THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1884. NO. 37

SCHOOL-LAND SCALAWAGS.

How the People's Property is Being Appropriated in Keith County.

Thousands of Acres Leased at the Lowest Nominal Valuation.

"One Doran, of Omaha," the Visible Instrument in the Steal.

How the Appraisers Sold Themselves for $250 to $500.

The Lands Leased at 6 to 6 1-2 Per Cent on Nominal Value.

The Question Arises, What Has A. G. Kendall to do With the Robbery.

THE SCHOOL-LAND STEAL.

A NEW INSTANCE IN KEITH COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., July 31.—The North Platte Telegraph of to-day has the following editorial: On last Wednesday an injunction was served on the county treasurer and clerk of Keith county, restraining them from issuing leases of the school land in Keith county. This injunction was sued out in behalf of prominent citizens of western Nebraska with a view of heading off one of the most stupendous frauds that was ever attempted in the state. The history of these leases as shown by the petition filed in the district court of Keith county presents a picture of wholesale bribery and corruption rarely witnessed. It is alleged that

ONE DORAN, OF OMAHA,

A. G. Kendall, commissioner of public lands; H. C. Bleasdale, county clerk of Keith, and others conspired fraudulently together to secure for themselves all the school lands in Keith county, over 100,000 acres, at nominal figures, and in defiance of law and justice. In furtherance of this scheme H. C. Bleasdale appointed three appraisers, who for a nominal consideration signed their names in blank to the appraisement, and the values in said appraisement were afterward filled out by Doran

OR HIS FELLOW CONSPIRATORS

One of these appraisers boasts that he received over $500 for signing his name. No doubt the others were paid in proportion. Bleasdal eadmits that his share in the transaction was $250 in cash and several sections of the land. According to the leases these lands have been leased at from 6 to 6½ per cent. on a value of 40 to 75 cents per acre, a mere fraction of their real value. Their real value would be from $3 to $5 per acre, and they would be readily taken at that price. The injunction that has been sued is only temporary, and in order to make it effectual in

SQUELCHING THIS FRAUD

it will be necessary to take steps to amend these fraudulent leases. Every step in the transaction in regard to the leasing of these lands shows fraud on the part of all concerned. The law requires that these lands shall be offered for sale after proper notice, and if not sold they shall then be leased to the highest bidder. Now these lands were never advertised for sale and were never offered for sale. No notice of any kind was given to the public that these lands were to be leased. An abstract of the lands was received by the clerk from Kendall, three appraisers were appointed by the clerk, who, instead of performing their sworn duty and personally viewing the lands and making their own values,

FOR A BRIBE

appended their names to the blank appraisement, and instead of turning the appraisement over to the county treasurer, whose duty it would have been to make a record of the appraisement and forward the original to the commissioner of public lands, this man Doran is permitted to deliberately carry off this appraisement and make his own value on the same. There is an abundance of proof to substantiate the above charges.

WHAT SHARE A. G. KENDALL

was to get out of the steal has not transpired, but it was undoubtedly something handsome. This matter of school land leases has become a burning scandal throughout the state and it is time that summary steps were taken to bring the guilty to justice. The school fund has been defrauded out of hundreds of thousands of dollars by a ring whose headquarters are in the capital. One clerk at the capital made his boast that his share in one transaction was $40,000. It will only be by the most energetic measures on the part of Governor Dawes to bring the

GUILTY TO JUSTICE,

and rescue the moiety of our children's heritage not yet in the clutches of the thieves, that he will be able to satisfy the people of the state that he also is not a member of this robbers' ring.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Saddlebags and Sulky.

CHICAGO RACES.

CHICAGO, July 31.—First race—Mile, all ages—Nighon won, Centre 2d, Ascoli 3d; time, 1:58¾.

Second race—Mile and an eight, maiden three year olds—Alad won, Nodaway 2d, Scout 3d; time, 2:16.

Third race—Three-quarters of a mile, "Juvenile stakes," two year olds—Celsus won, Court Ban 2d, Lady of the Lake 3d; time, 1:23¼.

Fourth race—Mile, for beaten horses—Australian won, Trix 2d, Easter 3d; time, 1:5¼.

Fifth race—Half mile heats—Transition won, Welling 2d, P. D. Q. 3d; best time, 52¾.

The Oar.

PULLING ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—All races one and a half miles straightaway.

First race—Junior singles—Smithson, of the Potomacs, won; time, 12:19¾.

Four-oared seniors—Potomacs won; time, 9.41½.

Junior fours—Columbias won; time, 19:4½.

Four-oared gig—Pennsylvanias won; time, 10:50¾.

Light-weight fours—Potomacs won; time, 13:27½.

Senior singles—Smithson, of the Potomacs, won; time, 11:50¾.

Eight-oared race—Columbias won; time, 10:17½.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 31.—The track was heavy.

Three quarters of a mile—all ages,—Glide-way won, Caramel second, Pinafore third. Time, 1:19.

