THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1885. NUMBER 140.

THE NATIONAL MAIL POUCH.

The Department's Expenditures Increased and Revenues Reduced.

VILAS' FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The Controversy Between the Postmaster General and the Steamship Companies—The Pacific Mail—The Carrier System.

The Postmaster General's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of the postmaster general shows that the total revenue of the postoffice department during the last fiscal year was $42,509,848, and the total expenditures $49,692,198, leaving a cash deficiency of $7,041,345, or, with the amount credited Pacific railroads, a total deficiency of $8,341,571. This difference is due, first, to the decrease of the revenues, which amounts in total only to $2,947,848; and, secondly, to an increase of the expenditures to the extent of $5,466,955, of which $6,042,439 have been in the cash disbursements and $424,516 in the cost of transportation upon the Pacific railroads. Chiefly the decrease of revenue have resulted from the diminishment in the rate of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents upon the half-ounce, which was the unit of weight during the period, while the increase of expenditures has arisen principally from the natural increase of mails to be carried and the natural extension of the service, although other causes have contributed something to both effects. It is thought that a return of business prosperity will secure a surplus during the ensuing year.

The principal results of the increase of the unit of weight of first-class matter, from a half-ounce to an ounce, are a general increase in the use of the mails, some decrease of the proportion of letters weighing less than a half-ounce, a striking increase of those weighing more than a half-ounce, and some tendency to mail, more than formerly, sealed parcels instead of unsealed. The loss of revenue for the year from this cause is estimated at $800,000. The reduction of the rate from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound of second-class matter strikes off one-half the revenue from this source, and, so far, there is no indication of any marked increase in the quantity of such matter to compensate the loss.

There has been a decrease in both the domestic and foreign money order business, resulting from the general depression in trade. Over five million postal notes were issued, averaging $1.98 each, producing $152,000 in fees.

The special delivery system has met with public favor, and, the postmaster general says, probably should be extended to all offices and to all kinds of mail matter. It is suggested that postmasters and their clerks at small offices be authorized to deliver such letters.

The breach between the department and the American steamship lines is taken up. After citing the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, which authorized the postmaster general to enter into contracts for the transportation of foreign mails, after legal advertisement, with the lowest responsible bidder, at a rate not exceeding 50 cents a nautical mile on the trip each way actually traveled between the terminal points; provided, that the mails so contracted should be carried on American steamships, and that the aggregate of such contracts should not exceed one-half of the sum of $8,000,000 appropriated, the report shows that only the routes between New York and Havana, and between San Francisco and Japan and China, are navigated by more than one American company; and therefore it was idle to advertise for a competition which could not be had. The report shows the difficulty of adopting the many plans suggested for securing legitimate competition for the carrying of the mails. The postmaster general did not consider the adoption of the mileage contract plan compulsory, and declined to make such contracts during the recess of congress. It was thought best to send the mails by the swiftest ships covering the desired routes, using sometimes the vessels of one line and sometimes of another, as they were available. It was held by the department, after thorough investigation, that the rate of sea postage, 4½ cents per pound for papers and 4¾ cents per pound for letters, was a proper remuneration for the service of carrying the mails, but the desirability of showing the friendliness of the government to American lines was deemed sufficient warrant for extending to them the full inland and sea rate. The postmaster general says that in declining to make yearly contracts he does not render a decision as to the policy of subsidizing American steamship companies. He says:

Much has been said about employing the postal appropriation to aid American commerce. When congress shall desire to invest the postoffice department with care for that object it cannot be doubted it will easily choose language which will plainly convey the purpose and impose the duty. Until then that department cannot rightfully employ the moneys appropriated for the postal service to secure objects not intrusted to its care, however meritorious in themselves.

It may be properly further observed of this that during many years the practice of granting pecuniary aid to American lines was pursued at so great a cost and to so little advantage that it was long since wholly abandoned; that, when followed, congress had directed it, and if that body designed its renewal, presumably it would again have declared its purpose.

The steamship companies running to the south and to Asia rejected the offer of sea and inland postage, and after August 1 they refused to carry mail except to foreign countries with which they had contracts. This caused much annoyance to the department, but very little inconvenience to the public.

Between New York and Havana the service is stated now to be three times a week instead of two as formerly, and within a short time it is expected to be lessened in time to about seventy-four hours, a gain of a day and a half over the time of steamers.

The Australian mail has not been specially interrupted, and a new company has undertaken the service under contract with New Zealand for three years.

Some delays and inconveniences have arisen between New York and Colon, San Francisco and Japan and China, and to the west coast of Mexico, by the refusal of the Pacific Mail company, and some between New York and Venezuela by the like action of the Red D company. Except these, all the foreign mails are transported either in the same manner or a better than during the last year.

