

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1882.

298

ELEVENTH YEAR.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT.

The Chili-Peru Difficulty Again Before the Public.

This Time in the Form of the Official Correspondence Over the Affair.

Showing How Chili Spurned the Good Offices of the United States.

And Convinced the Commissioner She Was Able to Manage Her Own Affairs.

Whereupon This Government Once More Took Its Seat.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The state department communication which the president transmitted to the house was in response to the resolution passed yesterday requiring any protocol or other documents signed by Trescott relating to peace between Chili and Peru. The response states that no protocol or document of that nature has been received from Trescott, and no information has been received from him or any American representative in Chili or Peru that such a document has been signed. The president, however, deems it proper to submit copies of correspondence with Trescott since his last communication to the house on the subject. The first document submitted is a telegram from Trescott to the president, dated February 4th, saying the president instructs him to say the United States government will not propose to give counsel and aid negotiations. Chili must determine whether it is wise to accept counsel. No part will be taken by the United States in negotiations based on the surrender of Tarapaca and the payment of 20,000,000 indemnity. The demand is looked upon as exorbitant, and the time is come when Chili can afford to be magnanimous and just.

Next follows a long letter from Trescott, dated February 24th, in which he reiterates the suggestions of the dispatches mentioned, and says the president is very desirous of having the good offices of the United States made available in restoring peace, but is unwilling to become the medium for a proposal which he thinks so enormous that it cannot be entertained by Peru. He is still of the opinion that it would be the part of wisdom for Chili to accept from Peru a just indemnity in money, guaranteed if insisted upon, by temporary occupation of territory, rather than to prematurely demand cession of territory. On the other hand he is convinced that the United States has no right either by treaty stipulation or public law to impose upon the belligerents unasked, its views and it has no interests at stake so commensurate with the evils which might follow interference, which would authorize it to interpose further than as indicated. If Chili is indisposed to listen to his advice, the president will not take part in negotiations based on both surrender of Tarapaca and payment of a large indemnity. To demand of Peru the surrender of a valuable province and the payment of \$20,000,000 in ten years, with a disorganized government and despoiled territory, is to ask what she cannot render, and the president feels that Trescott may frankly and in a friendly spirit bring these considerations before the minister of foreign affairs in conversation with him. It is understood that all Peru west of the Andes is in occupation by Chili, and all care in maintaining the government and protecting society is thrown upon the hostile occupiers. Chilean representatives claim that only the Chilean bayonet saves Peru from anarchy. If this be true, one of four things must follow: First, armed occupation by the government; or second, the invader must be driven out by force; or third, Chili will withdraw, retaining so much of it as it desires, and leave the rest to its fate; or fourth, an honorable peace must be made. Chili can hardly desire the first, and will not admit the second possible, but events in the history of these two powers show that what seems impossible has taken place. The third alternative seems impracticable. If it were Chili could not justify itself before the world, and if it itself eventuate in the absorption of Peruvian territory, whose products are pledged to creditors, it could not be done without raising a grave question in the future of Chili, which the United States as a friend of that energetic, industrious people would wish to have avoided. The fourth alternative is, in the president's opinion, the wisest course and one he desires to see brought about by peaceful influences. The traditional attitude of this country toward sister republics is one of peace. While we would draw them nearer to us, we do not propose to force our views upon them or act as arbitrator or umpire unless by the desire of both parties, or by controlling interests of our own. The letter here again reiterates the views already expressed that Tarapaca should not be demanded by Chili, unless it should eventually be-

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Nothing of Importance Done in Either House.

Be Butler, After an Interview, Says the President Will Veto the Chinese Bill.

Hunt Disposed to Consider Himself Slightly Treated by the Administration.

Inasmuch as He Desires to Retain the Navy Department for a While Longer.

Miscellaneous Notes of a National Character.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Nothing of importance done in either house today. The president's veto of the Chinese bill is expected.

Be Butler, after an interview with the president, says he believes he will veto the Chinese bill to-day or tomorrow.

