THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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HELD BY A HERO'S POWER.

The Part Grant Played During the Dark Days of Reconstruction.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S AMBITION

The Nation's Sturdy Patriot Baffles Plans Which Might Have Reopened the Civil War—A Piece of Unwritten History.

A Letter From Chauncey M Depew.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has furnished to the press the following open letter to Col. F. D. Grant:

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1885.—MY DEAR COLONEL:—In answer to your request for particulars of the conversation I had with your father, and to which I alluded in a speech before the chamber of commerce, the following is my best recollection: About four years ago I sat beside Gen. Grant at dinner. There were many courses slowly served and the entertainment lasted several hours. We discussed many matters suggested by his travels around the world, and among other things he said to me that when in China, Prince Kung, who was regent and real ruler during the minority of the emperor, told him of their controversy with Japan. War was to be declared, and the prince said it would be a long and bloody one, and asked General Grant if he would act as arbitrator. The general declined for want of time, and principally because he was a private person and had no power to enforce his decision. He suggested, however, the terms of the compromise.

When in Japan shortly after the mikado's ministers told their side of the trouble and revealed the fact that several of the European governments were actively stirring a strife on both sides.

HOPING TO BENEFIT BY THE WAR.

The same request was made to him on the part of the Japanese government to act as arbitrator, and again declining, he stated the substance of the compromise he had advised for China. The two nations adopted substantially the terms proposed by General Grant, and a disastrous conflict was averted.

The conversation drifted into his relations with President Andrew Johnson. The narrative of this period was one of the most graphic descriptions to which I ever listened and it is unfortunate for history and posterity that it cannot be preserved as it was told. It had a local coloring of the conversation with and statements by the chief orators, and of the situations of the parties and persons a events occurred, invaluable as a portraiture and estimate of the times. I said in my address

GENERAL GRANT PERFORMED SERVICES,

to his country which were unwritten and quite as important as any that were recorded, and I think this narrative will bear me out. This is the substance of the story. Johnson began the day after the assassination of Lincoln to loudly proclaim at all times and places with constant reiteration the shibboleth of "treason is odious and must be pun shed and the chief rebels shall be hung." To give effect to the sentiment as soon as he was inaugurated he insisted upon the United States courts in Virginia finding indictments against all leading members of the confederacy. He also wanted the officers in the rebel army who had left the regular army to join the rebellion to be summarily dealt with by court martial. These movements of the president produced the greatest consternation throughout the south. The confederate leaders

APPEALED TO GRANT

to protect them on the parole he had given. He saw Johnson on the subject, only to be informed that the president was by the constitution commander-in-chief of the army, and that anything by the commanding general on the field was done subject to his approval or rejected, and he rejected the terms. General Grant urged that they had surrendered on these conditions, disbanded their organization, submitted to the situation and were carrying out in good faith their part of the parole, and every consideration of both honor and expediency demanded good faith on the part of the government. The other course would have led to endless guerilla warfare, conducted in a country admirably adapted for it by desperate and hopeless men. Johnson obstinately adhered to his view and assumed the authority of commander, when Grant flatly said that if there were to be any court martials one must be called to try General Grant first; that he would by every means in his power protect his parole, and appeal to congress and the country. In the halt called by this attitude of General Grant a very remarkable change occurred in the views of President Johnson. General Grant discovered that the

MOST FAVORED VISITORS

to the white house were the men whom the president had proscribed. In the general's opinion Johnson's loyalty was subordinate to, if not entirely dependent, upon his intense hatred of the slave holding oligarchy. He was a poor white who had been a journeyman tailor and notwithstanding the distinguished public positions he had held he could not break through the close barrier and was treated socially with contempt by this proud aristocracy. When they plunged into the rebellion he saw his opportunity. He believed in the power of the government, and thought that the time had come when he could defeat his enemies, consecate their property, humiliate their pride and possibly destroy them. The absorbing ambition and passion of his life had been to be received and treated as one of them by the oligarchy. Having failed in that and suffered indignity in the effort he became one of the most vindictive of men. He saw them defeated in their rebellion and impoverished, and now he wanted to kill them. While he was devising the means to overcome General Grant's resistance to his last purpose, the leaders of the old feudalism called upon him. They admitted their former treatment of him and justined it. They said that in all ages and countries where caste existed conditions were always possible which promoted men who had achieved success from the lower into the nobler order. As president of the United States he became, regardless of birth or ancestry, not only a member of their order, but their leader.

JOHNSON WAS WILD WITH DELIGHT.

