

TWELFTH YEAR

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Wrecked Ashuelot and the Names of the Lost Members of the Crew.

A Colossal Statue of Martin Luther Proposed to Adorn the Thomas Circle.

The Responsibility for the Nebraska Census Forgery Put Where it Belongs.

Congress Sends the Fraudulent Documents to the Attorney General.

The Improvements of the Mississippi, its Importance and Enormous Cost.

CAPITAL NOTES.

THE LOST ASHUELOT. WASHINGTON, February 25.—Secretary Chandler received to-night the following telegram from Rear Admiral Oltz, commanding the Asiatic steamer Ashuelot:

HONG KONG, February 25. The Ashuelot of the Navy, Washington, lost off the coast of Asia, at 20 degrees 30 minutes North, 120 degrees 30 minutes East, on the 23rd inst.

A STATUE OF LUTHER. A number of prominent Lutheran clergymen of this city, New York and Baltimore, have issued an appeal to the people of their denomination throughout the country for funds to erect in Washington a colossal bronze statue of Martin Luther.

THE NEBRASKA SCANDAL. The report of the judiciary committee of the house on the Thomas Majors claim to a seat as contingent member from Nebraska, says the committee has been imposed upon by false testimony, and Majors and Secretary Alexander are responsible for the false information.

CONFIRMATIONS. M. Lambertson, United States attorney for the district of Nebraska, Postmaster—James H. Anderson, Havlock, Ill.; James H. Graft, Pontiac, Ill.; Christian Anderson, Valley City, Dakotas.

A BANQUET. Senator Tabor gave one of the most elaborate banquets of the season at Lincoln last evening. Among the guests were the president and many senators and representatives.

SENATOR FERRY confined to his room by a severe cold and the trouble, combined with nervous prostration.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI. The report of the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river, after briefly describing the plan of improvement agreed upon by the Mississippi commission, says: "Your committee understand the plan of the commission is this: First, to bring the low waters of the river within a narrow channel not exceeding 3,500 feet; second, to restrain the flood waters of the river within defined boundaries, so as to conform substantially with the low water channel. Such restrictions, if made, can be established and maintained; it is claimed, will result in permanent low water navigation. By construction of such works it is proposed to concentrate low water of the river within a narrow channel and so increase the depth and improve navigation. The second class of works consist of closing crevasses, constructing levees of sufficient height established to hold flood waters within a defined channel. The commission are of the opinion that if low waters of the Mississippi can be brought within a space of 3,500 feet and so retained that improved low water navigation would result. The whole question, therefore, turns upon the possibility of such undertaking. Can the caving of banks of the Mississippi be arrested by the proposed works, and permanent narrowing of the channel be accomplished? Members of the river commission and many experts concur in the opinion that such result is within the range of engineering skill, yet experience shows this plan of bank protection is not always attended with success. The committee conclude: In view of the enormous expenditure (variously estimated from \$25,000,000 to \$75,000,000) required to complete channel improvements of the Mississippi, according to the plans of the commission and the experimental character of such plan, the committee are of the opinion that the plan proposed could be applied to one or two points in the river, brought to completion and subjected to the strain of repeated floods and their efficacy fully tested before the work is inaugurated at other points. In view of the fact that work has already been inaugurated on an extensive scale at Plum Point reach and Lake Providence reach, and a large amount of expensive plant and material purchased for those points, the commission recommend that work be pushed to a state of perfection at those points; that no work of channel improvement be undertaken at any other point until work at these two points is thoroughly tested and established. The committee do not believe that advantages to navigation are to be derived from construction of a line of low water

marks, or continuous levees will be at all commensurate with their enormous cost. The probable expense of a system of levees of sufficient strength to hold the flood within the channel, as proposed by the commission, of 5,000 feet, is variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

RAILROAD REBATES.