Early action by congress is very desirable to provide such means as it shall deem appropriate to relieve the inconveniences sustained on the routes indicated. The department recognizes its obligation to the business men of the country who have foreborne complaint, with but few exceptions, rather than manifest a willingness to see the government compelled to a course which, upon careful consideration, had been decided inexpedient and unwise to be pursued. They are entitled to the earliest practicable relief which can be given.

Whatever measure of compensation or pecuniary aid shall be deemed appropriate, it is worthy of serious consideration whether the steamships which have the protection of the government should be suffered to refuse their service if the compensation provided shall be esteemed unsatisfactory. That should be conclusively determined by congress or by the department.

The report is accompanied by the complete correspondence between the department and the steamship companies.

The revenue for the next fiscal year is estimated at $47,500,000, and the expenditures are estimated at $55,000,000.

Of the 178 cities where the carrier system is in operation, only seventeen realize more local postage than the expense of the service. The surplus at New York was $1,131,500, at Chicago, $154,000, at Philadelphia, $292,000.

From the Bowels of the Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—B. Greenebaum, United States consul at Samoa, in a letter to the Merchant's Exchange, of this city, says an island never before reported has been thrown up by the sea about forty miles off the Tonga islands, bearing towards Fiji, in the track of California vessels. It is two miles long and 250 feet high.

IOWA SPECIALS.

Proceedings of the Cattlemen's Convention at Waverly.

WAVERLY, Iowa, Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Iowa Stock Breeder's association convened in Waverly to-day with a large attendance of noted stockmen of the state. An address of welcome was delivered by E. A. Davison, of this city, which was responded to by Henry Wallace, editor of the Homestead, Des Moines, and Col. John Scott, of Nevada. The president of the association, D. M. Moininger, delivered the annual address, which was followed by a paper by C. F. Clarkson, agricultural editor of the Des Moines Register. Subject: "How to Stock the Farm." The evening session was devoted to an address by President Leigh Hunt, of the agricultural college, subject, "Fireside Studies," and an address by L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, subject, "Advantages of Farm Life over Any Other."

In the meeting of the shorthorn breeders last night it was decided to raise a fund to duplicate the premiums won at the next fat stock show in Chicago by Iowa breeders, in order to encourage competition in this state in this line of improved cattle raising.

A Minister Acquitted.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—A judicial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church convened in this city today to try the case of Rev. J. H. Everly of the Des Moines conference on a charge of imprudent conduct unbecoming a minister. The conference was composed of seventeen clergymen from the Des Moines, Iowa, and northwestern Iowa conferences, presided over by Bishop W. X. Ninde, of Topeka, Kansas. A lower court had found Mr. Everly guilty and sentenced him to suspension from the ministry for one year. The appellate court heard the case argued to-day, Rev. McKendree Stuart of Chariton prosecuting and Rev. Emory Miller of this city for the defendant. The court decided by a vote of 13 to 4 to reverse the finding of the lower court and thus acquit Mr. Everly.

Accident at Pacific Junction.

PACIFIC JUNCTION, Ia., Dec. 3.—[Special to the BEE.]—About 4 o'clock this morning a switchman named Frank Smith was severely injured while making a flying switch in the yard. In giving the slack to enable him to pull the coupling pin, the engine bumper overlapped that of the car. Smith's leg was caught in the squeeze and a piece of flesh about two inches wide was torn from the ankle to the center of the thigh. The unfortunate man limped unaided to the depot, where he fell exhausted from loss of blood. A doctor was promptly summoned, and after bandaging and stitching the injured limb, applied restoratives and Smith returned to consciousness. His injuries are not dangerous, but will keep him housed for some weeks.

A Pugilist's Limb Broken.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—Jack Keefe, the noted middle-weight champion, of Chicago, has been in the city a few days to meet Burke Saturday night as an unknown. To-night, while engaged in a friendly scuffle, Keefe fell and broke his leg.

Store Buildings Burned.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 2.—Two store buildings, belonging to Davis & Friend, were burned at Independence to-day. Loss $4,000. Insured in the Ætna of Hartford and Phenix of Brooklyn.

RUPTURED THE MAIN.

A Steamboat Blown to Atoms by an Explosion of Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—At Herr's Island this morning, about 2 o'clock, the tow boat Iron City was blown to pieces, killing one man and seriously injuring six others.