Ambition and pride were both satisfied. He became as anxious to sustain and perpetuate in some form the system which had given the highest social and political distinction to a few families as he had been to destroy it. Grant did not have long to wait for the formulation of his plan. The president sent for him and said the radical measures of congress were revolutionary and would destroy the country. The war was over, and the republic wanted peace, and that was possible only by a union of all sections. Provisional governments provided for the seceded states were temporary expedients without constitutional authority, and the states had all the rights and should possess all the powers they had before the war. He had perfected a scheme to accomplish this result, and with Gen. Grant's assistance his success was assured. He would by proclamation direct the rebel states to send to Washington their full quota of senators and representatives. He had assurances from enough members from the north, who, united with them, would make a quorum of one house at least, if not both. The congress thus formed he would recognize and install at the capital. If the other northern members did not choose to join, they would be a

POWERLESS MEETING IN SOME HALL.

To the general's suggestion that this would start the civil war afresh, the president replied: "Those who do it will be the rebels, but if you sustain me, resistance is impossible." He appealed to Grant to stand by him in the crisis and they would be the saviours of the republic. After endeavoring for a long time in vain to convince the president of the folly of such a course and its certain failure, no matter who sustained it, Grant finally told him that he would drive the congress so constituted out of the capital at the point of the bayonet, give possession of the buildings to the senators and representatives from the loyal states and protect them. If necessary he could appeal to the country and the army he had so recently mustered out of service. Johnson asked if he did not recognize the powers vested in the president by the constitution, and if he would refuse to obey the commander-in-chief. Gen. Grant said that under such circumstances he must certainly would. Shortly afterward the president sent for Gen. Grant and said to him that the relations of our government with Mexico were very delicate and he wished him to go the City of Mexico at once on a very important mission. The general knew that this was to get him out of the way and put it in the power of the president to call as his successor to Washington

SOME OFFICER UPON WHOM HE COULD DEPEND.

He replied that if the appointment was a diplomatic one he declined it. If it was a military one, he refused to obey, because the general of an army could not be ordered to a foreign country with which we are at peace. The interview was a stormy one, but the subject was dropped. One day the general was sent west on a tour of inspection. He knew that General Sherman was to be his successor and in him he had absolute confidence. The outspoken loyalty of that great soldier prevented the project ever being renewed. It is at this date needless to speculate upon what might have happened had General Grant actively assented or passively allowed the president. No one doubts the obstinacy and courage of Andrew Johnson, and only a man of equal firmness and determination could have prevented a most calamitous strife at a most critical period of the reconstruction of the republic.

Yours very truly,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

COLONEL GRANT'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1885.—DEAR MR. DEPEW:—I am in receipt of your letter, and thank you for your response to my request. I have read your account with great interest. It is substantially correct, and I have been able to verify the facts from documents, letters and personal recollections.

Yours very truly, F. D. GRANT.

THE JERSEY WRECK.

Nine Killed with Probabilities of Another—Clearing Away the Debris.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 20.—The boy found last night under the Lehigh Valley engine is the last of the victims as far as known of the collision on the Pennsylvania road on Hackensack meadows Sunday night. This last discovery makes nine killed in all with the probability of another soon. Marius Klinger, a Norwegian, whose skull was fractured, is not expected to live throughout the night. The other patients are doing well and their final recovery is confidently expected. The foot found under the engine has not yet been matched, which leads the authorities to believe another victim is yet to be found. The work of removing the wreck still goes on. All that remains is the Lehigh engine, which has been righted, and will be raised on an inclined plane probably to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania road authorities this morning received a dispatch from Mr. Armstead, of Madison, Wis., the father of Ulena Arneas, the woman who died at St. Francis hospital, making inquiries about his daughter and her husband. It is now thought one of the unknown men at the morgue is the dead woman's husband. A description of the husband has been sent for.

Mrs. Annie Staats, of Newark, visited the morgue here to-day. She stated two unknown boys accompanied the Grommer family, which consisted of Karl Henry Grommer, a farmer, his wife, Phillipina, and two sons, Gustav Wilhelm, aged 9, and Carl Heinrich, aged 8. Grommer was going to Battle Creek, Mich., and was to leave the unknown boys at Chicago. The bodies of the Grommer family will be shipped to-morrow to Battle Creek for burial.

The woman whose body was cut in half by the pilot of the Lehigh valley engine was undoubtedly the wife of Armstead, of Madison, Wis., for Armstead's telegraphic description of his wife agrees with that of the body. Mrs. Armstead was the mother of Mrs. Ulina Arneas, who died at the hospital. The boy's leg found last night is part of the body of the unknown boy. The number of dead is now reduced to eight, all of whom save two boys have been identified.

