THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1885. NO. 197.

ROME HOWLS.

President Cleveland Tries Wielding the Official Axe

And Lets It Drop on the Offending Head of

The Postmaster at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y.,

Who Has Been Direlect in Duty and a Defaulter,

But Lays the Blame All on His Assistant.

The President Determined That if He Cannot Remove Him He Will Suspend Him.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

HENCEFORTH THOU'RT NO LONGER SERVANT OF MINE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The postmaster at Rome, N. Y., was to-day suspended from further duty in his office by order of the president, and James B. Corcoran was designated to perform the duties of the office in his stead. The president proposed the removal of the postmaster and the nomination of Corcoran to the senate at the recent session and designed to take action on the nomination. The postmaster-general applied to the president for his directions in the case and secured a written communication as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHIGTON, April 6—Hon. W. F. Vilas, Postmaster-General; Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry as to the diposition to be made of the postmaster at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., which was presented to the senate on the 26th of March, with the proposition that he be removed for cause, and which proposition was not acted upon prior to the adjournment of that body on the 23 of April, I have to say that to me it clearly seems to be my duty to exercise my prerogative in this case, all the power which the present condition of the law has left in my hands, so far as it may be done independently of the senate; to protect the interests of the government; to vindicate the laws which have been enacted for the regulation of the postal service, and to impress upon the federal officeholders the fact that no indulgence will be granted by the executive to

THOSE WHO VIOLATE THE LAW

or neglect the public duty. This postmaster, under section 4,044 of the United States Revised Statutes and regulations of the postoffice department, was required to transmit to the department weekly a report of the business done by him in the money order branch of his office. It appears from the official report of an inspector of the postoffice department now before me, and which was submitted to the committee of the senate while the proposition to remove this official was before it, that an examination of his office was ordered on the 26th of January 1885, in consequence of the fact that no such weekly reports had been made since the 6th of December, 1884. It further appears from this report that such examination developed the most disgraceful contusion in all that pertained to the accounts and financial condition of the office that there had been no entry in the money order cash book since July, 1884, and that as might have been expected

THERE WAS A DEFICIENCY IN THE MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT.

more than $700 and in postal accounts of more than $400. There is, I think, no dispute touching these facts. The deficiency has been refunded to the government under an arrangement with one of the surities of the delinquent official and attempts to excuse the wretched condition of his office by alleging his assistant had entire charge of the money order business as well as other details of the office. In making such excuse this officer admits, "it seems to me a violation of the plain duty in turning over the operations of his office to an assistant, without any pretext of sickness or unavoidable absence of the postmaster, which is contrary to a reasonable construction of section 4031 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that in case of sickness or unavoidable absence of the postmaster of any money-order postoffice he may, with the approval of the postmaster-general, authorize the chief clerk or some other clerk employed therein to act in his place and discharge all the duties required by law of such postmaster.

BY THE CLAIM NOW MADE

that the assistant, having had full charge, is responsible for all delinquencies and irregularities complained of. The postmaster also appears to have contradicted his own sworn statement made to the department as late as September 30, 1884, to the effect that he himself had performed for the proceeding quarter the money order business in his office except when necessarily absent. I shall do all that is in my power to rid the public service of officials

WHO EXHIBIT SUCH LOOSE IDEAS.

of their duty to the government. The fact that I have before me documents signed by many residents of the city where this postmaster is located, and who belong to both political parties, asserting their entire confidence in his honesty and fidelity, demonstrates the unfortunate facility with which such papers may be obtained and gives rise to the unpleasant suspicion touching a too prevalent standard of polical honesty. If I cannot remove this delinquent postmaster I can surely suspend him. This I have determined to do promptly and I desire you to present to me at once the papers,

necessary for that purpose with a designation of James B. Corcoran to perform the duties of postmaster in place of the official thus suspended. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

At an interview with the postmaster-general he stated to a reporter of the Associated Press this afternoon that the senate committee asked for and had sent to them the papers in the case, including the inspector's report and the reason for their declining to approve the proposed removal was unknown to him, and could only be surmised.

THE FACTS ARE PLAINLY SHOWN.

He said by the official report of the inspector made during the term of President Arthur, and are open to no suspicion of partisan or personal unfriendliness, and are such indeed as hardly admit of explanation. The president in his letter has only mentioned those in respect to which no opportunity for question was open. The removal was not proposed for any other purpose than to improve the service, and the nominee is a man against whom no just objection could lie. The postmaster general added that

THE PRESENT MAY BE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

to say that from some evidences before him, he believes the motion to be prevalent and the practice to be general accordingly that postmasters should have allowance for clerks, sufficient to enable the business of their office to be transacted chiefly by them, while the postmaster himself though he was the best paid should be required to give no personal labor beyond a general supervisor. This case illustrates what may happen from such a practice it the excuse of the Rome postmaster be true in fact, and every case of default the clerk or the assistant will be made the scapegoat.

IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE DEPARTMENT

to make careful scrutiny of these allowances, and reduce them when necessary, materially requiring the postmaster to give his personal time and attention to the duties of his office and assist in the performance, except in those few larger offices where his time may be necessarily required in a general supervision. It is believed that by such a course the public will be much better served and considerable reduction in the annual expenditures of the department be realized.

CONCERNING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

On March 17th last Acting Commissioner Harrison, of the general land office, directed the register and receiver of the land office at Los Angeles, Cal., to publish notices to the effect that the lands included with the land grant to the Texas Pacific company had been restored to the public domain, and were open to settlement. On the next day the following letter was addressed to the Los Angeles land office:

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Register and Receiver, Los Angeles, Cal.: Referring to my letter of the 17th, wherein you were informed that by the act of February 28, 1885, the grant of lands to the Texas Pacific Railroad company by the act of March 3, 1871, was declared forfeited and the land restored to the public domain with instruction to publish the notices of such restoration. You are advised that the lands in the limits of the grant to aid in the construction of branch lines of the Southern Pacific railroad will not be affected by this restoration, the latter having been constructed within the time specified by law. Very Respectfully

LUTHER HARRISON, Acting Commissioner.

On Saturday last commissioner Sparks wrote the following letter concerning the matter to the same land office. My attention having been called to the instructions of March 18th. I have considered the subject and find no reason why such a letter should have been written. The same is there so revoked and you will be governed by the instructions of March 17th directing you to give notice of the reservation of all lands heretofore withdrawn for the Texas & Pacific railroad the same being odd numbered sections within twenty miles on each side of the projected line of road from the eastern boundary of the state of California to the Pacific ocean. In explanation of his last action the commissioner to-day said: That letter of March 18th was highly objectionable and should not have been written. It seemingly put within the reach of the Southern Pacific railroad company a half a million of acres of land to which it had no right or title, seemingly, for the letter in reality only reserves the land from the present disposition. I am satisfied that Mr. Harrison, who was then acting commissioner, intended no wrong in the matter. He signed the letter without having had the facts properly presented to him. Of course it is not passible for the commissioner to examine closely every paper he signs. I do not know who was at the bottom of the matter.

He added that he intended to make further investigation. Mr. Harrison, assistant commissioner, said that the letter had been signed by him upon the representation of Chief Clerk Dempsey Smith, that it was intended to correct an error in the original order.

Mr. Smith assumed the responsibility, and stated to him that he believed the suspension was required by the secretary's order, and was probably an error of judgment. Mr. Smith, the chief clerk, declines to make any statement this time, saying the facts can be learned from the record.

CORRIGAN PLEADS GUILTY TO SEVEN CASES.

In the criminal court to-day Daniel Corrigan, late chief clerk of the bureau of medicine and surgery in the navy department, who is under indictment for what are known as the navy fraud cases, for aiding in securing the payment of false vouchers against the government pleaded guilty in four out of seven cases against him.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The United States Consul at Sierra Leone, under date of February 21 last, informed the state department of the arrival there of Dr. William Taylor, the American bishop for Africa, together with Dr. Somers and Mr. Chatelaine, on or about the 2d of January, on their way to Liberia, where they stop for a short time before proceeding to St. Paul De Loanando. There arrived also at Sierra Leone on February 19, another party of missionaries on their way to Loando. They intend to proceed toward the interior of Africa in the hope of meeting a party starting from the eastern coast. The consul expresses much anxiety for the fate of these people, sixteen of whom are children, the two youngest of whom is one being fifteen months and the other twenty-three months old. Should they arrive at Loando, they will have to make a voyage of over 8,000 miles from New York via Liverpool. They propose going 1,000 miles at least into the interior.

TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE SIXTY DAYS LONGER.

C. D. Walker, first deputy commissioner of pensions, has resigned. Judge Charles Chesley, solicitor of internal revenues, who resigned at the request of the attorney general on Friday, withdrew his resignation to-day at the request of the president who informed him he would like him to remain in office for at least 60 days longer. His services being very desirable in closing up the operations of the revenue bureau for the present fiscal year. The attorney general coincides heartily in the request.

NO SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

Secretary Lamar to-day said he had taken no action in the case of Miss Ada Sweet, pension agent at Chicago. Commissioner of pensions Blair said that he could not say anything for publication in the matter.

Mr. David McConville, of Ohia, took the oath of office and qualified as sixth auditor of the treasury department.

