THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA NEB., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1885. NO 265

ALBION'S NEW CREW

Salisbury Kisses the Queen' Hand and is Installed.

Gladstone's Cunning has not Forsaken Him.

The Grand Old Man Answers Victoria's Appeal for Help—Spain's Death-roll—Notes.

TRANSFER OF THE SEALS.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

LONDON, June 24.—Members of the Gladstone ministry went to Windsor Castle to-day and delivered up the seals of office. Soon after they had retired from the Castle members of the new ministry arrived and went through the ceremony of accepting office from the the queen and receiving the seals, making acts of obeisance by kissing the hand of her majesty. A great crowd assembled at the depot upon the arrival of the train bearing the new ministry. Salisbury and Northcote were loudly cheered, especially the latter. Churchill on the contrary was received with mingled cheers and groans.

GLADSTONE REVEALS THE COVENANT.

In the house of commons this afternoon Gladstone read the correspondence between himself and Salisbury relating to the recent dead lock in the cabinet. The letters of Gladstone convey to the new government assurances of general support on the part of the liberals but make no specific pledges. Several new writs for election were ordered to be issued and the house adjourned.

The correspondence which Mr. Gladstone read comprised a series of letters, the dates ranging from June 17 to June 21, in which Lord Salisbury demanded pledges of liberal support to enable the conservatives to finish the absolutely necessary business of the session by giving the new government a precedence on those days fixed for supply or appropriation bills, and if no other way of meeting the difficulty were feasable, to let the name of the tax remain at 8d for the remainder of the year, leaving the deficit to be met by an issue of exchequer bonds on a temporary loan. Lord Salisbury explained that it would be useless to take the office without the support of the liberal leader, because an appeal to the country under the seats bill would be impossible before November. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, gave assurance that the liberals had no wish to embarrass the new government. After consulting his colleagues he informed the queen that he conceived it would be contrary to public duty to compromise the liberty of the house of commons by giving specific pledges not to oppose the remaining business of the session before possessing all the facts bearing upon such business. He concluded by assuring the queen that the facilities for expediting the supply might reasonably be provided and there would be no attempt to withhold the ways and means required for the public service, but he could give no specific pledges in regard to undefined questions.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TOTAL EXPLOSIONS.

ROME, June 24.—A fearful explosion occured to-day in the powder mill at Lucca. Few of those employed in the mill at the time escaped death or serious injury. Already the bodies of twelve of the killed have been recovered.

A TRAVELER'S STORY.

LONDON, June 24—A dispatch received here says an American who recently passed through Batoum a town in Asiatic Russia on the Black sea coast, states there are many gun factories in full operation there and that they are being worked secretly under the names of hospitals, asylums, etc.

FORTIFYING HERAT.

BOMBAY, June 24.—The fortifications around Herat, designed primarily to protect that city against assault by the Russians, is being rapidly pushed to completion.

Ten lacs rupees are to be sent to the ameer of Afghanistan to aid the ameer to place the country in a better state of defense.

THE ADAMS-COLERIDGE MARRIAGE.

LONDON, June 24.—Charles Warren Adams and Miss Mildred Coleridge, daughter of lord chief justice of England, were married to-day. The marriage was private. Lord Coleridge was asked by his daughter to attend, but he refused, and, in consequence, no other members of his family were invited.

DELIBERATELY PLANNED.

BOMBAY, June 24.—Rumors are circulating here that the arrest by the Russians of the clerk of the British consul at Reshd, Persia, while bearing a note to the Russian commander at Sarakhs, was deliberately planned by the Russians.

KASSAL STILL HOLDS OUT.

CAIRO, June 24.—A rumor has reached here that Kassal has not fallen. The garrison still refuses to surrender to the forces of the mahdi.

THE CZAR CHOKES OFF THE PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The government has issued an order forbidding newspapers to make any reference whatever to the action of Russia in the Afghan affair.

ASIA'S CURSE.

THE CHOLERA RECORD.

MADRID, June 24.—The official report for Monday for the cholera districts of Spain is as follows;

Valencia City, new cases 27, deaths 15; Valencia province, new cases 43, deaths 198; Castellon De La Plano province, new cases 100, deaths 26; Murcia City, new cases 82, deaths 29; Murcia province, new cases 207, deaths 73; Carthagena, new cases none, deaths 1, Cien Pazuelo, new cases 8, deaths 4.

In the city of Madrid on Tuesday there was one new case and three deaths.

The minister of the interior in the cortes stated, owing to the favorable report by the commission appointed to inquire into the subject of inoculation with cholera microbes as a preventative against the spread of cholera, the practice of inoculation would be allowed to continue, but only as an experiment.