Red Bank stakes—2 year olds, three-quarters of a mile,—Chimera won, Guano second, Cholula third. Time, 18:¼.

Newark stakes—mile—St. Savior won, Burton second, Endymion third. Time, 1:48.

Mile and a quarter, all ages, Aranza won, Bondholder second, Trafalgar third. Time, 2:20¼.

Mine selling allowances, Itaska won, Dan K second, Hartford third. Time, 1:48½.

Steeple chase, Charley Epps won, Trombone second, Aurelian third. Time, 1:36.

GALVESTON VS. LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—The four oared barge race on the river this afternoon between the Galveston crew and the Little Rock Travellers a mile and a half and turn, was won by Galveston in 10:51.

Base Ball.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Pittsburg—No game; rain.
At Chicago—Detroits 0, Chicagos 4.
At Peoria—Minneapolis 11, Peoria 8.
At Baltimore—No game; rain.
At Philadelphia—Bostons 9, Philadelphias 1.
At New York—Providence 3, New York 3. Darkness stopped the game at the end of the ninth inning.
At Quincy—Quincy 13, Stillwater 3.
At Keokuk—Keokuk 25, Peoria 6.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 3.
At Toledo—Toledo 2, Columbus 9.
At Louisville—Louisville 11, Indianapolis 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 2, St. Paul 2.
At Terre Haute—Terre Haute 5, Evansville 12.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 20, Kansas City 1.
At Fort Wayne—Saginaw 5, Fort Wayne 1.
At Philadelphia—Athletic 9, Washington 2.

CANADIAN CANALS.

Belief That the Tolls Will Be Abolished—Welland Canal to be Deepened.

Chicago Tribune.

The Dominion government has apparently been aroused to the necessity of removing some of the heavy burdens from her lake commerce. After allowing her shipping to dwindle away to almost nothing, she is now trying to win it back. The abolition of tolls on the Erie canal diverted the bulk of her grain trade, as Canadian carriers could not compete with the vessels of this country and pay the excessive tolls levied by the Dominion government. It required a great deal of persuason on the part of the transportation companies and vessel-men to induce the Government to make a reduction in canal tolls, but a movement is now on foot to abolish them entirely and make both the Welland and St Lawrence Canals free water-routes. A prominent Chicago vessel-owner received a letter from Montreal yesterday which stated that the leading forwarders at that port were firmly convinced that the Canadian canals would be made free before the beginning of another season. The letter also stated that the Marine Department had become convinced that the Wellan Canal should "be" opened so as to give fourteen feet of water on the sills, and that this important work should be commenced at an early date in order that it might be completed by the opening of navigation in 1886. Much work has already been done with that end in view. Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie are not finished so that vessels drawing fourteen feet of water can enter. The foundations of all the permanent structures of the canal are at the proper depth, and what is needed is in some places to raise the banks so to afford a requisite depth of water. When the work is completed the canal will have a uniform depth of at least fourteen feet, so that vessels carrying 50,000 bushels of grain or upwards can pass through the canal without lightering. This will decrease the cost of transportation considerably and make the canal what it ought to be to enable Canada to compete with other canals and transport service for the grain trade of the west.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Cholera.

PARIS, July 31.—At Marseilles this evening there have been four deaths by cholera since noon. Two deaths from the disease at Toulon to-day. No serious cases in the hospitals there, and there are fears the epidemic will break out again after subsiding. One death from cholera at Creux St. George, one at Montford, and one at Susargens.

PARIS, July 31—Only 12 deaths of cholera in Marseilles for the 24 hours ended at 9 to-night.

France and China.

SHANGHAI, July 31.—It is reported here today that France and China will make a treaty of peace. China is to pay France an indemnity of 5,200,000 taels, also $7,380,000.

Grevy Convalescent.

PARIS, July 31.—President Grevy has recovered from his illness.

The Prohibition Mugwumps.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The prohibitionists formed a county organization to-night. The convention was attended by 200 persons, and was held at the Seventh street M. E. church. T. G. Ellsworth was chosen chairman. A committee on credentials reported 23 societies represented. A general committee, consisting of one from each assembly district was chosen. Resolutions were adopted condemning the licensing and sale of intoxicating drinks, and endorsing the platform and candidates of the national prohibition convention. Chauncey Shaffer predicted that the party would win in 1888. The nomination of county candidates was postponed.

Illinois Whiskey Pool.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31.—A meeting was held in this city to-day for the purpose of organizing a western export association of about seventy distillers in the county. Fifty-five were represented in person or by proxy. A pooling contract was presented on a basis of 98 per cent. of the full running capacity, and all but four of those present signed, and it is thought these will yet do so. Efforts will be made to secure the signatures of absentees, and if this is accomplished the pool will go into effect September 1. The belief among those present is that all will sign.

Hot Springs Desolated.