A Demoralized Southern City.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—[Chicago Times Special.]—The demoralized condition of the police force of this city has resulted in a very bad outbreak of hoodlumism of late and in many outrages and excesses. The mayor has frequently called the attention of the police board to the inefficiency of the force, and has made many efforts to improve it. The chief of police is now under suspension and on trial for violation of the law and neglect of duty, and the force seems incapable of keeping order. There have been a number of ruffianly outbreaks, and two last night were particularly conspicuous, and have aroused a great deal of indignation.

At a ball given at Spanish Fort by the Young Sons of Louisiana, an organization of boys, and where the ball room was crowded with women and children, a party of hoodlums became involved in a quarrel with one of the officers in charge, and opened fire on him and on the crowd, discharging over a dozen shots, slightly wounding the officer, shooting Edward Rooney, a spectator, in the leg, and fatally wounding Robert Diamond, another spectator. The officer was chased from the grounds and the hoodlums arrested with great difficulty.

At the same time up town William Reagan and Chris Hyland, getting into trouble with A. Haney, a saloon keeper, opened fire on him and the family, cleaned out the establishment, and held possession of the neighborhood for some hours, firing right and left on the streets, and rendering it dangerous for people of the neighborhood to leave their residences.

In both instances the hoodlums were drunk. These and other excesses have aroused popular indignation, and there is a general demand for the reorganization of the police.

A Little Old, But Good.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—The announcement is published to-day that the Burlington will soon make an important extension of its system west of the Missouri river. The proposed line will start from Omaha, run northwesterly to Custer county, connecting with the Grand Island and Central line. Articles of incorporation have been filed at Lincoln. General Manager Holdrege, of the Burlington and Missouri, says in regard to it, "we have secured our articles of incorporation, and we propose to submit the scheme to our directors in Boston, who have not as yet approved of it. If we can secure their consent the road will soon be an assured fact."

Inquiry at the general office of the Burlington at this point bears out the accuracy of the above. The Burlington people consider the section mentioned as good territory to build into and believe the road will be constructed as marked out. Elsewhere the move is interpreted as a double drive at the Northwestern and Missouri Pacific, both of which are going into Lincoln, which is Burlington & Missouri territory. The Northwestern has appropriated northwestern Nebraska and the Missouri Pacific is presumed to be headed that way.

A Hostler Harried Sheolward.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—Last Friday night a negro hostler, Harrison Tasker, inveigled a German girl named Helen Huendlend into his room and brutally outraged her. He was arrested Sunday for the crime, and this morning was taken to the court for examination. While the case was proceeding, Weinrod Huendlend, the girl's brother, drew a revolver and shot Tasker in the body, the ball penetrating the right abdominal wall, and producing a probably fatal wound. Before another shot could be fired the infuriated brother was seized by the officers and disarmed. A scene of confusion ensued, and the court was adjourned. Tasker was taken to the hospital. Physicians give no hope of his recovery. Huendlend was remanded to the custody of the sheriff and lodged in jail.

Leased the Lindell Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Alvin Hurlbut, formerly of the Sherman house, Chicago, and Willis house, manager of the Palmer house, leased the Lindell hotel of this city for five years from January 1. Other Chicago parties in connection with gentlemen here, have arranged to erect an enormous ten-story building at the southeast corner of Fourth and Olive streets to be completed in six months.

M'LEAN GIVES UP THE FIGHT

He Concedes a Majority to the Republicans on Joint Ballot.

FINDING FRAUDS IN CINCINNATI

Some Queer Proceedings Brought to Light—Increasing Evidences of Republican Success in the Empire State.

The Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—"Mr. McLean, what will be the complexion of the next legislature?" asked a reporter this morning to the proprietor of the Enquirer.

"The democrats will have a majority of three in the senate, and the republicans will lead by six in the house. Here are the figures that you can rely on."

"All right; proceed."

"In the senate there will be twenty democrats and seventeen republicans; there will be fifty-eight republicans and fifty-two democrats in the house. On joint ballot the republicans will have a majority of three."

"You still claim the entire Hamilton county delegation, then?"

"Without a doubt."

