"THE BACKBONE."

Senators Van Wyck and Teller Cross Swards.

Of the Interior Department in Issuing the Patents.

His Action in the Matter, And Recites Various Precedents

Which He Considers as Justifying His Action.

VAN WYCK AND TELLER,

Special Telegram to THE BEE, WASHINGTON, March 9,-He said that was a matter of sincere regret that the last act of the late administration should have been performed at the dictation and in the interset of corporate wealth. He detailed the history of the "backbone" road and its "mysterious record," which, he said, formed the most re markable chapter in road annals. Gould and Huntington, he declared, were scheming in this matter as they were with Scott and the Texas Pacific, using the same tactics and the Texas Pacific, using the same tactics and the signable, when it became apparent that consame influence. They would not consent that gress would take no action upon this matter? Then, and not till then, did the integer centeres should forfeit this grant, waless it. congress should forfeit this grant, unless it should at the same time convey it to them. The proposition was so infamous that congress, though manipulated as Huntington de-lineates, would not consent. It was claimed there was a special meeting of the cabinet— its last—to legalize this fraud. Did actual settlers on this land have any advocate there, and were their rights protected? The laws secured the settlers rights, but did the cabinet protect them or were they turned over to the tender nercies of this corporation. It was claimed by the way of apology that Secretary Kirkwood desired the opinion of the attorney general as to the validity of this grant. With a few notable exceptions the history of the land bureau of the interior department was the record of the demands of the land grant corporations and the decrees of the department in obedience thereto. But when the demand was too exacting an opinion of the attorney general was sought, behind which to escape until the storm of public indignation passed by. In this case the attorney general was equal to the occasion and sustained the reputation of the office in that direction. Very learned arguments by Judges Dillon, Green and Pierrepont on behalf of Gould and Huntiggton were made before the attorney general, but alas, no one applied on behalf of the people. From all the offices of the great nation no one appeared to defend the public domain. No wonder the attorney general readily accepted the arguments of Gould's Attorneys. The ingenuity of an attorney general was valuable to suggest doubts where none existed, and then resolve their doubts in favor of the corporation. In the Forty-eighth congress the public lands committee of the house reported in favor of the forfeiture by some political legardemain. The matter was afterwards referred to the judiciary committee to report as to the legality for forfeiture. A majority of the latter reported adversely and was sustained in the House by a clear over the Among and exite the prejudiciary committee to report as to the legality for forfeiture. A majority of the latter reported adversely and was sustained in the House by a clear of the forfeiture. A majority of the latter reported adversely and was sustained in the House by a clear of the forfeiture. A majority of the latter reported and the calculation of the forfeiture is the public lands committee to report as and were their rights protected? The laws secured the settlers rights, but did the cabinet ciary committee to report as to the legality for forfeiture. A majority of the latter reported adversely and was sustained in the House by a close vote. That the symmetry of legislation might be preserved it was to be hoped that Huntington might hereafter give sketches of the means and the manner of this achieve ment. By what means could this company or its assigns coerce this government into an extra session of its cabinet, and secure action with which they would seek to foreclose con-gress and the people from effectively rending the spoiler of his prey. What right had even the president and cabinet to waive the broken conditions? That power was vested in congress alone. But why was this? Should the clerks work nights and insult the religious sentiments of this country by working on Sundays? What was the necessity, public or otherwise? This republic was not to perish on the 4th of March. Its continuity was not to be disturbed by the changing of the execu-There was to be no suspension of power uties. Was all other business in the interior department concluded by March 4th? Did the other executive departments work their forces nights and Sundays so that the administration might start with only new business. He would ask why this haste? Was it dangerous to trust the representatives of people in the next congress? Was it dangerpeople in the next congress? ous to trust the incoming administration to do justice to the men claiming this grant? Was there danger that the rights of settlers on