Hunt is disposed to consider himself slightly treated by the administration, inasmuch as he desires to retain the navy department for a while longer.

Miscellaneous notes of a national character.

Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. Bayard called up the bill appropriating ground for the extension of the Philadelphia mint, saying that \$400,000 are needed for the purpose, which passed.

During the debate Mr. Teller said that he intended to soon bring in a bill establishing a mint in Colorado, to save the cost of transportation of bullion to the east.

The tariff commission bill came up, and after several speeches pro and con, and the rejection of several amendments and the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, that the commission report by December 1, 1882, the bill passed—38 to 15. The negatives were Messrs. Beck, Call, Coke, Davis (Ill.), Farley, Garland, Harris, Jones, Maxey, Morgan, Pugh, Vance, West, Walker, and Williams.

Adjourned at 6:40 p. m.

Proceedings in the House.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Mr. Kasson presented the usual arguments in favor of a tariff and was followed by Mr. Carlisle in opposition, who spoke until 1 o'clock, when the committee rose with the agreement that Mr. Carlisle resumes his speech tomorrow.

A communication was read from the secretary of war stating in his estimation \$800,000 more rations would be needed for sufferers in the Mississippi Valley.

A communication was read from the state department giving correspondence regarding the attempts to bring about peace in South America.

Adjourned at 5:10 p. m.

CAPITAL NOTES.

National Associated Press.

TO VETO THE CHINESE BILL. WASHINGTON, March 28.—Be Butler, after a long interview with the president, says he believes he will veto the Chinese bill to-day or tomorrow.

THE NAVY CHANGERS. Secretary Hunt, after the cabinet meeting to-day, said: "I talked with the president about the cabinet changes. He did not inform me who my successor would be or when he would be named. I think it will be Gen. Beale. The president offered me choice of three positions, one as minister to Russia, which I will probably accept in the event of a change."

Hunt says he has known for some time he would be displaced in the cabinet and provided for elsewhere, despite his desire to remain until the navy reconstruction is at least fairly under way.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The first public reception of the president took place to-night. It was attended by fully 10,000 people. The president received in the Blue room, assisted by General and Mrs. Grant, Messdames Frelinghuysen, Brewster, Lincoln, Hunt, Cameron, Pendleton and McPherson, Miss Folger and other ladies. The doors were opened at 8 o'clock, from which time parties crowded to 9:30. The line of people extended down to Pennsylvania avenue, the cabinet, diplomatic corps and supreme court judges entered by the south door to avoid the crowd. The public were admitted by the north door. Col. Rockwell introduced the guests to the president. The reception lasted from 8 o'clock until 11, and was more largely attended than any similar reception for fifteen years.

MISCELLANEOUS. The house committee on ways and means have agreed to report the bill abolishing taxes on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, bank capital and deposits, matches, perfumery, medical preparations and other articles enumerated in the schedule, and reduce those on the manufacture and sale of liquors and tobacco.

Davis, of Illinois, is circulating a petition that the Hennepin canal appropriation be attached to the river and harbor appropriation bill.

It is quite probable that the political contest of the present will be over the admission of Dakota as a state. The democrats have resolved to antagonize the bill and the republicans are equally determined to urge its passage.

The Buffalo Crop.

SIoux City, Iowa, March 28.—Advisors from the upper Missouri, the Yellowstone and the Milk rivers, place the buffalo crop at 100,000 hides and 60,000 robes, with a large reach of the river yet to hear from. Last season 15,000 hides and 60,000 robes were taken.

Accidental Death.

WINNIPEGO, March 28.—Nathan Hemp, late of Annapolis, Ont., fell

down the stairway of a boarding house at midnight, it is supposed while under the influence of liquor. A woman of the house found the dead body at the foot of the stairs this morning. The jury at the coroner's inquest gave a verdict of accidental death. He leaves a wife and family in Annapolis.

Marine Intelligence.

National Associated Press. New York, March 28.—Sailed—The Nevada for Liverpool. Arrived—The Maas from Rotterdam, the Vandala from Hamburg, the Arizona from Liverpool, the Niagara from Havana.