A NEBRASKA OFFICE SEEKER,

WHO, WHILE IN QUEST OF A FOREIGN MISSION, IS LODGED IN A WASHINGTON STATION HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Dr. F. J. Maire, of Nebraska, who came here after a foreign mission under the new administration, spent a part of last night in a Washington station house. He met Commodore Truxton, of the navy, at the Ebbitt late in the evening. The gentlemen had been well acquainted before the war, and Maire, acting upon that acquaintance, stepped up and offered his hand. The commadore refused it, turning away with the remark, "You were a confederate." Maire essayed to assault the commodore, and upon being restrained by friends from actual violence, created a great disturbance by shouting at the top of his voice: "Yes, I was a confederate; I am a confederate, and I'm d—d proud of it, too." The police had to be called in to take charge of him. After a short incarceration Maire was allowed to go, the Commodore preferring no charge.

The Riel Difficulties.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 6.—It is reported that as the means of pacifying the half-breeds of the northwest the government will remove Mr. Dewdney and appoint Mr. Royal, M. P., to the lieutenant-governorship of the Northwestern Territories. Some government supporters urge the offering of a reward for Riel, dead or alive. The cabinet is said to be divided as to the policy of such a course.

AFTER RIEL AND HIS HALFBREEDS.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—Despatches and a Winnipeg special say the troops who started from Quappelle at daybreak for Prince Albert will probably be joined at Touchwood hills by batteries "A" and "B". The Queen's Own Rifles join in on the march northward. The cordon of police along the international boundary, with the assistance of the American troops in the department of Dakota, will prevent the escape of the rebels into Montana.

KINGSTON, April 6.—The midland battalion, under command of Col. Williams, M. P., left for the northwest this morning.

Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—There were thirty senators and representatives in the joint session to-day. Twenty-one scattering votes were cast only. The significant one was that of Collins, of Quincy, for Dr. Joseph Robbins, who is a bitter enemy of Logan.

BULLOCK BARONS.

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association Meet at Cheyenne.

The Men Who Furnish Cheap Beef for Eastern Markets,

Who Commenced Twelve Years Ago In a Small Way

Have Increased Forty Fold. Now Represent $100,000,000.

Their Deliberations on Quarantine and Pleuro Pneumonia.

Resolutions Presented Asking the Public Not to Bear Down Too Heavy on Them.

THE BULLOCK BARONS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 6.—The following is the report of the secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association which met here today:

The report of the secretary, Thomas Sturges, was read and the views embodied in the report were as representing the predominating sentiment of the association. It reviewed the work of the association during the twelve years of its existence, and spoke of its remarkable growth in numbers as evidence in influence. Beginning in April, 1873, with ten members and representing a total of 20,000 head of cattle valued at $350,000, it had to-day swelled its membership forty fold, representing an ownership of 2,000,000 head of cattle, and the valuation, inculding horses, plant and real estate, of $100,000,000.

The association had prepared the brand law which protects the record of previors ownership and secured the enactment of the first sanitary law, for protection against the cattle disease, which was passed west of the Allegganies, excepting only those of the state of Illinois.

The report then touches upon the more recent labors of the association and speaks of an investigation as to the existence of Texas fever. In regard to this question Secretary Sturgis and the special committee which thoroughly investigated the subject declare, first, that Texan cattle brought from the southern part of Texas are dangerous to our cattle for about sixty days from the time the said southern Texans leave their native ranges any method of bringing them which places them on our ranges in less than that time should be discouraged, and the cattle so brought

SHOULD BE REFUSED ADMITTANCE.

Second—That the same cattle can be brought among our stock after said sixty days have elapsed with entire safety to us. The report, in speaking of pleuro-pneumonia, says, 'Their investigations outside of the statements of the government officials leave no doubt that it has this year appeared in four prominent western states. All further west than any previous development, viz: in Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri. The disease to-day is confined within narrow boundaries and each known avenue for the use of extension, is guarded but the disease is as tenacious as it is slow add and insidious, and the committee was unanimous in the opinion that a reasonable detention in quarantine before entering Wyoming should be at once imposed on all stock coming from the east. Regarding the report of the national trail the report says

THE WYOMING ASSOCIATION

can take no other position than they would upon the proposition to expend the national funds for the advancement of any special industry in any other state of the union. The report speaks of the important questions of grazing lands as follows: Among the new questions arising one imperatively demands attention; namely, the use of government lands for grazing. The eastern public who gladly hailed our production of cheap beef ten years ago, welcomed us to the use of the barren plateau, where we risked our lives daily against the Indian, has now no milder term for us than

BULLOCK BARONS AND ARISTOCRATS OF THE PLAINS.