THE OLD BOYS IN BLUE.

PORTLAND ALIVE WITH THE UNIFORM—THE ORDER'S GROWTH.

PORTLAND, Me., June 24.—The streets are crowded again to-day with hundreds of thousands of visitors. Everywhere the uniform of the grand army of the republic is conspicuous. The secret executive session of the national encampment began at 11 o'clock. The commander-in-chief said four years ago there was a membership of nearly 40 000. On March 31, 1885, thirty-eight departments reported 5,000 posts and 270,000 members. The question having been raised as to whether the late comrade, B. F. Stevenson, of Springfield, Ills, was really the first mover in the organization of the grand army, it is deemed but simple justice to his memory, as well as to his family and comrades, to state that all authentic records confer upon him that very great honor.

Continuing his report the grand commander says: "I am opposed to the perpetuation of the grand army, believing the mission of our great comradeship will have been fulfilled when the last comrade has joined the final muster out. Knowing there is nothing in the grand army of the republic inconsistent with the most exacting person or strictest religion, I deemed it for the interest of the order to appoint a special committee to lay its nature and workings before the proper catholic authorities of the United States, that they might know our organization had nothing to conceal and that our purposes were commended by all who understand them. The committee reported, having fulfilled its mission, that assurances had been given by Archbishops Ryan and Gibbons that nothing could be found in the aims of the grand army to prevent any good catholic from becoming a member."

The commander-in-chief deprecated participation in politics as an organization and earnestly advocated the Mexican pension bill and a bill to grant disabled soldiers pension from the date of disability. Resolutions of sympathy with Gen. Grant were adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid great cheering.

The grand army of the republic to-day selected San Francisco as the next place of meeting.

It is stated that at the secret session of the national encampment to day Comrade Loring of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee, providing that the grand army of the republic organization favors giving a pension of $8 per month to every soldier now living who took part in the war of the rebellion, whether disabled or not; that all legislation on the subject of pensions shall be cancelled and that the 300,000 applications for pensions now on file shall be withdrawn. A formal session of the women's national relief corps opened to-day with speeches by Past Grand Commander Vandervoor of Nebraska, and Past Grand Chaplain Foster of New York. Mrs. Logan was introduced to the assembly and in a few words thanked the delenates for the manner in which they greeted her. After adjournment Mrs. Logan held a reception.

GORDON AT KHARTOUM.

MEMOIRS SHOWING THE DESPERATION OF THE ENGLISH GENERAL.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—"The Journal of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum" is the name of a book, voluminous extracts from which are given out to the newspapers to-day. The book was to contain a portrait of Gen. Gordon, two maps and thirty illustrations reproduced in fac-simile from sketches by himself. The diaries are in six parts, and each one outside has the remark, sometimes repeated three times, to the effect that "it should be pruned down prior to publication." A prominent feature of the extracts is the condemnation frequent and bitter which Gordon terms the "Indecision of the British government." In this connection he writes: "It is not easy to get over a feeling bitter of the hope of the existence of no expedition being necessary owing to our having fallen." He believes the Soudan should be given to the Turks and incidentally refering to England says: "Its principles are party intrigue, If our enemy were devoted elsewhere it would produce ten fold. India sways all of our policy to to our detriment." In a similar manner Gordon touches upon a marvelous variety of topics, but is constantly recurring them as the short-comings of the English administration. "Oh, our government! Our government!" he writes, "what has it not to answer for? Not to me, but to these poor people. I declare, if I thought the town wished the mahdi I would give it up, so much do I respect free will." In another place, a passage of apparently indicating the tone of the entire book, is the following: "I could, he says, "write volumes of pent up wrath on this subject if I did not think things are ordained, and all work for the best."

Burchard Will Not Down.

NEW YORK, June 24—A Washington special to the Evening Post says: "Burchard, director of the mint, according to present information, has decided to test the power of the president to remove him from office. There are two offices in the treasury created by special statute, the tenure of which, it is assumed, makes it impossible for the president to suspend the incumbents unless the senate shall consent. The offices are these—director of the mint and comptroller of the currency. A request has been made to Burchard to resign, which he will undoubtedly refuse to do. He is not in sympathy with some financial views of the treasurer, and is in some respects opposed to the secretary's policy. From the outset of the administration he has interposed legal and other objections to the plan of the new treasury officers. There have been many conflicts of opinion and Burchard is regarded by the new treasury officers as an obstructionist. It has been the intention for some time to secure his removal. It had been hoped he would resign. Three charges have been made against him. One is that he permitted a defaulting subordinate to resign, others are that he is guilty of error of judgment, inefficiency, lack of executive ability, and has been careless in the management of silver purchases. Burchard's friends also hold that it is due him not to resign when such charges are made.