The boat was stuck on the bar at the head of the island in the Allegheny river. The crew, numbering six men, were blown into the river. The engineer, George Ashton, was instandy killed; Fred Jackson fatally injured and others seriously. The vessel burned to the water's edge, and is a total loss. About 6 o'clock in the evening the Iron City, in running down the river, was swung on to the bar where she went badly aground, just over the main pipe of the Philadelphia Gas company. All the evening up to the explosion the vessel tried to back off into deeper water. Shortly after 2 o'clock an effort was made to get off the bar. The engines were forced to the fullest capacity, but the boilers could not stand the pressure and collapsed. The concussion from the explosion was terrific and woke the upper end of two cities. Pieces of the vessel were blown from the middle of the river where the boat was grounded to the Allegheny side, 500 hundred yards away. A part of the cabin alighted on the roof of Gerde's tannery, directly opposite on the Allegheny side. The boat took fire and burned rapidly to the water's edge. The water was shallow and the crew, with the exception of Ashton and Jackson, easily reached the bar. Within a few minutes after the river banks and island became thickly crowded with people. A few skiffs that could be secured were at once filled with eager crews of rescuers who had hastened to the scene of the disaster. The survivors of the crew were taken from the car and taken to the Allegheny shore, where everything possible was done for them. James Onslear, the owner, is said to be severely injured. The remains of George Ashton, the engineer, were removed to his home. The Iron City was built in this city eleven years ago, was 55 feet long and 25 feet wide. Her cost was $16,000.

LATER—The wreck of the Iron City this morning was caused by natural gas. The boat struck the gas main and ruptured it. The gas caught fire from the furnace and an explosion ensued. The injured are doing well, except Galbrach, who will die. The boat is insured for $3,000 in Louisville Hull companies.

ROW IN A CHURCH.

A Deposed Priest the Cause of a Riotous Religious Uproar.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—Another scene of tremendous uproar and excitement occurred this morning in St. Aiberta, the Polish Catholic church. Both masses were drowned in yells and screams of women who sacked the church and pelted the priests with chunks of dry mud and stones. One of the new priests was attacked on the steps of the altar and his priestly robes torn from his back by the infuriated women. The priests then fled for their lives surrounded by 30 policemen. They ran at full speed across the street to the priest's house amid a shower of stones and brickbats. Several rioters were arrested by the police. The streets became a howling mob at dark. Father Kalacinski, the deposed priest, appeared on the scene, and was instantly surrounded by women and children, who kissed his hands and vowed they would never have any priest but him. Kalacinski persuaded them to leave the street. All is now quiet, but more violence is likely to follow unless the bishop restores Kalacinski to his charge.

Refused to Release Him.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Judge O'Gorman today denied the motion to release a British subject named Augustine McDonald from Ludlow street jail, where he he has been confined since 1879 for refusal to pay the fees of Lawyers Hovey and Dole, who secured for him payment of a claim for nearly $200,000 which he had against the United States for cotton destroyed during the late war. Judge O'Gorman said: "If he has suffered long imprisonment in the case it has been by his own fault. I see nothing in his conduct now to entitle him to the extraordinary indulgence of the court. The question seems to be whether the defendant by obstinate disobedience of the mandate of one court and by equally obstinate endurance of the penalty imposed on him by another will succeed in wearing out the authority of the law."

Nebraska Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—The postmaster general to-day appointed the following fourth class postmasters:

Nebraska:—Dorsey, John Laser; Hampton, E. C. Reggy; Howe, Mrs. Ann Stevenson; Ida, James L. Butts.

THE WORK OF BLACKMAILERS.

Baffled in a Scheme to Bring Odium on a Citizen of Fremont.

COLUMBUS' SLEEPING BEAUTY.

A Mild Request to Leave Town By a Vigilance Committee—Criminals Sentenced at Wahoo—Nebraska Specials.

An Attempt at Blackmail.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The arrest of Peter Peterbaugh last night for the alleged firing of the houses of prostitution, which have been burned within a short space of time, has turned out very differently than was anticipated by the two sleide detectives who were working up the case. They also arrested one McNaught, who has during most of the past summer slept with Peterbaugh in the barn of Arthur Truesdell.

The examination of Peterbaugh came up at 9 o'clock this morning. McNaught turning states evidence, claiming that he was paid by Mr. Truesdell $100 for burning said houses. Mr. Truesdell is one of Fremont's most prominent men, and has in the past been very active in helping to rid our city of the numerous bagnios. This course has made him some enemies among a class who think that one of the greatest factors in building up a town is to crowd in all the houses of prostitution and gambling dens that can thrive in such city.

Mr. J. E. Frick, the defendant's counsel, by a little sharp cross-examination, clearly proved to every one, the judge included, that the whole thing was fabricated and done for the purpose of blackmailing Mr. Truesdell. Mr. Peterbaugh was thereupon discharged, and Mr. McNaught was immediately arrested for perjury.