THE FRAUDS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—The official count of Hamilton county had progressed through the ninth ward at the close of the forenoon session. No material change from the previously published figures have been discovered.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Testimony was heard before Judge Buckwalter to-day, in the mandamus proceedings to compel the judges of election in precinct E, Eighteenth ward, to make a proper return of the election. The return was brought in unsealed and unsigned, and hence the writ. John Thompson, one of the judges, testified that he had been agreed upon as a judge on behalf of the republicans. James Higgins and John Regan were the democratic judges. In the morning they divided the labor thus: Thompson was to receive the votes and deposit them in the box. Higgins was to turn the crank and Regan was to check the names from the registry book. After about fifty votes had been received, outside parties interfered and took the book from Regan and threw it under some rubbish. Regan said he could not check names fast enough. The book disappeared and was not used again that day. After the checking ceased the witness saw one man vote seven times under different names. The votes were received against his protest. He recognized the face though he did not recognize the man. He went home at 6 o'clock and returned to assist in counting. Afterwards he went to the polling place and was refused admission. He next saw the ballot box yesterday morning. The hinges were broken off and the box was tied up with rope.

Other witnesses testified that a copy of the registry had been made and was used by challengers until they were driven away and the book torn up.

A citizen of Covington testified that he saw two boys, whom he named and whom he knew to be residents of Covington, vote at this precinct. He said they were brought to the polls by a special policeman.

Another witness testified he saw these boys vote and saw them receive money. It was a bill given to the larger boy, who went into a saloon, got it changed into silver and divided it. He followed the boys to the river. On the way he asked a policeman to arrest them, but the officer declined. He saw the boys get into a skiff without oars and tear up the seat to paddle their way across the river.

Another witness testified that he seen Moses Doyle, whom he knew well and whom he had seen vote a short time before in another precinct, come to this precinct and offer to vote. The witness protested and seized Doyle's arm as he held out his ticket. One of the judges seized Doyle's wrist and the arm was pulled toward and from the box by these two men until another judge took the ticket from Doyle's hand and put it in the box.

The question to be raised in this case when the testimony is ended is whether the court can compel the judges to sign a return when they know it is tainted with irregularity and fraud. The official count has only reached the Twelfth ward. In one precinct the judges returned a newspaper election return blank with their signatures attached, but did not sign the tally sheet. About $8,000 has been subscribed for use by the committee of one hundred. The court has declined to call a special grand jury on account of the short time it would have to serve.

Democratic Doom in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—The overwhelming defeat of the Ohio democracy has encouraged and stimulated the republican state committee and leaders to great zeal in behalf of Davenport and Carr, and a republican victory seems assured. Old democrats who cannot swallow Tweed's partner, Governor Hill, say they may vote for Davenport and probably will, rather than give Hill aid by not voting. A veteran democrat who writes to the press attacking Hill, says: "He shall, for the first time, this fall cast a republican ballot." A grand republican mass meeting, the first of the campaign here, was held in Madison Square garden to-night. Judge Foraker, Senator Edmunds and other distinguished men addressed the assembly.

It was asserted positively at republican headquarters here that a committee had gone to Washington with the authority or sanction of the democratic campaign managers to induce President Cleveland to display greater interest in the canvass of his own state. W. H. Brown, of the Daily News, was a member of the delegation. Their object was to show Cleveland that he is part of the democratic party. As one of the democratic workers put it, "If Cleveland is going to loaf comfortably around on the banks of Salt river and see the party canoe drift on its fatal voyage into obscurity, without swimming out to it with a shore line, he will find himself hereafter left alone in the wilderness."

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The republican state committee announces Judge Foraker, of Ohio, will speak in Jamestown, N. Y., Wednesday, Rochester Thursday, and this city Friday; and Senator Logan at Binghamton the 29th, Oswego the 30th, and Auburn the 31st.

FREE TRADE WITH MEXICO.

The Report that Negotiations to That End Are in Progress Receives a Denial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Chicago Tribune Special.]—The Associated press recently contained dispatches from the City of Mexico stating that negotiations are in progress designed to establish free trade between the United States and Mexico. Careful inquiry both at the Mexican legation and at the state department here shows that this report is without foundation. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, having had his attention called to the subject, said that he knew nothing whatever of any such negotiations, and that he attached no importance to the story and certainly did not credit it. He did not know, he said, what the United States minister in Mexico might have done or suggested, but he did not for a moment think that such a proposition had ever been entertained by either government, and Romero said: "What would be the use of such negotiations? The reciprocal treaty between the two governments was rattled by the United States senate, but congress has failed to put it into effect, although it had a very long time to do it in. Free traders and protectionists alike oppose it, for local reasons perhaps. As this treaty would only affect about one-hundredth part of the Mexican commerce, and the United States congress has considered it unwise to make even so small a beginning towards better commercial relations, believing undoubtedly somebody in this country would suffer therefrom, how is any one to suppose it would even deign to consider the proposition to establish free trade with Mexico?"

Being asked what his opinion is as to the chances of the passage of the enabling act in the coming congress, Mr. Romero said:

"Of course I do not know, but if the administration does not favor the treaty, and I know nothing whatever of its intentions, the treaty must surely fail again."