TELLER REPLYING TO VAN WYCK Mr. President, my experience has not been as lengthy as that of some who sit before me, but after something over eight years that I have been in the public service, I confess to considerable astonishment in picking up the resolution so discourteous, so unsenatorial as this to the co-ordinate branch of the government, I suppose that it has accomplished considerable astonishment in picking up the resolution so discourteous, so unsenatorial as this to the co-ordinate branch of the government. I suppose that it has accomplished the purpose for which it was introduced. It has enabled the mover of this resolution to appear before the public not for the first time, not on the first occasion, but as he has on value of the mover of the secretary of the interior in regard to the issuance of patents to the "Backbone" road was laid before the senate. Van Wyck spoke at considerable length. He detailed the history of the "backbone" road and its "mysterious record," which has not on the first occasion, but as he has on value for the secretary of the interior in regard to the issuance of patents to the "Backbone" road was laid before the senate. appear out the first occasion, but as he has on va-rious occasions, as the special champion of the laboring classes, of the down trodden people of this country, and as the special opponent of the corporations. I presume the senator ucing the resolution expected nothing He hardly expected that any departof the government would allow to be assailed without answering the resolution. Before this discussion is closed and on some other occasion, I shall call the attention of this senate to the remarkable character of the various resolutions, coming from this same source, that have been directed to the executive department of this government within the last three years. I want to give notice here and to everybody, that although the administration has passed into the hands of the political party with which I am not affiliated, yet as a senator having due respect for the executive depart-

these lands would be recognized and the pub

without notice.

ment of the government, I never intend without at least a protest that that administration shall be treated by this senator, or any other by a resolution as the late administration has been treated. Why, Mr. President, if you were to believe all this homorable senator has said to-day, you would suppose that in issuing this patent certificate on this land canned by this company, there has been done

Van Wyck Details the History of the Backbone Road.

Also the Mystery Connected with the Undue Haste

In issuing this patent certificate on this land earned by this company, there has been done before. Every secretary that has sat in the chair of the department of the interior for the last eight years has done exactly what has been done by the secretary who has just retired.

During a good portion of that time the honorable senator has been a member of the house or of this body. He has been a member of the committee of public lands, and never, either on that committee or in this body, has he been heard to say a word on this subject. It is in the press; it is where the subject. It is in the press; it is where the senator can get credit for being the champion of the down tradden and oppressed, and the opponent of corporations, that he is heard. When legislation can be had and the interests of the government can be protected, if desira-b'e to protect them, he has been as silent as

the grave.

There are on record in the land office mil Senator Teller Replies, Defending lions of acres of land issued under exactly the same situation as that under which this land

was issued.

Teller then at some length summarized the action of the legislature and the executive branches of the government in relation to this road, claiming that it showed the legality of the grant had been recognized all through.

TELLER GAVE THE HISTORY OF THE BOAD and recited the condition of the grant and its assignment, which he declared legal and regular in every particular. "My predecessor," said Mr. Teller, "had submitted to the attorney general the question whether the company had the right claimed to this land. Curtesy and common decency demanded that when the executive officer asked for the attorney generally exclusive officer asked for the attorney generally exclusive of a point of law had pany had the right claimed to this land.
Curtesy and common decency demanded that when the executive officer asked for the attorney general's opinion on a point of law he should respect that opinion. If that was not so, then all the departments of the government for eighty years had been proceeding on a false basis." But Teller did not desire to shield the interior department under any such law of the case Did any man having knowledge of the facts deny that the land was aspartment issue the patents. "An assempt." Teller continued, 'had been made to muisi it appear this was a peculiar case and tores was great anxiety shown about the settlers. Why had not that anxiety been shown as to other grants. He held in his hand a list of grants issued for roads completed after the expira-tion of the allotted time. Among them was a Wisconsin company that had received 1.300,000 acres of land for a line completed many years after the expiration of the time

popular men may have a case tha was being adjudicated by the executive de partment of the government. He (Teller) in sisted that by the rules of law and justice the railroad company was entitled to the lands, and it was on that act he rested. Such reso lutions as this were not introduced for infornation, but for the express purpose of making an attack in a cowardly way—of skulking behind the charges. But he feared he would be out of order. When such resolutions were introduced they were seized on by the enemies of the administration, and the newspapers were in the habit of making a great deal of them. f them.