HOT SPRINGS, July 31.—A fire, originating from the explosion of a coal oil lamp in Bruen's restaurant on Central avenue this morning, spread to the surrounding buildings, destroying nearly the whole block. The guests of the Commercial were forced to fly in their night clothing, losing most of their effects. The greater part of the business portion of the town was wiped out. Loss, $65; 000; insured for one-fifth.

Chicago and Its Telegraph Poles.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Mutual Union Telegraph company to-day entered into an agreement with the city to begin the work of laying its wires under ground within fifteen days. The city will to-morrow begin a suit against all other companies in the city for the violation of the ordinance forbidding the wires to run on poles above ground. The penalty is $50 per pole per day.

Vigilant in Protecting a Murderer.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—Cantering, the murderer of Officer McLaughlin, was brought up from St. Paul jail to-day, waived examination and was held over to the grand jury. His present whereabouts are a mystery. He is believed to have been taken back to St. Paul to prevent lynching here.

The Shadow-Snatchers.

CINCINNATI, July 31—The National convention of photographers elected the following officers: President, James Landy, Cincinnati, secretery, Levi Weingartner, Cincinnati, treasurer, G. H. Carlisle, Providence, members of the executive committee, Joshua Smith, of Chicago, and W. A. Armstrong, of Providence.

WITH WOMEN WE WILL WIN.

And They Declare Themselves Enlisted Under the Banner of Blaine.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony Openly for Him.

They Declare Butler Powerless to Help Their Cause.

And the Prohibitionists Merely an Effect and Not a Cause.

But with Blaine and a Republican Congress They are Sanguine.

Cleveland and Hendricks Meet for the First Time at Albany—Other Politics.

BLAINE'S LATEST BOOM.

IT COMES FROM THE WOMEN.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, president and vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage association, have issued an address to the members, making suggestions to co-workers "why they should remain steadfastly with the political party that for the last quarter of a century most faithfully represented the fundimental principals of republican government."

The address says: "At the opening of the next session, with our bills and reports awaiting their turn on the calender of both houses, it, is to the republicans we must look for our discussion and division on arguments; and did they constitute a two-third majority we should confidently hope for the passage of a resolution to submit the 16th amendment. But we have nothing to expect from any of the other parties now struggling into existance. As to the greenback and anti-monopoly parties with their quasi recognition of woman's equality on their platforms, and the rank and file of seceding democrats and workingmen, who constitute his supporters, Hon. B. F. Butler would be powerless to help us."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS

are thus disposed of:

"To make woman suffrage a tail to their kite is to defy the laws of gravitation. Prohibition could not secure woman suffrage, but woman suffrage is the only power by which prohibition could be made a possibility."

Those demanding the recognition of God in the constitution are reminded by the address "the best recognition the men of this nation can make of God in the constitution is to secure exact justice to their mothers."

Continuing, the address say:

"The recent defection of some of our most prominent friends from the republican party, who have spoken bravely and eloquently for many years on our platform, must not mislead the memory, as their action has been in no way influenced by their interest in the woman suffrage question—in fact, their remarkable somersault, as far as we can see, is not to illustrate any vital principles, but merely to gratify personal pique. It is not that they

HATE CLEVELAND LESS BUT BLAINE MORE

that such men as George William Curtis, James Freeman Clarke and Thomas Wentworth Higginson have come down from their high moral platform to swamp their vote with the democratic party. The result of this last secession, were its proportions equal to its virtuous pretentions, would be to throw the administration of our government into the hands of the democratic party, not into those of Cleveland, who, though he were possessed of all the cardinal virtues claimed, and in addition thereto the crowning excellence of adhesion to the great principle of freedom for women, he could do nothing for any reform with a congress and a constituency nine-tenths of whom are blind and bitter opponents of all liberal measures. Suppose, on the other hand, the republican nominee, James G. Blaine, were wanting in all public and private virtues, with a congress and constituency three-fourths of whom are our friends, he could do nothing to hinder the passage of amendments. But he is friendly; his name stands

RECORDED WITH THE "AYES."

on all questions affecting the interest of woman brought before congress for many years. Thus in Mr Blaine we have a nominee in harmony with the republican majority in congress. Hence our hope of securing the initiative step to make suffrage for woman the supreme law of the land lies in the triumphant success of the republican party. For these reasons, as we have no votes to offer, we should give our earnest, conscientious support to the republican party, whose chosen leader is one of the ablest statesmen our country can boast, and who, if elected, will, with the noble women of his family circle, honor the White house and the highest office in the gift of the American people.

ILLINOIS.

A DAY AFTER THE DEMOCRATIC HEART.

CLAYTON, Ill., July 31.—A grand barbeque and love feast of thedemocrats of Adams, Brown and Pike counties took place to-day at Kellerville, Adams county. There were at least 7,000 persons present. Three beeves and thirty sheep were killed to feed a multitude. Among the speakers were W. H. Barnes of Jacksonville, Scott Wike of Pike, Judge Phillips of Cass, A. Drendorf of Sangamon, J. M. Riggs of Scott, and B. Arntzen of Adams. The day was pleasant, the speakers eloquent and the enthusiasm all pervading.

CLDVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN LIFE.

ALBANY, July 31.—Governor Hendricks, accompanied by Col. G. D. Bannister, of Indiana, and Judge Geo. W. Cothran, of Chicago, arrived at 2:20 p. m., from Saratoga. After a short stop at the Delavan, carriages were taken for the executive mansion where Governor Hendricks met Governor Cleveland for the first time in his life. The meeting was cordial. Governor Hendricks returns to Saratoga at 6 p. m., where he will probably remain a fortnight.

AN IRISH RALLY FOR BLAINE.

Enthusiasm at Chickering Hall—Ringing Speeches by Mr. Pepper, Judge Brennan, and Others—Rousing Cheers for Blaine and Logan.

The gathering of Irish-American Independents Monday in Chickering Hall, New York city, to declare for Blaine and Logan, was one of the largest political assemblies held since the campaign began.

The meeting was called to order by A. E. Ford, of the Irish World, who introduced the Rev. George W. Pepper. Mr. Pepper, after some introductory remarks, said:

A WARM TRIBUTE TO BLAINE.

In this time of extraordinary changes, when thrones and royalties are falling in the Old World as [struck by thunderbolts, this grand republican] party needs a mighty leader. It demands the greatest patriot and the greatest diplomatist and combining both characters in one person, the most eminent citizen in the whole country. It needs a patriot who loves his country as the Roman loved the City of the Seven Hills, or the Athenian the City of the Violet Crown. It needs the statesman whose brilliant record as the champion of American principles is known wherever the name of his country is mentioned. It needs the legislator who in the springtide of his youth and in the strength of his manhood placed himself before his fellow citizens as the most devoted and fearless of his country's defenders. It needs the hero who defied the slanders of his enemies, and who shook off their infamous charges as a lioness the raindrops. It needs the leader possessing strength of intellect, indomitable will, vivacity and vigor of expression, fervor and courage of convictions. It needs the thoroughly trained diplomatist, skilled logician, and fiery-tongued orators whom the people love to hear. It needs the philanthropist, the ocean of whose sympathies has no shore, a man whom Parnell would greet with a welcome sparkle in the eye, and Bright would recognize as a brother in the broadest interpretation of the word. It needs the soldier who has shot the arrow which has pierced the proud Briton to the heart. In a word, the whole country demands at this great time an American who has left traces of his presence and impressions of his splendid power upon millions of his countrymen by his rich, pregnant words; his pre-eminently stimulating and suggestive thoughts; by the generous glow of his spirit, his radiant good nature and his electric enthusiasm his rock-like firmness of republicanism; the historian who can throw upon his pages the great deeds of the last twenty years in gorgeous groups and splendid coloring. We conscientiously and solemnly believe that all these splendid combinations of heart and of brain, all these accordant and characteristic accomplishments, meet and gracefully harmonize in the person of James G. Blaine, the republican standard-bearer [great applause]—a magnetic man, endowed with a vivacity which never flags, an energy that is indomitable, a zeal which is quenchless, with his heart in his head, or his head in his heart—a conjunction of shining qualities which qualify him to be the next president of the United States. [Applause.]

Why linger on the details of his vast and splendid history? Behold him on the platform before assembled thousands by his burning oratory recalling the eloquence of the great immortals! Behold him in the house of representatives, the most daring and logical of debaters, his passionate and brilliant words fairly tumbling over each other, striking out for himself a path superior to every competitor, combining in his speech the rich exuberance of Burke's imagination with Chatham's condensed dignity of thought! Behold him as the chief and trusted adviser of the lamented Garfield, watching with zealous eye the interests of this magnificent country, writing brave and hopeful words to sister republics, pouring light and hope into the dungeons of European liberty-loving exiles, making them feel that their chains grew a little lighter when they remembered that they had a friend in America's great secretary of state—James G. Blaine. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF JUDGE BRENNAN.

Judge John Brennan, of Sioux City, Ia., was then introduced and received with loud cheers, long continued. He said in substance:

We are told that this country of ours is suffering for a change. And who are clamoring for a change? I'll tell you. Our brethren of the late confederate states are anxious for a change. If Kentucky, Louisana, or Georgia are suffering for a change, why do they not sometimes elect republicans? If change is such a healthful diet why do they not have republican governors and send us once in a while a republican senator or congressman? The Cobden club is suffering for a change, and so are its allies in America. When the Harpers, and the Pucks, and the Joneses, and the Schurzes, and the Beechers join hands and circle to the left [laughter], and assume a sanctimonious visage [more laughter], and set themselves up as holier than the rest of mankind, only simpletons are likely to be deceived. They are affected with the free trade form of insanity, with which they and the college professors are seeking to debauch the minds of American youths in American colleges, and with which they are laboring to insult and injure the farmers, artisans, and laborers of America. They were tories in 1776 and 1812, and they are tories to-day. A tory is an alleged American who wears a single eyeglass, and who sentimentally talks about "Mother Country." A dude is something in the shape of a man, with narrow pants and narrower intellect. The dude must have a change. [Continued laughter, jeers and applause.] The Harpers, and the Joneses, and the Pucks, and all these journals of civilization want a change. Carl Schurz wants a change. To bring about the change for which all these elements are suffering the single live issue of the campaign is smothered in the dust and cobwebs of false issues.