At noon there was considerable talk of giving Parks and Dobbins, the detectives, a coat of tar and feathers, and a free ride upon a rough rail. At the conclusion of the testimony a rush was made for Parks and Dobbins, but wiser counsel prevailed, and they were allowed to pass out of the court room. They lost no time in making the first train, but were arrested by the sheriff before they had reached the depot. Little is known of the man Dobbins, but Parks is a professional dead-beat, having been arrested and incarcerated in the county jail by the proprietor of the New York hotel for not paying his board bill of $61. What will be done with McNaught and the two detectives it is hard to say.

The Sleeping Beauty.

FREMONT, Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—Mrs. Day, the metaphysician, who has returned from Columbus, in an interview with a Tribune reporter concerning Miss Philomena Dishner, the sleeping beauty, whom she saw, said:

"It was five weeks ago yesterday since the girl went to sleep and she has awoke but once since that time. The case is attracting much attention in that neighborhood, and all over the country for that matter. People drive for miles to see her and the parents are becoming somewhat vexed with the throng of curious who come and have decided to allow only those to see her who are thought able to assist her. The girl now takes nourishment regularly. It consists of wine and milk. When I called her by name her face flushed, showing that she was conscious to some extent. Her eyelids are in a constant flutter and remain closed. It seems that her muscular system has entirely lost its functions. She is a very pretty girl. Drs. Evans and Martin, of Columbus, are attending her. Of course the case baffles them, but I do not know that they have expressed an opinion one way or the other."

The Vigilants' Request.

CULBERTSON, Neb., Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—This morning when Attorney Banks reached his office he was astonished to find posted on his door a notice requesting his departure from this place within the next forty-eight hours. The notice had been placed there during the night, and to it was appended the significant signature—"Vigilance Committee." Mr. Banks is charged with accepting fees from several different parties for contesting the same piece of land. This character of business has been carried on for a long while and the residents of this locality are thoroughly aroused and determined that it must stop or somebody will die at the hands of Judge Lynch.

Another Railroad.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Fremont & Central Nebraska railroad an executive committee consisting of L. D. Richards, E. B. Barnard and J. J. Hawthorne, was appointed to look after the early construction of the road. It is proposed to follow the old survey over into the Maple Creek, when they will go west, following the Shell creek, and then north and west into the Loups. The old survey runs more to the northwest, but it will be abandoned and go further south on account of a branch of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley building from Scribner. The money for the construction of this line is at the command of the company, and it means business.

Saunders County Sentences.

WAHOO, Neb., Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The following cases were disposed of by the district court at the present session: State of Nebraska vs. Alexander Kimbraugh, charged with assault with intent to kill, defendant entered a plea of guilty, and received thereon a sentence of two years in the penitentiary.

In the case of the state of Nebraska vs. John Brodesky, charged with larceny, defendant entered a plea of guilty and received a sentence of one year in the penitentiary.

It will be remembered that Kimbraugh is the man who stabbed William Roper near North Bend last August.

Judges Tiffany and Post are this week exchanging work.

Arrested for Seduction.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—Henry Wrightman was to-day arrested for seduction. The victim, it is claimed, is Miss Mary Murphy, who worked at the house of the young man for some time last fall. The young lady is now pregnant, but Wrightman claims he is not the author. Miss Murphy is a very pretty and modest young lady. Wrightman proposes to marry her to settle the matter, though there is a prevailing impression that he is not the guilty party.

Wymore's Street Railway.

WYMORE, Neb., Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Wymore & Blue Springs street railway, the first to be projected, built and operated in Gage county, has now been in good working order for one week. The road has nearly three miles of track, all steel rails, well equipped with rolling stock, and the receipts thus far have exceeded the expectations of all.

A New Temperance Scheme.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Dec. 2—A call has been issued here signed by several hundred residents of this and adjoining states for a national convention of "anti-saloon republicans," to be held in Toledo, Ohio, November 3, 1886. The call directs that primaries be held in all precincts on April 2, and county conventions on May 8, for the election of double the number of delegates entitled under the call of the republican national convention. The call declares for immediate national prohibition, but does not intimate that a national ticket will be nominated except in the alternative of the failure of the republican party to do so.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

A Revolution Inaugurated by Aspiring Politicians.