After some further personal interchanges between Van Wyck and Teller in regard to the double pension to General Burnett, paid by Teller, the senate adjouraed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- After reading the journal the chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of state, being a notice that he (Bayard) had forwarded to the legislature of Delaware the resignation of his position as senator; also communica tions from the secretary of the interior and lic domain be protected by the incoming administration? If so it then evidently has not been installed too soon. He desired to give public notice that the legality of the patents would be contested, so that the purchasers of the legislature of their respective states. The bonds now to be issued might not claim the to be issued might not claim the credentials of Blair as senator to fill a temporaccorned innocent purchasers ary vacancy were laid before the senate and

> Vest moved they be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Lost. Hoar offered a formal resolution that the oath be administered to the senator from New Hampshire, and Harris asked unanimous con-sent that it lay over until to morrow. Grantad.

said formed the most remarkable chapter in railroad annals. He characterized the matter as a fraud gotten up in the interests of Gould and Huntugton. It was claimed, he said, that there was a special meeting of the cabinet to legalize the scheme. He wished to be informed whether the actual settlers on the land in question had any advantage. land in question had any advecate there, and whether their rights had been protected. In referring to the opinion of the attorney general Van Wyck said as the interests of Gould and Huntington were ably represented, while

no one appeared for the people, the decision of that official was very materially in favor of the former. THE INCENCITY OF AN ATTORNEY GENERAL he said was valuable to suggest doubts where none existed, and then resolved those doubts in favor of the corporation. Van Wyck then referred to the matter of the clerks

working on Sunday in order to complete the patents and other papers in connection with the grant and asked the reason for so much haste, and whether it was dangerous to trust the representatives of the people in the next congress. In concusion he desired to give public notice that the legality of the patents would be contested so that the purchasers' bend, now to be issued, might not claim the protection accorded to innocent purchasers without notice. without notice.

REPLYING TO VAN WYCK, TELLER SAID: he must confess to considerable astonishment he must confess to considerable astonishment on picking up the resolution so discourteous, so unsenatorial as this, to the co-ordinate branch of the government. He supposed that it had accomplished the purpose for which it was introduced. It enabled the mover of the resolution to appear before the public in his role of the champion of the laboring classes, He presumed the senator introducing the rea-olution expected nothing more. Teller said that on some other occasion he should call the attention of the senate to the remarkable character of the various resolutions coming from the same source that had been directed to the executive department of the government within the last three years. He then said that from the speech of Van Wyck the Senate would suppose that in is uing this patent cer-tificate on the land earned by the company, tificate on the land earned by the company, there had been done something never done before. Every secretary of the interior for the last eight years had done exactly the same thing as done by the secretary who had just retired. During a good portion of that time the honorable senator (Van Wyck) had been a member of either the House or Senate. In the press, whenever the senator could he heard, he was the champion of the downtrodden and oppressed and the opponent of corporations, but when legislation could be had and the interests of the government protected, he was as silent as the grave.

a false basis." But Teller did not desire to by pointing to the opinion of the attorney-shield the interior department under any such defense as that. He relied absolutely on the the case. When it became apparent that congress would take no action upon the mat ter, then and not till then did the interior de partment issue the patents. If Teller might be permitted to refer to himself he would say that by his rulings in the interior department he had done more for the settlers or the public lands than the senator from Nebraska (Van Wyck) had done in his lifetime in the public service. In the course of his speech Teller, referring to Van Wyck's remarks concerning Huntington and Gould in connection with the matter under discussion, said he saw no reason why these parties should be dis-criminated against simply because they were unpopular with the masses. He insisted that by the rules of law and justice the railroad company was entitled to the lands, and it was on that fact he rested.

Visible Supply of Grain in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, March 9.- The following is the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on Saturday, as reported by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, to be secretary of the Chicago board of trade, to be posted on 'change to-morrow: Wheat, 48,-685,675 bushels, an increase of 144,739 bushels compared with the Saturday preceding; corn, 6,447,912 bushels, an increase of 676,277 bushels; oats, 2,396,868 bushels, an increase of 228,977 bushels; rye, 345,828 bushels, an increase of 15,368 bushels; barley, 1,321,939 bushels, an increase of 100,019 bushels.

Grain in store in Chicago is as follows: Wheat, 15,473,367 bushels; corn, 1,914,727 bushels; oats, 570,685 bushels; rye, 135,615 bushels; barley, 113,458 bushels.

Pittsburg's 1,500 Anarchists.