And who is the god they have set up for our worship? The present governor of the state of New York, the one man of all men obnoxious to the laboring classes. He is said to be a man without a record. Unfortunately for him he has too much of a record, and it is written on the hearts of the working people of this city and state. I will not recite the record, but will simply refer you to the indictment preferred by the labor organizations of New York, consisting of ten counts, which indelibly stamps him as the friend and tool of monopoly and the foe of labor. We will not swallow him. We will have none of him. Our every interest, instinct, and feeling impels us to the other side, and in the great conflict before us we shall vote for Blaine and Logan. For president we shall have James G. Blaine, the greatest living American, the most gifted man who walks the continent, the friend of American industry, the advocate of nationality, and the incarnation of "the American policy, a Bismarck and a Gambetta combined in one man." And for vice-president we shall have John A. Logan, of Illinois, the soldier senator, the Marshal Ney, of America, the idol of the volunteer army. We love Blaine and Logan for the enemies they have made. And an era of peace, liberty, and prosperity will follow, the most glorious in American history. [Applause.]

Speeches were also made by James Corthery of Trenton, Captain Edward O. Condon, and P. T. Barry of Chicago. The secretary, Richard Murphy, read a number of telegrams. The one that called forth the loudest applause was the following:

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28.—A. E. Ford, Chickering Hall, New York. Accept my sincere thanks for the friendly assurances of your telegram. JAMES G. BLAINE.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We, Irish-American citizens of New York, faithful to the best traditions of the Republic, which was founded and sustained by the aid of our race in America, declare:

That the object of this meeting is not to glorify any political party, but to express as Irish-American citizens our condemnation of the action of the Democratic National Convention in truckling to an un-American sentiment as expressed in the free-trade policy of the Democratic platform and in the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Resolved, That this meeting indorses emphatically the nomination of Blaine and Logan; that it demands an American policy; and that the interests of the workingmen and the feelings of the citizens of every nationality and extraction be respected and regarded before all and above all considerations.

Chicago's Population 629,000.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The board of education has just completed the census of the city. It shows a population of 629,000 or an increase at the rate of about 12¼ per cent per annum since the United States census of 1880.

The Weather for To-Day.

Indications for the Mississippi valley to-day: Local rains; winds shifting to southerly; stationary temperature; slightly warmer.

Missouri valley: Fair weather, followed by partly cloudy; occasional rain; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

Iowa K. of P.

FT MADISON, July 31.—Hon. J. D. M. Hamilton, of this city, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of this states, has issued a proclamation to subordinate lodges changing the date of the meeting of the grand lodge to be held at Sioux City, from the fourth to the first Wednesday in October of this year.

The War's Legacy.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The estimated decrease of the public debt for July is about $5,000,000.

SOURCE AND SUPPLY.

The Chicago Markets Somewhat Affected by the Texas Fever.

Although the Grain Transactions are Traded Regardlessly.

Chicago Claims Her Skirts are Now all Clear of the Contagion.

Wyoming Explains the Difficulty Occasioned by Texans There.

Report of the Nebraska Commission to Maxwell and Brady.

All Accounts Agree in Charging the Disease to Grazing Over Texas Cattle Trails.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The market generally was slow, with prices rather weak, yet not quotably lower. There were fewer good native cattle on sale than yesterday and out of fresh arrivals there were barely 2,000 natives all told, the 4,000 being Texans and other western stock. Best natives would not bring over 6 50 to 6 75. Second class cattle may be quoted at 5 50 to 6 25, and grassers at 4 50 to 5 50. Native butchers' stock, especially old cows and lean bulls, are making 2 00 to 2 50, and are slow at these prices. The stocker trade were almost at a stand still. Prices are so low that there are but few coming, and there are but few wanted. As soon as the Texas fever scare passes out of the minds of men, there will be a better market for stockers and feeders, and not until then. Texas cattle were slow and prices remain at the low figures current for the past week.

Nebraska Texans are making 3 50 to 3 75, and Montanas 4 20 to 4 50; good to choice 1200 to 1350 pound cattle, 5 75 to 6 30; common to fair 1000 to 1200 pounds, 4 50 to 5 50; half breeds, averaging 1023 pounds, 4 25; grass Texans, 690 to 1000 pounds, 2 60 to 4 00.

HOGS.

Receipts light; a quick demand and a shade stronger prices were the leading features of the day. Toward the close, however, there was an easier feeling, as some shipping orders had been countermanded, yet all were sold at 5 25 to 5 95 for assorted light, and 5 20 to 590 forassorted heavy, the best mixed making 5 50 to 5 70; light 150 to 200 lbs, 5 35 to 6 00.