Romero seemed despondent as to the prospects of the passage of the Mexican treaty-enabling act. Speaking of the possible failure of this act, he said that, in the absence of a reciprocity treaty, the railroads from the United States to Mexico, instead of promoting trade between the two countries, would in point of fact be an injury to American trade. The reasons assigned was that the English and Germans were extending their trade facilities as far as the Rio Grande, and that they would soon monopolize all the trade and the railroads would be one of their most efficient agents.

LOUD TALK OF WAR.

The Roumelian Subject Still an Absorbing Topic in Foreign Lands.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Mr. Lacellas, British agent and consul general for Bulgaria, has left this city for Sofia. The tension is increasing and war with Servia is well nigh inevitable. Bulgaria has done her utmost to arrest such a catastrophe.

ATHENS, Oct. 20.—The council of Candi, the largest city in Crete, voted in favor of a union with Greece, but the populace refused to revolt against the Turkish government before Greece declares war. The Greeks are wild with enthusiasm. Thirty thousand men of the reserves have been enrolled during the past few days and thousands are arriving from all parts of Greece. The people are clamoring for war.

PHILLIPPOPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Prince Alexander summoned the whole of the national militia of Bulgaria and eastern Roumelia for immediate service in defense of the country.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A telegram from St. Petersburg, received at a late hour this evening, says: Russia has made preparations to land 30,000 troops in Varna, a seaport town of Bulgaria, in twenty-four hours, in case of need.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Servian minister to England has written a letter to Gladstone defending his country's action. He says Servia does not desire, and cannot allow Bulgaria to attain undue leadership. He hopes that the present war clouds will clear away and leave cordial relations between the Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks. He hoped the solution of the Roumelian question would include a plan for the preservation of the balance power in the east, and the union of Servia, Bulgaria and Greece upon foreign invasion.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The North German Gazette indirectly states that the porte is about to invite the powers to a conference at Constantinople. The Gazette takes a hopeful view of the situation in the Balkans.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Salisbury and the secretary of foreign affairs has informed the porte that England will send an energetic remonstrance to Servia and Greece against their formidable armaments and advise them to keep quiet.

A Young Revolution in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20.—The long continued arbitrary policy of King Christian in refusing to dismiss the Ettrupp cabinet in compliance with the vote of parliament and levying alleged unconstitutional taxes because parliament refused to vote the budget, has led to a number of serious riots and imposing demonstrations in Copenhagen. The people seem determined that representatives in parliament shall have some voice in the affairs of the government and have become so threatening in threatening in their demands that the king has ordered the garrison at Copenhagen to be largely reinforced. These popular manifestations are not confined to Copenhagen alone, but are general throughout Denmark. It is expected that a state of siege will be declared and it is feared that a revolution will ensue if the king persists in refusing the concessions asked by parliament. A number of political arrests have been made, tending further to incense the people and bloodshed is anticipated.

A Mob After Joseph.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 20.—Seven hundred unemployed workmen of this city to-day marched to the residence of Mr. Chamberlain. The chief of police, learning of their intention and fearing violence, sent a large force of police by a shorter route, and when the procession arrived at Chamberlain's house, they found it surrounded by policemen. After consultation a deputation of three of the unemployed men were admitted to see Chamberlain. They detailed their grievances and flatly accused Mr. Chamberlain of making a row with the wealthier classes to alienate sympathy for the suffering poor for personal and political aggrandizement. Chamberlain refused to attend a meeting in aid of the distress fund. The men then returned to their place in the procession, howling against Chamberlain.

French Politics.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Returns from yesterday's elections show that the strength of the parties in the new chamber will be 301 republicans, 205 conservatives. No change in the ministry will result from the late elections, although the large gains of the conservatives give rise to the fear that the Brisson government would be forced to retire.

Rumors are current that Waddington tendered his resignation as French minister to England, owing to a difference with his government in regard to the elections in France.

Mobbed and Stoned.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 20.—The action of Mr Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, who owns an extensive deer park in northern Scotland, in closing up the roadway on his park so angered the people that they mobbed and stoned him on Sunday last. Winans offered a reward of £500 for the capture of the culprits.

Grim Cholera's Course.

ROME, Oct. 20.—There were forty-four new cases of cholera and twenty-one deaths from the disease reported yesterday in Palermo.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—During yesterday there were fifty-three new cases of cholera and forty-two deaths from the disease reported throughout Spain.

Editor Stead in the Toils.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The grand jury found a true bill against Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and other persons in the Armstrong case, for abduction, conspiracy and indecent assault.