Special telegram to the BEE. PITTABURG, March 9.-The Chronicle-Tele graph publishes a long article confirmatory of its former statement in regard to the anarchists. It shows that of the 1,500 in the city all except about a dozen are foreigners, driven to the control the administration. Bissell, Cleveland's law partner, has been mentioned for the other place. He does not want it. He prefers to represent the department of the exterior, and to make a fortune practicing law before the departments. He doubtless can do it. to this country, who do not work except when compelled, and are on the watch for a public Their places of meeting are given, and the places where explosives are stored. Among them are two women who sing songs and make inflamatory speeches. Their names are

Well Pleased With Gen, Black's Appointment.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 9.-Gen. J. C. Black, the new commissioner of pensions, left for Washington to-night to assume the duties of his office. That the appointment is received with great favor throughout the union, and especially the northwest, is evidenced by the large number of letters of hearty congratulation received by him. These have poured in from members of congress and from grand army men from all over the union. Hundreds of his townsmen called on him tolay.

CHICAGO, March 9 .- Paddy Ryan and Jack Burke, pugilists, met to-day and "Parson" Davies, as Burke's backer, covered Ryan's deposit of \$500 for a fight for \$2,500 a side The time and place was not agreed on, though Butte, [Montana was suggested. In reply to Richard K. Fox. of New York, Ryan to-day sent a dispatch that he would fight John L. Sullivan after his match with Burke. He stipulates that the fight shall be for \$5,000 the new London rules, the winner to take the championship belt as his property.

Bix Children Cremated. PEARLINGTON, Miss., March 4.—The resi

dence of Mrs. Jane Snophse was burned las night while that indy was at church. Three boys, the oldest 11 years, perished in the Three colored children were burned at Du rant on Saturday. The parents locked them in the house while they attended a log rolling. Two white boys were badly burned while try-

ing to release the burning children. Dakota Capital Conspirators Ar

rested. BISMARCK, March 9 .- The Hon, George W Pierce, William S. Welles, and E. V. Pren tice, were arrested and held to bail in \$3,000 each to day on the charge of bribery in con-nection with the capitol removal from Bis-

TELEGBAPH NOTES.

Gen. George B. McClellan has accepted an invitation to deliver the Decoration Day ora tion at Antietam. The fishing schooner Solomon Poole, Gloucester, Mass., is lost with all aboard, fif-

CAPITAL NEWS.

Col. Lamout Determed to Simplify and Systemize Matters.

An Unprecedented Number of Applications for Post Offices.

The Department Has to Emyloy An Extra Force

In Order to Attend to All of the Aspirants.

First Assistant Postmaster General Crosby Has Resigned.

Thurman and McDonald Left Out to Make Room for the Boys-Western Democrats Raving Mad.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

COL. LAMONT SIMPLIFYING MATTERS. WASHINGTON, March 9.-Col. Lamont inends to do away with the present system of keeping a full and elaborate record of all the usiness brought to the attention of the president, and to confine the record to such matters only as require his individual attention. All other documents will be referred to the department to which they relate, and a simple record kept of their reference, THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR POSTWAST

EBSHIP3 received to-day at the postoffice department have never been equalled in any previous day and the first assistant postmaster-general found it necessary to detail a special force of employes to file them.

The republican senators held a caucus this afternoon to further discuss the formation of ommittees. The subject was talked over at ength but nothing was decided. Incidentally the treaties were mentioned and the ques ally the treaties were mentioned and the question asked whether they had better be considered during the present session. No one advocated that course, and no one opposed. The subject was finally left to the cancus committee to determine.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Crosby has resigned and his resignation accepted.

THE OFFICESEEKERS. THE HUNGRY AND THIRSTY GANG AT WASHING TON STEADILY INCREASING.