VILLA GARCIA, Nuevo Leon, Mex., Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—There is little change in the situation here to-day. The revolutionary party under Manuel Roderiguez pulled up stakes here at noon to-day and marched toward Monterey, not being able to catch up with Gov. Sepulveda who is supposed to be under cover at a ranche called Santa Rosa near the boundary line of the states of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, where he is safe for the present. The rumor that Gen. Wier would relieve Gen. Reyes as commander of the federal forces at Monterey is without confirmation. Gen. Reyes will be sustained by the president, and the federal government will appoint a military governor over the state of Nuevo Leon. Without a doubt, this seems to have been the object in view from the first. The present administration are doing their utmost to establish good government and it is thought this will be accomplished when the last one of Gonzales' regime will have been wiped out. The people are almost unanimous in their support of this measure, and a more intelligent executive will henceforth take the reins of power.

The revolutionary party are still increasing their forces and will be on the alert for the possible resurrection of the governor. On the other hand several of the small towns along the northern states are organizing men to come to the governor's rescue. Col. Zuazua, Gen. Naranjos' secretary at Lampasas, is now at that place recruiting men for this purpose, while Gen. Naranjos, Gen. Trevino and Governor-Elect Gendro Marza Garcia of Nuevo Leon, are in the City of Mexico conferring with the president in the same interest. It is not expected here, however, that they will accomplish anything. The common people are but slightly interested in the present political disturbance. It is wholly the work of politicians cut and dried by the leaders. The battles, so called, are merely skirmishes. The men engaged on either side are fighting for daily wages and not for their principles. They make up in noise what they lack in execution. The interests of the Mexican National railway which traverses the state have not suffered in the slightest degree. Traffic, both freight and passenger, goes on as usual.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

The Bloodthirsty Redskins Murdering by Wholesale.

DEMING, N. M., Dec. 2.—Two men were killed by the Indians last night near Solomonville, Arizona. Their bodies were found by the stage driver on his way to Fort Thomas. This morning, Ben Crawford, sheriff of Graham county, Arizona, and two others were also reported killed, but not confirmed. To-day the hostiles were in the neighborhood of Duncan. They attacked section men at work on the railroad, but the men escaped. Two cattlemen are reported to have been killed near Duncan to-day. Militia from Clifton and a party of citizens are in hot pursuit.

Later dispatches state that the two men who were killed by the Indians near Solomonville were the Wright brothers, pioneers of Arizona, living at San Jose, on the Gila river, and a dispatch from Wilcox confirms the killing of Sheriff Ben Crawford, of Graham county, by the Apaches. The Indians are divided into bands of fifteen to twenty.

The killing of Sheriff Crawford has created the wildest excitement, men, women and children fleeing in all directions and couriers being sent out to warn settlers.

The bodies of the two Wright brothers were horribly mangled. The Indians passed on to Coronada ranche, on Gila river, at 11 o'clock this morning, and at that place killed two cattlemen, one named Dick Mays, the name of the other unknown.

A FARMERS' CONGRESS.

A Notable Gathering of Leading Tillers of the Soil.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—The Farmers' National congress of the United States met here to-day in annual session with sixty delegates, Kansas, Virginia, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee and Minnesota being represented. The officers are: President, Robert Beverly, of Virginia; vice presidents, A. B. Smith of Kentucky, A. J. McWhirter of Tennessee, J. B. Conner of Indiana, and E. C. Field of Mississippi. The president's address called attention to the depression in the prices of various products, to malicious legislation regarding sheep husbandry and to the necessity for various legal reforms. It asks for three measures for the benefit of the agricultural interests—the creation of a secretaryship of agriculture as a government department, extension of the benefits of the signal service, and suppression of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of the country. The congress is a notable one in being composed of a number of the largest and wealthiest planters and farmers of the country.

YOUTHFUL SUICIDE.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Deliberately Poisons Himself.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—[Special to the BEE.]—This morning Donald Kennedy Stuart, a 13-year-old son of Dr. George A. Stuart, a well known physician of this city, committed suicide by swallowing a dram of hydrocyanic acid. The day before yesterday young Stuart ran out of a store closing the door so violently that the glass in it was shattered. Complaint was made to his father who told the boy last night that he intended to send him to the house of correction. The same threat had been made before and the boy evidently believed that it would be carried out, for he told his sister that he intended to jump into the canal. Yesterday morning Donald sat in the breakfast room with his sister waiting for the morning meal. Suddenly he ran out of the room, exclaiming, "I want to go up stairs a moment." A few minutes afterwards he staggered into the room where his sister was and cried, "I am in agony," and in a few moments expired. The father of the boy is almost distracted over the sad event and had done nothing but walk the streets all yesterday.

Labor Matters at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—The striking prescription glass workers, who have been out over a year, to-day compromised by accepting a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The strike was against a 20 per cent reduction, and the men held out firmly until to-day. They will resume work in three factories here at once. The freight brakemen on nearly all the roads in the two cities are joining in large numbers a secret organization known as the Brakemen's League, which was recently established in the west. Branches are now being formed in all parts of the state. The object and aims are to advance and protect the interests of brakemen.