Every possible misrepresentation is made in the public prints. Though we have built up the only industry practicable on these arid, sandy prairies, created millions of taxable property, congress is daily urged to crusade against us, as though we were a class whose business was a byword of reproach, whose destruction would be a commendable act. The two principal crimes laid at our door are: First, that we obstruct and prevent by force and violence the settlement of these lands by the farmers. Second, that we pay nothing for the use of the lands

OVER WHICH OUR HERDS GRAZE.

It is needless to say to you, useless to say to deaf ears at the east that about 80 per cent of these lands carefully estimated can never by any system produce grain; that 10 per cent. is mountain and canyon, that on the other 10 per cent. the settler is daily entering without hindrance; we are weary asking our eastern critics how we can reimburse the government when that government will neither sell nor lease. But as we are threatened with hastily, ignorant legislation at every session, it is not wise to place this association record as denying the charges made against us. Stating in general terms our desire for an equitable adjustment of the question, we do not wish to precipitate the matter, but such an expression would be a powerful weapon in the hands of our friends in congress when called on to speak in our behalf.

The committee hope such resolutions will be adopted.

The election of foreman of the round up districts took place, and an adjournment was then taken until ten o'clock to-morrow. The convention will probably be several days in session.

THE CHICAGO OPERA FESTIVAL.

A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING—THE PRIMA DONNA—SEATING CAPACITY—INSURED SUCCESS—75,000 TICKETS ALREADY SOLD.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The army of singers who take part in the opera festival which began tonight have all arrived in the city, M'lle Nevada coming last night completing the list of prima donnas. The leading artists are quartered in different hotels, each having been provided with sumptuous apartments but the public has already been regarded with the personal disagreements of these leading professionals, on account of their quarters as well as upon other topics. M'lle Nevada was apparently satisfied with the rooms assigned her but not being able to secure a sufficient number of private parlors for her personal attaches, a change of hotels became necessary in her case, but she and her baggage were finally safely housed this forenoon. Nevada was advertised to sing in "Nirella" on Wednesday nights but the announcement now comes that she will appear in "Lucia" or "La Sonnambula," which gives promise that the experience which the San Francisco public had with this prima donna is to be repeated. The advertised programme has also been changed in one regard to suit the wishes of Patti, another opera having been announced since the sale of season tickets begun. These happenings have provoked some adverse comment among seat-holders, but if the advertised singers appear on the nights announced, and all operas promised are given before the close of the season, it is not believed that any serious discontent will be expressed. Shortly after her arrival, Patti is quoted in an interview, as declaring that she had refrained from attempting any of Wagner's operas, and that Clara Louise Kellogg and other fine singers has lost their voice by attempting such high roles. She is out in a card this afternoon denying that she ever passed such a comment on Wagner's productions or spoke in that manner about Miss Kellogg. The opera hall which is thrown open to the public this evening is one of great beauty although entirely a temporary affair, it has been constructed in the exposition building, where the national conventions that put in nomination Garfield Blaine and Cleveland were held. The opera hall occupies the northern end of the great structure and partakes of the usual architecture of a theatre, but has a seating capacity much beyond the ordinary auditorium. The commanding features of the hall are the great expanse of stage, allowing fully six hundred persons to appear at once and a great number of boxes to the right and left of the stage, rising in three tiers. The ornamention of the interior is very rich, and the scenery, costumes and stage property are claimed to be the finest ever employed in the presentation of an opera in this country. The ticket sales this afternoon had reached $75,000, insuring a complete financial success of the enterprise.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Before 8 o'clock nearly every seat in the immense auditorium was occupied and in fifteen minutes later, at the close of the overture, several hundred persons monopolized the standing room back of the parquette and in the aisles. The opera was "Rossinis Semiramide." The first strains of the overture satisfied the audience that the acoustic arrangement of the hall was admirable. The softest strains of the large and well-trained orchestra were perfectly audible in all parts of the house. Patti in the title role could not have wished a warmer reception than was accorded her, nor could Scalchi complain on that account. The chorus of 400 voices, of which was comprised the local contingent under the direction of Silas Pratt, did its work in a way to win the good-will of the audience from the start.

Socially, the opening night of the festival was a great success, each one of the many boxes containing representatives of the most respectable circles here. The directors of the enterprise count the initial performance all they could wish.

Movement of the Troops in the Northwest.