Special to the Chicago Tribane. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.-The office seekers have come to town, "some in rags, and some in tags, and some in velvet gowns," and are letting the administration know that they will accept whatever they can get, At present

will accept whatever they can get, At present they prefer a foreign mission or an assistant secretaryship. By June they may decide to take a clerkship—that is, if they can have one without the terrors of a competitive examina-tion. The greatest struggle is for the positions of assistant secretaries of the different departments. One assistant secretary of the treasury is fixed by the selec-tion of ex-State Attorney General Fairchild of New York. He is Tilden's right-hand man and helps to complete the Tilden ring, which is to control the administration. Bissell,

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION. The president has now announced that he

will not grant interviews with officeseekers or consider personal or written applications for appointment, and that all papers relating to appointments must be filed in the respective epartments. The announcement would carry onsternation to the army of officeseekers here f it were possible that such a position could be strictly maintained or if they believed that Cleveland was in earnest. The rank and file of he office seekers can be denied a personal audience, but the president is required to admit senators and representatives. It will not be possible for him to close his lears when the word "office" is suggested. No one believes that he cares to. "They will all have to go," says Tom Reed, of Maine, "It is only a question of how much hypotrisy there will be about it."

e about it."
The president starts with the idea that the cabinet is a sort of a responsible ministry. He said the other day to a friend that he had selected seven gentlemen for his advisers and he expected them to be in truth advisers. He re. es poon them to select the machinery by the administration shall be conducted and to the respective departments, in the first instance, will all applications for office be re-ferred. This rule, however, is not a new one. It has been the custom for years. Other presidents have endeavored to establish a responsi-ble ministry. They failed. Wherever the papers are to be received, the battle for the offices is actively raging.

A BROAD HINT, One pretty broad hint that the president meet. The remark is reported to have been made to an Alabama delegation that handed to Mr. Cleveland a list of names they had is a Tenure-of-Office act," said the president significantly, as he laid the docu-

ent on the table. President Cleveland is reported to have astonished a congressional delegation who had called to urge the appointment of a prom-inent democrat to an important position in one of the departments, by cutting short appeal by the remark, "Why, I was not aware that there was a vacancy in that position." The delegation was aware that there was not a vacancy, and was overwhelmed by the objection raised.

QUEER CHARACTERS.

Some queer people have been here. One old mountaineer, with long hair and an unshaven face, came all the way from his cabin in the wilds of the Adirondacks. From Western Pennsylvania came a man, bent and white with age, who was a district attorney in his state under Andrew Jackson. He is again a candidate for place and bases his white with age, who was a district attorney in his state under Andrew Jackson. He is again a candidate for place, and bases his claim to recognition upon his simon-pure Jacksonian democracy. From the interior of law York came a man who attracted much attention. He was a common place man all but his nose. His nose was ommon half cheaper, Little doing in cargoe off the

warts, and was not handsome. Eyes followed this man wherever he went, and the comment was general that he should be put on some smelling commission. A member of the New York county democracy also attracted attention. He was six-six high, weighed about 100 pounds, had a large, straight most, as big at its base as its tip, a goatee an inch and a half wide and about sixteen inches long, and large, the straight most also goated and about sixteen inches long, and large.

| Comment | Com half wide and about sixteen inches long, and mustachios quite as thin and nearly as long. Among the inaugural visitors was David L. Ulee, of Florida. Ulee was a United States senatsr in 1850, and he and Jefferson Davis are said to be the only surviving members of that senate. It is needless to say that Mr. Jefferson ate. It is needless to say that Mr. Jefferson Davis was not here. In fact, the south was but scantily represented. Most of the inaugural visitors from the south of the Ohio river hailed from Kentucky and Virginia. There are ten office-seekers here from the north to one from the south. The solid south may have captured the government, but her citizens are slow in pressing to the front. This may be explained by the hard times and high railway farm prevailing in the southern sec-

FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA. Paris, March 9,-Gen. Briere De L isle telegraphs the government that his loss dur ing the two days fighting to relieve the French garrison at Thuyenquan was 66 killed and one hundred and thirty-three wounded. Th garrison itself lost fifty killed and thirty wounded. Thirty French officers were among the killed.

THE RETREAT TO KORTI.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Korti
says the rearguard of Gen. Buller's troops arrived at Korti from Gakdul in a terribly fatigued condition. BREAD RIOTS AT CRACOW.

WARSAW, March 9.-A bread riot was sup pressed by police at Cracow to-day. A great number of poor unemployed workmen gath-ered in front of a rich man's castle in the sul-guab of Cracow and made a disturbance; demanding work or bread. The police arrested 105 rioters. SERVICES TO GORDON'S MEMORY.