HAVANA, March 28.—Arrived—The America from New York. HAMBURG, March 28.—Sailed—On the 26th, the Albinga for New York. BREMEN, March 28.—Arrived—The Strassburg from Baltimore. ROTTERDAM, March 28.—Sailed—On the 26th, the Schiedam for New York.

Hurricane.

National Associated Press. MONROE, La., March 28.—A disastrous hurricane swept over this place last night. On the McGuire plantation six cabins and a portion of a gin house were blown down. All buildings on the Cooper plantation, also, suffered to a similar extent. Considerable damage was done to cabins and gins on the Carpenter and Lulling places. An elderly colored woman on the latter place was blown away and the body has not been seen since. Several negroes are reported killed.

Murder in Self Defense.

National Associated Press. ST. PAUL, March 28.—Andrew Oehrlein, who killed Matthias Ross in a quarrel near Deland, Wright Co., was arrested in this city to-day. He will be taken back to Wright County. He is a German 60 years old, and during the war served in the Second Minnesota Regiment. The killing of Ross was clearly an act of self defense, as Ross had slashed Oehrlein's son with a knife and was about to stab Oehrlein when the latter broke his skull with a rail.

Illinois Legislature.

National Associated Press. SPRINGFIELD, March 28.—A resolution was introduced memorializing congress to take charge of and construct the Hennepin canal. A resolution was adopted by a vote of 23 to 15, asking the president to pardon Sergeant Mason.

The house judiciary committee was directed to report to the house in opposition to revision of the criminal code.

Death of an Army Officer.

National Associated Press. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 28.—Capt. Thos. H. French, of the Seventh cavalry, died last night. He took part in the Custer fight, received several wounds and was subsequently retired. He was a gallant officer and considered the best pistol shot in the army.

New Forts in Montana.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28.—Major Maginnis, delegate in congress from Montana, is here for the purpose of consulting Gen. Terry as to the establishment of new forts and other business in connection with the territory. He returns to Washington to-morrow.

Indications.

National Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—For the lower Missouri valley: Partly cloudy weather, light rain in northern portion, southwest to northwest winds, slight changes in temperature, rising barometer.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

National Associated Press. CHICAGO, March 28.—The supreme court decision in the matter of the vacation of LaSalle street had the effect of running the price of board of trade membership up from \$3,000 to \$4,000 this morning.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The executive committee of the western export association (distillers) had a meeting to-day and agreed to advance the price of highwines to \$1.17 for April, owing to the advance in the price of grain. The association will be continued until June 1st.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—At the lunatic asylum at Anchorage, Ky., John East killed another inmate named Frank Weaver with a bed slat this morning. They slept in the same room and were thought harmless. Weaver was beaten almost to a jelly. East was thought almost recovered and wanted to leave the asylum. He was under the impression he could not go until Weaver was removed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28.—Jas. Driscoll, 14 years old, living near Mechanicburg, this county, started to town yesterday, carrying a gun. He was found later by the side of a fence with the top of his head blown off. The gun is supposed to have been discharged prematurely by dragging it through the fence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—Thirteen Russian refugees arrived here from Philadelphia to-day, and will be taken charge of by the Hebrew committee and be furnished employment.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—Fred. Comb, a railroad employe, was run over and killed while assisting in switching cars on the union track to-day. His foot was caught in a frog. He was unmarried, but his parents reside in New York.

It is proposed to lease the belt railroad and union stock yards in this place to the Union railroad company, the latter company to use the Union depot for all tracks leading through the city. Both properties are very valuable.

G. A. Linquist, Merchant Tailor, removed to 1206 Farnham street, where he is fitted up in the most modern style, receiving a large and choice selection of spring goods, among which are special novelties, m-2-m

FENIAN FICTION.

Discovery of an Alleged Dynamite Plot.

The Object Being to Destroy the London Docks by Blowing Them Up.

The English Government Refuses to Release the Agitators on Parole.

To Allow Them a Chance to Vote on the Cloture Proposals.