Decision by the Iowa Commissioners in a Case Involving the Question. Des Moines, Iowa, February 23.—The board of railroad commissioners this afternoon gave their decision in a case involving the question of discrimination and rebates. The trustees of Red Oak township complained that a combination of grain buyers exists in Montgomery county at different railroad stations with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; that the grain buyers are bonded together by promises, pledges and penalties, to ship all grain over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, and that the railroad company bind themselves to give the members of the association better facilities and commissions and rebates than are given to persons outside of the association. The board notified the railroad company of the complaint, and have secured all the facts in the case on both sides. The board say the question comes under section 11 of the act of the seventeenth general assembly, creating the board of railroad commissioners, and which provides that railway companies shall demand and receive for the transportation of persons and property the same rate per ton per mile upon like conditions and under similar circumstances. Thomas J. Potter, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, says the charge that a rate is given the association which would be denied under similar circumstances is not correct. The board say this case raises a fair question of the statute. A technical construction would render it useless so far as preventing discriminations is concerned, because circumstances are never quite the same with regard to shipments. An association may be able to offer more than an individual of a given product of a special industry; and no good reason exists for getting a lower rate than should be given to the individuals who can offer the carrier less goods or the same products in the same line of business. The association may own elevators that have cost considerable capital to build, and the railroad require elevators; but that is not a reason why an individual who does not own an elevator should pay more for transportation, if he loads without delay. The theory of the law is that it should cost about the same for like distances, giving to parallel roads about what produce grows or is prepared for market on its tributary territory. The capacity of all roads to move freight is equal to the requirement for it. From the standpoint of the carrier, it is needless to make a rate less than what is fair and reasonable. From the shippers' standpoint, the rate should not be more than fair and reasonable. When such arrangements exist for moving the crops to market to give rebate to an individual shipper that he has no right to. When rebates are given to an association of shippers that are denied to an individual, it puts him at a disadvantage in purchasing, and tends to the encouragement of monopolies, resulting in neighborhood disaffection. Like conditions and circumstances seem to be applicable to all shippers made in the usual course of business arising as above described, where a shipper loading from an elevator or side track should expect the same rates. There is no good reason why a farmer or merchant should not get the same rate as an elevator man gets, provided he loads substantially in the same time. Grain is nearly all sent to market through elevators, and investment in elevators has sufficient advantages over side-track loaders without rebates. They do not believe that the law requiring like rates under like conditions and circumstances justifies discriminations between owners of elevators and other shippers. In this case they recommend that like charges be made where not less than full car-load lots are offered at the same station, and if any concessions or drawbacks be given they should be open to all shippers offering freight of the same class in the same line of business.

Senator Sherman, from the joint committee of library, offered a provision, which the senate adopted at the last session, for the Rochambeau papers and records and briefs belonging to the estate of the late Senator Carpenter. Agreed so. The bill was then reported, senate amendments made in the committee of the whole agreed to, except the provision for the repeal of the law authorizing the appointment of the assistant secretary of the war and navy respectively. These were struck out and the bill passed. On motion of Senator Cameron, the bill making appropriations for certain claims known as the "Fourth of July claims" was taken up and will be unfinished business Monday.

Senator Edmunds gave notice that as soon as disposed of he would ask the senate to proceed with the Utah bill.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

Mr. Hammond called up the report of the deficiency committee in the matter of Thos. J. Majors' claim to the seat as contingent member from Nebraska. The report that Majors was responsible for misinformation to the committee, aided by E. J. Alexander, secretary of the state of Nebraska, and the resolution requiring the clerk to furnish a copy of the report and evidence to the attorney general of the United States and governor of the state of Nebraska, were adopted without dissent.

Mr. Sherman called up and the house proceeded to consider the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 annually for five years to aid in support of common schools.

Mr. Sherwin submitted an exhaustive argument in support of the measure.

Pending further discussion, Mr. Reed, from the committee on rules, reported the following resolutions: That during the remainder of the session it shall be in order at any time to move to suspend the rules, which motion shall be decided by a majority vote to take from the speaker's table house bill 5,538 with senate amendments thereto, entitled "A bill to reduce internal taxation," and to declare disagreement with senate amendments to the same and to ask for a committee or conference thereon, to be composed of five members on the part of the house. If such motion shall fail the bill shall remain on the decision of the house, and said motion laid over for action until Monday.

Mr. Flower introduced a bill repealing all internal taxes except on distilled spirits. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Sherwin then demanded the previous question on his educational bill, pending which the house adjourned.

Fire at Hamilton, Nebraska. HAMILTON, Neb., February 24.—A fire was discovered this morning at 3 o'clock in the M. E. Gerds' building. The fire had gained such headway when discovered that the family were compelled to escape through the window.

The Pestion Play. NEW YORK, February 25.—Salvino Morse was before Justice Duffy at Jefferson Market police court yesterday on the charge of producing the "Pestion Play" without license.