LONDON, March 9. - The archbishop of Can terbury makes public expression to the de-sire to hold religious services in memory of Gen. Gordon in Canterbury cathedral, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbay next Friday.

THE ITALIAN NAVY. PORT SAID, March 9,-The Italian men-of war Dandolo and Cante Cavour, with six italian torpedo vessels, arrived here.

HAULING DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG. LONDON, March 9.—Advices from the west coast of Africa state the Germans hauled down the British flag and hoisted the German at Victoria, the English mission town situated at the head of Ambus bay, joining Cameroon territory. While the English consul protested against this action, his opposition was unbested.

LONDON, March 9 .- Consul White entered LONDON, March 9.—Consul White entered a formal protest against the actions of the Germans at Victoria. Germany's course greatly excites the British west coast settlements. Victoria formerly belonged to the English Baptist Missionary society. The society purchased it from the natives, but desiring to be relieved of the task of governing the place, handed the territory over to England. Victoria was annexed to the British empire in July, 1884. mpire in July, 1884.

LONDON NEWS.

London, March 9.—A strike of 55,000 miners against a reduction of wages is threatened. The increase in the army will be 15,000 men. The government does not regard North Borneo under British sov-WHY DID ENGLAND BUY AMERICAN CARTRIDGES?

LONDON, March 9.—Kennard, conservative, will ask the commons whether the govern-ment awarded a large contract for cartridges o the American firm without due considers tion of the prior claims of British manufac

RAILROAD RACKET.

MILWAUKEE, March 9. - The Chicago, Mil wankee & St. Paul railway company's annual report for 1884 was made public to-day. The gross earnings are \$23,470,998. The gross expenses, including taxes, \$13,859.628; the de crease of the gross earnings as compared with 1883, \$188,825. The operating expenses were increased \$81,590. The average number of miles of road operated during the year was 4.780, which is an increase of 231 miles ove the previous year. The total bonded debt of the road is \$100,254,000, which is an increase of nearly \$4,000,000 during the year. The total stock is \$47,445,244, of which \$16,540,98 is preferred.
The road's capitalization, stock and bonds

s at the rate of \$30,745 per mile. any now having 4,804 miles in operation. Additions to the rolling stock were made to cost \$549,000. In the purchase of real estate, deput prounds, etc., over \$265,000 was ex-pended, of which amount \$228,000 was in Chicago. The total extraordinary experses were \$1,457,631. But forty-four miles of new road were constructed during the year, forty in Iowa and four in Wisconsin. No part of the company's milage is held upon leases which rents are reserved, and the property is only encumbered by the bonded deb above mentioned, and since the last report 276 dropped has reached the outside world, and has added volumes to the general undertone of dissent that is heard wherever democrats affairs during the past year has prevented the says: "The great depression in commercial affairs during the past year has prevented the increase of earnings which was expected. A return of general prosperity will bring largely increased earnings and an increase may also selected for the offices in that state. "I be expected from the new lines of the com-trust, gentlemen, you have not forgotten that pany in Dakota as the result of the natura mprovement of the country tributary to thos

MARNINGS OF THE B. C. R. AND N. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern gross earnings for February are \$202,537, an increase of \$57,288 over the same month last

Mexico via Galveston, March 9,-The government has withdrawn the concession made to the Mexican National railway.

The British Grain Market. LONDON, March 9.-The Mark Lane Express, in a review of the British grain trade the past week, says: The unsettled weather prevented material progress to spring sowing. Native wheats are 6d@ls dearer; dry samples very scarce. Sales of English wheat for

way down from the eyes. There it spread out and assumed the projections of a large lirish potato. It was covered all over with warts, and was not handsome. Eyes followed

Dead or Alive?

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., March 8.-A week ago Mrs. Charles Bollenson, a woman of 70, suddenly expired, it was supposed, [of heartdisease. Her death was announced and the Corn was the Strongest Article funeral took place Tuesday. The life-like sppearance of the body excited much comment, which increased rather than diminished after burial. Finally the interest grew so intense that it was thought best to disinter the body. This was accomplished Thursday at ternoon, the body having been in the grave two days and two n ghts. It still bore the same life like appearance. It was placed in a room in which the temperature has been kept steadily at 75 degrees. Not the slightestindirailway fares prevailing in the southern section, and by the fact that walking is bad, now that the frost is coming out of the steadily at 10 degrees. Not the slightestinol-cation of decomposition is apparent, and physicians declare themselves unable to de-termine whether Mrs. Bollensen is dead or alive. The case has created much excitement.