A Wreck on the Erie.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3, 2:45 a m.—It was announced here at an early hour this morning that the St. Louis express train on the Erie railway, which was bound for New York, last evening, was wrecked near Scio. So far it has been impossible to obtain anything but the most meagre details of the accident. It is reported, however, that four sleeping cars have been burned, and the engineer is said to be missing and has probably been killed. The fire has been got under control and the tracks are now being cleared. Later reports say all the passengers are reported safe.

The Illinois Soldiers' Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—Quincy was selected as the location for the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' home to-day by the commission which has been so long arriving at a decision.

Skipped Without Paying His Debts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—County Clerk James F. D. Crane of Westchester county, has disappeared leaving debts to the amount of $50,000. He is believed to be in Texas.

The Public Debt Increased.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The debt statement issued this afternoon will increase it $4,487,000.

LOGAN A LONG NECK AHEAD.

Opinions of Governors on the Subject of the Senate Presidency.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

The President's Cordial Parting With a Republican Office Holder—Yesterday's Appointments—General Washington News.

The Senate Presidency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—[Special to the BEE.]—The World has dispatches giving the opinions of several governors as to the succession to the presidency of the senate. In a telegraphic letter, Gov. Stoneman says:

"The difficulty appears to be chargeable to the neglect of the United States senate at its last session to elect a president pro tem. Had such election been held there is little doubt that Senator Edmunds would have been elected. If we cannot have a democrat for acting vice-president, the country will be safe if Edmunds shall have been elected."

Acting Gov. Laughton, of Nevada, says: "In my opinion John A. Logan would be the person to elect as vice-president. It may be looked upon as a concession to Blaine, but that need cut no figure at all. In this state Logan would be a favorite with the people, provided his ideas upon the silver issue were favorable to the mining interests of the state. At present the west is thoroughly roused on the silver question, and it takes precedence over every thing, even over the Chinese question in Nevada. Senator Jones, who is a staunch silver man, has a large following here, and wanted to be indorsed as a matter of state pride by the people."

Gov. Pengree, of Vermont, thinks public will should be subserved by the election of a conservative democrat.

Governor Alger, of Michigan, says: "It seems fitting that Logan, above all others, should receive this favor."

Hubbard, of Minnesota, expressed the belief that Logan would be elected.

Gov. Hill, of New York, would express no opinion.

Gov. Perry, of Florida, says: "If the majority prefers to go contrary to the sentiments of the majority of the people, it can best be done by selecting Senator Logan."

Gov. Wood, of Oregon, thinks either Logan, Edmunds or Sherman would be satisfactory to the people and the senate.

Puff for a Departing Official.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—On the day following the inauguration of President Cleveland, Mr. Clayton McMichael, marshal of the District of Columbia, presented his written resignation of that office. Since that time McMichael has made repeated requests to be relieved at the earliest convenience of the executive. To-day the president addressed to the marshal the following autograph letter, with permission to make it public:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Dec. 2.—COL. CLAYTON MCMICHAEL—Dear Sir—I have this day determined to appoint as your successor in the office of marshal of the District of Columbia Mr. Albert A. Wilson, of this city. I have every assurance that he will continue in the legitimate and official functions of the office the same clean methods and admirable system which you have maintained. I bespeak for him the consideration and kindness which you have expressed yourself as willing and anxious to extend to your successor. It is my satisfaction to assure you that your discharge of your official duty has been all that could be desired, and that your thoughtfulness in suggesting and your ability in executing measures for my personal comfort and pleasure are fully appreciated and will be pleasantly remembered. I thank you for your willingness to continue in the discharge of your duties beyond the time when you desired to retire, at my solicitation and for my ease and convenience. In permitting you, at your own request, to be relieved of the duties of your official place, I desire to express the hope that success and prosperity may attend all your undertakings, and that comfort may attend your future way of life. Yours, very sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Logan the Coming Man.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—Every day strengthens the impression that Logan will be made president of the senate. The only matter in dispute is how he shall be elected. Opinion seems to favor the plan proposed by Senator Conger, viz: Elect a senator president pro tem in order to swear in Logan, and on the following day elect the latter to the chair. It is conceded that the senate can change the president pro tem as often as it chooses. Another way would be to adopt the Ferry precedent and offer a resolution declaring that the oath of office be administered to Gen. Logan and then declare him elected president pro tem. There is another precedent analagous to the Ferry case to be found in the Thirty-fifth congress. At the special session which assembled on March 4, 1857, the senate passed a resolution directing the oath of office to be administered to Mr. Mason and that he be declared president pro tem. Mr. Mason had been chosen president pro tem at the preceding session, but his senatorial term having expired with that session and he having been re-elected to the senate, his appointment as president pro tem was thereby rendered necessary.