WINNIPEG, April 6,—General Middleton began his advance from Fort Que Appelle this morning. He has now with him the Winnipeg Rifles and a field battery of about three hundred men A and B batteries which left here last night reached Queappelle at 10 o'clock. A battery will probably be pushed to overtake the first detachment at Touchwood, and the first contingent of the Toronto troops, about 300, will follow in the same line, making this column fibout 750 strong. It is said that B battery and the second detatchment from St. Paul will go on to Swift Current and be taken down the south Saskatchewan in steamers and barges to meet the main column. At Clark's Crossing they will make up about four hundred men. The Queen's Own Rifles from Toronto arrived at port Arthur this morning and will reach here at midnight. The Grenadiers from Toronto are twelve hours behind time. Nothing definite is known of Reil's force, the most contradictory stories being afloat. It is not likely that the rebels will oppose the troops in a body, but they may do them much harm by harrassing skirmishes on the march across the prairies. Every indication is that the advance from Fort Que Appelle to the Saskatchewan will be one of extreme difficulty. Trains are now in a bad state and teams cannot take heavy loads. The mud on the roads is knee deep in places.

The Sharon-Hill Divorce Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Prior to Judge Sullivan's decision in the suit for divorce and alimony brought by Miss Hill against ex-Senator Sharon, the latter brought suit in the United States circuit court against Miss Hill, declaring the alleged marriage contract a fraudulent document, and asked that it be pronounced such by the court. The case has been called and continued several times. At the last hearing Judge Sawyer ordered the contract to be produced, so that Expert Piper might test if the ink used in the document was the same as that of Sharon's signature. Miss Hill refused to obey, and was arrested last night and condemned this afternoon to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the county jail for contempt of court. The judge made a new order that the contract be produced on Wednesday next.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 6.—6:30 a. m.—Gen. Grant has had an undisturbed and refreshing sleep of seven and a half hours. Pulse 80 and full, temperature normal. He has had no pain during the night, coughed very little, and is inclined to be cheerful.

(Signed), GEO. F. SHRADY, M. D.

Ex-Senator Chaffee left Gen. Grant's hous about 10:30 this morning. He said the general might live for two or three days yet. U S. Grant, Jr. left the house at eleven o'clock. He said his father had talked with him and that the situation was cheering.

General Grant had a quiet morning in an easy chair, napping and chatting by turns. Pulse 78 and good volume. He has had no pain for several hours.

6:20 p. m.—The afternoon has been a very quiet one for Gen. Grant. He has been free from pain, and has dozed most of the time in his easy chair. He has taken his nourishment regularly and well. Pulse 72, with a slight fluctuation observable.

(Signed) J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA'S MAYOR.

HE PROHIBITS SPARRING IN THEATERS AND WATCHES THE SKATING-RINKS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The mayor has prohibited sparring in the theaters, and has directed the police to watch the roller skating rinks closely. The mayor in his order relating to the rinks, says every parent in the community should aid the police department in an endeavor to rectify an abuse which threatens their own happiness and the welfare of their children.

Records of the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The records of the late census bureau have been removed to a garret room in the interior department. They comprise the population, railroad, educational and other classes of schedules used by the enumerators in doing the work. There were twenty large truck wagon loads. These schedules are packed away without the slightest suspicion that they will ever be wanted, while Mr. J. P. Wardell will see that the moths do not corrupt them at an annual salary of $1,200. This is virtually the closing act in the census which was commenced in 1880.

Six Thousand Miners Resume Work

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The river coal miners strike ended to-day in favor of the strikers. Six thousand miners resumed work this morning at the advance. The action of Walton & Co., the most extensive operators on the Monongahela river, in conceding the increase, created a general stampede of the other operators to resume operations. Two-thirds of the mines started up to-day, and the rest will be working by the end of the week. No change in the situation of the railroad miners' strike.

Crop Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The light rains the last fortnight greatly improved the wheat and barley prospects. All sections of the state excepting the San Joaquin Valley, have now had all the rain necessary to insure a good average crop.

ON 'CHANCE.

The Day on 'Change Was Characterized by Unusual Activity.

Wheat Scored a Sharp Advance of One Cent.

Corn Followed Closely in the Wake of Wheat.

Cattle Were 15 and 25 Cents Higher Than Saturday.

Hogs Took a Boom Until all Were Sold.

Provisions Were Stronger Throughout the Session, Pork and Lard Closing Higher.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Telegram to the Bee.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The day on 'change was characterized by unusual activity, in the absence of news from the English grain and money market, due to the Easter holiday in England. The markets were subjected entirely to home influences, in consequence, and the sharp advance scored in wheat accompanied by very active trading, was one of the surprises to which the trade is liable to be subjected. The

WHEAT

market was at one time 2c above the lowest figures of Saturday, and 1⅜c above the closing figures of Saturday. The St. Louis market led the advance of bad reports from the southwestern winter wheat districts and an active purchasing demand for the wheat in store. Numerous bad reports continue to be received here of the crop damage and there were more outside buying orders.