Miscellaneous News that Came Over the Cable.

National Associated Press.

LONDON, March 28.—The government of France and of the United States have agreed to notify the other powers interested of an indefinite postponement of the monetary conference.

The police have been warned of a Fenian plot to tunnel under the London docks and to blow them up with dynamite. The loss of life and property which would be caused by such a crime is almost incalculable. There are the usual rumors that this discovery is fiction, but it is positively asserted that the warning is genuine and that it came in none too great haste.

In the house of commons this evening Gladstone refused Sexton's request for the release of Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly on parole on Thursday next to vote against the government on the cloture proposal, which is now being discussed.

LONDON, March 28.—In the house of commons last evening, Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking in debate on the release of the Irish suspects, said that in order to stop the murderous outrages in Ireland stronger measures were needed by the government, he would ask parliament to resort to such measures. Great cheering followed this announcement.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—Kobosev, chief of the executive committee of nihilists, has been arrested. A decree has been issued prohibiting the importation of salt pork from America, with an amendment authorizing the government to adopt whatever means of inspection appeared best.

ROME, March 28.—Gen. Garibaldi has arrived in Sicily. He received an ovation along the line from Messina to Palermo.

PARIS, March 28.—France, Italy and Spain are about sending envoys to Morocco to insist that the sultan fulfill his promises of better treatment of Jews.

Northern Men in the South.

National Associated Press. BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—Several manufacturers of boots and shoes at Brockton, Haverhill, Lynn, Natick and Auburn, Maine, held a meeting at the state house yesterday to consider the practicability of establishing a manufacturing town in the south, either in the Blue Ridge or the Black mountains. A prospective committee will be sent out.

RIVAL RAILROADERS.

Strategic Schemes of the Magnates for Supremacy in the Rocky Mountains. A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, writing of railway rivalries between the Pacific railroads in the Salt Lake country, says that Gould's first idea was to run a line, under the name of the Salt Lake & Western, from Leligh, a point on the Utah Central, westward across the lower arm of the great American desert, passing north of Eureka, south of Belmont and various other towns, terminating at Silver Peak, in Nyo county, Nevada. At the latter point a junction would be formed with the Atlantic and Pacific line, approaching from the southeast, and some other westward-bound overland route, the exact identity of which is yet in obscurity, and a grand trunk railway carried across the California border just where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude touches the county of Inyo, and thence direct to the coast, reaching the Pacific somewhere on the Bay of Monterey.

To meet this aggressiveness, the Central Pacific, as is well known, projected a line to run from Corinne, Utah, eastwardly and parallel with the Union Pacific to Yankton, Dakota. No sooner had work begun on this road than Jay Gould, while still seeking for central and southern outlets to the coast for the Union Pacific, blocked the game of the Nob Hill magnates by working to change the roadbed of the Utah & Northern from the mountain sides to the only available pass leading eastward in the Northern part of Utah. So successful was the effort of the Utah & Northern that the Central Pacific surveyors and graders were compelled to abandon the Bear river pass and make a feat of laying a track over an impracticable grade in the mountains. Spending \$1,000,000 the Denver & Rio Grande's invasion of Utah, the correspondent says the company has decided to build westward from Salt Lake valley to Eureka, Nev., and thence at an opportune time to tide-water.

In reaching for such a result, the company has been handicapped by a lack of topographical knowledge and of the part of its pathfinders, or else it has been guilty of the baseness with which it is charged by its opponents—that heinous offense of taking primary possession of MOUNTAIN PASSAGES with the intention of selling out avail-

able routes to other and bona fide roads. Whether this has been a fault or a misfortune the result remains that the road has had a score of surveying parties in the field, and yet has failed—so far as the public can ascertain—to lay out a decisive course to its ostensible objective point. During the season the Salt Lake & Western also had two or three engineering organizations at work, and the conflicts between the rival parties were important and sometimes amusing. A corps of Salt Lake & Western surveyors, under Maj. Joseph A. West, carried, within the last twelve months, their company's line over 350 miles of desert region, while frequent collisions with opposing forces made their progress more like the march of a scouting party in an enemy's country than the welcome tramp of civilization's vanguard. Their labor has conformed to the general outline of Gould's plan, and their survey has been followed up by the graders and tracklayers as far west as old Camp Floyd, of historic interest. This route takes in the only advantageous pass over Kern mountain to the most easterly range of Nevada, the possession of which by Gould's road will give to the Denver ally of the Central Pacific the key to the narrow-gauge line much farther north than was originally intended.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Thrilling Experience of an Engineer on a Runaway Rio Grande Locomotive.