Confiscation Follows Rebellion.

PANAMA, June 24.—The new regime in Spania does not seem to share a happier fate than many of its predecessors did. Local opinion, both native and foreign, condemn it as arbitrary and oppressive, and nothing less than a dictatorship, intensely illiberal and absolutely irresponsible. A forced loan was the first matter undertaken, the sum being fixed at $100,000. This was assessed in such a manner that the poor were called on to pay as much as the rich. Only about one half was collected. Now the rulers propose a new scheme—a war contribution of $300,000. This amount is to be levied on those who favored rebellion, those who assisted in the rebellion and those who have been obdurate in refusing payment of the previous loans. This measure means the confiscation of all properties of revolutionary sympathizers or participants.

The Suit to Eject Harrison.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—Attorneys A. W. Green, John Jewett and Norman Williams, acting for the friends of Judge Smith, who some time since decided to contest the election of Carter Harrison for mayor, have finished their bill of particulars, the same being filed with the clerk of the county. The bill is very lengthy, covering forty-seven printed octavo pages. The points presented in the instrument have all been discussed and published repeatedly since the election, the principal being charges of fraudulent voting by different means, and many alleged evidences of gross irregularities in the making of returns.

Jealousy's Double Funeral.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—Early this morning pedestrians on Meridian street were horrified at seeing the apparently dead bodies of a man and woman lying in an alley a few feet from the sidewalk with their throats cut. A patrol wagon was called and the bodies removed as speedily as possibly. They were found to be Robert Phillips, a colored laborer, and wife. The husband had cut her throat, and then his own, using a common case knife. The woman was dead but Phillips is still alive, but cannot recover. He had been married three months. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

Poison in Canned Meats.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 24.—Seven families of this city have been sick since Sunday with gastro enteritis, caused by eating compressed beef. None are seriously ill. The general symptoms are vomiting, purging, and chill. Whether the poison is from the tin in which the meat was canned or the meat itself the physicians are unable to determine. The sick are all now doing well.

The St. Paul Tones Down.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—The St. Paul road gave notice to-day that it would extend its notice of withdrawal from the Colorado-Utah pool thirty days from to-morrow in view of the possibility that the approaching meeting of the general managers may settle the question of percentages to its satisfaction.

STRICTLY BUSINESS

The Play in Which Illinois Legislators Appear.

Members Charged by a Committee With Bad Conduct.

Greenbacks Figure Largely in the Laws of the Sucker State—The Report.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—In the house the general tax levy bill came up on motion of Cronkrite. The amount was reduced from two millions a year to one million and a half. The bill was then ordered to third reading. The house struck out the senate rider to the normal school bill which provides that no part of the appropriation should be used until the board of trustees deeded to Julia Bakewell forty acres of land given by Bakewell long ago to the state for a purpose neverfulfilled. The bill was then sent to third reading. Two hours were spent in wrangling over the report of the contingent expense committee. It was finally concurred in. The senate bill regarding lease and bailment on condition of sale of railway rolling stock was called up but only received 13 votes. Quinn rose to a question of high personal privilege and denied certain charges made by Miller. The charges were that Quinn charged thirty-eight dollars for visiting Joliet penitentiary, when Quinn's only visit to that place was to see "Dutchy" O'Keefe. Quinn denied the charge, saying he had not been to Joliet for four weeks. He asked Miller to apologize, the latter made no move and Quinn offered a resolution of censure which Haines would not entertain. This brought about great confusion, during which the speaker declared the house adjourned.

In the senate this morning a number of house bills were advanced. The drainage bill, amending the old levee law of 1872, passed. It is a voluminous document, but is intended to simplify the laws on that subject. A number of small house appropriation bills were advanced. The house convict labor bill was called up and advanced to second reading. The Chicago park bill was called up by Senator Mason and passed. It provides that an additional tax of one mill shall be added for park improvements in that city. It only affects those districts in which parks are located. The store bill was taken up under a suspension of the rules. The bill provides that employers shall not pay employes in anything but money, and is aimed to do away with what is commonly known as truck stores. It was strongly opposed by Rinehart. Before the completion of the debate the senate took a recess.

In the house in the afternoon Quinn did not press his motion for a vote of censure against Miller, and the Craft's bill passed enabling park commissioners or corporate authorities to take, regulate and improve and control public streets leading to public parks, and pay for such improvement by special assessment on contiguous property. The senate bill allowing the clerk of the criminal court of a county to hold office until the November election, 1886, was advanced to a third reading. The senate bill providing that medical colleges, surgeons and physicians shall have the use of unclaimed dead in penitentiaries, hospitals, bridewells, asylums, etc., passed. The senate bill authorizing cities and villages to convey real estate held be them for school purposes to proper schools officers passed. There were but twenty-three votes in favor of the bill appropriating $75,000 to establish a training school above Rock Island. The senate general appropriation bill passed. The senate bill appropriating $100,000 for erecting in Chicago or Cook county an industrial school for the blind was not ordered to third reading and is dead.