GRAIN.

There was a fair degree of activity in all lines of trading on 'change to-day. The feeling in wheat was one of weakness, influenced by fine weather in the west and northwest and clearing weather in England. The September option at one time fell off to 84¾, but rallied ⅛c, closing at 84⅞. On the afternoon board September declined ⅛c, closing at 84¾c; October at 8 c. The belief that parties who had been long on the market had sold out was one of the features of weakness.

Only a moderate business was transacted in corn. The feeling early was easier, but toward the close the market advanced rather sharply, closing ⅜c higher for August, and ½c higher for September, the year and May than yesterday. On the afternoon board prices showed little change, August closing at 55⅝c, September at 54⅞c, and October 54c.

Trading in oats was brisk. Cash and July declined 1½ to 2½c. At the decline a good demand sprung up. Deferred deliveries were quiet and steady at about yesterday's figures. The latest figures were 30⅛c for July, 27⅝c for August and 26⅞c for September.

Cash rye fell off to 61c.

September barley was quoted at 65½c.

PROVISIONS.

Trading in pork was very limited, and prices showed no change.

Lard was moderately active, prices showing a little change. The latest quotations were 7 32½ for August, 7 45 for September, 7 57½ for October.

MUSTY WHEAT.

SEVENTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF IT.

NEW YORK, July 31.—About 70,000 bushels of No. 2 red winter wheat was found out of condition in Commercial wharf, (Pinto & Excelsior stores), being musty and having a strong smell.

IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

State Journal, 31.

J. M. Hoffman of Lincoln and J. C. Birney of Crete, members of the commission sent out by Governor Dawes on Monday to investigate the reported Texas fever among cattle in the vicinity of Maxwell and Brady station, returned, after having made an exhaustive investigation, last night. They report the disease the genuine Texas fever, which opinion is also sustained by Dr. Wilcox, veterinary surgeon for Wyoming, who was on the ground and rendered the commission valuable service in its inquiry.

Arriving at North Platte the commission was met by a delegation of about twenty-five stock men, representing $5,000,000 in cattle, and from here the party proceeded to

MAXWELL.

At this point two herds were found infected with the disease. The largest was that of John McCullough, who has lost seventy-five out of a herd of 500, and will probably lose 100 more.

At Brady Station the commission found that Thomas Lynch had lost thirty-seven head—all but one of his entire herd.

A number of the animals that had died from the disease were dissected by Dr. Wilcox and inspected by the commission. They showed that every organ in their bodies were affected and in some cases it amounted almost to putrification.

The commission learned that the disease was introduced in the state at Brady station on the 28th of May last, by the importation of a lot of cattle direct

FROM TEXAS BY RAIL.

The cattle were landed at Brady station, driven to Maxwell, Ogallala and the grazing lands beyond. It appears that they brought the germs of the disease with them, which was deposited on the ground over which they grazed by droppings from the mouth and through the usual channels. Wherever they went they left these disease germs, which were communicated to the native cattle which grazed over the same ground. The commission are thoroughly convinced that the disease is not contagious, neither do the infected cattle leave the germs of the disease for others. No cattle have been attacked except those that grazed over the narrow strip of ground passed over by the Texans, and when the sick cattle have been turned in with the well ones, the latter have not been infected. These facts have been ascertained by experiments as well as by the statements of eminent veterinarians and they can be relied upon. The commission report that about

ONE HUNDRED CATTLE

so far have died, and the probabilities are that as many more will perish.

The stockmen are considerably relieved from their anxiety since they are convinced that the disease is not contagious, and are taking measures to quarantine all stock from the infected grounds until after frost, when the disease germs will be killed.

It appears that Texas fever is perfectly natural with the Texas animal and does not affect them in the least. When driven through they become acclimated before getting this far north and get rid of the poison. It is only when brought here by rail that they bring the disease, and the lot shipped to Maxwell in May is the first introduced in Nebraska by that method.

The stockmen have made arrangements with the railroads not to receive any more Texas cattle bound for Nebraska ranges, and if any more are landed it is probable that they will be shot.

IN WYOMING.

THE FATAL TEXAS MOUTHS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 31.—Last May a bunch of Texas cattle herded at Ogallala, 174 miles east of here. The place where they were bedded was afterwards fenced in, and there a small herd of native cattle contracted the disease. About 200 have died. So far as the stock association know, there is no case of afflicted Texas cattle in the territory. A bunch of native bulls which have been grazed at Ogallala are now affected at Rawlins. Twenty have died, and the remaining seventy-five are exposed to. As the disease when contracted by native cattle from Texas is not communicable, no fear is felt here. The Union Pacific railroad pens along the line of the road and all cattle cars are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

IN CHICAGO.

NO MORE SICK RECEIPTS.