Derailed Within Forty Feet of an Approaching Train.

Denver Tribune.

John Flaharity, the engineer who jumped from a runaway Denver & Rio Grande engine which flew the track and was broken to pieces within forty feet of an approaching train at Eiler station, seven miles from Leadville, was in the city yesterday, a little broken up from his frightful experience but as the saying goes, "Still in the ring." He has been discharged from the road, it having been stated that he lost control of his engine. This, however, he denies, saying that it was purely accidental and something for which he was not responsible.

Flaharity was RUNNING A "PUSHER" in the yards at Leadville. He was ordered to go down the road and meet the incoming passenger at Eiler's. Just as he started out of the yards the strap connected with the lever broke and he lost all control of the engine. The engine was a new one and in good condition, and he says he never can explain in just why or how it happened. Running at a tremendous speed and under grade, he expected every moment to be dashed to instant death.

"It was an awful moment," said Flaharity, "when I found that the engine would not respond to the touch of the lever and that she was beyond my control. The cylinder heads blew out, the smoke and steam blinded me, and everything seemed to conspire to hurl us to instant destruction."

"How heavy was the grade?" "One hundred and eighty-five feet to the mile."

"Down this steep incline the engine dashed like a demented thing."

I tugged at the lever and brakes, but it was as if I had been tugging at the solid parts of the engine itself.

"Then suddenly I remembered that I was to meet the passenger train at Eiler's. My fireman jumped off early in the race and I was left alone, thinking that I had left him dead on the track. We were making more than a mile a minute—the engine and I, for at that moment I looked on it as a demon which had taken possession of me and mine, determined to be released for one from its thralldom and to become master where before it had been slave. Little pieces of sand and dirt flew against my face and stung."

LIKE COALS OF FIRE. In the distance I could see the approaching passenger. I yelled and screamed. I knew that our only hope was to flag that train and get her on the side track.

I saw the train as she came, running for me in a cloud of smoke and steam and dust.

"With one last effort I opened wide the throttle, hoping that the engine would throw herself from the track on the curve and save the train from destruction. Then I jumped, and unconsciousness overcame me. When I recovered I SAW THE ENGINE lying on her side within forty feet of the passenger train, and people were crowding around me and bathing my head and hoping that I was not killed."

Flaharity escaped miraculously with only a few slight bruises. The accident was one of the strangest on record, and in it not a single person was seriously hurt.

Flaharity says he can never describe the horrors of the trip, the awful feeling that came over him when he found that the engine had him in its power, or the deathly sickness when he found that he was running into the passenger. Houses and rocks flew by him like a stream of fire.

Through space and oblivion and respite came, and afterwards the beautiful assurance that no one was hurt. But he says he would not experience it again for all the treasures of the earth.

GRASSHOPPER SAM.

A Shot Which Went Wide of Its Mark. About 9 o'clock last evening a shooting affray occurred in front of the saloon kept by Baldwin & Co., on Douglas street, near Thirteenth.

Two men, one known as "Grasshopper Sam" and the other named Burke, were standing in front of the door of the place named and the other in the sidewalk. One side of the door stood open and Burke stood just to the right of this. An altercation arose between the two regarding some money transaction, and the first thing those who stood near knew was when "Grasshopper Sam" drew a revolver and fired at Burke. The ball passed through the heavy plate glass window and striking a man who stood inside in the abdomen, fell harmless to the floor, where it was picked up a half an hour later.