The Flooded Mine. BRADWOOD, Ill., February 25.—Memorial services in respect of the drowned in the Diamond mine were held this morning. In the afternoon similar services were held at the mine. The water has now been lowered to 61 feet. The relief committee will leave here to-morrow to go to Diamond to canvass the situation among the widows and orphans, with a view of helping those who need it.

A New Port of Entry. LEA JUNTA, Col., February 25.—It is reported Marshal Field, N. K. Fairbank, Martin Ryerson and other capitalists, now in New Mexico, will meet President Strong, of the Atchison road, and proceed to Guaymas for the purpose of inspecting the new port of entry, and have warehouses and wharves constructed for reception of freight.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Dublin Conspiracies Continue. The Chief Topic in England.

Parnell's Defense of the League Generally Considered a Failure.

The French Pretenders and Their Retirement to Private Life.

The Car Shots of the Wind of an Anti-Monopoly Editor.

A Varied Assortment of Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

Special Dispatches to This Issue.

THE PREMIER'S RETURN. LONDON, February 25.—Gladstone will arrive in London Thursday. The police Saturday renewed their precautions for his safety. Several additional constables were stationed in his city last night. Important information regarding his movements has been received.

A DUCAL KID. The Duchess of Albany was delivered of a daughter at Windsor castle.

THE PRESS ON PARNELL. The Times says: Parnell's speech will be read with profound repugnance. It excited the houses. His coolness, not maintained with entire success, does not imply courage so much as shamelessness. The house waited patiently for frank treatment of the main question which never came. It is understood that Parnell has determined to press his amendment to the address to reply to the speech from the throne, arranging the executive in Ireland for administration of the crimes act.

The Daily News says: Suspicion against the land league and some of its officers are increased by the absence of any defense. Parnell has said nothing to disprove his complicity in the outrage of some officials with whom he acted. It would have been well had he shown the house he had discouraged the incendiary appeals constantly printed in the Irish wit.

Harrington will decline to give Northcote a day for discussion of the motion asking for a committee to inquire into the Kilmainham treaty on the ground that the subject is already discussed. It is said the French authorities decline to assist the English police gone to France to track persons implicated in the Phoenix park murders. Police have guarded the house of Parnell since his speech attacking Parnell.

RETIRING THE PREMIER. PARIS, February 25.—R. de Broqueville, minister of war, in justification of the retirement of Duc d'Alençon, says public opinion demanded that these princes be put on the retired list. The public had become alive to the inconvenience of the presence in the army of officers belonging to former reigning families. The great principles of subordination and discipline might be weakened by their retention. Temps, National, and Paris, conservative republican papers, deplore the fact that the government is forced to place the princes on the retired list of the army. They demand the revision of the law of 1834, that the officers might be reinstated.

BYRNE AND JEROME. PARIS, February 25.—Frank Byrne states that he had no political relations with Carey, the informer, since 1869. Prime Minister Napoleon says he was not a pretender. If the nation elected Grovy or any one else the head of the government, the prince would be a most loyal subject. The prince complained the law was cracked by spies. He has sent valuable property to England in anticipation of flight.

HOWLING AT HYACINTHE. MARSHVILLE, February 24.—Pere Hyacinthe lectures to 5,000 people to-night. There was great uproar, Catholics hissing and insulting him.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. SHUT OFF HIS WIND. ST. PETERSBURG, February 25.—The Golem, having been warned a third time, has been suppressed for six months. On re-appearance it will be subject to clause 1 of the temporary press regulations of 1882. The Golem was suppressed because of its mischievous tone in discussing state institutions and describing the intentions of the government regarding reforms which have taken place in the last quarter of a century. An ukase has been published appointing a commission to examine and amend the laws relating to Jews, which will afterwards be submitted to the legislative department for examination.

BELGIUM BRIEFS. BRUXELLES, February 25.—The police seized documents revealing a plot affecting Belgium and other countries. Cipher telegrams were sent to Vienna, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. Arrests are expected.

An explosion of dynamite yesterday occurred in the open air in the village. Gamshornton, one of the men wounded, has since died. The persons injured belonged to the committee of anarchists. They were experimenting with a new kind of fireworks when the explosion occurred accidentally.