CHICAGO, July 31.—No more diseased cattle arrived at the stock yards to-day. There was a rumor which could be traced to no reliable source that the infected herd originally contained 15,000 head, and that it was the intention to ship them to market as fast as the cars could be secured. It was learned during the day that agents of the Texas Pacific in Missouri were refusing to receive cattle for shipment to Chicago and St. Louis. H. M. Hoxie, of the Wabash road, was telegraphed concerning the matter, and replied that this action was the result of a misunderstanding of orders, and that it had been remedied. The live stock exchange met this afternoon and appointed a committee to prepare for publication

A STATEMENT OF THE FATS

for the benefit of shippers. Its report has not yet been made, but the committee gave the following points to representatives of the press: "The consignment already received are the only infected cattle brought to these yards; that these cattle had a preponderance of native blood and were, what are known as "three-quarters or high blood Colorados." That they were taken from the Panhandle of Texas, to near Fort Reno, Indian territory and wintered there, crossing

THE TRAIL OF THE TEXAS CATTLE

on the way; that had they been kept on good feed and water, the disease would not have developed in them; that other cattle could not have become infected from contact with them; that the infected cattle at Manhattan, Kan., were sold from the same herd as those brought here; that none of these infected animals were bought by members of the exchange, and therefore there is no danger of the shipment of any of their carcasses to other cities as dressed beef.

Last Day of Dayton Soldier Re-union.

DAYTON, O. July 31—The greatest day of the soldiers re-union dawned bright and cool, the sunrise salute brought people to the street. Continued firing from navy and captured forts betokened a grand day. General Hawley, Senator Sherman, Justice Mathews, Governor Hoadly came to-day. Unveiling day had its distinguished guests all present. Excursions are bringing trains of people. Those already here could not be housed. Many slept in hotel chairs, but all were fed. At ten the morning bands, fifes and drums led the organizations to the place of rendezvous, and the grand procession was formed by General T. J. Wood, commander-in chief of the G. A. R., who carried 200 tattered flags saved from the war, which were greeted everywhere along the line with cheers. At half past two numberless crowds surrounded the monument and thousands are going away unable to hear. Samuel Craighead is master of ceremonies. G. W. Houck delivered the monument and Governor Hoadly accepted in behalf of the citizens, and unveiled the monument amid great cheering and a hundred guns salute. Col. Parrott delivered the memorial of Montgomery county soldiers. Gen. J. R. Hawley, orator of the day spoke eloquently, calling young men to duty and patriotism.

Hayes, Sherman, Rosecrans, and Kennedy responded to calls with thrilling speeches. Gen. Kennedy passed an encomium on Mrs. Hayes. He said: You have heard from the great men of Ohio, but now I would introduce a women whom we all love than whom there is no grander woman in the world." He then introduced her confused, reluctant, to the audience.

In the evening the fireworks on the river were witnessed by fifty thousand people who lined on either side and presented a magnificent spectacle for two hours and which concluded the reunion.

Our Balance of Trade.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The report on the foreign commerce of the United States shows a balance of trade in favor of this government, the last fiscal year, of $72,798,898, against a balance in our favor of $100,658,488 the preceding year. The total value of exports of merchandise for the fiscal year just closed is $740,512,560, against $823,839,402 the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of $83,325,842. The imports of merchandise amounted to $667,714,563, against $623,180,814 the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of $54,466,851.

Mexican News.

MEXICO, July 31.—Under the new law soldiers are allowed to kill persons who resist arrest, or after being captured, attempt escape. The revolutionary forces in Guerres were recently attacked, and General Pinzau, with six soldiers killed while attempting to escape. Two general officers were also killed in Yucatan, and one in the town of Merelia.

"Liberty Enlightening," Etc.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Bartholdi statue committee has decided to have the laying of the corner stone of the pedestal August th, at 2 p. m., the ceremony to be performed by the Grand Master A. F. & A. M. of the state of New York. Bishop Potter will make the prayer and pronounce the benediction. The orator has not yet been selected.

DEMOCRATIC WHEEL-HORSES.

WHO ARE NOW PUSHING THE WAGON.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Chairman Barnum was not present at the meeting of the democratic national executive committee, and Senator Ransom presided. B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, was chosen secretary. The subject of a permanent headquarters was not decided upon.

The Laxham-Gijon Tragedy.

MADRID, July 31.—Captain Newton, a passenger on the steamer Laxham, which sunk after the collision with the steamer Gijon, escaped with fifteen Spaniards and landed at Meros. He reports that immediately after the collision the captain of the Gijon shot himself.

A Breeze at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—This city and vicinity was visited this afternoon by a severe storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning. Houses in the more depressed parts of the city are flooded. Several buildings in a course of erection were thrown down. Much other damage was done.

The L. N. A. & C.'s G. T. M.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—A. B. Southard, general traffic manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road sent in his resignation to-day at the request of the directory. His successor is not known.

The Suicidal Congressman.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Representative Culbertson is better to-day, and there is hope of recovery.