In the senate this afternoon consideration of the truck bill was continued, Senator Hamilton taking a stand in favor of it. At 3:20, others wishing to discuss the bill, it was decided to make it the special order for tomorrow at 11 a m. A good deal of amusement was offered the senators by the speech made by Senator Southworth on the bill, declaring Lusk creek not a navigable stream. He had drawn a map showing the course of the stream, its tributaries, etc., which were, of course all fictitious and his speech explaining was quite ludicrous. The bill passed. A large number of house bills were advanced in order of their reading, this being the last day that bills on first reading can possibly get through. The house bill providing that members of the board of appeals of the board of trade shall give a bond of $5,000, and further that no person interested in either the buying or selling of grain shall be a member of the board was passed. Senator Ainsworth called up the house bill restricting the sale of liquors by certain persons in less quantities than five gallons to persons within a radius of two miles out of any incorporated city, town or village, and its opponents tried to keep it back by continued motions to adjourn. The bill was advanced to second reading, after which the senate adjourned.

The long looked-for report of the investigating committee was received in the house this evening. The report, after stating what the committee considered its duty, went on to say regarding the charges made by Speaker Haines and the affidavit he flourished on the floor of the house, that when the committee called for the document Haines had sent it back to its maker, Tubbs, district superintendent of the Western Union telegraph company, and the committee had great difficulty in obtaining information The Tubbs affidavit, the committee says, sets forth that Representative Baker had offered for $2,500 to defeat the telegraph bills—the one introduced by Singer. Tubbs was finally got before the committee and testified that Baker had made such a proposition to him. On the other hand they have the direct denial of Mr. Baker. As to the truth or falsity of the charges, the committee leaves it for the house to decide. In regard to the charge that Campbell of Hamilton, had been purchased in the interest of certain butter bills by a committee from Elgin, the reports gave the testimony of Bartholemew of the commission, which states that Hitze, treasurer of the Elgin company told him that he had paid in all to Hamilton $1,100 for influence in this butter bill. Hitze could not be got before the committee, but the committee are of the opinion that enough testimony is in their possession to cause the indictment of said Hitze for attempting to corrupt members of the legislature. The committee does not make any comment on Campbell's conduct, but leaves it to the house. In regard to the charges against Bruce Kennedy and his connection with the canal claims bill, they state that evidence damaging to that gentleman was offered, but that the report that he had been influenced in the interest of the bill, arose only through a thoughtless joke. When the report was read Speaker Haines took the floor and defended his petition, at the same time arraigning the committee for putting such a report into the house, which he claimed was intended to smirch the honor of members of the house. He spoke for nearly two hours and was followed by Baker, who, in very caustic remarks, characterized District Manager Tubbs, of the Western Union telegraph company, who accused him of having tried to sell himself out, an infamous liar and perjurer. Mr. Campbell, of Hamilton, also denied to the house the charges that had been preferred against him. He averred that so far as he was concerned there was never a cent of money paid out in the interest of the butter bill. Mr. Messick moved that the report of the committee be received and placed on the table, the committee discharged, and no record of it spread upon the journal of the house. At 10 p. m. the house adjourned.

Close of Commencement Season.

IOWA CITY Ia. June 24.—The quarter centennial celebration and regular commencement exercises of the state university closed to-day and the closing was a brilliant affair. By the most competent judges it is pronounced the greatest literary event in the history of Iowa. Nearly 1,000 alumni and former students were present. The law school graduated twenty-two young men. The graduating classes for seven years have numbered over one hundred each year, but the new law of the state requiring a two years instead of a one year course largely reduced the number. The orations of the graduates were practical and well received. Judge Rothrock admitted them to practice in the supreme court. The alumni elected the Hon. W. W. Baldwin of Burlington, class of 1867, president for the ensuing year and W. I. Evans, orator. The annual alumni oration was delivered by the Rev. W. E. Brush of Anamosa, class of 1874 It was a masterly argument in favor of the power of mind and the necessity of religion in directing the course of the mind.

President Pickard gave a reception last night, and this morning the collegiate class was graduated. There were sixteen orations and thirty-six graduates, a number of them being ladies. The board of regents relieved Prof. Hinrichs of all connection with the academic faculty, leaving him professor in the medical and pharmaceutical departments. The board also passed a resolution expressing their disapprobation of a professor of the university signing permits for persons to sell liquors and of taking part in the prosecution of liquor suits.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

REDSKINS WREAK REVENGE ON THE GENTHER FAMILY.