CORN

followed closely in the wake of wheat and under the influence of a good shipping demand and the strength developed in wheat advanced ⅛@⅜c and closed at about outside figures.

OATS

ruled ½@⅝c higher and closed at medium figures.

PROVISIONS

were stronger throughout the entire session, both pork and lard closing higher than Saturday. The board will hold no session to-morrow, adjourning on account of the municipal election. On the afternoon board wheat closed easier and ½@⅝c lower. Corn closed ⅛c lower. Oats closed ⅛c lower. Pork closed 5@7½c lower. Lard unchanged.

CATTLE

higher than at the close on Saturday. Shipping orders were liberal on all dressed beef, and operators had orders on the market. Butcher's stock was in good demand, but only a shade higher than on Saturday. Canning stock slow, prices weak and fully as low as last week, thin old cows making only $2.00@2.50. Stockers and feeders rather quiet, fresh receipts moderate, but yard speculators carried over a number sufficient for the wants of the trade. There were but a few country buyers present, and trade was slow. Salesmen were willing to accept the low prices of last week if they could make sales of 1,050 to 1,200 pounds at $4.60@5.13, 1,200@1,350 pounds, $5.00@5.45; 1,350@1,500 pounds at $5.50@5.90, cows and mixed common at $2.40@3.50, good at $3.75@4.40, stockers at $3.40@4.40, feeders at $4.35@4.70, Texans at $3.90@5.00.

HOGS.

The speculators opened the market with a boom of 5@10c on the ordinary run of packing and shipping, hogs holding an advance against the regular buyers until they had about sold out, after which prices ruled a shade lower, closing only at about an average advance of 5c. Speculators' sales were mainly made to shippers, buyers and packers holding off until the shippers filled their orders. Rough and common packers sold around about $4 30@4 40; fair to good mixed, $4 45@4 60, largely at $4 50; $4 55@4 60 for the best heavy packing and shipping of from 240 to 375 pounds; $4 40@4 65 for light, 130 to 200 pounds; $4 25@4 65 for skips; $3 00@4 20.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A GRAND SEMI-BARBARIC PAGEANT.

ROWAL PINDI, April 6.—A grand review of all British and native troops took place here to-day before the ameer of Afghanistan, Earl of Dufferin and all the native chiefs. The march past the point of review occupied two hours. The ameer was profoundly impressed by the ceremony. The immediate completion of the railway to Quetta has been ordered. The Maharajah of Nehout has offered the services of 15,000 picked goorkas, who he says are ready to march under British officers across the frontier in the service of the queen in receipt of a telegram from the viceroy asking them to do so.

THE SICK LIST.

SUAKIM, April 6.—The heat grows worse, and the sick list is increasing largely. Osman Digna's son was shot in the recent engagement.

LONDON, April 6.—General Graham telegraphs from Suakim to the government as follows: "Our march to Tamai and our destruction of that place after Osman Digna's boast to drive us into the sea must discourage the rebels."

WADY HALFA, April 6.—General Lord Wolseley arrived here. Prince Hassun will return to Cairo.

BRITISH ARMY DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, April 6.—The government will arm fast ocean steamers. They will receive ten guns each and each will have transportation facilities for 15,000 men. Two thousand men will immediately be drafted for regiments serving in India.

THE FRENCH MAKE ANOTHER CABINET.

PARIS, April 6.—M. Brisson has completed the cabinet, and, although the names of the members have not yet been made public, it seems certain that the ministry will be composed as follows: Brisson, president of the council and minister of public instruction; De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs; Allainlarge, minister of the interior; Clamageran, minister of finance; Goblet, minister of justice; Gen. Campenon, minister of war; Sadi Carnot, minister of public works; Pierre Le Grand, minister of agriculture; Herve Mangon, minister of commerce; Cuvinote, minister of posts and telegraphs, and Admiral Galiber probably minister of marine and the colonies.

SUAKIM, April 6.—General Wolsley is expected here soon. The cavalry made a reconnoitering expedition in the vicinity of Handaub to-day. Bodies of the enemy there were seen moving towards Handaub. A convoy which went out to General McNeills Zereba has returned with the garrison and stores. Hostile Arabs last night kept up a fire on the Zereba for three hours and wounded one man.