SHANDEH AFFAIRS. MADRID, February 25.—Societies to destroy the rights of property and exterminate bourgeoisie land owners was discovered in Andalusia. The government resolved to suppress the societies. They number thousands of members, and include persons of social standing. The societies were organized by the

international. A member of the Jersey branch declined the task of murdering. His arrest first revealed the plot. Arrests at Jersey, Calix and Seyville exceed 500. Several informers in different towns exposed completely the organized society with its funds, foreign correspondence and secret tribunals.

The senate agreed to prolong the treaties of commerce until March 15 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

BERLIN, February 25.—The Prince of Wales was received at the depot by the Crown Prince.

DUBLIN, February 25.—The British and Foreign Bible Society in Berlin regarding the tactics has increased in amount of the exorbitant claims. This tends to the belief that the negotiations will be suspended.

DUBLIN, February 25.—Corran, divisional magistrate, has opened further private inquiry at the castle into the murder conspiracy.

BERLIN, February 25.—The Kamfeschicht cotton mills, twelve thousand looms, turned to-day.

LONDON, February 25.—In the Daubian conference Russia accepts Granville's compromise.

FARO'S FOLLOWERS. A Philadelphia Gambler Breaks the Bank—\$50,000 Ahead of the Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25.—The most engrossing topic of conversation in sporting circles in this city is the Philadelphia gambler, named "Dink" Davis, who has been making a fortune in faro in New York, during the past month. Davis' winnings are placed all the way from \$45,000 to \$60,000, and it is said that a large percentage of the total was won at a day game in Barclay street. Davis has been well known as a faro dealer in this city for years, and he has the reputation of being one of the cleverest in the country. His immense success has created a genuine sensation in sporting circles. The manager of a Sansom street gambling house, who knows all about it, when asked for the truth of the stories which are the talk of the clubs where the gamblers congregate, said:

"It is true that Davis has won nearly all the money he gave him credit for. They didn't put the figures higher than \$45,000 when I was over in New York, though some were disposed to think that his pot was nearer \$60,000."

"Isn't that the worst beating the faro bank has had for a long time?"

"There has been nothing like it for ten years at least, when you consider that Davis had small money to start with. When he first went over he had only about \$1,900, and he lost nearly all of that before anything began to come his way."

"Is he following a system?"

"No; he is just playing right along as any man who thoroughly understood his business."

"How long has it taken him to win this money?"

"Just about a month. That's the reason you've heard of it until he began to send money into the country. He sent \$15,000 to his father. You see he did not confine his play to any one house, but played around generally. In that way a man could win a couple of thousand dollars a night without attracting attention. The bank would expect to win it back the next night, and so the first thing they knew Dink had gathered in a small fortune."

"I don't do you account for it. He struck a streak; that's all there is in it. He never did anything of the kind before. I've known him for years, and he's always been up and down with him, and rather more down than up."

"He hit the Barclay street game very hard, didn't he?"

"I believe so. That's a combination game, you understand, with five or six people backing it, but his play made two of them so tired that they drew out. They knew when they had enough."

"Will he keep any of the money that he didn't send home?"

"It's like this. He is playing right along, and it would be hard to tell how long he will last. Faro, when square deal, is a good game with a fair percentage; but have you ever observed that sooner or later the gambler and the player both tumble into the same hole—broke. The gambler will not get there if he didn't squander his money, but he squanders it."

Davis is about 32 years of age, and he is well known to the sporting fraternity all over the country. A characteristic not uncommon among gamblers is likely to bring him reverse that will make his fall as precipitate as his rise was sudden. An old gambler described him in a yesterday. He said: "Now that he has got \$40,000 or \$60,000, he'll want the earth. That will settle him."

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Special Dispatches to This Issue. The blood-curdling murder, lynching and riot in the Texas regions turns out a gigantic hoax.

Ex-Governor Sprague expresses his willingness to become a candidate for the governorship of Rhode Island, and expects to receive the citizens' nomination.

Views from the Great nation say the rebellion is about broken. Spiocher, the leader, is an exile at Cheyenne agency, and a lot of other rebel leaders have been captured.

In view of the burning of the Missouri state penitentiary by convicts, Governor Crittenden sends a message to the state legislature recommending the passage of a law making such offense punishable with death.

Fanny Driscoll, a well known poetess and writer, died in Milwaukee Saturday. She was married in December last to H. T. White, of the Chicago Tribune. She was suffering at the time from a slight cold, which developed into quick consumption. The deceased lady's writings are very popular in the northwest and the country generally. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts to throttle it the small-pox appears to be getting the upper hand of the authorities of

THE BLIND POOL.