DENVER, Col., June 24.—The following particulars of the Indian trouble in the southern part of the state are just received: Saturday evening a party of Indians camped on Beaver creek, a tributary of the Dolores river, sixty miles west of Durango. They got into an altercation with cowboys about horses which the cowboys claimed the Indians were trying to steal. One Indian ran to a tepee, where there were three other bucks, one squaw, one papoose and boy. The cowboys followed and opened fire on the Indians in the tepee, killing four bucks, a squaw and the papoose and wounding the boy, who got away. That night at 10 o'clock in Montezuma valley twenty miles distant a man named Genther sat readidg while his wife was preparing for bed. Their children were asleep. The wife heard noise and ran out to find the house on fire. Genther hastened out to put out the fire and was shot receiving seven bullet wounds. His wife ran to assist him and was shot in the shoulder. Before he died Genther told his wife to get the children out of the house which she did hiding herself in the brush till the Indians departed. Secreted by the darkness, with four small children, carrying an infant in her arms and leading another, she wandered all night through the sage brush, barefooted and in her night clothes, finally reaching a neighbor's house about morning. The Indians helped themselves to whatever they wanted before they departed.

Mrs. Genther at last accounts was in a very critical condition. The body of Genther was found, burned to a crisp.

A Times special says: "It is reported that 5,000 Indians are ready to make war if the result of the investigation now being made by Stoltsteimer is unsatisfactory. Indians were seen moving westward on Monday. On Tuesday they were followed by two companies of cavalry. The whole country is terribly excited."

WITH GRANN.

THE OLD HEROF'S CONDITION VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, June 24.—Gen. Grant passed another restful night last night, sleeping from the time he retired until 2 this morning, when the doctor cleared his throat. When his throat had been washed, the general said in a comparatively clear voice: "I feel better than I have since I came up here." He then slept till 4, when the doctor attended him again. From then he slept until between 8 and 9, when he was aroused. Dr. Shrady will arrive here to-day to prepare the official bulletin of the patient's condition for the Medical Record.

So far as from being prostrated by his unwonted work of yesterday, Gen. Grant, after eight hours sleep last night and this morning, has resumed his work to-day. He sat during the forenoon in the parlor and wrote nearly an hour and revised some proof sheets of his book.

Grant spent much of the afternoon on the piazza. At 3:30 Dr. Shrapy arrived from New York and was greeted very warmly by the general.

Riddle and Reiber Acquitted.

PITTSBURG, June 24—The jury in the Riddle and Reiber conspiracy case renpered a verdict of "not guilty," and it placed the costs o Directors Cavitt and Carroll, the rosecutors. The greatest interest was manifested by the crowd which filled the court room and corridors leading thereto, when the jury announced the verdict in the Riddle-Reiber case this morning. Lively applause followed the announcement of the verdict, but it was suppressed by the court.

After the defendants had been congratulated, Riddle knowing there was a writ for his arrest on a judgment obtained by C. C. Stewart & Bros. went into court and gave bail in $10,000. Amount of judgment against him was $5,000. He was released from custody, and was again the recipient of congratulations. The attorneys for the depositors say the result of the trial will undoubtedly win for them civil suits now pending against the directors for negligence.

Mistaken Detectives.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 24.—F. L. Thorpe, of Chicago, arrived at Rideau Lake recently to enjoy some fishing. He noticed two men watching him closely, and he subsequently became acquainted with them and they went fishing together. Landing on an island to partake of some refreshments, Thorpe was drugged and spirited away. When he came to his senses he was told he was Scott, the Manhattan bank embezzler, who decamped with $160,000. The strangers were detectives who were after the $5,000 reward offered for Scott. Thorpe soon proved his identity and was released, the detectives bearing all expenses.

A Bogus Butter Suit.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The dairymen of the state are not satisfied with the recent decision of the court of appeals in the test oleomargarine case. They state that the case was not a test case at all, but a bogus suit gotten up by theoleomargarine manufacturers against one of their own number, and pushed on to the court of appeals upon a pretended statement of facts which did not exist in the case at all and with no evidence on the part of the people to contradict it.

The First Colored Bishop.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Ferguson was consecrated, this morning, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Grace church. He is the first colored member of the American house of bishops. He will go to Cape Palmas in about two weeks, where he will remain permanently.

Preparing for Epidemics.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The executive committee of the International Medical association is holding a secret session here. About fifty delegates were present. The conference is stated to have reference to some united course of action in event of any general epidemic in the United States.