Cullom on Inter-State Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—Senator Cullom is preparing a report on inter-state commerce investigations by his subcommittee, and will favor the appointment of a committee to have general supervision and regulating of inter-state commerce. He will propose the strongest kind of legislation to prevent extortionate charges and unjust discrimination in rates as between different shippers. The system of rebate will also be condemned, and legislation suggested to break up that practice. Attached to the report will be a bill designed to put into effect the views of the committee, and the passage of this measure will be urged upon the senate. Cullom expects to have his report ready for presentation by the second week of the session, and it will be offered before the holiday recess. Investigations of the committee, Mr. Cullom says, have shown that almost without exception, the business men of the country favor the passage of the commission bill, and that he is preparing a tariff which will reduce the revenue $50,000,000, and that he will introduce it at the earliest moment. Such a measure would be pretty likely to pass unless stabbed to death by anti-Randall people through their personal hatred of him.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The president has appointed Albert A. Wilson, of Washington, to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia. Wilson is president of the Firemen's Insurance company, vice president of the Metropolitan Railway company of Washington, and a director of the National bank of the Republic.

The president to-day appointed Horace B. Moore collector of customs for the district of Duluth.

Returning Acknowledgements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Colonel John M. Wilson arrived from Indianapolis to-day and went directly to the executive mansion and delivered Mrs. Hendricks kind acknowledgements of the president's autograph letter and of the message and flowers sent her by Miss Cleveland upon the death of the vice president.

Two Men Scalded to Death.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 2.—In a collision between two freight trains near here to-day on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, John Rider and Frank Snyder, both trainmen, were scalded to death, and three others, John Morris, J. O. Reynolds and Frank Dean, were badly mangled.

CLARENCE WHISTLER DEAD.

Omaha's Wrestling Offspring Expires at Melbourne, Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Private advices received here reports the death of Clarence Whistler, the champion Graeco-Roman wrestler, known as the "Kansas Cyclone," at Melbourne, Australia. No particulars are given.

[The above telegram was received at this office at an early hour this morning. It will be a surprise to every reader of the BEE, and especially to those who have lived in Omaha for a decade past. The notice is all the more to be deplored coming as it does so soon after the report this paper published a short time ago, namely, his defeat of Miller in Melbourne, after an unprecedented struggle of eight hours. Whistler started out upon his great career as the greatest of wrestlers in this city. He was "discovered" by Bob Green, pitted against Christol on short notice and threw him, and then, nothing ever stood between him and the reputation which nature and skill qualified him to attain. —ED.]

High License and Prohibition.

Philadelphia Times: The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the statistics indicate that in the state of Nebraska, which has Iowa to the east of it and Kansas to the south of it, the high license law has been more successful in regulating and restraining the liquor traffic than the constitutional prohibition of the two neighboring states. Nebraska is trying the experiment of controlling the liquor trade by what is known as the Slocumb law, a compound of prohibition and high license with a local option attachment to regulate its application. The result of its workings so far has been the adoption of the prohibitory feature in the country districts and high license in the towns and cities. The licenses and fines imposed under the act go to the support of the public schools.

Taking the two cities of Omaha and Lincoln, the former the largest in the state, and the latter the capital, as fair examples of the working system, the results are certainly encouraging. In Omaha, in which the population is more than half foreign and likely to be antagonistic in prohibition, all classes have enlisted themselves in seeing that the high license features of the law with all its accompanying penalties are enforced. The result has been the closing of fifty-seven of the worst saloons, in spite of the fact that the town has increased wonderfully in population since the enactment of the law. The income to the city from the saloons that are open amounted last year to $167,275, sufficient to pay liberal salaries to the one hundred and thirty teachers of the public schools and leave upwards of $50,000 to pay the other necessary school expenses. In addition the power of the saloon as a political force has been broken, the saloon-keepers undertaking to elect a sheriff and getting beat more than two to one at the election.

In Lincoln, the capital of the state, with its 22,000 inhabitants, there are twenty-two licensed saloons, or one to every thousand. In Quaker Philadelphia there are upwards of 6,000 licensed places, or one to every one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The Lincoln saloon-keepers pay $1,000 each for a license; the Philadelphians pay $50. Does anyone believe that if the saloon licenses here were advanced to one thousand dollars, or five hundred dollars even, that the saloons would be more numerous than the bakeries and groceries combined? The statement comes from the prohibition states that, while prohibition is pretty well enforced in the country districts, it is an entire failure in the towns and cities, the places in which liquor is sold being far more numerous than in the cities of Nebraska, where high license prevails, while the authorities get next to no revenue at all from its sale.