CHINESE DECREE ORDERING ALL CATHOLICS TO BE KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The Oceanic arrived this afternoon with Hong Kong dates March tenth, Yokohama, twenty-first. The Shanghai Mercury says the viceroy of the Yunnan and Kwechong provinces has issued a decree commanding the destruction of all Roman Catholic converts. The decree also orders all Roman Catholics and all foreigners to be killed. Reports had reached Shanghai that several Roman Catholic settlements had already been destroyed and several hundred converts killed.

the village of Kingaping, two days' journey from Jali, has qeen destroyed. Four converts and two priests were killed. The only reason assigned by the Chinese viceroy for the massacre, is that the Roman Catholics were going to revolt against the Chinese government. Viceroy LiHung Chang has appointed General Lehmann, a Prussian officer, to the chief command of the Chinese artillery. The Hong Kong and Shanghai banking coporation have negotiated a loan of a million and a half pounds sterling for the Chinese government. The maritime customs were given as a security for the loan.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch from Larnica Island, of Cyprus, reports a serious riot growing out of wanton attack upon a religious procession of the Greek church. While the procession was passing the English Club house a party of loungers began to jeer and hoot at the priests. Finally they attacked the procession with stones and the troops had to be called out before the disturbance was quelled.

KEEPING UP THE ENTHUSIASM

Orders have been received by the Indian government at Calcutta from London to actively continue preparation for war, notwithtanding the pacific assurances of Russia. This action has created a good impression in India, and sustains the enthusiasm of the British native troops.

AN ELUSIVE ANSWER.

The morning papers generally declare the Russian answer regarding the Afghan frontier dispute to be elusive and unsatisfactory.

ON TO INDIA.

Sixty-five British officers embarked at Brindisi for India, having received orders to rejoin their regiments in that country.

The guards and Australian contingent marched this morning in the direction of Handaub with orders to build a zereba there.

The British expect no opposition on the line of march until Wednesday, when they expect to meet a large body of entrenched Arabs.

THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, April 6.—Le Siècle, M. Brisson's organ, says: "The cabinet has been formed, including De Freycinet and Gen. Campagnon. The new cabinet will meet to-day at Elysee to draft a programme to submit to parliament to-morrow. Brisson and De Freycinet had a conference yesterday with Terry in reference to Tonquin difficulties.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, April 6.—The official proclamation of the names of the new cabinet differs from the unofficial list only as follows: Brisson, premier and minister of justice; Goblet, minister of public instruction; Sarrien, minister of posts and telegraphs.

Ten Men Entombed in a Coal Mine.

SHENANDOAH, April 6.—This afternoon one of the gangways of the Cuyler colliery at Raven Run, caved in without warning entombing ten miners. The cave was caused by the sudden crushing of the timbers. The names of the men entombed are Wm. Anderson, John Anderson, Hy Mernive, Benjamin Maurer, Nicholas Hurcelle, Barney Smith, Michael Herrity, Daniel Kenny and John Cavanaugh. The men all have families. Exploring parties report the mine a complete wreck and all hopes of rescuing the imprisoned miners alive have been abandoned. The slope is 700 feet deep and is divided into four lifts. The ten men now in the mine were in the lower lift and the place is closed at the bottom of the first lift 400 feet above. The concussion caused by the fall was so great that the mine cars at the foot of the first lift were forced up the slope a distance of fifty feet. The colliery employed about two hundred men, but fortunately was not in operation to-day or all the men would have been lost.

Michigan Goes Democratic.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—The election in this state passed off quietly. Besides the city and township officers, the electors voted for a justice of the supreme court and regents of the university. Less than half a full vote was cast in the city, and a very light vote was polled throughout the state. In this city Morse, (democratic candidate for justice), received a majority of 5298 over Judge Crowley, (republican and prohibitionist), with one precinct to hear from which is strongly democratic. One hundred and eighty four precincts heard from in the state outside of Detroit give a democratic majority of 4,207. At the election last fall the same precincts gave a republican majority of 2,225. At midnight the Free Press (dem.) claims 10,000 majority. The Post (rep.) concedes a democratic victory.

Panama Marines.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The marines are armed with Springfield rifles and the sailors with Hotchkiss rifles. Four gattling guns and two three-inch rifles, with 100,000 rounds of amunition, will be sent with the men leaving New York. The entire force is to be under the command of Admiral Jonett, who is expected to arrive at Aspinwall with the Tennessee on Wednesday. Capt. B. H. McCalla and Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, who left Washington for New York Friday last, have been ordered to proceed to Aspinwall to-day. Capt. McCalla will be in command of a supplementary force of marines subject to the orders of Admiral Jonett. Lieut. Mason will be in command of the artillery. With the arrival of the Tennessee at Aspinwall the fleet will consist of five vessels including the Tennessee. The flagship is at North Atlantic station with twenty-two guns, the Tantic with four guns, the Galena with eight guns, the Swatara with eight guns and the Alliance with six guns.

Ohio Elections.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—The majority of Wolcutt, (Rep.) for mayor will be about 1,000. Blaine carried the city by 592. The balance of the ticket is elected by a majority of from 200 to 800 with the council and school board. The towns within a radius of fifty miles have been going democratic by small majorities, are reported republican.