Hendricks at Harvard.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—Vice President Hendricks arrived here early this morning. He was met by the governor and escorted to Harvard college to participate in the commencement exercises.

OFFICES ON TOP.

Lives of the People in the Southwest Neglected.

No Efforts Taken to Prevent the Cheyenne Outbreak.

Death of Minister Phelps at Lima—Incidents of Reform Government.

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.

CHEYENNES IN COLORS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians which was threatened on Saturday last has been brewing for a year or longer. Army officials have attribute it to a dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians at the leasing of their reservation to the cattlemen. The Cheyenne reservation is one of the largest in Indian territory. It comprises about 4,279,000 acres. Of this amount more than 300,000 acres are controlled by cattlemen, who are grazing vast herds. The Indians are divided on the question of leasing the land, a majority apparently being opposed to it. It is said here by officials that the cattlemen have resorted to questionable methods in securing control of the ranches. Reports on file at the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs indicate that the leasing of the lands was the original cause of the trouble among the Indians. Immediately after assuming his duties as agent Dyer informed the interior department that trouble was threatened and that unless precautionary measures were taken an outbreak would be inevitable. He asked that 1 000 cavalrymen be sent to the reservation. As a a reason for his statement, the agent said his predecessor had not exercised strict control over the Indians; that they had been allowed to do as they wished. Dyer, on assuming duties at the agency, endeavored to control the Indians. He reported to the commissioner of Indian affairs that they laughed at his attempts, and boasted that the government could do nothing with them. Agent Dyer was in Washington some weeks since. He urged that 3,000 cavalrymen be sent to the reservation as soon as possible to scare the Indians and show them that the government had sufficient force to punish them if necessary. He thought if this method of influencing them was adopted, they would be controlled without bloodshed on either side. He said the Cheyennes were as warlike as the Apaches; that they were well armed and could put from 1,200 to 1,500 warriors on the warpath at any time.

Secretary Manning has requested the resignation of Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, as director of the mint.

The department of state has received notice, through the Belgian legation at Washington, that an international congress of commercial law will be held at Antwerp in September. An invitation is extended to this government to send a representative to the congress. As there is no provision of law or appropriation available for sending a delegate to represent the government, the secretary of state has invited the New York chamber of commerce to name a delegate, to be endorsed by the department. The programme to be considered by the congress comprises two subjects, viz.: Maritime law and bills of exchange.

Col. Denby, United States minister to China had an interview with the president and the secretary of state to-day prior to his departure for China.

A dispatch has been received at the state department announcing the death of T. L Phelps, United States minister to Peru.

Mr. Phelps died at Lima. He was about 60 years of age and entered the navy in 1841, continuing in its service till 1864 and serving with distinction as lieutenant commander under Admirals Rogers and Foote during the war of the rebellion. After resigning he became interested in private enterprises and was connected with the Pacific Mail steamship company for several years. He also served as commissioner of the District of Columbia. President Arthur appointed him minister to Peru on June 26th, 1883, which post he was occupying at the time of his death. He was to have been relieved, however, in a few days, C. W. Buck, of Kentucky, appointed to that position by President Cleveland, having but recently sailed from New York to Lima to assume the duties of his office. Mr. Phelps leaves a wife and one daughter. The latter is the wife of Mr. Levellon A. Brown, chief clerk of the department of state.

George L. Hewes of Charleston, S. C., has been appointed a special agent of the bureau of labor, vice William L. Trenholm, who declined his appointment. Andrew S. Caldwell of Boise City, Idaho, has been appointed special agent of the general land office to examine fraudulent land entries, and Joshua K. Speer of Indiana, has been appointed special timber agent of the same office.

An order has been issued establishing a daily, except Sundays, exchange of through registered pouches between the postmasters at Atchison and Omaha, to go into operation on July 6. The pouches leave Atchison at 11:20 a. m. and leave Omaha at 10:35 a. m.

A UTE OUTBREAK.

A TERRIBLE STORY OF INHUMAN MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS IN LA PLATA COUNTY.

Special to the Denver Tribune-Republican.

DURANGO, Col., June 22.—The air has been full of rumors all day, and stories of Indian massacres and troubles. Out of the hundred wild stories your correspondent has succeeded in learning the following as facts: A messenger came from the Dolores, near Great Bend, this morning with a note from County Commissioner William May asking Dr. Winters to come down immediately, as the Indians had killed his neighbor, by the name of Geuthner, and had badly wounded his wife Mrs. Geuthner. The messenger also stated that the Indians had burned Geuthner's house, barns and haystacks. It is also reported from the Indian agency that the cowboys had killed a family of Indians consisting of six, that one young buck who belonged to the same family was wounded, but got away and came to the agency at Ignacio and told his story, and at once 250 warriors came to the agency and demanded revenge. Agent Stollsteimer pacified them by agreeing to go to-day with twenty five of their number to Fort Lewis, there to get an escort of soldiers and go with them to the scene of the trouble on the Dolores and investigate the whole matter, see who commenced the trouble and get the bodies of their six dead Indians. Accordingly the Indians passed through the city to-day with the agent on their way to Fort Lewis.