The Tomb of General Grant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—The widow of General Grant has requested several alterations at the tomb at Riverside, which will be made at once. She wished to have the oak doors, which are at present hung inside the grated iron gates, to be replaced by a couple of doors containing glass panels. These can be kept closed at all times, and yet people who visit the tomb may see inside just as easily as now. The emblems will soon be removed from the interior. Falling leaves and flowers have littered up the floors so much as to become a nuisance, and the casket is rusting and looking very untidy. In place of these promiscuous offerings the park commissioners intend to decorate the interior of the sepulchre with a few appropriate plants. Winter quarters will be put up at once for the guards.

A Collision Kills Two Men.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 20.—A collision occurred this evening between two passenger trains on the Philadelphia & Erie road, two miles south of this city. Two men were killed and several severely injured. The killed were Arthur M. Middlekouff, express messenger of this city, who was on the fast line west, and Eugene Thorn, of Harrisburg, fireman on the engine of the east bound. Daniel Root, engineer of the fast line, and Harry Welcomer, engineer of the accommodation train, were seriously hurt, and are in the hospital here now. One of the passengers, James A. Scott, of Trenton, was slightly hurt. The accident was caused by the failure of the engineer of the east bound train to observe the red danger light displayed in the signal tower. A blinding rainstorm prevailed at the time.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST

Bismarck's Bitter Policy Against American Subjects of German Birth.

SOME CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS.

Presidential Appointments Made Yesterday—A Cabinet Council Held—Various Items From Washington.

Bismarck's Bitter Policy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A Washington special says: Later information from Germany shows that Minister Pendleton has much graver cause for endeavoring to come to an understanding with the German government as to the construction given to the Bancroft treaty than is apparent from the brief dispatch which announced that negotiations had begun. It appears that Bismarck has again given evidence of his increasing hatre of the United States by interpreting the Bancroft treaty in the severest manner against all German-Americans. Those who know most about the subject say that if he could have his own way and dared to enter upon such a course, the oppressive edict which is now enforced against the Poles in the northwest province of Germany would find a parallel in the restrictive measures which would be applied against German-Americans in the mother country, who have never rendered military service there. It is stated that German-Americans of this class in Germany have been notified that hereafter their residence must be limited to a few weeks or months, and that if they in any particular during even this short period become troublesome they will be subject to receive notice at any time to leave the country. It is claimed the attitude which the German government has taken is in direct violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the Bancroft treaty. It is undoubtedly this construction which Minister Pendleton is endeavoring to to secure modified.

He Declined to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Civil Service Commissioner Thoman returned to-day from a seven weeks' official trip through the western and Pacific coast states and territories. When questioned to-night by an Associated press reporter as to whether or not he had tendered his resignation or contemplated doing so, Judge Thoman said: "I do not wish to say anything concerning the matter at this time. Suffice it that the president has long since been advised of the desire in the premises." The judge declined to say anything as to the reorganization of the commission. He says that he has been throughout the northwest and has seen that a belief in civil service reform is growing among the people. The masses of the people wherever he has been, believe that the president has taken a noble stand for civil service reform, and they mean to support him. This spirit amounts to enthusiasm in many localities. A few growls are heard from politicians, but they are not heeded.

After the Offenders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The civil service commission has addressed a letter to the president calling his attention to the attempt made by the Pennsylvania republican committee to collect political assessments in the departments, and suggesting the propriety of making an investigation of the matter with a view of punishing all parties connected therewith who can be reached by law. They say it is their belief that Chairman Cooper, who is responsible for the begging circular, is not an employe of the government, and therefore cannot be reached. The letter suggests that congress be asked to extend the law so as to cover such cases.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The postmaster general to-day appointed the following fourth-class postmasters:

Illinois—School, J. A. Williams; Momence, Geo. W. Rice; Richards, W. T. Rutter; Kickapoo, Engelbert Mador; Macon, Thomas S. Fox; Browns, Daniel Levi; Camp Point, Thos. A. Lyon; New Holland, S. O. McKennan; Oakley, Frank Day.

Iowa—Commerce, G. M. Wohlgreweith; Waukon Junction, Squire Hulz; Portland, Wm. B. Henderson; Eden, L. M. Fox; Marcus, G. A. Enright; Elk, J. W. Miller; Worthington, Paul Leatner; Glendon, Mrs. A. Marlence.