The Monthly Fire Loss.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Daily Commercial Bulletin of April 7 reports the estimated loss of $9,000,000 by fire during March in the United States and Canada. This is in excess of any previous figures for the corresponding month of which any record exists.

Bank Officials Trial Postponed.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The trial of ex-President Riddle and Cashier Rieber, charged with conspiring to defraud the depositors of the defunct Pennsylvania bank, this morning was postponed until the June term.

The Joliet Quarrymen.

SPRINGFIELD, April 6.—Governor Oglesby received a dispatch to-day asking him to call out militia to quiet the riot in Joliet caused by the striking quarrymen. But up to this hour he has taken no action in the matter.

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THE APOSTLES' SCREED.

An Appeal for Justice and Mercy by the Mormon Saints.

The Beauties and Benevolent Features of Plural Marriage Compared with the Prevailing Style—A Big Squeal.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 5.—At the Mormon General conference at Logan yesterday afternoon the general epistle to the church was read from Presidents Taylor and Cannon of the first presidency. Referring to the present condition of affairs and polygamy prosecutions they say: "Men of pure lives set examples worthy of emulation. All lives led to works of righteousness. Citizens of the highest type of character have been selected as victims of a vile persecution, like criminals of the lowest grade. Juries are selected for the express purpose of convicting men prominent in the church. Their partisian bias is thoroughly known in the community. The old rule of jurisprudence that the accused should be considered innocent until proved guilty is reversed, and the burden of proof rested upon the accused, in nearly every instance the judge and jury, equally with the prosecution, appearing to view him guilty, and requiring him to furnish proofs of innocence. The jurors selected are known enemies of the parties accused on the principle involved in the trial. The result has been that the Mormons are as safe in seeking justice in the infernal regions or from the Algerine pirates, and in courts of such character. The indictments are found on the flimsiest evidence, the result of which has been that a reign of terror has prevailed and continues in Utah, Believing there is no chance of a fair trial the men considered it better to avoid arrest until there is a prospect of receiving impartial justice. We consider these violent prosecutions as only intended to provoke the people to commit some overt act whereby the incoming administration will be embarrassed. The elders of Arizona consider the proceedings so outrageous that no other man who anticipated being accused dare submit to such treatment, and many left their homes for foreign lands.

President Taylor remained at home until perceiving a determination of certain federal officials here to embarass and harass every prominent man, and being informed of threats against his liberty, deemed it wise under the circumstances to withdraw for a while, which still continued. Neither one of the first presidency had been officially notified or had received reliable information that a process of any kind had been issued against them, but residences were invaded and searched, spotters, spies and deputies displayed zeal in their endeavors to ascertain their whereabouts. Conscious of our innocence of all violation of the laws of God or the constitution but of the laws enacted to entrap us because of a belief and practice of a revelation God given, which a court and jury shall decide, we desire at least that it shall be upon what the world would call evidence substantiated by proof, not on religious prejudice or a determination to convict with evidence or none. Should conviction follow in such case we should submit as martyrs have done in every age when God had a people on earth, as a persecution inflicted on us for adherence to his laws. We should at least have the same rights as burglars, thieves, or murderers. If we are sinners Abraham was also and the prophets. Jesus descended from polygamous source and many of God's favorite children. Christianity cannot offer anything of an internal character to compensate us for the abandonment of the truth demaded of us.

The constitution protects the sacredness of contracts. The plural marriage contract is of the most sacred character, being for time and eternity. They refer to the inadequacy of the present system of marriage and its many dreadful evils. Even though millions of honorable people endeavored to adopt the system of morality and virtue and devoted their lives to it, evils have steadily increased. The system taught is not God's system—hence it will not meet man's wants. They refer to the evils of monogamy in strong terms. As estimated, male members of the mormon church who are practicing polygamy will not exceed two per cent of the whole membership. They consider it a great injustice that the remaining ninety-eight per cent should be outrageously abused, their business interests disturbed, values unsettled, neighborhoods agitated, and property jeopardized, because of the raids on alleged law-breakers.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of protest to President Cleveland and the nation, setting forth specifically and in detail the tyrannic conduct of the federal officers, from which the people of Utah are suffering.

LOGAN, Utah, April 6.—The general annual conference of the Mormon church closed this afternoon. To-day's proceedings were not marked by anything of special importance, the discourses being chiefly exhortations. The epistle from the presidency of the church read yesterday gives general satisfaction. This was the first general conference in the history of the church when the presidency of the church were absent.

RAILROAD RACKET.

NEW YORK, April 6.—At a meeting of the first mortgage bond