Another messenger arrived this evening, who brings the report that a party of Indians met Mr. Joe Daugherty, the brother of Captain Daugherty, of the twenty-second United States infantry, now stationed at Fort Lewis, while on his way from here to his home near Mitchell's Springs, and killed him and have taken his wife into captivity.

Capt. Perrine, who was in camp in the Montezuma valley with three companies, sent Capt. Daugherty with his company to the scene of the murder, and it is stated today that the commander at Fort Lewis, hearing of the action of Capt. Perrine, at once sent out a company of cavalry to intercept Capt. Daugherty, fearing that he may lose his discretion and seek revenge for the death of his brother. His brother's wife was the daughter of Mr. Mitchell, of Mitchell's Springs.

There are a great many conflicting stories as to who commenced the trouble. The cowboys claim that the Indians did it. And on the other hand the Indians and the agent claim that the cowboys have carried out their threat to kill all the Indians that they find off their reservation. It does not matter as far as the result is concerned. There are four valuable lives lost that are worth more than all the Indians in America. Mr. Joe Daugherty's little family of children, who are at their grandfather's at Mitchell Springs, are to-day made fatherless, while their mother is probably being carried away captive, to submit to insult and the ravages of the savage Indians.

THE TWO DROMIOS.

BOYD AND MILLER TALK WITH GROVER ON NEBRASKA PATRONAGE

Special Telegram to the BEE.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Mayor Boyd was at the Grand Pacific last night on his way home from Washington where he still persists in saying, he and Doctor Miller were invited to confer on the distribution of offices for the good of the party. "Everything was pleasant and harmonious," said Mayor Boyd. "and vacancies in Nebraska offices will soon begin to be filled. I do not expect many removals will be made. I am opposed to this method of the secretary preferring charges against a man and then having him removed without giving him a chance to defend himself. An indictment should not be a conviction. It is unfair and unmanly. I was surprised at the number of removals that have already been made. For example, over one-half the internal revenue collectors, who held their offices for no fixed term, have been changed. It seems to have been the president's idea to give the collectors about four years, and where they have had more than that they were to go. A new policy has been inaugurated, which, I believe, will be continued henceforth, whether democrats are successful in '88 or not. It is to continue men in office for their full term where they have given up all other business to enter the public service, in case they have satisfactorily performed their duties.

"Who is like to be the new internal revenue collector in Nebraska?"

"I do not care to say, as it might arouse a conflict."

"And who is going to be the United States marshal in the place of Bierbower?"

"Garland told Dr. Miller and me that Bierbower had acceptably filled the office, and that he would not be removed. He will probably resign, however, in the course of time."

VAN WYCK AND THE OFFICES.

The Daily News has the following from Washington:

"Senator VanWyck, who has virtually control of all appointments in Nebraska, said today that the senate would not hesitate to confirm the president's nominations next winter, except in cases where the man appointed was personally objectionable. Van Wyck thinks the democrats make mistakes in trumping up charges against republican incumbents and especially in dismissing office holders on the ground of offensive partisanship. He says the republicans ought not to hold office under a democratic administration. In removing them he believes the fact that they are republicans and that democrats want their places is sufficient.

Walloping Wife-Beaters.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Henry A. Myers, convicted of cruelly beating his wife, received twenty lashes to-day at the hands of the sheriff. Since the conviction of Pyers and Myers there is much less wife-beating in Maryland.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers were filed June 23, with the county clerk and reported for the BEE by Ames' real estate agency:

Jane M. Porter and husband to Edwin Haney, lot 37 Porter's add to Omaha, w d, $2,000.

Jacob Rice to Simon J. Rice nw¼ sec 13-16 9 e Douglas county, q c $450.

Isaac S. Hascall and wife to Henrietta Hascall McMahon, lots 13 and 16 Hascall and Rogers sub division of lots 56, 57 and 58 Okahoma, w d $1,400.

Wenzel Wolesensky and wife to L. W. Colby, s 155 ft of e½ of lot 15 Douglas county, w d, $1,500.

Charles W. Hamilton and wf to C. Will Hamilton and Frank S., w d, lots 14 and 15, Sunnyside add to Omaha. $1,300.