Nebraska—Genoa, Joseph A. Willard; Alkali, J. J. Courtright; Delight, Harry E. O'Neill.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The president today made the following appointments: To be United States consuls—Erhard Bissinger, of New York, at Beirut; Daniel W. Herring, of Tennessee, at Tegucigalpa; C. H. Vaughn, to be collector of customs for the district of Sag Harbor, New York; James Tilton, to be collector of customs for the district of Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey; T. J. Donovan, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Patchogue, New York.

A Cabinet Council.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The session of the cabinet was almost entirely devoted to matters relating to the postal union. Certain modifications of the existing regulations were agreed to and the documents signed by the president. All members of the cabinet were in attendance. It is learned that no reference was made to the case of Chief Justice Vincent, of Arizona, and that no further action has been taken in the matter.

Must Practice Military Signaling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The secretary of war has issued a general order that in times of peace a detail of not less than one officer and three enlisted men will be kept constantly under instruction and practice in military signaling at each army post in the United States, until all officers and men who have sufficient intelligence are proficient in the code of signaling by the flag, torch and heliograph and hemeographic code with disks.

Got His Place Back.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—James Meline, who was recently transferred from the office of chief clerk of the treasurer's office to teller in the cash room, was to-day reappointed to his former position.

Economist County Convention.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—A mass convention of the economist party of Cass county was held at Manly last Saturday, the 17th inst. Mr. Daniel McCaig was appointed chairman and J. C. Newberry secretary, after which the following ticket was placed in nomination: For county treasurer, D. A. Campbell; county clerk, C. D. Clapp; county judge, Willett Pottinger; sheriff, George A. Babbitt; superintendent, Maynard Spink; coroner, Chris. Koehnker; surveyor, W. H. Fleming; commissioner, First district, A. B. Todd. Daniel McCaig, of Elmwood; J. H. Jones, of Plattsmouth, and C. D. Palmer, of Center precinct, were elected a county central committee. The former platform of the party was adopted by the convention as their future platform of principles. The convention was addressed by Willett Pottinger and J. C. Newberry.

Two Criminals in Irons.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—Deputy Sheriff Frank Conlan, of Miles City, Custer county, Montana, is just in from Chadron, Nebraska, with Dave Lee, wanted in Montana for the murder of a man named Straw some two years ago. Lee has been running a saloon in Gordon for some time, but the Montana authorities got on his track and followed him up. The prisoner is young and well dressed, but the crime was cold blooded. Sheriff L. C. Green, of O'Brien county, Iowa, is also in with N. H. Plumb, captured at Ainsworth, Nebraska, and wanted for running off a mortgaged team. Both prisoners are in irons.

PRISON REFORMERS.

Discussions of Various Pertinent Subjects by the Congress.

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—The subject for discussion at the morning session of the national prison reform congress was "Disciplinary Measures in Prisons." Before the topic was taken up letters were read from various prominent men, setting forth their views in regard to prison reform. Among them was one from President Cleveland, regretting his inability to be present. The discussion was presided over by M. J. Cassidy, warden of the eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary, who read a paper briefly reviewing the question, after which he introduced R. W. McClaughrey, of Chicago, who read a paper on "Prison Punishment."

McClaughry believed the best way to reform prisoners is to reform prison officials. Vindictiveness in the application of punishment should be unknown. Simplification of rules was advocated. All prison officials should govern by friendship when possible. He opposed humiliating punishments. Prison labor he advocated as necessary.

Warden Nicholson, of the Detroit house of correction, believed society needed reforming more than prison officials do. Punishment he considered a painful necessity, and gave an account of different penalties and briefly recited some simple rules for prison use.

Col. Thomas Barr, of the United States army, described the system of army prisons and the penalties. In answer to a question he said that in the army they were satisfied with the present arrangements in state prisons, but could see that it was advisable to have government prisons. During further discussion of the topic "solitary confinement" was shown to be the most general penalty, but much was to be left to the option of the officials.

In the afternoon a "Chaplains' Meeting" was held. Chaplain Hicks, of Michigan state prison, presided. This is the first time such a meeting has ever been held, and the chairman considered the progress of the right kind. Rev. Dr. Byers, of Columbus, gave an account of his six years of efforts with prisoners. Chaplain Morse, of Blackwell's Island, followed with a brief talk of a similar nature. The discussion of "County Prisons" came next, and subsequently Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, of Chicago, entered a plea in favor of matrons in police stations. Adjourned.

OUR SISTER STATE.

A Crooked County Auditor Misappropriates the People's Money.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—The citizens of Wayne county were much startled last week by the report that their county auditor, D. G. Dur, had misappropriated county funds to the amount of nearly $1,000. The board of supervisors was convened yesterday, and an examination of his accounts was made. From this it appeared that Dur had overdrawn his salary $900 and had appropriated to his own use $100 of the collections for the school fund. After a full investigation of his accounts the board permitted him to pay into the treasury $324.15 for unaccounted fees, $518 for county warrants overdrawn, and $108 for school money misappropriated, leaving a balance due of $83.85. The auditor was a greenbacker, and is the present nominee of the fusion party for reelection to that position.