Prohibition in Kansas.

TOPRKA, KAN., March 9 .- Gov. Martin has signed house bill No. 367, known as the temperance bill, which passed the house and senate last week. This bill contains a provision investing the county attorney with all the power of a grand jury, whereby titizens are required to appear before him and testify on oath in regard to their knowledge of the purcath in regard to their knowledge of the pur-thase and sale of liquors. Upon refusal to do so the county attorney can commit them for contempt. He becomes both the judge and the prosecuting attorney, and is allowed a fee of \$25 for conviction. The provision is unequalled in its stringercy, and excites the bitterest opposition of the anti-prohi-bitionists.

Illinois and Her Janitors. pecial telegram to the BER.

arday last, the expenses of the Blinois gen-scalpers had it all their own way. It was a eral assembly foot up, according to the pay nervous and fairly active market. The boys roll, to \$168,575. There is to show for this expense the passage of the bill appropriating \$5,000 for the contingent expenses of the session and \$5,000 for the improvement of the Illinois display at New Orleans, with the incidental diversion afforded by the attempt to elect a successor to Senator Logan. The last pay roll includes twenty-live senate janitors, forty-three janitors employed by the itors, forty-three janitors employed by the secretary of state for duty in legislative halls, and eighty-four house janitors. The total number of janitors is 152, at 82 a day, or \$304 a day for the services of janitors. If these janitors remain on the pay roll they will pull down the surplus in the state treasury \$69,120 per month.

A Wise Railway Superintendent.

Archison, Kas., March 9.—The Missouri Pacific strikers have been refusing to let more than an engine and a mail car go through. To-day Superintendent Fagan took a bold stand that the company is not required under the federal law to carry the mails on other than the regular passenger trains with the full compliment of coaches, and gave positive orders that the mail car should not go out without the regular coaches attached. Major John M. Crowell, postoffice inspector, then warned the strikers that under such a

office contest here is beginning to grow inter esting; Potitions have been circulated for the retention of Edward Russell, who has said that the names of four or five democrats appear on the lists. In the call for the democratic city convention, which will a series of the convention which will be convention. ratic city convention, which will appear in print in the morning, a statement is made that the convention will take action looking to the appointment of a democrat, and that measures will be inaugurated to get an expression of the wish of the party on the mat-ter. Five democrats are now in the field as

General Grant's Financial Resources. pecial telegram to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, March 9 .- An old and well known friend of General Grant said this novning: "In respect to the general's financial position I can say that he possesses, first, the income from the Grant fund, amounting \$5,000 a year, which is guaranteed petuity: next, his retired pay of some \$15,000 These are his principal sources of income, for his house in Sixty-third street is mortgaged. and he considers his collections of bric-a-bra and relics as pledged for his debts."

The B. & O. Telegraph Company. Sr. Louis, March 9.-In the case of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company against the St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel company, Judge Labke in the circuit court to-day decided that the telegraph company has the right of way over the bridge for its wires so long as it does not interfere with the rights of the public to the use of the bridge.

The Weather.

Washington, March 10,-Upper Missis sippi: Fair, generally colder weather, northwesterly winds, northern portion variable winds, southern portion rising barometer.
Missouri valley: Fair weather, northwesterly winds, colder, followed in northern porion by rising temperature, higher barometer

Pieuro Paeumonia.

JEFFERGON CITY Mo., March 9.—In pur suance of a resolution adopted by the house to day, a committee of five have been appointed to visit the Fulton asylum farm where the pleuro pneumonia exists among the cattle, and report what legislation is advisable to prevent the speed of the cisease.

Alexandria, Iowa, Inundated. KEOKUK, Lowa, March 9. - The town of Al xandria, now has three feet of water above i

and the people there have taken to the upper stories of their houses. A similar condition of affairs prevails all through the bottsm lands, and the Eddyville wagon bridge has been

TRADE AND TRAFFIG.