Alfred D. Jones to Philander H Reed, q c, s½ of lot 8, blk 140, Omaha $2 00.

Philander H. Reed (single) to Sophronia Jones, q c, s½ of lot 8, blk 140, Omaha. $2.00.

Alfred R. Duprene and wf to John P. Hawkins, w d, e 75 feet of subdivision 21 of lot 3, Capitol add to Omaha. $6,000.

Mary A. Elliott and husband and others to Henry Croft, w d, lot 11, blk 12, Shulla' 2d add to Omaha. $800.

Bids will be received for stands in Hascall's Park on the occasion of the A. O. H. picnic, July 4, up to noon on Saturday, the 27th inst. The committee reserves the right to reject any bid they please.

RICHARD O'KEEFE, Chairman.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At the Metropolitan.—J. L. Ward, J. G. Prossen, Edgar; Walter H. Foss, Weeping Water; W. E. Smith, St. Paul; J. S. Young, Elk Creek; Porter Field, Fremont; T. R. Leighton, Plattsmouth; J. H. Hamilton, York; Robert Connell, Friend; Fred Lavin, Lincoln; J. G. Glazier, Edgar; B. F. Harman, Fullerton; J. T. Smith and sister, Plattsmouth; H. A. Spiher, David City; H. Doty, Oakland; O. D Fitch, Fullerton; J. C. Kuhl, Schuyler; F. Davis, J. C. Fleming, Lincoln; J. H. Marsh, Greenwood, Neb.; E. F. Taft, Keene, N. H.; J. W. Latimer, H. A. Darnell, Milwaukee; Mrs. W. F. Rightmeier, Griswold, Ia.; G. S. Carres, Chicago; Thomas A. Hartman, Wheeling, W. Va., and S. J. Collinf, of Rock Island Ill.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

GOOD DEALS.

Money Made in Wheat and First-class Cattle.

The Cereal Advances and the Stock Touchs its Highest Mark.

Handy Nebraska Cattle Clip the Top off Prices—Other Features of the Day.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

IN THE WHEAT PIT.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—There was greater activity in the wheat market to-day, together with a lower range of prices. Liverpool cables reported an advance of one shilling per quarter for English wheat and this sustained the market here at the opening and caused prices to rule a shade higher during the first hour. Offerings then grew heavier on reports of improved prospects in the winter wheat belt, though none of the reports indicated any material change in the situation. There were counter telegrams contending that the Kansas crop would not exceed six millions of bushels, and that the California crop would not exceed one-third of the yield of last year. The decline brought out considerable long property, but after a decline of 1⅛c the offerings appeared to have been absorbed and a steadier feeling followed, the market closing for the day ⅛ above the bottom and 1⅛c under yesterday. The announcement that rail freights would be advanced on July 1st, had some effect upon the market. The receipts here were small, but larger receipts were promised for to-morrow. The export clearings were fair.

CORN.

There was a fairly active trade in corn but the advance of yesterday was almost entirely lost. Speculative offerings were large, and there was a steady decline of ⅛ to 1c. Larger receipts were estimated for to-morrow, which helped to weaken the market. During the last half of the session the feeling was steadier, and prices closed ⅛c to ⅞c under yesterday.

OATS.

Oats ruled dull, and in expectation of increased receipts closed ⅛@⅛c lower.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions quiet and a shade easier.

THE DAY'S PRICES.

The prices and sales of the day ranged as follows:

Wheat—June, 87⅞@89c, closed 87⅞c; July, 88⅛@89⅞c, closed 88⅛c; August, 90⅛@91⅞c, closed 90⅛@90⅞c; September, 92½@94c, closed 92⅞c.

Corn—June 47⅞@48⅛c, closed 47⅞c; July, 46⅞@47⅞c, closed 47c; August 46⅛@47⅛c, closed 45⅞c.

Oats—June 32⅛@32⅝c; closed 32⅛c; July, 32⅛@32⅝c, closed 32⅜@32½c; August, 27⅛@28c closed 27⅞c.

On the afternoon board wheat was firm, at ⅛c higher; corn, ⅛c higher; oats, unchanged; pork, 2½c higher; lard, unchanged.

CATTLE.

Among the fresh arrivals were about 1000 cars of steers. There was a brisk demand for first class fat 1,400 to 1,500 pound beeves, and prices ruled a strong 10c higher, making an advance of 2@3c as compared with last week. Premium corn-fed steers sold for the highest since January and February, namely at $5 90@6.17½, and steers at $5 50@5.90. The latter price is an advance of 20c since Monday. Light handy 1,100 pounds and upwards Nebraskas continue to command the outside figures, outselling the heavier weights, and on this class the adv