A WRECKED RAILROAD.

The Secret History of Recent Union Pacific Legislation,

As Shown Up in a Whole Page of the New York Times.

Senator Edmunds' Astounding Report Suppressed in the Senate.

The Hoar Compromise—Dillon's Retirement—Adams' Election.

How the Ruin of a Magnificent Railroad was Accomplished.

Gould Brought to Edmunds' Feet—The Status of the Monopoly from Official Records.

History of Union Pacific Legislation.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Times prints an entire page of Washington dispatch giving the history of the Union Pacific legislation. It gives Edmunds the credit of having had more to do with drafting the Thurman bill than Thurman, and says last winter his bill calling for the semi-annual payments by the company to the government brought Gould to Edmunds' feet, and led to the hasty substitution of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., for Dillon as president of the road. Edmunds made a comprehensive report which has never reached the senate nor the public; that paper was submitted by him to the committee. Some of its members demurred, but his logic was so unanswerable that finally all of them gave their assent. Edmunds' report, beginning with a review of the government aid to the Union Pacific road, went on to discuss the need and constitutionality of the provisions of the Thurman act. These plain provisions are recited, admitting of no equivocation or double meaning. The report closed with a resolution calling the president's attention to these facts, and asking him to order the attorney general to proceed to have executed the penalties prescribed against the Union Pacific directors for illegally declaring dividends,—"any officer who shall vote, declare, make, or pay, and any stockholder who shall receive any such dividend shall be liable to the United States for the amount thereof, which, when recovered, shall be paid into the sinking fund, and every such officer, person, or stockholders who shall knowingly vote, declare, or pay such dividend shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $10,000 and by imprisonment not exceeding one year." That was the resolution of the senate judiciary committee, and had it ever reached the senate that body would have adopted it.

Could their directors have refunded to the sinking fund the $19,000,000 thus divided, to say nothing of the part of the penalty? Edmunds had this bombshell ready, but the Union Pacific people went to Washington, begged for more time through Chas. Francis Adams. Action was suspended, and then came the June panic. Senator Hoar afterwards went to Boston and there agreed with the directors, First, that no more were dividends to be paid until after congress again meets; Second, all moneys due or to become due for government transportation to be retained in the treasury, both for subsidized and unsubsidized parts of the road; Third, the company to pay forthwith into the treasury $718,814, being the amount claimed under the Thurman, act for the year 1883; Fourth, the check for $69,-359 so long lying unaccepted to be taken in account. The road was brought to terms. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dillon resigned and Adams was elected to the vacancy. A few days afterwards the $718 000 was deposited with the sub-treasurer at Boston.

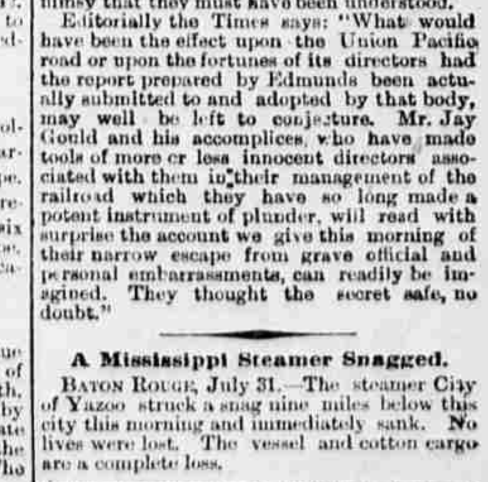
The Times further says: The road is almost bankrupt. Parrelleled by lines to Ogden, with three competing trans-continental lines, it is hardly able to earn its bonded charges. Weighted with illegal debts it is staggering to insolvency, the earnings are falling away, trains are being taken off, the country is being invaded by rival lines and the rates of fare and freight are failing. Competition with roads having one third the debt, the Union Pacific has seen its best days. Robbed of its blood, Gould now seems ready at last to throw aside the wreck, provided he can escape the penalties offered by law to this wreckage. The stocks and bonds have been largely disposed of to other holders. They must suffer from shrinkage, which has reduced the stock to one-third of its former value. Through all this riot the government with the law on its side has been put off and scorned by pretexts so flimsy that they must have been understood.

Editorially the Times says: "What would have been the effect upon the Union Pacific road or upon the fortunes of its directors had the report prepared by Edmunds been actually submitted to and adopted by that body, may well be left to conjecture. Mr. Jay Gould and his accomplices, who have made tools of more or less innocent directors associated with them in their management of the railroad which they have so long made a potent instrument of plunder, will read with surprise the account we give this morning of their narrow escape from grave official and personal embarrassments, can readily be imagined. They thought the secret safe, no doubt."

A Mississippi Steamer Snagged.

BATON ROUGE, July 31.—The steamer City of Yazoo struck a snag nine miles below this city this morning and immediately sank. No lives were lost. The vessel and cotton cargo are a complete loss.

ANDREWS'
PEARL



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