Iowa Odd Fellows.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 20.—The grand encampment of the I. O. O. F. of Iowa was held here to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William Musson, Des Moines, grand patriarch; W. J. Mott, Eldora, grand high priest; R. L. Filton, Ottumwa, grand senior warden; William Garrett, Burlington, grand scribe; Thomas D. Evans, Fairfield, grand treasurer; William J. Hemple, Atlantic, grand junior warden; W. W Holmes, Brooklyn, grand representative. A report was adopted recommending that all encampments in the state form degree staffs for the purpose of conferring degrees, so they may be conferred without the use of books.

Among the Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—An order for the sale of the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk railroad was made in the United States court to-day. The sale will take place in this city December 8.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The alleged discriminations against St. Louis and some other cities in the west and northwest by the use of the dual system of classification by railroads was taken up to-day by the board of directors of the merchants' exchange, who passed a resolution calling upon the St. Louis railroads to jointly and severally insist upon a modification of the existing differences between carload and less than carload rates.

A Religious Gathering

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—The eleventh annual convention of the christian women's board of missions of the United States opened here to-day. Nearly 600 delegates are present. Reports read show 153 auxiliary branches were added during the year, and receipts for the same period were $16,620.

Registration in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Yesterday was the last of the registration days in Brooklyn. The total number of voters enrolled is nearly 110,000, greater than in any previous years except 1884. The increase is more in the republican wards.

Pure Water Oratory.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Henry Clay Bascom and Edward Evans, of Niagara county, running for governor and secretary of state respectively on the prohibition ticket, delivered addresses at Masonic Temple to-night. St. John was also present and spoke.

Reduction in Elevator Rates.

TOLEDO, Oct. 20.—The Wabash Elevator company has made a material reduction from the usual rates of winter storage on grain at Toledo. The rate from November 1, to May 5, both dates inclusive, is to be 2 cents per bushel, a lower rate than has been charged before at any point.

Crops Around Quebec.

QUEBEC, Oct. 20.—The crop reports from parishes along the line of the International railroad show wheat, rye, barley and vegetables to be above the average; oats slightly below the average; hay, buckwheat, fruits and tobacco poor. The frost damaged wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, fruits and tobacco.

Asked to Resign.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—A stormy meeting tonight of the Bowdoin square Baptist church decided 118 to 89 to request the resignation of Pastor Downs, whose trial on the charge of adultery with Mrs. Taber, one of the parishioners, is pending in the supreme court.

Death of Mr. Hay.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.—Ex-Assistant Postmaster Gen. Hay died at 6:30 this morning of consumption. Mr. Hay was the first assistant postmaster general appointed by President Cleveland, but soon resigned the position owing to ill health.

Boston in a Huff.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—It is proposed to have a new census of Boston taken on account of the wide spread belief that the one recently taken was inaccurate.

Riel Respited.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 20.—A Pioneer Press special from Winnipeg says Riel is respited until November 10.

The Canadian Plague.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—There were 32 deaths from smallpox in this city yesterday.

GRAIN ON A GRAND RAMPAGE

War News and Visible Supply Figures Cause a Whirl in Wheat.

THE MARKETS MIGHTY WEAK.

An All Around Day of Desperate Dullness in Cattle—A Busy Day and Better Prices in Hogs.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—WHEAT—The increase in the visible supply, figured up as over 2,000,000 bushels, was more of a load this morning than the bulls knew how to carry. December wheat in ten minutes after the opening was full 1c under the close of last night, and right at "put" price. Then there were dispatches handed about on the floor to the effect that English consuls were lower, and then there was a little reaction. It was between these two influences—war news and the visible supply figures—that the market swung the whole day. That they were of almost equal vehemence was shown by the fact that at 1 o'clock the regular close was 90c for December wheat and 88c for November. These figures were exactly half way between the bottom and top of the day. The bears are taking courage from the increase in receipts at the northwest. They figure that receipts at the half dozen points, not including New York, were to-day several hundred bushels larger than on the same day last week. While this was the main "bear" argument, and is very smartly demonstrated to the little processions which are marched up to the blackboards, it is very plain that everybody who sells is very wary. This is due very largely to the recent utterances of Armour and to the indecision of the crowd as to what his real attitude is. They do not believe his own avowal that he is a bull and a very large owner of wheat, for they