British Consols Were the Con'rolling Element in the Market.

The Wheat Market was Nervous and Fairly Active.

On the List.

On the Market.

The Hog Trade was Active, Strong and Higher.

Provisions Ruled Fairly Active and Strong-May Pork Took a

Down Turn.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE BEE. CHICAGO, March 9.—British consuls were the controlling element in the market on change this morning. They were quoted three-sixteenths of a cent lower than at the close on Saturday, and in consequence May

WHEAT which opened at 80%c, quickly sold up to 311c. Cable dispatches indicated that the bloody chasm opened between England and Russia showed no signs of being bridged over, and the growd took advantage of this. There is not Springpield, Ill., March 9.-During the much wheat to sell, and these that had it held irst sixty days of the session, ending on Sat. off. There were no heavy deals, and the

list, and there was a good trade init, Options opened at 41½c, the same figure at which it closed on Saturday, and it sold up during the morning to 42½c. The closing price was 42½c. A large trader remarked that he thought May corn would sell at about 42c for a little while-not then on higher. and then go higher.

PROVISIONS racvisions in the early part of the session. It was said that Armour put up the price of pork on Saturday and is engaged in he ding it up, May option went up to \$12 92\frac{1}{2}, but fell off and closed 15c lower. At the afternoon session May wheat dropped to 79\frac{1}{2}c, closing at that figure. May corn closed steady at 41\frac{1}{2}c, and May-pork went down to \$12 67\frac{1}{2}, closing weak.

CATTLE. The very small number on sale was rather a surprise to all concerned. Values are 20@30c higher than the lowest of last week. The best sale this morning was a couple of lots of good 1,300-pounds and upwards of steers at \$5,25@5.60: Light, little steers that a week ago were unsaleable sold at big figures this morning. Butchare, stock was steady. Stockers. were unsaleable sold at big figures this morning. Butchers' stock was steady. Stockers liable for stopping mail matter. It was finally agreed to let all the passenger trains go through hereafter and they are now moving regularly.

The Davenport Postoffice.

Davenport, Iowa, March 9.—The postoffice contest here is beginning to grow inter-

Market active and strong and 10c higher on week ago. Common and rough packing sold at \$4 50@4 60; fair to good \$4 70@4 80, and best heavy at \$4 90@5 00; light \$4 50@4 60, and sesorted light \$4 75@4 90; packing and shipping, 250 to 400 lbs., \$4 80@5 00; light, 140 to 210 lbs., \$4 30@4 65.

Texas Takes the Lead.

Austin, Tex., March 9 .- The senate committee of internal improvements to-night favorably considered the bill providing that the railroads shall give thirty day's notice before reducing wages, also making it a misde-meanor punishable by a fine of \$500 and iment for six months for any persons to clest the movements of trains or to intimidate persons from working on the railroad.

The Illinois Contest. SPRINGFIELD. March 9.-There was no

snorum voting in either house or senate this norning, and no business done. At 12 noon, n joint convention, fifteen senators and fifty-sight representatives answered. Senator Streeter voted for John C. Black, and Shorp, Warsaw, voted for Wm. B. Morrison. The house and senate both then adjourned.

Gen. Grant Improving.

New York, March 9 .- Gen. Grant's con-

dition showed continued improvement to-day.

Col. Grant said when his lather awoke this

this morning he felt much refreshed and was in a more sheerful frame of mind for some

The Elgin Dairy Market. CHICAGO, March 9.-The Inter Ocean's Elgin special says: Butter was slow at 30 cents. Regular sales, 28,000 pounds. Cheese was in feir demand at 5 cents. Engular

sales, 1,000 ponuds. Powder Chips. NEWEURG, N. Y., March 2. - Three mills

at the Laffin & Eand powder works, four miles wast of Newburg, exploded this morning, Hilling two men and severely injuring anothar. Distributing the Spotls,

WASHINGTON, March 9.-Nominations: Charles S. Fairchild, New York, assistan sacretary of the treasury; John C. Black commissioner of pensions.

Garland for the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, March 9.-The new attorney general, Garland, was presented to the supreme court by ex-Attorney General Brew-ster this morning.



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where recognized

as indispensible to Dealer and



eral years un.