Its Power and Prestige Secures the Passage of the Capitol Appropriation.

The Huge Levy, Shorn of Its Most Lucrative Features, Passed by the Senate.

The Regular Appropriations Reported to the Senate Somewhat Altered.

While the Pay of Privateers is Promoted to the Rank of Brigadiers.

Special Dispatch to This Issue.

LINCOLN, February 25.—The agony of Lincoln is over, and subscribers to the emergency fund can rest assured that no further levies will be made. The capitol appropriation bill passed the senate last night, after a long and lively debate. The various changes made in the bill were retained, the most important being that reducing the levy from one mill to one-half mill. The bill now goes to the house.

The insane asylum investigating committee reported recommending a change in the management of the asylum.

The committee on the whole recommended the passage of the general appropriation bill, amended by reducing the university appropriation from \$80,000 to \$65,000, increasing the appropriation for the fish commission from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and adding \$7,880 to the appropriation for the deaf and dumb asylum.

A bill passed giving privateers in the militia two dollars a day in active service and reducing the pay of officers to the same as that of privateers.

SENATORIAL COURTESIES.

LINCOLN, February 24.—Several days ago the senator from Red Willow introduced a resolution to the effect that the senate would not adjourn till after some legislation had been passed that would relieve the people from railroad oppression. It was well known at the time that this resolution was all for buncombe, and it was known also that said resolution was written by a senatorial brother-in-law and intended to defeat every law or laws that it purposed to favor, and under those circumstances Senator Dech, while he voted for the resolution, sent up an explanation of his vote setting forth that he believed that the resolution was all bluff, but that he was willing to stay till Gabriel's horn was sounded if necessary.

In answer to this the senator from Red Willow undertook to say that the senator from Saunders was not what he should be; that he was not a gentleman and that his explanation of his said vote was unbecoming a senator, etc.

Senator Dolan, Senator Dech said: Mr. President—I rise to a personal explanation. The gentleman from Red Willow, Senator Dolan, last evening said to me: "Your explanation of your vote was ruled out of order and therefore was not a part of the record of the senate; this should have satisfied the gentleman. He further misrepresented in his statement as being opposed to staying for the purpose of railroad legislation."

I do not charge the senator from Red Willow with intending his resolution for buncombe; it is more than likely he did not; I think he like many of statesmen of the past has a chance to learn, if he grows older he will know more, he may even possibly learn what a gentleman is. The difference between him and I is that he knows what others affirm; I know what I affirm.

With the post, I must exclaim—"Oh, man, man, this is the tenet of an hour; Debated by slavery, corrupt by power; Who knows this well must quit thee in disgust— Degraded mass of animated dust."

The gentleman, himself, is the falsifier, when he states this my remarks are false. I know what has been going on in the last forty days. I keep myself posted. I may not be a gentleman, but I venture the opinion that where I am best known my character will compare favorably with the banker from Red Willow, who opposes every law and then howls for the deaf people. The post will say: "When vice triumphant holds her sovereign sway; Obeyed by all who ought beside obey; When folly—frequent harbinger of crime— Befalls her cap with balls of every kind; When knaves and fools combined or all prevail; And weigh their justice in a golden scale."

This is the time when men who do wish mankind well are bounded down; but let me here inform the gentlemen, and forever may it sink into his soul, that I court not his love, nor do I fear his hate. This question will be decided by a jury of the deaf people, and all the partisan bribes cannot change their verdict, and I shall be satisfied with their decision.

The Future Great Exposition.

Special Dispatch to This Issue. ST. LOUIS, February 25.—The project to erect a large exposition building in this city has advanced until success is assured; \$483,000 has already been subscribed. It is probable the fund will reach \$600,000. The plan of the building will also include a music hall.

Suit Against the Newhall House. MILWAUKEE, February 25.—A former suit for \$20,000 was brought yesterday against C. D. Nash and John F. Antidel, of the late Newhall hotel, by John Gilibert, the actor. The defendants until yesterday denied the suit.

Reports relative to the illness of Alexander Mitchell are groundless. Murray and Ziegler.

SALT LAKE, February 25.—The governor entertained the Japanese special envoy, Zogi and suite, while here. They left to-day for Washington.