These figures certainly convey a lesson to the temperance reformers of our own and other states. If high license proves a success in Nebraska and prohibition a partial or total failure in Iowa and Kansas, would it not be better to agitate for high license in Pennsylvania, and New York and other states where the subject is becoming prominent, than to exhaust all the reform energies in an attempt to attain impossible prohibitory enactments? Half a loaf is better than no bread, and a high license law that can be enforced will do more to restrain the evils of the liquor traffic than prohibitory laws that cannot be enforced even if enacted.

Mark Twain's Comrade in Arms.

In the Century for December, in a paper entitled "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," Mark Twain relates his experience as a confederate in Missouri in 1861. The following is a sketch of the organization of his company and of one of his fellow soldiers: "I was visiting in the small town where my boyhood had been spent—Hannibal, Marion county. Several of us got together in a secret place by night and formed ourselves into a military company. One Tom Lyman, a young fellow of a good deal of spirit but of no military experience, was made captain; I was made second lieutenant. We had no first lieutenant; I do not know why; it was long ago. There were fifteen of us. By the advice of an innocent connected with the organization, we called ourselves the Marion Rangers. I don't remember that any one found fault with the name. I did not; I thought it sounded quite well. The young fellow who proposed this title was perhaps a fair sample of the kind of stuff we were made of. He was young, ignorant, good-natured, well-meaning, trivial, full of romance, and given to reading chivalric novels and singing forlorn love-ditties. He had some pathetic little nickel-plated, aristocratic instincts, and detested his name, which was Dunlap; detested it, partly because it was nearly as common in that region as Smith, but mainly because it had a plebian sound to his ear. So he tried to ennoble it by writing it in this way: d'Unlap. That contented his eye, but left his ear unsatisfied, for people gave the new name the same old pronunciation—emphasis on the front end of it. He then did the bravest thing that can be imagined—a thing to make one shiver when one remembers how the world is given to resenting shames and affectations: he began to write his name so: d'Un Lap. And he waited patiently through the long storm of mud that was flung at his work of art, and he has his reward at last; for he lived to see that name accepted, and the emphasis put where he wanted it, by people who had known him all his life, and to whom the tribe of Dunlaps has been as familiar as the rain and the sunshine for forty years. So sure of victory at last is the courage that can wait. He said he had found, by consulting some ancient French chronicles, that the name was rightly and originally written d'Un Lap; and said that if it were translated into English it would mean Peterson: Lap, Latin or Greek, he said, for stone or rock, same as the French, pierre, that is to say, Peter; d', of or from; un, a or one; hence, d'Un Lap, of or from a stone or a Peter; that is to say, one who is the son of a stone, the son of a Peter—Peterson. Our militia company were not learned, and the explanation confused them; so they called him Peterson Dunlap. He proved useful to us in his way; he named our camps for us, and he generally struck a name that was no 'slouch' as the boys said."

TURNING AGAINST THE TORIES

Late Returns from the English Elections Show Liberal Victories.

STUFFED BALLOTS IN TYRONE.

Rumors of Austrian and Russian Interference in the Balkan Mess—King Thebaw Surrenders—Foreign News.

The Parliamentary Elections.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—[Special to the BEE.]—A London cable says: The Times comments on the election as follows: "The tory tide reached its height on Saturday, but the ebb is unconscionably deferred. The gains and losses of Monday about balance each other. If there is a gain it is in favor of the conservatives. The results in the Brentford, Deveseon, Middlesex and Epsom divisions of Surrey show immense tory strength in the vicinity of London, and render some twenty constituencies worse than doubtful, on which the liberals had counted. The liberals are holding the new voters in the northern counties, like Chester, Durham and Yorkshire, with some gains, but these are fairly offset by tory gains in the south and east, and in Lancashire the liberal losses are grevious. There is likely to be a scandal about John Dillon's defeat in North Tyrone. J. M. Haley telegraphs that the registration lists there were stuffed with names not on when the revising barristers closed their inspections."

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The returns received up to 3 o'clock this afternoon show the liberals to have gained 12 seats to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Up to 6 this evening the liberals had elected 225 members, the conservatives 192, the nationalists 45. The tory net gain has been reduced to 38 seats. The liberals are jubilant over their late successes.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Counties continue to veer towards the liberals. In yesterday's polling the liberals gained 27 and the conservatives 10 seats. A feature of the elections in Ireland is the extinction of the Irish liberals. They have not returned a single member to date.

For the first time since the beginning of the elections there is a lik