

SCORING A BIG VICTORY.

The Striking Railway Employes Force the Managers to Yield an Important Point.

St. Louis dispatch: For the first time in the

history of railroad strikes in the west the strikers yesterday scored a noteworthy vie_ tory, and this after a long strike in which neither violence nor intimidation was used. Saturday the tracks of the Wabash and its branches, and those of the Missouri Pacific and its scores of connecting lines were cov-ered with freight trains which had been lying idle for weeks; yesterday afternoon the railroad companies sent out word of their capitulation, and the strikers went to work with a will. The meeting of the railway officials and the state representatives of Texas and Kansas brought about this result. Governor Martin and the state board of commission of Kansas came from Topeka to help britabout a settlement, but they did not come until they were given positive assurance that General Manager Hoxie, of the Gould lines, was willing to discuss the question in all its details and negotiate terms. Besides the Kansas delegation, the board of railroad com-missioners of this state was in attendance at missioners of this state was in attendance at the meeting, accompanied by Adjutant General Jameson, Labor Commissioner Hotchkisky and Attorney General Boone. Gov. Marmaduke was at home suffering with hemorrhage of the nose. Besides Messrs. Hoxie and Hayes the railroad companies were represented by the astorney of the Missouri Pacific and by Solon Humphreys and Thomas E. Tutt, receivers of the Wabash company. As a result of the confer-Wabash company. As a result of the conference it was resolved to restore the rates of wages which prevailed prior to last September and to give the men one and a half time for all extra work. This was more than the strikers domanded, their request being that the railroad companies restore the rates which prevailed prior to the January cut. This proposition was first made by the state officials. It was kindly received by the railroad companies, as was proven later, when Mr. Hayes drew up a circular in which he not only agreed to the above terms, but in erted another claim to the effect that hereafter the railway companies will notify employes of a cut thirty days in advance so as to give them time to enter their objections and thus do away with another clash like the present one. The latter clause Mr. Haves inserted not only to conciliate all parties but in deference to the Texas law requiring railroad companies to give employes thirty days notice of a cut in wages. The resolution was in the form of a proposition which came from the state offi cials and was accepted by the railway author

THE WHITE HOUSE TENANT.

President Cleveland's Private Parlor in the Executive Mansion.

A Washington correspondent writes that many arrangements for the comfort and convenience of President Cleveland have been completed at the white house, H evenings are usually spent in the red parlor, which has been improved and beautified considerably Five new pieces of furnitu e have been added to the parior, comprising a book case, cabinet, two side tables and a centre table, all of cocola wood, a darker substance than mahogany. These new articles are finished in leather and studded nails and pinheads, the effect being very unique. The carving on them conforms to that of the mantel in the 1ed parlor, and the cabinet is further beautified by mosaic work similar to that in the main entrance to the re

ception rooms. On the center table is a high bronze lamp. with an exquisite parasol of cardinal slik as a shade, and is surrounded by handsomely bound editions of some of the important public documents fresh from the government printing office. The copies of the past and pending treaties betray signs of use. Several el thumbed volumes of the latest novels indicate that the president also enjoys some literature in a lighter vein. At present the red parlor is the handsomest room in the white house, and the incumbent has bestowcare in its arrangement, and there is probably not a cosier room in this country. On the panels on the north side are portraits of Adams and Van Buren: the east side is occupied by a life-sized portrait of General Grant, while the south and west walls contain two handsome French mirrors. Heavy garnet plush curtains hang at the south windows leading out upon the portice, and a splend d Turkish rug in front of the fireplace adds to the beauty of the picture. It is in this room that the famous mantelpiece designed by Tiffany is located, and wood arranged to start a fire at a minute's notice is a prominent feature of the burnish-

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Discovered in the Philadelphia Postoffice

and Directed to an Almshouse Nurse. Early this morning a suspicious package addressed to Miss Alice Fisher, Blockley Almshouse, was opened at the postoflice, and was found to contain an infernal machine. As the wrapper was taken off a clock-work apparatus began ticking, and just as a small hammer was about falling on the explosive he mail-carrier placed his finger beneath it pr venting an explosion. The greatest con-sternation was caused at the almshouse when the news reached there. The Guardians of the Poor in charge of the institution were at once notified, and a police patrol was placed around the almshouse building in West Philadelphia, where Miss Fisher has her room. Miss Fisher is an English nur-e recently placed in charge of the nurses of the hospital, and much indignation has been expressed against her by disgruntied and recently dis-charged employes. At the recent fire, when twenty inmates burned to death, her discipline an ered many inefficient persons having connection with her department, and since then she has received many threatening letters. The city detectives were placed upon upon the case. A fear is entertained some of the authorities that an attempt will be made to blow up the almshouse, and a careful search is being made there for explo-

Why College Rowdyism Has Decreased.

The conditions of callege life which formerly gave rise to frequent riots between "town and gown" have long since passed away. The conditions, also, which once gave rise to numberless minor forms of disorder, exist now to a far less extent than ever before in the history of the college. What, then, is it that has produced this change? Surely it is not from and inborn love of culture and order which influences college men now but did not then. The Yale man of thirty years ago was as much a gentleman as the Yale man of to-day. No, it is not this. But it is the system of athletics which we have this fine system of sports and games, which has afforded us a legitimate channel of venting our enthusiasm and love of sport, which were once grossly misdirected. And this would seem to be not the least reason why athletics should be encouraged and upheld here in Yale college and in other colleges of the country, in order that manliness and comparative good order may characterize the college rather than lawlessness and turbulence.- Yale Times.

An American's Opportunities. I have studied inebriety in every

quarter of the civilized earth, and among some of the savages besides: and yet I find here in your New York a peculiarity of the curse which astonishes me. What I mean is that the facilities for going on a spree, without the loss of any time worth mentioning, are sumptuously provided. Broadway is lined with bar-rooms for this especial purpose. The business or professional man may start from his down-town quarters at 4 or 5 o'clock and arrive at home for dinner as drunk as a lordhaving got so during his walk up Broadway.-New York Correspondence Buffalo Express.

"What amused me most at the opera," said an Arab chief, who had been taken to hear "Faust." "was one of the music ans in the orchestra, seated a l ttle higher than the rest, who performed on an invisible instrument