The two men ran through the saloon, one after the other, and Officer McCune was soon in pursuit of them, but, up to a late hour last night, without success.

The news of the shooting spread like wild-fire, and the walk in front of the place was crowded for some time with men who supposed that blood had been drawn.

"Go to the millinery opening at the 'Boston Store,' Thursday, March 30th. Day and evening. m27-4t

THE STRUGGLE FOR THIS VANTAGE GROUND.

was one of the most important of the season. At one time it was almost claimed and held by the Denver road, but their engineers dickered too long one morning over a cup of coffee and lost the prize. At first each company was afraid to move toward Kern mountain, fearing to betray a projected route; but later in the year the road from Colorado located a party within a day's ride of the mountain. There they were to remain until an opportune hour, and then seize the pass. Their plan would have succeeded but for the fortune which is said to attend all Gould's schemes. One day Maj. West, chief of the Salt Lake and western field party, was resting at Fish Springs, Nev. To pass away a weary hour he attached a pocket relay to the telegraph wires and was catching dispatches from Washington, when the head engineer of the Denver line rode up and, taking his rival for a repair operator, instructed him to send an important message to the Denver & Rio Grande superintendent's office. West graciously consented, and from the telegram learned where his opponents were established, and when they intended to move forward. The night before the Denver & Rio Grande men were to drive stakes of location on the sides and summit of Kern mountain, West, with a score of assistants—taking the stars for their guide—ran their lines over the hill, and, while breakfast was being eaten in the Colorado camp, rushed along, disturbed the previous passholders, put an iron stake through a tin plate loaded with bacon, and claimed the pass in the name of Jay Gould and the Salt Lake & Western.

A Man with an Elastic Skin.

New York Tribune, March 28.

About thirty doctors and newspaper reporters gathered in a room of the Ashland House yesterday afternoon to see Heinrich Haag, the "India-Rubber Man." Herr Haag was born in Erlangen, Bavaria, and was found in Vienna by a friend, formerly of the Westminister Aquarium, London. In Vienna he was exhibited to the students of the university. He was exhibited privately at different times by Mr. Farini at the Westminister Aquarium. His peculiarity is that the skin of any part of his body, even to the mucous membrane inside his lips, can be pulled out from two to twelve inches, and when released will assume its natural position and show no signs of having been stretched. The only case that at all resembles this one was reported 300 years ago by Dr. Thulberg of Vienna.

Herr Haag is about 82 years old and has several children, none of whom inherit his father's peculiar cuticle. He is of medium height, and has sandy hair, side whiskers and moustache, and a light complexion, slightly freckled. As he stood upon a table in the centre of a group of doctors yesterday his skin had a perfectly natural appearance, but looked in places as if its possessor had been very fleshy, but had become thin again. Herr Haag first took the skin of his chest in both hands, pulled it upward easily, and put it in his mouth. Then he pulled his forehead down and covered his face completely. When released this extended skin took its natural place at once. He next pulled his nose and chin down and outward, and then had the skin of his arms and legs stretched out till he looked like a bat or flying squirrel. The doctors examined him thoroughly and with much interest, pronounced it a case of "dermatolysis," and said that Herr Haag's cuticle was nowhere joined to his muscular tissues. On his right arm there is a scar, where the Vienna doctors had taken off a piece of the skin about four inches long and a half inch wide. They found that the skin had no connection with the flesh of the arm. The skin upon his ears, his hands, his feet, and his head showed the same elastic quality. In fact Herr Haag can wrap himself in the mantle of his elasticity, can pull the cuticle out above his knee-pans and wring it like a cloth, and can slide around inside himself to a really alarming extent.

An Illinois Office Seeker.

National Associated Press. SPRINGFIELD, March 28.—Col. W. L. Gross, an attorney of Springfield, was expected to arrive in Washington City to-day. He is applicant for appointment as one of the commissioners to reorganize the territory of Utah under the recent act of congress. He is understood to be well supported.

An immense stock of furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks and valises at the mammoth clothing house of M. Hellman & Co. M17-6d1v